

year \$1.7 million in cash and commodities. Some 20 officers of the Canadian Armed Forces continued to serve, with distinction and under increasingly hazardous conditions, with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in Israel and neighboring Arab countries.

Visits to Canada by two African heads of state figured prominently in the elaboration during the year of Canadian links with the countries of Africa. Both President Hamani Diori of Niger and President Julius Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania had extensive consultations with the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and other Canadian Ministers during their autumn visits.

Other visitors to Ottawa from African states were the Foreign Ministers of Gabon, Dahomey and the Central African Republic, and the Minister of National Education of Gabon. Diplomatic relations were established with Burundi by way of multiple accreditations involving the Canadian Ambassador in Kinshasa and the Burundi Permanent Representative in New York. Diplomatic relations with Swaziland and Mauritius were also established through dual accreditations. Tunisia opened an Embassy in Ottawa. The Canadian Government announced its intention to establish an Embassy in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast.

During 1969, the planned Agence francophone moved closer to reality, with the active support of Canada. A Canadian, Mr. Jean-Marc Leger of Montreal, is acting Executive-Secretary of the Agency. Canada participated in the conference of education ministers of *francophone* countries in Kinshasa, with Premier Louis Robichaud of New Brunswick leading the Canadian delegation. Later in the year, when the conference was continued in Paris, the Secretary of State for Education of the Province of Quebec, Mr. J.M. Morin, headed a Canadian delegation that included representatives from Manitoba, New Brunswick and Ontario.

Established lines of Canadian policy on the problems of southern Africa were reaffirmed as occasion arose. Canada continued to enforce its complete trade embargo against Rhodesia and to advocate that legal independence for that country should not be granted except on the basis of majority rule (NIBMAR). At the Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting in January 1969, as well as at the UN, Canada reiterated its condemnation of the *apartheid* policy of the South African Government, and expressed its concern at the continued refusal of South Africa to accept its international obligations in South West Africa. The Canadian delegation at the UN, voicing the conviction that the people of the Portuguese territories in Africa had an inalienable right to self-determination and independence, voted in favor of a General Assembly resolution condemning Portugal's colonial policies. The delegation also voted in favor of a General Assembly resolution that commended to the attention of all nations the Lusaka Manifesto of the Organization of African Unity on southern Africa. This calls for the acceptance of the ideals of human equality and self-determination, as well as the rejection of any form of racialism, in the liberation of southern Africa.

Throughout 1969, the Canadian Government continued to assist in every way possible with the provision and movement of relief to those in need on both sides in the Nigerian civil war. The Government has