

safeguards in the forthcoming IAEA Conference. The individual and urgent approaches that he has now received from the three strongest supporters of safeguards will leave Mr. Nehru in no doubt as to the firmness of our position and will moreover give him a basis of departure should he ever decide that a reassessment of the Indian attitude on this subject would be in the best interests of his own country and of world peace. If the Agency is unable to reach agreement on the safeguards issue we will also have satisfied ourselves that every possible effort has been made by Canada to influence the Indians to a more reasonable attitude.

H.C. G[REEN]

[PIÈCE JOINTE/ENCLOSURE]

*Le haut-commissaire en Inde  
au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures*

*High Commissioner in India  
to Secretary of State for External Affairs*

TELEGRAM 412

Delhi, July 23, 1960

CONFIDENTIAL. DEFERRED.

Reference: My 410 Jul 22.

IAEA: INDIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS SAFEGUARDS

The text of Nehru's letter begins, "My Dear High Commissioner, you gave me today a letter from your Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker. This was in regard to the safeguards question which is likely to be discussed at the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

This matter has been raised repeatedly and we have given a good deal of thought to it. The Prime Minister of the UK, Mr. Harold Macmillan, wrote to me on this subject. Just about a month ago I sent him a reply. To this reply I attached a memo on this question of safeguards. This memo was prepared after full consultation with our Atomic Energy Department and represents our considered views. I am sending you a copy of this. Perhaps, you would send this to Mr. Diefenbaker with my compliments and regards. Yours sincerely, Jawaharlal Nehru." Ends.

2. The text of memo on safeguards begins: "[There] is no repeat no difference of opinion between the UK and India regarding the objective of nuclear disarmament. In fact, as the UK is well aware, it was India that first raised at the UN the issue of the cessation of tests of nuclear weapons. Since then, it has been repeatedly stated on behalf of India that constructive steps to achieve full nuclear disarmament are a pressing need of the present world situation.

(2) India is willing to exert every effort to assist in the evolution of a system to prevent the diversion of fissionable materials to military purposes, provided such a system takes into account certain basic considerations. For example, it must be consistent with the honour and dignity of every nation to which it is made applicable. Equally, it must be universally applied if it is to have any significant value. Thirdly, it must take into account the fact that atomic energy has become an absolute necessity for the peaceful development and prosperity of several countries, and that fissionable material is, so to speak, the life blood of the future economy of many states. It is, therefore, the responsibility of nations to cooperate in arrangements for the most rapid exchange of technical knowledge and materials required to put the atom to its most beneficial use.