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CONDITIONS FOR PEACE IN AFRICA AND THE WORLD

The following passages are from a speech by Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, at a consultation at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, on June 17, sponsored by the Canadian Council of Churches:

...In November 1963, the Government decided to embark on a phased expansion of its economic assistance programmes over a period of three years. It decided to make substantial quantitative and qualitative improvements which would enable Canada to assist the developing countries more effectively.

In the current fiscal year, appropriations for economic assistance will come close to \$300 million. In the last four years, approximately, our appropriations have almost tripled. I am glad to confirm the Government's intention to continue making substantial increases in aid allocations. We are working towards levels of aid activity which will enable us to play our full part in the development effort while taking fully into account:

- (a) the recommendations of competent international organizations;
- (b) our own special position as a net importer of capital;
- (c) the need to develop programmes which will be of a type and of a quality which will most effectively assist development in the nations concerned....

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The past fiscal year has been characterized by an expansion in the size of both bilateral and multi-lateral aid programmes. A new development-loan programme has been implemented. There have been record levels of recruitment and training in the field of technical assistance. We have given particular

emphasis to food aid in response to urgent requests from abroad.

Churches in Canada were particularly concerned about the critical shortage of food in India. We expect to ship 1 million tons of wheat to India during 1966. Canada will, therefore, be contributing more wheat to India, on a general comparative basis, than other countries.

Canada sponsored training programmes and courses of study for some 2,300 overseas students from over 60 different countries during the year and provided over 800 teachers, professors and technical advisers for services abroad. These figures should be set alongside the comparable ones of 700 overseas students and 83 Canadian experts, five years ago, as an indication of the growth in these programmes. Work went rapidly ahead on projects ranging from dams to schools in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America. These were financed under grant aid and the new development loan programme introduced late in 1964.

The chronic agricultural problem which prevails in most of the developing world received particular attention. During the past year we devoted approximately 16 per cent of our bilateral aid to overseas agricultural development in the improvement of irrigation facilities and rural electrification, in the provision of pesticides, fertilizers and fertilizer components and in many other ways.

Since we are particularly interested in Africa today, I might mention, by way of example, some of the projects or programmes under way in that continent. As you probably know, we have two programmes there, one for Commonwealth African countries and one for French-speaking countries.