

“non-public”. Those that have achieved this can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Some of them still benefit from the fact that former industrial and commercial installations have survived decolonization. This kind of situation naturally enables a country to rely on a non-public contribution that improves its final score.

Certainly, Canada itself disposes of the resources of North American technology, and can even enable the French-speaking peoples of the Third World to benefit from them just as much of those who are English-speaking. It was necessary, however, for Canada to broaden its diplomatic and political relations with many new countries (which was done quickly), as well as its trade relations (which is being fairly rapidly accomplished). In 1972, Canada had already reached the point of directing 0.98 per cent of its GNP to the Third World, if one counts government export credits and private transfers of resources to public aid.

Since then, the amount of *expenditure* by Canada on public aid has been exactly tripled. For the fiscal year 1976-1977, it was raised to \$963 million, keeping Canada in seventh place among the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee. The amount of the *funds* voted by Parliament was even larger, exceeding the peak of \$1 billion or 4.8 per cent of the GNP. Part of these credits was later allocated to another department for a loan to Jamaica. In other respects, the difficulty of absorbing aid experienced by the poorest countries, as well as the difficulty of mobilizing Canadian material and human resources for such aid, impose limits on generosity. The growth of Canadian public aid is at present about 10 per cent a year. An honourable performance, taking into account the international economic circumstances.

Aid methods

Even when it is a matter of co-operation in international development, there is no doubt that the manner of giving is nearly as important as what is given. It happens, however, that international usage leaves hardly any choice regarding the manner of dispensing aid to the Third World.

Such assistance usually takes one of three forms: bilateral aid, multilateral aid and aid to non-governmental organizations. The first is subject to attack because it is “tied”; the third, which is unanimously praised, has the valuable and reassuring merit of being based