

recipient of Canadian aid with \$340 million projected over the next five years. Thailand was designated a country of concentration for Canadian development assistance in 1981 and will receive up to \$50 million over the next five years for rural and industrial development.

The number of students from Malaysia attending Canadian schools remained steady, with over 8,000 enrolled as of December 1981.

Canadian interest in peace and stability in Southeast Asia was reflected in continued Canadian support for efforts to seek solutions to the political and humanitarian problems existing in Indochina. This involved continued close co-operation with the countries of ASEAN, particularly Thailand. The Secretary of State for External Affairs participated in the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) in New York in July, at which the basis for a peaceful solution to the Cambodia problem was set out in a declaration which included a call for a cease-fire, withdrawal of foreign troops under UN supervision and observation, and UN-supervised free elections with appropriate measures to ensure such elections could be carried out without interference and in an orderly atmosphere. The Secretary of State for External Affairs reiterated at the conference Canada's desire to see a Cambodian government in which all Khmers had an opportunity to participate. The results of the ICK were endorsed at the United Nations General Assembly in October where Canada, for the third successive year, co-sponsored a resolution on the "The Situation in Kampuchea". The 1981 resolution passed by the largest vote ever (100 for, 24 against, 22 abstentions). Unfortunately, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has refused to co-operate with the UN in finding a solution to the Cambodian problem.

Despite Canada's continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea as the legitimate government of Cambodia, the Secretary of State for External Affairs made it clear once again at the ICK that Canada would not support a return to power of the Pol Pot regime. Efforts to create a new coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea that would include non-Communist Khmer resistance groups was welcomed by Canada in 1981. The Secretary of State for External Affairs gave encouragement to these efforts when he met Mr. Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, who paid an unofficial visit to Canada in December.

In 1981, Canada continued to accept Indochinese refugees from countries of first asylum (primarily ASEAN) and over 70,000 of these refugees have come to Canada since 1975. Canada's contributions to international and non-governmental organizations active in humanitarian relief for Cambodia also continued in 1981 and, since 1979, contributions now exceed \$22 million.