

even those who do not think that we are doing enough.

I would not want to indulge in rather empty comparisons between our efforts and those of other countries though I must say that Canada emerges quite well from such comparisons. I have no doubt you will be hearing something of the details of our contributions during your meetings. It is more important to know that we are doing many things which will be of substantial and lasting value to the countries which we are assisting. Our subscription to the International Bank is being put to good use. Our financial contributions, and the services of Canadian technicians and institutions, are doing valuable work through the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in many parts of the world. The technical assistance and the aid in plant, equipment and materials which we are providing to South Asia under the Colombo Plan are beginning to show results. The aid which we are giving for relief and rehabilitation is helping to deal with particular emergencies and special cases. We are looking forward to playing our part by a substantial contribution to the constructive activities of the proposed International Finance Corporation in stimulating useful private industries in many of the under-developed countries.

In addressing this audience I would like to mention specially the work which the United Nations is doing in the field of economic development - the welfare approach to peace and international co-operation. The co-operative activity which has grown up within the United Nations in this field is one of the most heartening aspects of the international scene. Anyone who is inclined to feel discouraged by the difficulties encountered by the United Nations in its efforts to resolve world political problems might well reflect on the extent to which the countries comprising it have been able to co-operate in meeting the challenge of economic development on a world-wide basis. The activities of the United Nations in this field greatly surpass those of the old League of Nations and reflect a new spirit of international co-operation in this postwar period. I think, too, that the Commonwealth deserves much credit for the positive manner in which it responded to this same challenge by launching the Colombo Plan, in which many important countries outside the Commonwealth, notably the United States, are also participating. The Colombo Plan does not, of course, operate in isolation. There is very close collaboration between those participating in it and those responsible for the programmes of the United Nations.

So far as Canada is concerned it is, of course, desirable that we should review frequently the amount of aid to be made available in the light of our own situation and of the other things - some of essential and first importance, all useful - which we are trying to do. However, I think it would be a mistake for us to become preoccupied with the matter of amount to a point where we lose sight of the question of quality, which is also important. We should ask ourselves not only how much Canada should be doing, but how we should be doing it, and why?

To my mind this last question may in reality be about the most significant of all.

When I was talking at Princeton some weeks ago, I said I thought we should be sure of our reasons for providing help to the materially under-developed countries. I expressed the view that "if we of the West provide material aid only or primarily for cold war motives, we are likely to fail in achieving any good and permanent results." Speaking of Asia I said that I thought it "important to guard against any false idea that we can purchase or should try to purchase allies... The East will not become a mercenary in our ranks. It would be deplorable if Asians believed that Westerners had insulted their dignity, or misread their integrity, by entertaining such notions". You will, I hope, forgive me for quoting myself but I do think it