

Some Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Cameron: He made a tremendous impression on the Indian people, and that impression was further strengthened by the more recent visit of our Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mr. Pearson; and I have no doubt this impression was again enhanced by the still more recent visit by our Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Honourable Paul Martin.

The welcome mat was out for Canadians wherever we went, and I think one of the reasons for this is that the Indian people—and indeed most peoples of the world—have the feeling that Canada is in a peculiarly fortunate position in that she is a composite of many nations, and has welcomed people from all countries to help build her as a nation. This is an important element in engendering the friendly feeling towards Canada and Canadians.

Another point is that these people feel Canada does not want anything from anybody, that Canada will bring to her councils in the international field a completely objective and honest consideration. That means a lot.

I want to emphasize the great job that our diplomatic service is doing, and I would pay tribute to the work done by Mr. Escott Reid and his staff in New Delhi, and to Mr. Morley Scott and his staff in Pakistan. Our diplomatic service throughout the world is looked upon as first-class, and we have reason to be proud of the job that has been done. We have responsibilities to see that these people receive our backing and encouragement at all times.

The third reason for Canada's role at the present time being particularly helpful is what this country is doing under the Colombo Plan. The \$34 million a year we are spending under that plan is bringing tremendous dividends in terms of good will and understanding. The Canada Dam out from Bombay, the Warsak Project in Pakistan, and our atomic reactor at Bombay are giving a new appreciation of Canada's unselfish willingness to help these nations by bringing our technological personnel into close association with theirs.

The fourth factor is Canada's role in the recent Suez crisis. As I indicated in the beginning, the tension in the first week or ten days of the conference was extremely high. Mr. Brockington's address to the conference made a great contribution toward easing of that tension, but the thing that finally broke the tension entirely was Mr. Pearson's speech at the United Nations in New York when he brought forth the idea of an international police force supplanting the

armed intervention. You could almost feel the release of tension, because in those first few days in that part of the world many of us wondered whether we were well on the way to World War III. It was a very unhappy situation, but from then on, thanks to the imaginative and daring scheme promoted by Mr. Pearson, there was a great sense of relief through the whole conference.

In conclusion I would emphasize that I have dealt with the program of UNESCO at some length because I believe it is important for people everywhere to know what it means, what it stands for, and what is trying to do. I think we must come to look upon UNESCO as a symbol of man's aspirations. It is idealistic and it attracts people who may be more idealistic than practical, but with all its weaknesses in administration and its diffusiveness and its sometimes ineffectiveness, it does represent one of the great hopes of mankind. As Mr. Nehru put it in his opening remarks, it is the "conscience of the world".

One final thing: in coming back through London I spent some time with the British Council, and they were rather proud of the fact that they were helping to establish a Chair of Commonwealth Relations at the University of Aliwar in India. That is not a very large university, but I think the idea of establishing a Chair of Commonwealth Relations is excellent. I would go further and say it is just as important to have a Chair of Commonwealth Relations centred in universities in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the Commonwealth as it is to have one in India, because the day has come when we can no longer take the Commonwealth for granted. It can be stronger than ever if we are willing to work at it. The Chairs of Commonwealth Relations can be one of the means of strengthening it. Another means is by increasing the number of scholars that are being sent to study in other parts of the world, as well as by bringing more scholars from other parts of the world to our country. In this way we shall be playing a great role, not only in developing a new appreciation of one country for another, but in making of this British Commonwealth of Nations one of the greatest factors for constructive good in the whole world. Honourable senators, we hear people talking about the "decline" of the British Empire; some say it with a malicious twist. My view is that if we work at the job of creating harmony and understanding among the nations of the Commonwealth, we shall succeed in translating the great British Empire of yesterday into the united Commonwealth of free nations of tomorrow, and that will be