

for federal-provincial dialogue on aid matters, to embrace multi-year budgeting and a program committee to receive, consider and fund international aid projects identified by the provinces.

In all, therefore, the federal-provincial co-operation picture in the aid program is a bright one. The will to co-operate has been clearly in evidence on the part of both orders of government, and interest has not only been sustained but has been given practical effect in the various ways already suggested. While the

letter of the "Pearson Doctrine" has never been given formal approval by provincial governments, the spirit is very much alive. The imperatives of the "New International Economic Order" and the Third UN Development Decade will provide new challenges not only for Canadians but for their governments. The federal and provincial governments can, through co-operative leadership, make these challenges better known to Canadian citizens and more effectively met by Canada's resources.

Western Europe learns to live with its 'guest' workers

by Thomas Land

An embarrassing resolution by the United Nations Human Rights Commission seeking "to promote the normalization of the family life of migrant workers . . . by their reunion" illustrates the anxiety of Western Europe over foreign poverty in its midst. The nine governments of the European Community privately acknowledge that their "guest" workers and their families — an economically-exploited and culturally-diverse minority of about 13 million people — are here to stay permanently. But, in the present climate of insecurity caused by growing unemployment, few governments have the political courage to admit that the presence of such a large permanent community undermines

the essential premises of democracy. Apart from Britain's Commonwealth and Irish immigrants, all Western Europe's immigrants lack political power.

In West Germany, Europe's biggest employer of foreign labour, the population of "guest" workers and their dependants is a record four million — in spite of the country's four-year-old recruiting ban and its various schemes to encourage the departure of foreigners. In addition to this figure, 1.4 million close dependants of foreigners already in the country are expected from abroad.

Originally, these "guest" workers were expected to stay strictly for the duration of their employment, performing the dirtiest and least remunerative jobs, scorned by the natives. Their reluctance to leave after the oil crisis, which ended a period of unprecedented economic growth in Western Europe, has surprised the manpower planners of the European Community.

The experts had disregarded the economic conditions of the "guest" workers' native countries — in Southern Europe, Africa, Asia and the Caribbean —, to which those of Western Europe compare favourably, even during a recession.

In Canada, different circumstances led to a similar situation. The adoption of universal criteria for immigration, combined with the increase in the number of potential immigrants from the developing countries, has resulted in a significantly growing intake of Third World immigrants. A recent study on relations between Canada and the developing countries records a drastic increase in the proportion of Third World immigrants, from 8 per cent in 1961 to 52 per cent in 1975. The study, published by the Economic Council of Canada, predicts that, though the absolute level of immigration may be declining, "the proportion of immigrants originating from the developing nations is likely to remain significant".

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