

security provisions of the Charter, certain countries - like yours and mine - have felt impelled to make more limited collective defence arrangements of their own, in other vital areas.

Thus was born the idea of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO was set up in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, and its formation can in no way be interpreted as an abandonment of the United Nations. In the search for peace the world needs both NATO and the United Nations, as it needs the new regional organizations which have since come into being. I believe that such regional and self-defence agencies will enable the United Nations to survive in a stronger, more effective form.

But security rests not on armed defence alone. It depends also on collective action in the economic field. It depends on an organized attempt to come to grips with the fundamental economic and social problems that condemn peoples to privation and that, as a consequence, predispose them to seek desperate solutions in false dogmas or even armed conflict.

In the under-developed areas of the world, a vast field exists for common effort. Here much of the poverty springs not from a lack of resources but from a lack of the technical knowledge and ability that would enable the peoples of those countries to develop their own resources for their own benefit. Through the sharing of technical knowledge, which has brought such striking advances to the Western World, other regions of the earth can themselves develop along the same path and towards the same goal.

Already Canada and like-minded nations have shown their determination to help their neighbours across the globe by the development of co-operative programmes through the Specialized Agencies.

Many of you here may be thinking at this point of the International Labour Organization, which has been performing such useful functions in the field of labour relations and working conditions since the end of the First World War, and you will recognize that collective action is a concept and a technique which can usefully be applied to many other areas of man's social and economic life.

It is being so applied by other organs of the United Nations and through many of the Specialized Agencies in which the discussion of problems common to a number of nations, and of important significance for all countries, has led to tangible understanding of the value of international co-operation.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of this is the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Under-Developed Countries. As you no doubt know, the inspiration for a multi-nation largescale programme to help the economically less well-developed countries to help themselves to improve, not merely their average, but their minimum standards of living, came from your former President, Mr. Truman, when, in his inaugural address to Congress in January 1949, he announced the creation of the "Point Four" programme.