

trade patterns, problems and prospects. Today I have decided to talk of Canada as a part of the global economic community in terms of international development assistance.

Canada recognizes and has official relations with some 120 governments of sovereign nations. About 90 of those nations are poor countries and only 30 or so are what we call "developed". Therefore, for three-quarters of the nations with which we do business, development assistance is a major preoccupation. If Canada is to play a constructive part in world affairs, aid for international development must be one of our major preoccupations. This year, resources made available for transfer to less-developed countries will total about \$360 million. This is a sizeable amount, but if we are to reach the level of 1 per cent of national income to which we are committed, it will have to be doubled in the next few years. The Government intends to do this.

In the course of our review of defence and foreign affairs policies and programmes, we are examining the most basic assumptions and seeking to establish what are the important issues and what are the alternatives open to us in dealing with them.

Part of this review has involved a study of Canada's role in international development assistance. It has been an opportune time to undertake such a study, for the conceptions underlying development assistance are changing.

When international assistance was first attempted on a large scale, the programmes were very basic -- as basic as the soup kitchen during the great depression. But the soup kitchen did not bring back prosperity. It simply kept people alive. Other means had to be found to recreate a lively international economy.

In the same way, we have seen a shift in the emphasis of external aid. From programmes aimed at simply relieving misery, it has developed into a complex process involving all aspects of a country's economic and social life. Educational assistance, financing capital infrastructure such as power-plants, roads and other means of communication, providing managerial skills, supplying industrial raw materials, developing trade opportunities, all play a part. To help a country reach the point of economic "takeoff", the point at which its economy can expand without further infusions of aid, calls for highly specialized and sophisticated techniques. This is the kind of thing Canadians are learning to do on a large scale to make our aid programmes effective.

It is time we asked ourselves some fundamental questions: "Why are we giving aid? Why should we continue to do so in the future?" The forces that have motivated the Canadian people and the Canadian Government in the past to provide international aid are diverse and difficult to weigh. The philanthropic or humanitarian motive has been one of the most important to Canadians. The world-wide efforts of private voluntary agencies, including the churches, make this very clear. But it is difficult to gauge the strength of this motive as a factor in public support for governmental aid programmes which, inevitably, put a great distance between the donor-taxpayer and the ultimate recipient. The sense of participation cannot be very strong. It depends to a large extent on how acutely Canadians are aware of the conditions of poverty found in many parts of the world.