

adjudication and conciliation instead of force, if we bear in mind at the same time that every country has its own problems and its own way of dealing with them, then assuming the necessary conditions of good faith, we shall, as mankind has in the past, surmount the tremendous issues that confront us all.

Having said all these things I would not want to indicate to the people of Asia, whose guest I was, who extended me their friendship and their collaboration, whose members of government listened understandingly to what I had to say on behalf of my colleagues, that I now make invidious comparisons between my country and the lot of the people of Asia. That is not my purpose when I say that having had the experience of visiting lands where long before this country came into being there was deep theological and philosophic thought, having in mind the fact that the industrial revolution has not touched them as it has reached us and as a consequence has not given them the same material benefits it has given us, I will not be misunderstood when I say to this House that I return to my seat, I come back to Canada convinced more than ever before of the richness of our heritage.

I can only express the hope that all of us will in the face of our good fortune seek to give expression to Him who in the final analysis is responsible for many advantages that have not yet been opened to peoples in other areas, and that this will stir us on to recognize that we are all our brothers' keepers in this inter-dependent world. Unless this attitude and the policy of the good neighbour prevail, we cannot look forward to the fulfilment of what we want to see realized in our times and for our children, those things without which we cannot preserve responsible measures of security and freedom in a world at peace.

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