

### Long-Term Prospects

In a broader sense, economists and others have come to realize the full dimensions of the international effort which will be required to bring the under-developed nations to the degree of economic maturity which would enable them to proceed with development and trade without assistance or special concessions. Technology and money can work many wonders, but it must also be recognized, to quote one student of development that: "Technical knowledge, the machine and capital goods in general, never exist in the abstract but always only in the relatively fleeting forms suited to the momentary situation and to that complex of unique problems to which they have been adapted."

Another economist, Rostow, in his well-known study of the Stages of Economic Growth, points out that: "In short, the rise in the rate of investment (which has been pointed to as the indication that sustained economic growth is really under way) requires a radical shift in the society's effective attitude toward fundamental and applied science; toward the initiation of change in productive technique, toward the taking of risk, and toward the conditions and methods of work."

It is clear that what one agency described as "economic relations between unequally developed countries" will continue to characterize international affairs for some time to come and that economic relations must take trade as much into account as development finance. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development two years ago and the follow-up meeting since have revealed how many complex problems have to be overcome in the process of adjusting world trading relations to help the developing countries. Canada and other developed countries have supported efforts to achieve realistic international agreements with respect to the prices for certain commodities, but neither these agreements nor other trade measures can solve the problems of the less-developed countries without development aid as well.

### Motivation of Aid

Since it is the long haul we are talking about, basic motivation and ultimate political expectations matter a good deal. I have, on other occasions, discussed the principles and purposes of foreign aid and emphasized my own belief that the basic motivation is very complex, resting both on humanitarian and political considerations and having its ultimate justification in hopes for peace and stability in the world. Short-term political goals or direct commercial advantages are not the national interests we pursue in this field. We seek the national interest, to be sure, but we define it in other terms.

There is, of course, a considerable debate going on among economists and political scientists about foreign-aid motivation. It seems invariably to be carried on in terms of the thinking and interests of donor nations. Perhaps we should approach the question differently. So far as I am concerned, Canada is responding to the requests of developing nations. I am interested in their thinking on the subject