



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 19 No. 48

November 25, 1964

CONTENTS

A Tribute to Pandit Nehru..... 1
 Booklet on Great Lakes Levels..... 3
 Canada Ups UN Aid Pledges..... 3
 Regional Price Indexes..... 4
 Canada Finances Chile Mill..... 4

Building-Science Seminars..... 4
 The Meaning of Co-operative
 Federalism for Canada 5
 New Job Service for NWT 6
 High-level Automation Talks 6

A TRIBUTE TO PANDIT NEHRU

Addressing a memorial gathering in Ottawa on November 12 in honour of the late Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister L.B. Pearson said that, since his audience's awareness of "the elements" that had formed the greatness of Mr. Nehru "renders superfluous any attempt on my part to portray the man himself", he proposed instead "to look at certain of the similarities between Indian and Canadian policies and the relations between the two countries - policies and relations that were shaped to a large extent by Prime Minister Nehru.... The balance of Mr. Pearson's speech follows in part:

they illuminate the many shared objectives of our two countries. The broad lines that Indian foreign policy followed under Pandit Nehru after independence were already clearly defined in his speeches and writings during the 1930's. His dedication to world peace in the circumstances of India in the postwar era found expression in the development of the concept of non-alignment - a concept which differed in its dynamism from the traditional neutrality which was essentially passive. For our part, Canadian circumstances prompted us to participate actively in the formation of the North Atlantic alliance. The aims of both our countries were the same - the avoidance of war and the exercise of our influence to bring about the conditions of peace.

...The armed forces of India and Canada have served side by side for eight years now in the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. They were together also for the duration of the United Nations operation in the Congo. The Officer Commanding the United Nations Force in Cyprus is an Indian General. I should add that it has been a source of satisfaction to the Government of Canada that India participated in the meeting of experts to consider United Nations peace-keeping operations which we convened in Ottawa last week. I may mention also in this context the responsibilities which we have shared for ten years with India in the three International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indochina, although these, of course, derived their authority from special international agreements and not from the United Nations.

Sharing these goals, as we have done and continue to do, our differing approaches have not impeded our co-operation in the United Nations, within the Commonwealth and, generally, on the international scene. Both our countries, as a prime example, have devoted much effort to the promotion of the cause of disarmament. I am sure that the conclusion of the partial nuclear test ban treaty was a source of satisfaction to Pandit Nehru, for he worked towards it diligently for a decade.

ATOMIC ENERGY IN INDIA

Another rather special aspect of the disarmament problem on which Canadian and Indian policies have had much in common has concerned avoiding the further dissemination of nuclear weapons. The Canadian Government has welcomed the view expressed by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri at Guntur

SHARED OBJECTIVES

I have referred to these conspicuous operations in which India and Canada have joined together because

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