

On the other hand, I personally have been struck by the modesty and good sense with which such countries as India and Pakistan have shown in drawing up plans for their own development for the next six years. The countries of South and South-East Asia which have drawn up programmes for inclusion in the report--with populations involved including nearly one-quarter of the population of the world--state that they require, over the six-year period, external finance to the amount of \$3 billion, the greater part of which will be supplied by the release of sterling balances held in London. I believe that a Canadian contribution to those programmes, even if it has to be smaller than we might be able to make if we were not bearing other and heavy burdens, would have a great effect, not only in doing something to improve the standard of living in that part of the world, but also in convincing the people there of our sympathy and our interest. It is for these reasons that the government has decided to seek the approval of the House for an appropriate Canadian contribution to the Colombo Plan.

In dealing with these Asian problems we sometimes run the risk of differences with tried and dependable allies. And that brings me to another of the cardinal considerations which I think we must keep in mind, the necessity of preserving solidarity with our friends in the west--above all, of preserving unity of purpose and action between the United States and Canada and the Commonwealth of Nations.

During the past few months we have had some differences of opinion with our friends in Washington on Far Eastern questions. While I do not gloss over these differences, I should like to warn against exaggerating their importance, because they have not weakened the basic good understanding between us, resting as it does upon a harmony of abiding interest, and on the recognition of common values and common rights, one of which is the right to disagree as friends with each other, and the other the obligation, again as friends, to resolve these disagreements peaceably.

In spite of certain differences there is complete agreement between the Canadian and the United States Governments on, among other things, four fundamentals; we agree that peace is now in jeopardy; we agree that the extension of Soviet imperialism must be opposed; we agree that the principles of collective resistance to aggression must be maintained; and we agree that the main front which must be defended is Western Europe.

Those, then, are the general considerations shaping our policy--unshaken faith in freedom and realistic faith in the United Nations; awareness of the world-wide scope of the danger threatening us; respect for Asian opinion, and a desire to help the Asian people achieve a better standard of life; solidarity with our partners in the Commonwealth and in the North Atlantic alliance; and the determination to do everything possible to maintain peace.

Now I come to our policy on certain specific matters concerned with Korea and the Far East.

Almost the first issue which arose in this field after the House adjourned last September concerned the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations.