

white-ruled territories who have taken refuge in adjacent African countries. Here again, no projects would be feasible without the agreement of whoever is in *de facto* control of a particular area where a project is located.

All such projects would have to be of a humanitarian or developmental nature. We should require firm assurances that the aid is utilized for purely peaceful purposes involving strict accountability by sponsoring bodies for any CIDA funds. There is no intention to make funds directly available to the liberation movements. Under no circumstances would there be any arms or cash granted. As it is intended to help as many Africans as possible who are suffering from injustices, it is obvious that the ultimate recipients will include both those who are politically militant and those who are not. The test is not the political militancy of the recipients but the peaceful and humanitarian nature of the project itself.

To refuse humanitarian aid to people who happen to be politically militant would be discriminatory. I see no reason why Canada should indulge in such discrimination, especially since such people will have a key place in the future of those areas. It would be against Canada's traditions and interests to ignore the needs of these potential leaders in their communities for education, medical care and other basic human requirements.

Our aid would go to sponsoring bodies that have in mind medical, educational, agricultural or other humanitarian projects. For example, one such current proposed project would provide university and secondary-school scholarships for African Rhodesians to study in existing Rhodesian educational institutions.

I reject the proposition that providing humanitarian aid to oppressed people should be avoided on the basis that it supposedly represents a form of interference in other countries' affairs.

The questions of Namibia, the Portuguese African territories, and *apartheid* in South Africa and Rhodesia have been the subject of continued concern in the United Nations for many years now. The overwhelming majority of UN members, including Canada and other Western states, has condemned the policies that deny human dignity and self-determination to the large majority in Southern Africa who happen to be black. The international community has acknowledged that it has a responsibility to seek social justice and self-determination for the people in that area of the world and this acknowledgement was made crystal clear in the final communiqué of the recent Commonwealth Conference that Canada hosted.