

million is for harbours work and another portion is for training aircraft controllers. When we found ourselves flying on East African Airlines with pilot after pilot from Uganda, we were not feeling as easy as we might have been, until we found out that all of the pilots had been trained in Canada.

Another project is the York University project, under which some 10 economists are provided to assist the government in various ways. This calls for an expenditure of \$700,000 over a period of five years. A related project is an arrangement under which the Canadian government has agreed with the Kenyan government to establish a training program in commerce, and the Canadian government has chosen the University of Alberta to carry out the project. The Faculty of Commerce of the University of Alberta has been asked to provide staff to establish a business school in Kenya, and at the present time five University of Alberta faculty members are on staff there.

Once again in discussions with the Kenyan authorities, we were advised that Kenya would like to buy between two and three million bushels of wheat, but again they had been told that Canada has no wheat available. In other words, this is a second order of three million bushels of wheat that Canada has been unable to supply in the recent past. Another opportunity for export to Kenya is fertilizer. This is in big demand, and again Canada is not able to meet the demand.

It can easily be seen from this that there are various opportunities for expansion of trade between our two countries. As far as trade relations with Kenya are concerned, the major areas offering substantial opportunity for Canadian business include: consulting engineering services, electrical power and generation transmission equipment, forest industries equipment, construction equipment, diesel locomotives, airport equipment, newsprint, telecommunications equipment, education and hospital equipment, fishing vessels, prefabricated housing, and potash. In addition, Kenya offers a particularly attractive climate for foreign investment.

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Since independence in December 1963, Kenya has been a genuine, if modest, success story on the African continent. Kenyan economic progress has not come about as a result of great natural resources as in the case of Nigerian oil. Rather it has been the result of a pragmatic approach combining moderate nationalism with an hospitable climate for foreign investment that has allowed Kenya to develop the manufacturing sector to a high degree. Particularly striking is the degree to which Kenya has been able to find markets in Africa for her exports. Agriculture continues to be the principal source of livelihood for the population and of export earnings. In 1970 agricultural products accounted for 34 per cent of the GDP and 42 per cent of export earnings. The term "GDP" is one which we do not have here. It means "gross domestic product."

Coffee is Kenya's largest export crop, accounting for 20.5 per cent of exports. In 1970 tea, with approximately 12 per cent, took second place. The country also exports significant quantities of sisal, pyrethrum, cotton, fruits, flowers and vegetables.

Kenya has a rapidly growing and diversified manufacturing industry. The manufacturing sector is the third

largest contributor to the gross domestic product, next to agriculture and the central government, and the rate of increase has been exceeded in the 1969-70 period only by the construction sector. During the three-year period, 1968 to 1970, the growth of manufacturing production averaged 9.2 per cent per year, slightly higher than the target rate of 8.9 per cent indicated in the development plan.

The aspect of Kenya's economy which is best known outside of Africa is tourism. This is a country with many attractive beaches, beautiful scenery, abundant wildlife. As a result, the game parks of Kenya are becoming world famous and are attracting more and more visitors each year. I should say that the beaches are beautiful on the east coast, but those beaches today are so polluted with oil that it is impossible to use some of them.

Tourism has become a major foreign exchange earner. In 1970 the receipts from this industry amounted to \$53 million, an increase of 11 per cent over 1969. Tourism continued to develop rapidly in 1971 and altogether some 400,000 visitors entered the country that year and the number is going up each year. The government have plans to expand the tourist industry and they are building a number of large, modern hotels and lodges in strategic areas. The famous game parks of Nairobi, such as the Nairobi Game Park adjacent to the city of Nairobi itself, and the famous Aberdare National Park in which the world-famous Treetops is located, are tourist attractions par excellence. As a matter of fact, as more people discover the beauty of these parks and the rich resources of wild life to be seen on every hand, Nairobi and Kenya will become a mecca for the tourist industry.

By driving five miles out of Nairobi, you can come across lions—I was about to say tigers also, but that is not so. You can also see giraffes, zebras and other animals by the hundred. It is incredible that within five miles of that large industrial city you can drive out, as you would through the Laurentians here, and see this fabulous quantity of wild life.

Hon. Mr. Martin: That is so at Lusaka also.

Hon. Mr. Cameron: That is true, yes. As a matter of fact, as more and more people discover the beauties of this kind and the riches on every hand, Nairobi will become a mecca for the tourist industry.

There is no other city in the world where, within five miles of the capital, you can drive out into a 225 square mile game park and see lions, giraffes, zebras, wildebeests, warthogs, gazelles, ostriches, and other animals, literally by the hundreds. Certainly, I have never seen anything like it and my advice to anyone who has the opportunity to visit these parks is to do so because you will not find better value anywhere. The same is true of the famous Aberdare Park, which includes the world-famous Treetops, located on a very good highway within 100 miles of Nairobi. As this becomes better known, it will be absolutely essential to provide more facilities. One can go to Treetops and spend a day in this very unusual game park and watch two-ton rhinos, zebras, water buffalo, elephants, wildebeests, gazelles, impalas, and baboons, literally by the hundreds, drifting up to within 50 feet of your hotel room as they come to the salt lick and the water hole. This resource is simply magnificent and will be a veritable gold mine for the country as time goes on.