

constructive assistance has helped ensure that the program will be a success. A better example of effective cooperation between two levels of government in a federal state 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 overall 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 longterm objectives of our aid programs will, of course, be one aspect of the overall 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 as ports, warehouses, manufacturing and distributing 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 longterm 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 variety of private organizations, what we call Non Governmental Organizations, or NGO's for short, who have a great deal of expertise in running successful programs in the Third World. From what I've seen they can do this kind of work with just as much effect and at considerably less cost than we can through government programs. Increased government support for the efforts of the NGO's should make our overall impact greater for any given level of expenditure, as well as promoting the goal I've already spoken about: increasing the role of individual Canadians in foreign affairs.