

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 eleven 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.

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.