

disintegrate. However, towards the end of the year, the Smith regime and the leadership of the ANC under Joshua Nkomo were involved in apparently serious constitutional negotiations. At the United Nations, a consensus was reached on a major resolution on Rhodesia, emphasizing the international rejection of the illegal white minority regime. Canada urged the Security Council to re-examine the sanctions imposed in 1968, with a view to establishing more comprehensive and effective measures.

In accordance with the policy of seeking social justice through peaceful means, Canada has strongly condemned the practice of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa as a denial of fundamental human rights. Canada's views on these and other policies of the South African Government were reiterated in a statement delivered at the thirtieth session of the UN General Assembly on October 23 by Louis Duclos, M.P., who represented Canada in the debate on this subject. Canada's opposition to *apartheid* in sports was strengthened during 1975 when the Government decided that, in addition to not providing financial or moral support for Canadian participation in athletic events in South Africa, it would not support any athletic event in Canada that allowed South African participation.

Canada has continued to support the efforts of the United Nations to find a peaceful and rapid solution to the dispute over the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination. In spring 1975, the UN Commissioner for Namibia, Sean McBride, visited Ottawa and discussed the Namibian situation with Mr. MacEachen. Partly as a result of this visit, Canada decided to contribute \$100,000 to the UN Fund for Namibia for its Namibia Institute, to be located in Lusaka, Zambia. This is one of the largest contributions to date to this body, which will provide Namibians with training in the administration and civil service fields in preparation for the period following independence, when such skills will be needed.

In the Maghreb, Canada took part in exchanges of official missions, involving periodic consultations on general bilateral relations and co-operation, and of trade missions, in particular with Morocco and Tunisia. An air agreement was signed with Morocco in February, establishing the first air link between Canada and the African continent, providing for service between Montreal and Casablanca.

Development co-operation

In the fiscal year 1974-75, Canada contributed \$180 million in bilateral aid to African countries (\$105 million to African Commonwealth countries and \$75 million to *francophone* countries), in addition to allocations made to regional-development banks and multilateral organizations operating in the area.

In the past year, the Canadian program attained a greater degree of consolidation, concentrating on the critical areas in development such as the infrastructure of transport and communications, agricultural development, research on raw materials and projects directed towards the most under-privileged peoples.

In addition to supporting regional-development organizations, Canada increased its consultations with a number of the countries at present assisting African nations. Meetings were held with the French, German and American authorities, and with the European Community.

Canada's total contribution in bilateral aid to African countries constituted about 40 per cent of all Canadian bilateral aid.