

to do is convince them that neither of us has any valid grounds to look down upon the other and that just as we accept them as our equals we want them to accept us as their equals; and to build up genuine co-operation with them on that basis.

The peoples of South and South-East Asia are faced with tremendous material problems, about which we can be helpful. If they don't overcome their difficulties, Communism-imperialism, though it is a much more efficient form of oppression than any they have ever known before, will likely be the system under which they will be governed. This menace of Communism in Asia is real, and it gives urgency to the problem of bringing about improvement and prospects of improvement for them as rapidly as possible.

We already have made a beginning in providing assistance to the people in this area of the world. The Colombo Plan drawn up by the governments of many of the countries concerned and by most Commonwealth nations is an imaginative step, but it is only a first step in the right direction. Under this scheme the nations who will benefit are to contribute largely from their own resources, but lands like Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom, which are more fully developed materially, have also agreed to assist in economic development and in the provision of technical assistance. Of course, the success of the Colombo Plan depends upon adequate participation by the United States. The prospects for such participation are reasonably good. Our government is accordingly going to propose to Parliament that the sum of \$25,000,000 be provided this year for the Colombo Plan on the understanding that there is also effective participation by enough others to assure for the plan, reasonable prospects of success.

One aspect of the Colombo Plan is the training here in North America and in Europe of personnel from Asian countries and the provision of experts from this continent and from Europe to train Asians in their own countries. It is obvious how useful the Universities can be in a practical scheme of this character. But their part must not merely be to provide technical knowledge and know-how. Useful and necessary as these may be, Universities can help to give a better understanding to our Asian friends of our Western way of doing things and conversely can help us to achieve a clearer knowledge of the customs and traditions of these ancient civilizations.

What I have suggested thus far means heavy responsibility not only for the government and people of this country but specifically for our Universities. I believe our Universities will welcome that responsibility. Some might say that I am suggesting our Universities should concentrate on a propaganda effort in the cold war. If by propaganda we mean the distortion of the truth, what I am really suggesting is the exact opposite. We can leave distortion to the Communists. The best propaganda to serve the cause of the free world is the truth. What we need in our country is knowledge of other countries; what others need is knowledge of us. With truth, with knowledge, I am convinced understanding will come largely of itself. In seeking to interpret nations to each other, the Universities will not only be justifying their existence,