

AID PROGRAMMES - AFRICA

...The establishment of a trades-training centre in Accra has been a noteworthy development in Ghana, along with the launching of an irrigation and land-development project in the northern regions and the provision of food aid to that country for the first time. In Nigeria, a \$3.5-million project involving the aerial photography, ground control and mapping of the Western Region is nearing completion. A trades-training centre will be established in Nigeria also, and Canadians are providing training and technical advice in the operation of the Niger dam. Canadian firms are engaged in the aerial photography and mapping of Tanzania's southeast region and a development loan is being extended for transmission-lines. In Kenya we are assisting in the development of a wheat-breeding programme. We have undertaken, in co-operation with Britain, a study to determine the line of route and economic feasibility of a proposed railway from Zambia to Dar-es-Salaam.

Canadian technical assistance for all regions of Africa has, of course, been concentrated on areas of particular need in the economy, in the sciences, education and in medicine. Individual Canadians or teams find themselves undertaking tasks of all types throughout the continent. I have noted a report about a Canadian adviser in Malawi who has succeeded in doubling the output of one of that country's largest sawmills in less than six months. I recall that we were instrumental in securing the services of a Canadian who is now economic adviser to the President of Zambia.

AID TO FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

I am glad to say that the programme for French-speaking African nations continues to enjoy a rapid rate of expansion. In 1961-62, for example, when the programme commenced, seven teachers were recruited. In 1965-1966, 166 teachers were under contract. The largest group of Canadian professors serving in French-speaking Africa is that composed of 36 men assigned to the University of Rwanda.

An eight-year paediatric training project will commence shortly in Tunis. Paper has been provided for textbooks in the Congo and work is about to commence on a pilot project livestock-feed plant in Cameroun. This project could lead to the establishment of a series of plants and clinics.

The University of Ottawa is undertaking in Canada an educational project of considerable interest. It is setting up courses for the training of middle-level management personnel. The Institut des Hautes Etudes d'Outre-Mer in Paris, which has a long-established reputation in the educational field, will give full credit to graduates of the University of Ottawa course who wish to continue at the Institute.

Our contribution to programmes carried out by international agencies has been an expanding one also.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Last January, Canada pledged \$30 million (Canadian) to the World Food Programme for the next three years. This was the second highest pledge. Last

year we stood fifth among contributors to United Nations Technical Assistance and were fifth-largest contributor also to the other, or Special Fund, component of the United Nations Development Programme and to the UNDP as a whole, with a contribution of \$9.5 million (Canadian).

At the last annual meeting of the World Bank Group, the Minister of Finance undertook that Canada would co-operate fully in the proposed replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association. Canada has already, since 1960 committed more than \$85 million (Canadian) to the Association. During the last two years we have made available \$35 million (Canadian) to the Inter-American Development Bank (of which \$20 million is for loans on 50-year, no-interest terms). We shall be subscribing \$27 million (Canadian) to support the Asian Development Bank in its developmental operations in Asia.

We also give substantial support to other multi-lateral aid bodies, which have a very important developmental role on behalf of the international community. In this way, Canada assists programmes designed to fill needs as diverse as those of children in the developing countries, through UNICEF, and refugees in Palestine....

When African states drew up a charter of unity in Addis Ababa in 1963, they naturally devoted a good deal of attention to economic problems. They noted, among others, the considerations that "economic development, including the expansion of trade on the basis of fair and remunerative prices, should tend to eliminate the need for external economic aid, and that such external economic aid should be unconditional and should not prejudice the independence of African states".

This statement expresses some of the chief concerns of developing nations in Africa or elsewhere. It is clear that they want to derive the benefits of trade under the conditions which we in the developed nations consider normal. They want to obtain for their peoples the standard of living which technology, education, hard work and political stability can obviously, under contemporary conditions, produce. They want to bolster a highly-cherished political independence with economic strength....

AFRICAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The violent struggles which preceded and accompanied in some cases the end of colonialism, the subsequent problems of instability and adjustment, dramatic problems such as those arising in the Congo - these have all focused attention on political developments in Africa. I should say, however, that I have been just as much aware of the achievements of newly-independent African nations. These include the creation, out of rival groupings, of a single Organization of African Unity spanning the entire continent. These countries have made Africa's voice strongly felt at the United Nations and in other international organizations.

Some people maintain, because of continuing problems of colonialism and racial relations, that the