

ecological environment. The examples are many; weather-modification projects in one country that could affect the other; trans-boundary air-pollution problems; tanker traffic along our coastlines; pipelines through the tundra; the proposed flooding of the Skagit Valley; the Garrison Diversion Project. These challenges require answers on the part of government. It is not unexpected that, in the realization of certain jointly-agreed goals, such as the cleanup of the Great Lakes, we shall face difficulties.

In summary, we are in a new phase of our relations with the U.S. in which both countries are adjusting to new conditions abroad and more affirmative national policies at home.

Humanitarian aid for
Southern Africa

The Canadian people, through successive governments, have made it very clear that they abhor the racist and colonialist policies existing in Southern Africa. The present Canadian Government fully shares this view. Reflecting this concern, the Canadian Government has already contributed funds to several programs of the United Nations and Canadian and international voluntary bodies designed to assist the victims of these policies in Southern Africa. Canadian aid has been channelled mainly to assist refugees from Southern Africa and to provide scholarships. The total amount during the present fiscal year is approximately \$302,000.

The Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Ottawa in August 1973 agreed on the need to give humanitarian assistance to the indigenous people in Southern Africa struggling to achieve human dignity and the right to self-determination.

In the spirit of the final communiqué of the Commonwealth Conference, the Canadian Government undertook to broaden the current aid program for the African people residing in Southern Africa.

I announced that we were considering such a program when I addressed the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 1973. This new policy would mean helping the people who on a daily basis suffer from racist and colonialist injustices. Under this program, CIDA would consider requests for contributions from reputable Canadian non-governmental organizations and international bodies for projects of a humanitarian nature in Namibia, Rhodesia, the Portuguese African territories and South Africa. The projects clearly would not be practical without at least the tacit concurrence of the local authorities in the particular regions concerned. Moreover CIDA, in consultation with External Affairs, would also be able to consider requests from Canadian, United Nations and other international bodies for humanitarian aid to (a) peoples in "liberated areas" in Southern Africa and (b) peoples from the