

cause I have never been behind the bamboo curtain and I do not know Mr. Chou En-lai, but I do know, or at least I think I know from my own personal observation, that Mr. Nehru is a statesman of whom, whether or not they will admit it openly, all Asians are proud. They are proud of his stature in the world at this time, and his attitudes, even for those who will not state that they fully agree with them, are attitudes which have an influence on their thinking." I believe the same is true of the President of the United States. The personal attitudes of the President of the United States are attitudes that radiate throughout the free world, and whether or not we always agree with all of them our thinking is always influenced to a degree by the attitudes which are thus adopted by him.

I asserted with conviction that Mr. Nehru was just as anti-communist as Mr. Eisenhower was, although in India there was not the same fear of dangers imminent from communism that Senator McCarthy had in the United States; that there might not always be the same approaches to the proper methods of counteracting what influences might be exercised by communism; but that it should not be forgotten that the background of the United States or the North American Continent was not the only background against which we should set up and appraise the attitudes of other people throughout the world outside of the North American Continent.

I think this is something that we all have had to learn. Human nature and the essential aspirations of human nature are very much the same all over the world, but the background against which you have to place the attitudes of different people must be the background of their own civilization, of their own tradition and ancestral habits and ways of thinking and of acting. I am quite happy to report to the House that I got the very distinct impression, when Mr. Nehru visited us after his visit to the United States, that he was very much better satisfied with his last visit than he had been with the visit he made in 1949.

The hon. member [Mr. Diefenbaker] speaks of a conference of France, the United States and the United Kingdom. It would be important and it is important that their actions be conducive to the same general results for the benefits of free people all over the world as they have to such a great degree in the past years and perhaps even in the past century. But there are other peoples in the world, and if we want to have peace in the world there must not be strife, there must not be misgivings, and there must not be mistrust or suspicion among the leaders of any of the other nations.

We have to try to behave in such a way that we will not be looked upon with suspicion and misgiving. Many hon. gentlemen saw and heard Mr. Nehru being interviewed by Mr. McInnes on the Sunday afternoon preceding his departure from Ottawa. I had the privilege of seeing him almost immediately afterward at the reception at the home of the High Commissioner for India and I complimented him and told him that I hoped a lot of people in the United States enjoyed seeing him on the screen and of having the opportunity of appreciating his discussion with Mr. McInnes.

I told him that I must remind him that he had reminded me that the terrestrial globe might look different to one sitting on the north pole than it would to someone sitting at the equator. I told him that I had accepted that as a reason for his, and his people's, approaching some problems somewhat differently from our own people. I said that the aspect of the international situation at the present time might appear somewhat different to us in Ottawa and to Mr. Eisenhower and his colleagues in Washington than it would to Mr. Nehru and his colleagues in New Delhi.