

also that the United Nations Supreme Commander in the field, General Ridgway, is handling these negotiations with skill, patience and an unprovocative firmness which must command our wholehearted admiration.

Korea is only one problem. There are other Asian questions. So far as we are concerned in this government, we remain willing to discuss these other Asian questions with all those concerned, and to negotiate in respect of them through the United Nations.

There is very real danger in having our diplomacy frozen in the Far East and allowing ourselves no room to manoeuvre. So I suggest we should keep our policy in that part of the world, even now, as flexible as possible. However - and this is important - before we can proceed to any of these further Asian matters which are dealt with in the United Nations resolution of last February, which I think is still valid, the aggression in Korea must first be brought to an end. That is the immediate danger, and that is our immediate purpose, to end that war on honourable terms. If and when that can be done we will not refuse to discuss any other Asian questions relevant to the situation out there.

But aggression is not the only enemy in Korea. There is the enemy of hunger, poverty and misery, the source and the strength of that communism which the Russians have used in other countries for their own unworthy purposes.

I know the House will be glad and proud to know that in the matter of relief of distress in Korea in recent months no country has made a greater contribution than Canada. Indeed I do not know whether any country has contributed as much as Canada. I think however it is true to say that no matter what happens in Korea, the people there have already lost. They are disillusioned and desolate. In that sense the West has also lost; and this is not the least of the tragedies arising out of the Korean aggression.

#### The Colombo Plan

In referring to this important matter of fighting communism by fighting distress, hunger and privation in Asia I should - perhaps I should apologize for the length of time I am taking - say a few words about the development of the Colombo plan since we last met.

On May 14 last I reported that shortly after our contribution of \$25 million had been voted by this Parliament we took steps to implement our share of the plan by asking the Indian and Pakistan Governments to send over representatives to discuss with us the projects we might finance, or help to finance, having in mind those items which Canada is best fitted to undertake.

Since then we have made some considerable progress, and have had discussions with representatives of those two Governments. In the case of Pakistan, to which we have allocated approximately two-fifths of the total contribution, several interesting projects have been selected. Among those, to name only a few, are an experimental and demonstration livestock farm which we are undertaking, jointly with New Zealand and Australia, and for which Canada expects to supply machinery; an irrigation