

should not be regarded as a one-way street. Both the donor and the receiving governments have important financial responsibilities. What is more, external aid can, in the final analysis, provide only a minor proportion of the total resources, administrative and financial, required for rapid economic development. I believe that this is as the under-developed countries themselves would wish it. Theirs is the major role, ours is the minor role. They do what needs to be done with our help and thus learn to do it in time without our help. Mr. De Seynes has suggested that it is natural to think that the major economic burden of changing conditions in the world should be borne by those best equipped to do so. In my view each country is best equipped to change its own conditions of economic under-development, there being ample scope and necessity for assistance from abroad. Self-help is the best help.

I would now like to turn to the question of the motives which underline foreign economic assistance. Why are the countries of the West assisting the countries of Latin America, the Middle East, South and South-East Asia and other areas? It is really not good enough even to be right for the wrong reasons. I believe the so-called developed countries should carefully analyze their motives in providing economic assistance and as clearly as possible express these motives so that the under-developed countries can understand the reasons for which this assistance is being offered. Mr. Pearson has said "We cannot purchase reliable allies or real friends and we should not try to do so." The relationship between the helper and the helped is a difficult and complicated one. As Shakespeare put it "Neither a borrower nor a lender be, for loan oft loses both itself and friend". I expect many will have read Milliken and Rostov's study of a new United States economic policy. In that paper a similar analysis is put forward which comes to the conclusion that economic aid should not be designed or expected to make friends. It is equally clear that economic aid should not be intended to result in a copying by the receiver of the economic or political policies of the donor. So far as Canada is concerned, we cannot do better than to quote Mr. Pearson again:

"The genuine desire of Canadians to help others who are less fortunate, the recognition that the more quickly other people's standards of living rise the better off we shall all be, the conviction that economic and social progress are essential to a durable peace, the judgment that the resources of most of these countries are capable of supporting a fuller and richer life, the evident effort which the people of these countries are themselves making to improve their conditions, and the sympathy which we as citizens of a relatively young country feel with those who are trying to establish their own nations on a new and durable basis -- all of these seem to me to be solid and fundamental reasons for providing assistance."