

on November 8 during the meeting of the National Committee of the Congress Party, when he restated the Government's policy of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes only and declared that "talk of making bombs has no place in the deliberations of the Congress Party, with pictures of Gandhi and Nehru, apostles of peace, looking down on us".

Canada has a special interest in the course of India's policies with respect to the development of atomic energy, since there has been close collaboration between the two countries in this field since 1956. The Canada-India Reactor, which was planned in that year and began functioning in 1960, is the first major monument to that collaboration. We agreed last year to join together in the design and construction of a nuclear power plant in the state of Rajasthan. Both agreements specify that the reactors and their products are to be used for peaceful purposes only. Such provisions were entirely in keeping with the views of Pandit Nehru, who devoted much of his effort on the international scene to a campaign against nuclear weapons.

One of the basic elements in Canadian policy is our membership in the Commonwealth. Speaking at the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London in July of this year, Prime Minister Pearson said that, in a sense, the Commonwealth in its present form stands as a memorial to Pandit Nehru. Aware of the value of an association which transcends the divisions of geography, race, culture and religion, Mr. Nehru sought a formula which would enable countries emerging to independence, who found it appropriate to terminate their links with the Crown, nevertheless to maintain their Commonwealth association. The result of his foresight and wisdom is an association which touches all continents, most of whose members either are, or have declared their intention to be, republican in their constitutional structure.

#### CANADIAN COLOMBO PLAN AID

Since 1950 it has been generally accepted that the less-developed countries, which to a large extent means those which were in colonial status, should be assisted in their development by those which advanced in industrialization in the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century. We in Canada accepted the challenge first of all in the Colombo Plan. Because of her vast size and population, India has during all fourteen years been the scene of about half of Canada's co-operative efforts under the Colombo Plan. We can, I think, be justly proud of our achievements together. A dozen Indian hospitals and medical institutes have build special cancer treatment centres for which Canada has provided cobalt beam-therapy units and trained the operators. The efficiency of cargo handling at the great ports of Madras and Bombay has been increased by diesel shunters from Canada. Canadian timber ties have helped in the rehabilitation and modernization of India's railroads. Canadian base metals have provided the raw materials to feed India's

expanding industry. Generating equipment from Canada now provides power for new industries. I should refer in particular to the Kundah project, where great dams and tunnels, designed and constructed by Indian engineers, feed the generating equipment made and installed by Canadian engineers; together they have transformed the state of Madras, not only in the urban industrial areas but also in the rural districts. Over 10,000 villages have been electrified by Kundah, which means not only light but water from deep sources brought up by tube wells.

Of perhaps the greatest importance has been the stimulus to personal contact which the Colombo Plan provided. Hundreds of young Indians have come to Canada for specialized training. A good many Canadian experts have gone to India for training purposes, as well as the engineers and craftsmen involved in major projects. More recently there have begun exchanges under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. It has been a pleasant surprise to me to find how large is the group of Indian people in Ottawa, whether they are temporary visitors or have newly become Canadians.

#### BOND OF A SHARED ADMIRATION

I am brought back to today's occasion by the reflection that perhaps the strongest bond between our peoples is our shared admiration of India's first Prime Minister. It is indeed a bond which many countries have with India. In the Canadian case, however, there exist in addition the kind of political, economic and personal links which I have mentioned. May our tribute to Jawaharlal Nehru today be a new dedication to the goals he saw of international peace and universal welfare and a renewed determination to work together to these ends.

May I end on a personal note. One of my treasured possessions is a photograph of Prime Minister Nehru and myself, taken when I visited New Delhi in 1956. Ever since I first encountered him when I was a student at Cambridge in 1928 I had looked up to Mr. Nehru as a remarkable and many-sided person - courageous political leader, pragmatic social philosopher, entertaining essayist, profound author, and above all a compassionate and humanitarian statesman who sought not only for his own people but for all men the blessings of peace and the opportunity for dignity. It was my good fortune to meet him on several occasions during the early years of the United Nations, where he used the weight of his great authority to mitigate the conflict between the free world and the Communist bloc. His counsels of moderation and his search for the means of conciliation did much to lighten the darkness of those melancholy years. He seemed to me to speak as the conscience of mankind. With his passing I had a sense of irretrievable loss. Not only India but all nations and all men were bereft of a great leader. I pray that the legacy of his endeavours may be the peace of the world for which he so ardently strove.