

apply to this project. As those negotiations approach completion our two countries have an opportunity to reinforce the position of the Agency's safeguards system and to set an example for other countries to follow.

This brings me to the experimental reactor known as the CIR. I should like to recall that the agreement to provide this reactor to India under the Colombo Plan was made prior to the date when the IAEA came into existence and at a time when the concept of safeguards was much less highly developed than it is today. The Indian Government nevertheless gave an unconditional undertaking to use the reactor for peaceful purposes only. This undertaking has been reaffirmed and publicly acknowledged in statements by Indian Ministers during the past year. Moreover, on June 14, in a communiqué issued by the Prime Minister of Canada and Prime Minister Shastri during the latter's visit to Canada, the Prime Minister of Canada expressed particular satisfaction at India's decision not to use nuclear energy for other than peaceful purposes, despite India's technical capability to produce nuclear weapons. The Canadian Government has been pleased to note that only a few weeks ago Prime Minister Shastri again declared that his Government was not planning to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Finally, I should like to say that it is Canada's conviction that production of truly cheap atomic power will be a great boon to all mankind and not least to the developing countries. Since every peaceful release of atomic energy produces also the material for weapons production, surely the dictates of reason and the interest of their own survival require all countries to give their full support to the IAEA safeguards system.