

because of Canada's concern about the injustices existing in southern Africa that the Government began studying ways of broadening the program of humanitarian aid to the native peoples of the region and decided on the outlines of a policy of expanded aid through non-governmental organizations.

Canada's bilateral assistance to Commonwealth Africa in 1972-73 was marked by steady expansion in a broad variety of spheres. Sixty-three million dollars was allocated to the program.

Several major capital-assistance projects were completed, and a number of new ones begun. Completion of a transmission-line from the Akosombo generating-station in Ghana to the neighbouring countries of Togo and Dahomey is helping all three countries meet their increasing requirements for electrical power. In addition, the Canadian-supported port-expansion project in East Africa will speed up the flow of imports and exports throughout the region.

A Canadian loan of \$20 million will be used to build a new water-supply system for Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania.

The program in Uganda, which has been expanding in recent years, was cut back sharply in January 1973 when security problems made it difficult for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) advisers to carry out their assignments. However, Canada is continuing assistance to Uganda by providing training in Canada for Ugandans.

French-speaking Africa

The opening of six Canadian embassies in French-speaking Africa in the past decade and Canada's multiple accreditation to the other countries in the region demonstrate the growth and development of relations with the 23 French-speaking African nations. This trend was particularly evident in 1973 as political, economic and cultural ties were strengthened.

Official and unofficial visits helped strengthen these relations:

□ Canada's Minister of National Defence, Mr. James Richardson, made a stop-over at Dakar, Senegal, in August 1973 and had discussions with President Senghor and other Senegalese leaders.

□ An official delegation led by Senator Jean-Paul Deschatelets represented Canada at the opening ceremonies of the Lycée de Bonabéri in Cameroon and the Ecole Polytechnique de Thiès in Senegal.

□ The Canada-Tunisia Joint Commission met in Ottawa from June 6 to 8 for its sixth meeting, and the program of Canadian co-operation with Tunisia received particular emphasis.

□ At the invitation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Malagasy Republic, Commander Didier Tatsiraka, made an official visit to Canada.

□ Mr. Layachi Yakar, Minister of Trade for Algeria, and Mr. Imani, Moroccan Secretary of State for Economic Planning, came to Canada in response to an invitation from the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. Alastair Gillespie.

□ Fifteen African ministers were welcomed to Canada by their Canadian counterparts and held discussions to reinforce and expand bilateral relations with Canada.

□ More than 500 Canadian professors and teachers worked in French-speaking Africa, while nearly 1,000 African students studied in Canada under CIDA scholarships.

□ The "Canada-World-Youth" program inaugurated in 1972 was continued in 1973 with three French-speaking African countries — Tunisia, Cameroon and Senegal. Under this program, more than 100 young Canadians visited one of three countries and experienced the local way of life, while an equivalent number of young Africans stayed for some five months in Canada.

□ An increasing number of Canadian tourists visited North Africa, in convoys or at the wheels of their own cars, travelling from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea. This increase stimulated a greater demand for Canadian consular services in French-speaking Africa.