

important that our motives should not only be, but appear to be, beyond reproach. This is an area of international and human relations which is so delicate and so open to misunderstanding that it is really not good enough even to be right for the wrong reasons. . . .

I would almost go so far as to suggest that in order to test our real motives we should ask ourselves from time to time whether we would be doing what we are if the political and military menace of Soviet and Chinese Communism did not exist. It sometimes seems to me that we in the West come near to owing at least one debt of gratitude to the international communists - and we have precious little else to thank them for over the past few years - for helping to keep us up to the mark in these matters. It is a sorry commentary on the postwar period that without them and the threat which they represent we might not so readily have done what we should have been doing anyway. Certainly we are glad that the majority of the economically under-developed countries, seeking to preserve their own heritage of human and spiritual values, have chosen to work out their economic destiny by democratic means. Their refusal to grasp for quick and illusory results at the price of freedom is a major contribution to the democratic cause throughout the world. It should for us be a matter of great satisfaction rather than sacrifice to be able to assist them to develop themselves in such a constructive and far-sighted manner. The lure of the alleged successes of communism and the threat which communist states present to the security of other countries and our own, add, of course to the urgency of the task. To my mind, however, there are other and even more substantial reasons for providing assistance to the under-developed countries and for co-operating effectively with them.

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 more solid and more fundamentally significant reasons for providing assistance.

Not only should we be sure that we are acting from worthy motives but we should also make certain that our method and manner of providing assistance are calculated to achieve our purposes most fully. As I suggested earlier, we should examine critically both why we are helping and how. Even the most massive amounts of money and vast numbers of technicians, if provided in the wrong way - that is, indiscriminately, extravagantly or without proper regard for the practical problems involved - might accomplish less than our present programmes and might in the process create a less wholesome relationship between the under-developed countries and the West.

So far we have I think been successful in this regard. We have undoubtedly made mistakes. That was inevitable in a novel venture - novel at least for Governments - in which it was necessary to proceed largely by trial and error. The errors have been fewer than might have been expected, however, thanks to the high quality of those directing and participating in the programmes and to the readiness of all concerned to benefit from the experience of one another.