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the program that was designed: the government is sponsoring one refugee for each refugee sponsored privately. Not only does this give an opportunity for Canadians to satisfy their need to help directly in a tragic situation, but it also allows the Canadian people to determine the total number of refugees who will come here. It is a program of partnership between the people and the government.

I think this example clearly demonstrates our commitment to both questions of human rights and public involvement in external affairs. It is also an excellent example of the kind of co-operation we expect to have with provincial governments. Throughout the entire process we were in close touch with the governments of the provinces, consulting them about the numbers of refugees they would be willing and able to help accommodate, and about the services that would have to be provided for the new arrivals. In this regard I want to say how grateful we have been for the concerned and supportive approach taken by the government of Quebec. Their generous and constructive assistance has helped ensure that the program will be a success. A better example of effective co-operation between two levels of government would be hard to find.

The third area of foreign policy I want to mention is that of aid to developing countries. As Secretary of State for External Affairs I am responsible for the shape and direction of our aid programs. This is a particularly important aspect of the portfolio, since aid is very often by far the most significant aspect of our relations with many of the developing countries. The long-term objectives of our aid programs will, of course, be one aspect of the foreign policy review I mentioned a few moments ago. Here again, though, decisions cannot wait. Projects are being proposed and considered constantly and we must make decisions now that will have significant implications for several years to come.

There are several aspects that must be considered in aid questions. In the past, much of our aid has been in the social field. We have helped with schools, teachers, doctors, hospitals and social services. Gradually, however, the developing countries have come to recognize that their own governments must play a larger and more active role in providing the economic infrastructure. There is now, as I found in my recent trip to Africa, a recognition of a need for public investment in such economic facilities. I foresee that more and more we shall be called upon to help developing countries with this kind of aid. This is a tendency of which I fully approve. There is an old saying in the aid business, "Give a man a fish and he can feed his family for a day. Teach him to fish, and he can feed them for life." The enormous and growing disparities between the rich and poor countries will never be reduced if we do not help them to develop their fundamental economies. It is my intention to see that our aid programs really do help the long-term development of the recipient countries — both humanitarian concern and political self-interest demand it.

I do not mean to leave the impression that we should no longer be concerned or involved in aid in social programs. That need still remains in many of the developing countries. But this is an area where, in my view, government may turn increasingly, but of course not exclusively, to the private sector. Canada in particular has a

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