

stern and bloody warning to potential aggressors of the future, a warning that unprovoked attacks will meet the resistance of not only the intended victim but of other freedom-loving nations.

The United Nations has recognized that Korea will take many years to recover from its ugly war scars and has taken action to help its recovery. By a vote of the General Assembly in December 1950, it created the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency charged with the physical reconstruction of Korea. Canada endorsed this action and through its government has contributed \$7,250,000 to the Agency. In addition, numerous church and private Canadian organizations are making clothing and other donations for Korean relief through the Agency. While hostilities continue in Korea, the work of the Agency is of necessity limited, but arrangements have been made for it to take over complete control of reconstruction activities within 180 days after armistice terms have been agreed upon.

Now may I say a word about Japan.

One of the most important actions of Parliament during the session now adjourned, was the ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty which was signed at San Francisco almost a year ago. This action was in accord with Canada's interest in establishing peace and in extending world markets.

While this treaty is not a perfect one and did not fully satisfy the wishes of all the signatories, it is, nevertheless, an important one to Canadians for two main reasons.

First of all, by restoring to Japan its sovereignty and the right to prepare for its defence the treaty has given that nation an opportunity to be numbered among the free nations of the world and to make her contribution to the peace and security of the Pacific.

The Soviet veto is likely to prevent Japan from becoming a member of the United Nations for many years to come. The Treaty partially compensates for this probable obstruction. Under Article 5 Japan undertakes to settle its international disputes by peaceful means and "to give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with its Charter and to refrain from giving assistance to any State against which the United Nations may take preventive or enforcement action".

Admittedly, the treaty is a risk, but it is a risk based on strong indications from the Japanese people that they desire peace and have foresworn their aggressive past. Since their liberation from their war lords they have shown a healthy interest in the institutions of democracy and have adopted a representative and responsible form of government which appears to be functioning well.

The second reason for Canada's interest in the Japanese Treaty stems from the restoration of Japan's sovereignty; Japan will once more be able to guide her own commercial destiny.

Foreign trade is even more important to the economy of Japan than it is to the economy of Canada, and all Canadians realize the great importance of our export