

(b) The importance of a healthy political development in India during and after the war: or

(c) The importance of India being able to cooperate in the peace settlement side by side with China as a nation which is not white, not European in civilization and not Christian in religion.

3. What is less generally realized is the unique part which Canada might play in promoting these three objectives.

4. India is faced with two major political problems:

(a) The attainment of satisfactory international status.

(b) The evolution of a political system which can combine respect for the appropriate autonomy of territorial and religious minorities with national unity.

5. There is a dangerous tendency in India to overemphasize the first of these two problems and to forget that the second is the more important and, as the experience of the United States, of Canada and of Australia shows, is by far the more difficult of solution.

6. Of these three countries Canada can contribute most to India by placing her experience before India because:

(a) Canadian political evolution has been continuous and (during the last 100 years) peaceful.

(b) Canadian statesmen have dealt with both problems concurrently and have avoided the dangerous interval which occurred in the United States before a Federal Constitution was adopted.

(c) The minority problem has been of peculiar importance in Canada.

(d) Canada is free from any suspicion of imperialism on the one hand and of any suspicion of anti-British sentiment on the other.

(e) Canada, as part of North America, is closely associated in thought with the United States, a country which enjoys great prestige among Indian politicians.

7. In these circumstances a representative of Canada in India might play an invaluable role in Indian political evolution, provided that:

(a) He refrains scrupulously from meddling in Indian politics.

(b) He keeps on good terms with British official society in India but does not become absorbed in it.

(c) He cultivates Indians of all political parties and makes personal friendships among them.

(d) He makes it clear that Canada is ready to accept India as a sister dominion, but is not concerned with imposing this status on India.

(e) He interprets Canadian political evolution and the way in which Canadian statesmanship has let the facts of evolution set the pace and precede the changes in political formulae.

(f) He emphasizes the value in world reconstruction of the willing collaboration of India and of the positive and inspiring "historical mission" which