

we think of Asia we have a great hope that the new nations which have lately emerged out of the ancient civilizations of the east will again flourish and enrich the world.

When our mind turns to Asia we find pleasure in reflecting on the closeness with which Canadians have been associated with Indians in the efforts of the United Nations to end the Korean war and to make progress toward a Korean settlement. I would like to pay tribute to the late Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, to Mrs. Pandit and to Mr. Krishna Menon, all of whom, over a long period, have distinguished themselves by their work for the United Nations and in the cause of peace in Korea. Yesterday saw the completion of India's work in Korea on the Repatriation Commission. It is fitting that today I should acknowledge the splendid service which General Thimayya and the Indian Custodian Force have rendered in Korea. We are all indebted to India for having undertaken and carried to completion this difficult and thankless task.

While we Canadians have not always seen eye-to-eye with all of India's proposals on Korean questions, we have worked closely and confidently with Indians for several years on this very difficult problem. It has been, and still is, our hope that India, which can bring much wisdom and experience to bear on it, will participate as fully as possible in future efforts to bring it nearer to solution.

I believe that, in spite of the very different points of view with which various countries have approached the Korean problem, the active participation of India and other members of the United Nations in the day-to-day practical efforts which have been made to facilitate a settlement, has been of great benefit in establishing a working relationship which will be valuable to us all in the future.

I would like to reiterate the Canadian view that the United Nations objective in Korea is to defeat aggression and not, as has been occasionally suggested, to impose unity on that country by force, or to spearhead a crusade in Asia against Communism or any other "ism". This military objective is a very different thing from the underlying political objective of bringing about the unification of Korea by peaceful democratic means.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have touched on the Canadian point of view on certain international questions because I felt you would want me to speak frankly to you about our outlook and the reasons for our policy. I am confident you will agree with me that considering that we are on opposite sides of the globe and have different histories, traditions, and ways of life, the similarity of our outlook is striking. It is hardly surprising that countries like yours and mine, which are not satisfied to adopt a passive attitude toward international issues, should sometimes strike out in directions which are not precisely parallel. But our respective paths are toward the same goal, and I trust we will always work toward that common goal with respect for and trust in each other.

When Mr. Nehru addressed the Canadian Parliament in 1949 he said: "Canada, with her traditions of democracy, her sense of justice and her love of fair play, should understand our purpose and our motives." I can assure you that we in Canada do endeavour to so understand India and we know that you in India try to understand us.