

fair share of "cheap foreign goods", goods that are not dumped on our markets at prices lower than those in their country of origin, but goods produced by workers with lower living standards than Canadian workers. By accepting a share of these cheaper goods we are helping to raise the living standard of the workers who made them and by raising their living standards we are also ultimately helping ourselves for we are gaining potential customers who will be able to buy more of what we have to sell.

Apart from the trade aspect of our relations with Japan, it is also in our best interests that democracy be strengthened and sustained in that nation.

Only if this comes about will the Japanese be able, as we want them to, to develop the kind of cordial relations with the really democratic peoples of the world which are so greatly in our own long-term interest.

COLOMBO PLAN

I have left to the last what is by no means the least important of Canada's contributions to peace and to international trade in the Far East. Indeed, it may be that the Colombo Plan to which I refer, will turn out to be one of the greatest factors in keeping the people of South and Southeast Asia in the free world.

The nations of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia have only recently won their full nationhood. In addition to their efforts in getting democracy to function in an area where self-government is still a novelty, they are confronted with the problem of improving the standard of millions of their citizens now living on a bare subsistence level.

I like to think of the Colombo Plan as "priming the pump", to use an expression of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he referred to another emergency. It is hoped that the Plan will not only help to raise the living standards of the people benefiting from it but that it will also build up enough confidence in their countries to prime such a flow of foreign and domestic investments that prosperity will come to the entire southern part of Asia.

Communism is a malignancy that thrives on diseased tissues and the Colombo Plan by working to eliminate the diseased tissues of poverty and starvation is endeavouring to keep one-quarter of the world's population in the free world.

The Colombo Plan which was conceived at a meeting of foreign ministers of the Commonwealth, calls for \$5 billion to be spent in capital development in Southeast Asia in a period of six years and for the training of technicians to serve in under-developed areas.

It is not a plan which depends solely for its support on the contributions of the wealthier members for \$2 billion of the \$5 billion are to be raised internally.

Through the Consultative Committee on Economic Development of South and Southeast Asia, the Asia members are expected to assist each other with their various projects