

my friend, Mr. Krishna Menon. However, my colleague, Mr. Paul Martin, is heading the Canadian delegation to the General Assembly, and I know Mr. Martin and he have been seeing a great deal of each other; I feel sure to their mutual benefit.

In the United Nations also our two countries do not always see eye to eye, but we do respect each other's views and we discuss our differences frankly and amicably without the sound and fury that so often characterize, or used to characterize, public debate in the "glass house of Manhattan".

We are working toward the same objective there as in other places, and we are in the habit of exchanging, very fully and very frankly, views on all the matters that come up. When we differ, I find that the difference is never one of ends, but only of means, and it is usually due to differences of outlook and analysis and emphasis, derived largely from differences in political evolution and environment.

To minimize these differences, in the United Nations and elsewhere, it is essential that we try to understand each other's point of view, each other's difficulties, and, indeed, each other's sensibilities. Visits such as the one I am making are a great help to me in that respect. Canadians - and Americans - are learning more and more about Asia. Among other things, that it is not, and never should be simply a reflection of the West; that it is far more than what we sometimes call an "underdeveloped area"; and, indeed, that the "underdevelopment" in certain respects is on our side. I hope that Asians will in their turn become increasingly aware of the fact that North America is not merely a land of gadgets and "go-getters", of plumbing and plutocrats.

It seems to me that the most fundamental and far-reaching revolution of our time is the emergence out of the cataclysm of two world wars, and, if viewed in the perspective of history, the sudden emergence of a new Asia, only a very small and diminishing part of which is now "colonial".

I speak with diffidence and without authority on such a matter, but surely one fact that stands out strongly in this emergence is the renaissance of Asia's ancient life and culture; a renaissance which is so notable in India. A century ago Asia gave the impression of lethargy with its great period of achievements behind it; with only a brooding nostalgia over a splendid but abandoned past. Today it is eager and restless with visions and strong in its determination to achieve new goals of freedom and welfare. This was strikingly apparent at the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung last April, at which India played such an important role. On that occasion my Prime Minister, in a message to the Chairman of the Conference, conveyed the good wishes of Canada for the success of the Conference and expressed the hope that it would contribute to the welfare of the people of Asia and African and promote settlement by peaceful means of all disputes likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. I do not have to agree with all the detailed conclusions of the Conference to pay tribute to the wisdom and moderation of men - including men from this country - who were there and who have preserved their sense of perspective and proportion through these times of revolutionary change and passionate conflict. Bandung, like Colombo and Singapore, could not