

It should be kept in mind that, in addition to its bilateral aid, Canada is contributing substantially to many multilateral programmes, such as the UN Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations and the IDA (International Development Association). We also work in close co-operation with international institutions such as the World Bank whose task is to co-ordinate and improve the bilateral programmes of donor countries. A certain part of the aid we supply on a multilateral basis benefits the French-speaking countries of Africa and should be added, for a fair assessment, to what we contribute on a bilateral basis.

What, however, in practical terms, are the results achieved by the Canadian Government Programme for French-speaking Africa? In 1961-62, we had sent seven teachers to these countries. For the current year, a total of 40 teachers and teacher trainers and 27 university professors are serving in Africa under this programme. These educators can be found at present in Cameroun, Congo (Brazzaville), Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Guinea, Mali, Rwanda, Chad and Togo, as well as in North Africa.

I should be remiss if I did not refer in a very special way to one of the most important projects we have undertaken under our schemes of co-operation with foreign countries. I am speaking of the creation of the national university of Rwanda in Butare. The Very Reverend Georges Henri Levesque, acting as the first rector of this institution, has recruited a team of some 20 French-speaking Canadians who are likely to play an important part in the development of this university. In 1963-64, the Canadian Government paid the salaries and other expenses of eight of these Canadians, among whom was Father Levesque. A number of additional projects concerning the development of services and faculties at the University of Butare are being discussed. But our scheme of co-operation with the French-speaking countries of Africa was not limited to the assignment of teachers. We supplied audio-visual equipment, books and other school materials to a number of countries. In addition, nationals of French-speaking countries of Africa received scholarships enabling them to pursue specialized studies in French-Canadian universities or were invited to take training in various Canadian institutions. At present, you will find approximately 200 of these students and trainees in Canada - 196 of them in Quebec. The Department of Natural Resources of the Province of Quebec is at present training a young man from Togo in administrative techniques. A Congolese is acquiring additional experience in journalism with Le Devoir. A student from Niger recently spent a period of training with the National Film Board. These are just a few examples.

During 1964-65, a substantial part of Canada's \$4-million aid appropriation will be earmarked for education, but certain amounts will be spent on technical assistance, to make possible a number of studies of development projects. For example, two Quebec firms are at present engaged in studies preliminary to the construction in Guinea of a hydro-electric station and some bridges.