

## MEDICAL AID TO VIETNAM

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, recently announced that 165,000 Saigon school children would soon be immunized against poliomyelitis with oral vaccine supplied under Canada's External Aid programme.

The immunization has been undertaken by the Vietnamese Ministry of Health as a pilot project in a planned campaign to protect all Vietnamese children from six months to 12 years against a disease which ranks with tuberculosis and malaria as a serious health problem in southeast Asia.

In Canada, following intensive vaccination programmes, the disease has been virtually eradicated. Complete eradication of the disease in Canada is considered by medical authorities to be a reasonable goal.

Mr. Martin's announcement marked the latest development in Canada's programme of medical aid to Vietnam, to which more than \$1 million has been allocated this year. Canada recently shipped the first of ten pre-packaged emergency hospital units for integration into South Vietnam's provincial hospitals system, and work began on a tuberculosis clinic at Quang Ngai.

Mr. Martin said that, while the Canadian programme of assistance in Vietnam had grown considerably in the past three years, "one cannot minimize the difficulties of mounting quickly a large and effective programme in the circumstances which now prevail in that country".

Since 1953, Canada has allocated almost \$6 million to development assistance in Vietnam. A total of 339 students has been brought to Canada and 183 of them, the largest trainee group from any country, are now studying in academic and technical training institutes, working mainly in the French language.

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## VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF SENEGAL

Recently, at the invitation of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, the President of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Léopold Sédar Senghor, paid a state visit to Canada. During his stay in Ottawa, from September 19 to 21, discussions were held between the leaders of the two countries and their respective ministers, which emphasized the close bonds linking Senegal and Canada — stemming from the importance of the French language and culture in their national life.

### CANADIAN ASSISTANCE

The two Governments examined the bilateral links that had developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations. In order to assist Senegal to meet shortages caused by recent drought, the Canadian Government offered up to \$500,000 in Canadian foodstuffs. The two Governments agreed to allow their experts to study ways and means of developing still wider co-operation, particularly in the areas of technical and educational exchanges. Senegal is

one of the French-speaking countries in Africa where Canada hopes to proceed with certain capital assistance programmes. During the visit, representatives of the two countries signed, on behalf of their respective governments, a memorandum of understanding defining the responsibilities of the Canadian and Senegalese Governments with regard to Canadian personnel serving in Senegal under the auspices of the External Aid Office.

### AREAS OF AGREEMENT

The two Governments were in full agreement on the need for vigorous support of the United Nations and on the need to strengthen the capacity of that organization to act effectively for the maintenance of peace and security. Both Governments also agreed that raising the standard of living in developing countries of the world is an urgent and vital problem in which all countries must co-operate in seeking an appropriate solution.

A *tour d'horizon* of international problems led the Senegalese and Canadian leaders to reaffirm their belief that international disputes should be settled through negotiation in the spirit of the United Nations Charter. They also restated their common determination to strive for peaceful solutions consonant with respect for human rights and international law.

The two Governments agreed on the desirability of developing closer links and more numerous exchanges, particularly in the cultural and professional fields, amongst those countries for which the French language and culture are, in varying degrees, an integral part of their national heritage. They discussed the need for increasing these links and exchanges through a wide and balanced framework which would take account of the structures and particular problems of all those countries that have a claim to membership in the community of French-speaking peoples.

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## CANADA-JAPAN EXPORT CONTROLS

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, recently announced the results of the consultations that had been in progress since January between the Canadian and Japanese Governments concerning the quotas the Japanese Government is applying on the export of certain products to Canada for 1966. Mr. Sharp said that the restraint levels provided generally for orderly increases in exports of these products over the 1965 levels. For the most part, the rates of increase are not greater than the expected rates of growth in the Canadian market for the individual products.

The Minister stated that, last year and earlier this year, representations had been received seeking new quotas to cover the export of all man-made fibre fabrics from Japan. It had been decided not to seek quotas but there had been a number of discussions with the Japanese authorities concerning the development of their trade in these products, and efforts were being made to ensure that these would be marketed without disrupting Canadian industry. More recently, the Canadian producers renewed their