

None of us I am sure would say that improvements can still be made. One of the results of your discussion would be, I hope, to point up some of the respects in which we and the international agencies might do things better in the future.

In general we have probably all come to appreciate more fully the complexity of the operation in which we are engaged.

We have learned how difficult it is to secure the kind of people or the kind of training facilities really needed. We all know of experts or students who have been almost overwhelmed by the adjustments which they have had to undergo or the frustrations to which they have been subjected. Yet when the right kind of technical assistance has been supplied we have seen what returns and satisfactions it could bring.

We have, I think, - expert and laymen alike - come to realize also that assistance to these countries is not simply a matter of transplanting equipment or methods wholesale. We probably have now a new respect for many of the tools and techniques of the so-called "under-developed" countries. This is a healthy state of mind in which to approach the problems of these countries. We of the West may have been just a little too inclined to replace the old-fashioned "holier-than-thou" superiority attitude with a no less objectionable modern equivalent which might be expressed as "more know-how than thou". It has, I think, become apparent that in many cases a substantial adaptation is required in our ways of doing things to fit them to the conditions and cultures which exist and have existed for centuries and cannot easily be displaced. In fact, I believe it has been found in some cases that it is better to start with the local methods and tools, attempting to introduce only the minor changes which might be needed in them. These processes of adaptation are more difficult and more time-consuming than mere transplanting. But they are also more fruitful.

One field, however, in which it might seem that it will be practicable to transfer or transplant the technology of the West directly to the East is that of atomic energy. It would also appear that this source of energy will be of great value to those many under-developed economies which are lacking in ordinary sources of power. I am sure it is desirable that progress be made in the application of atomic energy to economic development as rapidly as possible. I think we shall find that the materially under-developed countries, some of whose scientists have already played a part in the development of nuclear physics, will themselves have a contribution to make in adapting this new discovery to their own conditions. The fact that an international meeting on the peaceful uses of atomic energy is taking place soon and that a distinguished Indian scientist is playing a leading role in organizing it offers promise for the future.

Returning to more "conventional" forms of assistance, I have no doubt that in your "round tables" you will be examining in considerable detail exactly how aid is now being provided. You will doubtless be considering the problems which arise in the provision of governmental assistance and also the prospects for an increasing flow of private investment. I shall, therefore, not attempt to generalize further on these matters at this luncheon meeting. I would, however, say again that we will make the most out of whatever resources are available if we go about it in the right way and in the right spirit. Only then will our aid have the maximum impact on our friends abroad and receive sustained support at home. As Canadians we are I think - and rightly so - less attracted by a shallow "do-good" appeal than by an effective "do-well" approach.