

both are intellectuals, and both have the courage to do unorthodox things.

● (1420)

The government of Tanzania is following a policy of what it calls "democratic African socialism," which stresses equal opportunity for all and exploitation of none. The government has established a number of national priorities in the resource development, and the first priority is conservation and development of water resources—a scarce commodity in that very hot climate. The second priority is to provide the best education possible for the children of the country. The third priority is to raise the standard of living of the entire population as rapidly as possible.

Tanzania is a one-party state, but there is a very strong element of democracy, particularly at the constituency level. While the candidates may all represent one party, the contest to secure the nomination to represent a constituency is very keen indeed, and in that sense the election of the candidate in the constituency represents a lively competition.

The government stresses the importance of establishing a partnership between the private and public sectors. They are not too concerned whether the government owns 51 per cent and the private sector 49 per cent, or whether it is shared fifty-fifty, but they are concerned that the state has a major say in the formulation of policies effecting the lives of all the people.

Canada has been a major contributor in development assistance, and their program of \$105 million is the largest funding in Africa. Most of the funds are granted through CIDA, and we have quite a number of foreign service officers and some CUSO people operating in Tanzania. The Tanzanians are very friendly to Canada, and they are hopeful that trade between their country and ours can be expanded.

One interesting comment registered with us was the fact that Tanzania had recently tried to buy three million bushels of wheat from Canada and had been told that Canada had no wheat available. Tanzania is likely to require CIDA financing for most of its purchases of Canadian products for some time to come.

Those sectors of the economy which seem to offer the greatest possibilities as markets for Canada are: wheat, flour, military uniforms and equipment, cargo-handling equipment, transmission cable, switch gear and transformers, pumping and sewerage equipment, engineering services, paper products, pharmaceuticals, forestry and mining equipment, and aircraft. Tanzania is, without question, the most outspoken state in Africa on the subject of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, and they were somewhat critical of the fact that we were going to visit that country.

We pointed out to them that Canada's policy with respect to Africa was one of encouragement of international trade and the refusal to supply South Africa with military equipment of any kind. Some of the media people, however, persisted in pursuing a rather suspicious attitude as far as Canada was concerned in relation to her dealings with South Africa.

Kenya is a rich and beautiful country, covering some 225,000 square miles. Nairobi, the capital, is a modern and

[Hon. Mr. Cameron.]

lovely city, and it is enjoying an unusual boom at the present time. As I said earlier, Kenya is interesting because it is a black-controlled free enterprise state, and the present president of the country, Johmo Kenyatta, is a most unusual character. If you will recall your history, it is not so long ago that he was leading the Kikuyu Tribe in uprisings against the occupying British and things were pretty rough for a period of time.

The Kikuyu is the dominant tribe in Kenya and represents only 20 per cent of the total population. There are great jealousies between the tribes, and the tribal relationships are more tense and acute than in any other African country. Kenyans are strongly racist under the surface, and with the present domination by the Kikuyu Tribe there could be inter-tribal frictions which could pose a threat to stability. However, at the present time there is no serious evidence of this, but it is something that would have to be guarded against.

The Kenyans are very proud that the United Nations International Agency has been established in Nairobi, and the building housing the various agencies is a landmark in this fascinating city. The Asian population in Kenya totals somewhere between 60,000 and 80,000. Of this number, 30,000 hold British passports, another 30,000 are Kenyan Asians who opted for Kenyan citizenship at the time of independence 10 years ago.

There has been a very rapid growth of a new, rich and privileged class in Kenya. These are the people who moved in and took over the businesses and the positions of authority when the colonial power, Britain, moved out. While the economy is basically an agricultural one, there are some 800 industries in the country. The government policy of rapid Africanization may be hurting the country, because it is felt by some people that they are moving too quickly. However, there are great pressures from the native population to speed up the Africanization process. Generally speaking, the Kenyans are pro-western and anti-communist.

There are presently 800 Canadians in Kenya, most of them involved in the aid programs of one kind or another, and of this number about 100 are experts in various aid development projects.

The Canadian aid project in Kenya was about \$6 million in the past year. Of this \$6 million, half is in direct grants and the other half is in loans. One of the long-term projects, and one which is badly needed, is a livestock project to upgrade the quality of the livestock in the country.

I referred in my introduction last week to the fact that we were appalled at the poor quality of livestock, but we had overlooked one of the traditions of the country, namely, that cows are valuable legal tender when a man buys a wife. It does not matter whether the cow is good or bad quality, it is the number of cows that matter.

It is expected that this program will spend between \$50 million and \$60 million over the next 10 years, and Canada's share in this will be about \$10 million. The loans in this case are soft loans, with no interest and a 40-year loan period.

Another project which will be carried out over a period of years is the program to assist community development, and this is about \$50 million. Of this amount, about \$25