

regimes and societies, which do not meet the desires of the masses for change in that part of the world.

Let me illustrate how we have tried to apply these principles in our relations with Asian countries.

First of all let us take Korea, where you Americans gave the lead to the free nations and where you have borne by far the largest share of the burden and made the greatest sacrifice in blood and treasure. We in Canada were not slow to recognize the importance of prompt joint action against the unprovoked aggression in Korea. It was for this reason that thousands of young Canadian soldiers embarked over the past few years - most of them from this port of Seattle - to take their places beside your own American boys in the United Nations front line. For this reason too, during these grim years, Canadian airmen have taken off in Canadian aircraft, week in and week out, from your McChord Field, and Canadian destroyers have been on duty in Korean waters in support of the United Nations Command.

So, Mr. Chairman, in embattled Korea Canada has given proof of her new awareness of the importance to the whole free world of events in Asia. Now the fighting has stopped, though the danger is far from past. And, largely as a result of the patient efforts of American statesmen, we look forward, without illusions but still with modest hopes that some further relaxation of tension may be achieved, to the meeting next month in Geneva.

Canada, I should add, has shown more than a military interest in Korea. We were members of the first Commission set up by the United Nations to try to effect the political organization and unification of the country after its liberation from the Japanese. More recently the Canadian Government, recognizing the pressing need of economic assistance, has been a zealous supporter of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

My second illustration of the "new look" in the attitude of Canada toward the affairs of Asia makes a happier picture. It is drawn from an area where the battle is against poverty and disease and ignorance, where the forces of Communism have been controlled by the local authorities, against which no external aggression has yet struck. It is a picture, not without many sombre hues but one which is brightened and warmed by considerations and sentiments of fraternity and humanity. It represents, I believe, one of the most encouraging examples of free co-operation between East and West.

Partly because of the Commonwealth connection, partly too because of their obvious importance in the future, the countries and peoples of the vast Indian sub-continent have provided a special focus of Canadian interest in Asia these past ten years. From its establishment in 1950, Canadians have been enthusiastic supporters of the Commonwealth-sponsored "Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia" - the so-called "Colombo" Plan. This is a co-operative scheme set up by agreement between the Governments of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. It provides means by which technical assistance and capital investment - men and money - and detailed programmes are made available to the Asian members; to assist them in raising the living standards of their people;