

are extensive UN and IBRD programs, and large goal-setting UN Conferences in 1974 and 1984, to which the 1994 UN Conference on Population and Development mentioned above will be the successor. About 1.3% of world ODA goes to population; the USA leads the field, but does not give to the UN. We are near the mean.

Migration flows have become a major world concern; they include 17 million refugees, perhaps 20 million internally displaced, and millions more seeking to find a better life. Specific flows are idiosyncratic; migrants go to where co-nationals happen to have established a beach-head, and where the easiest entry and best benefits are. But it is only a question of time before most of the developing world becomes a source of migration pressure on the countries of the North. Among the latter, the distinction is breaking down between traditional countries of immigration, and others. Much migration is now irregular; stay rates of those rejected are high everywhere, and costs of maintenance and control are enormous. Racist reactions in Europe are increasing. Meetings on migration and refugees have mushroomed, so far with little result. Governments are beginning to recognise that control measures alone will not suffice, and that a broader approach is needed, but agreement is still lacking on its nature.

Population and migration trends gravely handicap many specific Canadian objectives, in the fields of international development, human rights, the environment, trade, and the UN. Some of our foreign policy emphases will have to change. Still more people will be pressing to come to Canada, using our refugee claim route if they can. The proportion of non-European applicants will rise, perpetuated by the extended family system. If tensions in our cities increase, and if much stronger control becomes necessary, our liberal self-image, itself a unifying factor, may be damaged.

One of the five priority objectives of Canadian policy, as stated late last year by the Government, is to encourage greater international involvement and cooperation on population growth and mass migration issues. A large number of specific recommendations made to this end include, in outline, that on the Canadian scene we should:

--do more to highlight the importance of these issues, for example through official statements dealing with global issues, clearer focus and improved liaison interdepartmentally and with posts, and closer NGO contacts;

--strengthen Canada's population assistance, through clarifying its priority and raising its proportion within our ODA, increasing Africa's share from the present 11.4%, adding population experts, restoring funding to WHO's reproductive health research, adjusting Canadian NGO funding, and preserving IDRC's modest population research;

--maintain our immigration policy's non-discriminatory and humanitarian aspects; but with the aim of being taken more seriously multilaterally, as well as of maintaining immigration's public credibility and keeping ample room for selection of independents, try to narrow the