United Nations generally and we called its principal organ the Security Council. But it wasn't very long until we found that because of the terms of the Charter and the right of any one of the five great powers to prevent any effective decision on any important matter without unanimity between them, that the Security Council was not giving us the feeling of security that we needed or that we felt we should have in order to be able to quietly and prudently go about the business of developing our resources for the benefit of future generations and that was the reason for the organization of this North Atlantic Treaty pact - not for the purpose of making war but for the purpose of building up that united international strength that would be behind the statement we were all making that aggression against any one would be met by us all to the end that any potential aggressor would have to feel that if he started anything he couldn't win unless he was able and until he had succeeded in overcoming us all. Well, I think that the cold war hasn't become hot war, with the exception of the unfortunate situation which developed in Korea, and we still feel that this organization has served the cause of freedom and the peace and security throughout the world.

Resistance to aggression is only one of the methods for the restoration of peace and for stability in the world. Fortunately, there are also more constructive forces which can be and which are being applied for the general well-being of mankind. Canada has joined in programmes designed to raise the standard of living of the people in countries which, in spite of their glorious past, have not been, in recent ages, so fortunate as we are in the Western world. Most of these programmes operate under agencies of the United Nations. In Japan you are familiar with the activities of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, with UNESCO, with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank.

In Korea there is also the Korean Reconstruction Agency which is assisting in the rehabilitation of that war-devastated country. Because I believe that there is a moral obligation on the rest of the free world to take its appropriate share of the burdens that this Korean demonstration of the possibility of successful resistance to aggression has brought about for the unfortunate people of the land where that demonstration has been and is being made. Canada is making a substantial contribution to the Agency's work both in money and in personnel.

Perhaps you are not quite as familiar with the Colombo Plan. A scheme to render economic and technical assistance for the development of the countries of South and Southeast Asia originated at the Conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Colombo, Ceylon, four years ago, and I had the satisfaction of observing some of the work that is being done under this plan during this present tour.

We sincerely hope that, through their own efforts and with the help of the Colombo Plan and the various United Nations programmes, the peoples of these countries will be able to raise their standards and enable thus all of them to live fuller and more satisfying lives. And we hope too that under these plans they will prove for themselves and