

tee is convinced of the urgent need for more development research and considers that the Centre should provide an effective response to this need. Continuous caution will, however, be required to ensure that duplication does not occur.

OBJECTS OF THE CENTRE

Your Subcommittee notes that the legislation is basically enabling—it establishes the Centre, which is then to be organizationally autonomous. The Subcommittee is concerned that the Centre should get started in the right direction and has indicated a number of its concerns in this report.

Co-operation with Developing Countries

The objects of the Centre set forth in the Act indicate some very salutary improvements in recent years in the whole attitude of developed countries toward development assistance. What was once considered “foreign aid” is now considered “international co-operation”. In an endeavour such as this Centre, co-operation must obviously be the keynote.

For research to be of any relevance to the needs of developing countries, scholars and institutions of those countries must be fully involved at every stage. The Governors and staff of the Centre should ensure that the point of view of developing countries is completely considered in the selection of projects, in the designing of research programs, and in their execution.

Locale of Research Work

This kind of involvement is doubly vital if object (b) (the raising of developing countries’ own research capabilities), is to be realized in any significant way. This goal recognizes that ultimately only self-help will lead to real progress. In practice this objective should have a continual bearing on the selection of the locale for research. (See Brecher). On this subject, the *Report of the Commission on International Development* (Pearson Commission Report) recommends that development research “should usually take place locally”, and that if it is to have a broad and lasting impact, “(such) goal-oriented research should be linked with regional or other national universities or institutions of higher learning”. Particularly during the early stages of the Centre’s operation very close collaboration with the support of indigenous institutions will provide the following benefits.

- (1) To provide those associated with the Centre with an orientation toward the problems of developing countries and with a practical and relevant perspective.
- (2) To encourage the Centre to gear its own priorities to those of the governments and research institutions of developing countries themselves.
- (3) To establish the credibility of the Centre and its work, and create important professional contacts for the future. (See Mr. Hamilton).

The Element of Mutual Benefit

Object (c) of the Centre relates to fostering co-operation in research between developed and underdeveloped regions for their mutual benefit. It is clear to the Subcommittee that there is a special Canadian research capacity in this field which justifies the establishment of the Centre in Canada. In utilizing and stimulating this capacity, this country will obviously benefit. Undoubtedly, there will also be some spillover of knowledge which may prove beneficial in dealing with certain Canadian problems. The overriding concern of the Centre,