

United Nations activity and better international cooperation in the cause of world peace and prosperity.

They noted with concern and regret the difficulties that stood in the way of the functioning of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. They expressed their sincere hope that these difficulties would be overcome as a result of the discussions now going on in the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations and that the world body would emerge the stronger after the crisis.

IMPORTANCE OF PEACE KEEPING

It was also noted that both governments shared the desire to strengthen practical arrangements for United Nations peace keeping. Both have been major participants in United Nations peace-keeping operations and continue to provide contingents of their armed forces for service in the United Nations Emergency Force in Gaza as they had done throughout the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Congo. An Indian delegation participated in the discussions between military experts on the technical military aspects of United Nations peace keeping which took place in Ottawa last November. The Prime Ministers agreed that, whatever the constitutional and other difficulties which stood in the way of collective responsibility for United Nations peace keeping, it was imperative that a solution be found which would enable the United Nations to continue to fulfil this essential role in future.

The two Prime Ministers re-affirmed their support for the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. They discussed the great danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons and agreed that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee should devote itself, as a matter of priority, to finding a solution to this problem. They called upon all states to abide by the spirit and provisions of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water. They emphasized the importance of taking early steps for the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty so as to cover underground tests as well.

CONCERN OVER CHINA'S A-BOMB

The Prime Ministers expressed their deep regret and concern over the series of nuclear tests to which the People's Republic of China has devoted itself in defiance of a world opinion which strongly opposes the continuance of tests in any environment. These tests represent a setback to current efforts to achieve non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. 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.

They further expressed their satisfaction at their mutual association in the International Control Commissions in Indochina during the last 11 years. They recognized the difficulties in the functioning of the Commissions in the present circumstances.

While recognizing that it had not always been possible for Canadian and Indian views to coincide on every aspect of the consideration of the difficult problems arising before the Commissions, both Prime Ministers agreed that their mutual association in the Commissions had been useful, and re-affirmed their desire that their representatives in the Commissions should make every effort with a view to encouraging implementation of the Agreements, which it is the task of the Commission to supervise.

VIETNAM SITUATION

The Prime Ministers examined the situation in Vietnam and considered the measures open to them to try to bring peace to that country. They reviewed their efforts to try to interest the powers directly involved in a cease-fire, in unconditional negotiations, and in greater international participation in and responsibility for bringing about and guaranteeing a cease-fire and any agreement which might accompany or succeed it. They expressed their regret that lack of respect for the Cease-Fire Agreement, as reported by the Commission in 1962, had led to the present higher level of hostilities. They were convinced that a purely military solution was neither practicable nor desirable.

They hoped that it might still be possible for the combatants to curtail hostilities or to initiate periods of cease-fire which might become permanent; they also expressed the hope that earlier proposals for negotiations without preconditions would still yield results. They agreed to work for a solution to the Vietnam problem which will enable all people of Vietnam to enjoy freedom and independence. Any settlement should be suitably guaranteed by the international community.

Both Prime Ministers expressed concern at the increasing tendency to use force for the settlement of disputes, and the Prime Minister of Canada reiterated Canada's sympathy and support for India in its border conflict with China. He expressed the hope that the problem will be resolved peacefully and that China would agree to talks with India on the basis of the proposals of the six non-aligned countries formulated in Colombo in December 1962, which India had accepted.

The Prime Minister of India expressed his pleasure at visiting Canada and establishing contacts with Canadian leaders and people. He expressed deep appreciation of the warm hospitality extended to him and members of his party. He extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of Canada to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.
