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Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

BELGIUM

President's Speech at Palam Airport welcoming the King and Queen of Belgians

The President Shri V. V. Giri, made the following speech at The Palam airport welcoming Their Majestics the King and Queen of the Belgians on their arrival in New Delhi on January 28, 1970 on a screenday State visit to India:

Your Majesty,

As you set foot on the soil of India, I welcome you on behalf of my Government and my people as well as on my own behalf, I am sure that these few days that you and your gracious Queen would spend with us will further cement friendship between our two countries. In welcoming the young Sovereign of Belgium, we have the impression of welcoming the ageless Belgium which looks with pride on its past to give fresh vigour to its present. We

are conscious of Your Majesty's responsibilities and Preoccupations. We are, therefore, all the more happy that you could take some time off to visit India and join us in our festivities to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of our Republic.

You have a varied programme ahead of you which combines a glimpse into our past with a look at our present. All this would perhaps make our problems and our prospects more real to you.

We look forward to have you and Her Majesty the Queen amidst us for these few days and hope that personal friendship and: experiences that we form would add yet one more dimension to our mutual respect and admiration. May I again extend a most warm and cordial welcome to Your Majesties?

BELGIUM INDIA USA

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

BELGIUM

Reply by the King of Belgians

Replying to the welcome speech, His Majesty the King of Belgians said:-

Mr. President,

Six years ago, when we travelled in the Far East, we could only stay very briefly in your country, on our return journey.

Thanks to your kind invitation, the Queen and I are happy to be in India again, this time on an official visit. We shall be able to renew, more closely, many personal

contacts both with the authorities and the people. They cannot fail to strengthen our traditional friendship. That purpose - and our wishes - have been perfectly met by the programme prepared for us.

We have arrived in a country whoseprecious spiritual inheritance continues to stimulate and to inspire the behaviour of the Indian people and the measures taken by their leaders. When our thoughts turn to India, we visualise a vast community deeply motivated by concern for peace and by an active desire for everything that can maintain peace in the world.

In thanking you for your most cordial words of welcome, I should like, even now, Mr. President, to express all my gratitude to you and to the Indian Government for the hospitality we shall receive during the coming days.

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BELGIUM INDIA USA

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

BELGIUM

President's Speech at Banquet to the King and Queen of Belgians

The President of India Shri V. V. Giri, made the following speech at a Banquet given in honour of Their Majestics the King and Queen of the Belgians in New Delhi on January 28, 1970:

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The welcome accorded to Your Majesties

must have given you an idea of the affection and respect in which the people of India hold you and your country. Our two countries are situated apart geographically and are products of somewhat different historical forces. They are subject to dissimilar compulsions of modernity and are following social and political systems which are by no means entirely alike. In spite of this, our contacts and our friendship symbolise in many ways the extent to which our two countries can yet build up a framework of close collaboration, free from tensions of our age. This has come about because we both have believed scrupulously in adherence to a certain international code of conduct

We in this country are fully conscious of the role which Belgium is playing in Europe, by earmarking a good deal of her time, talent and even territory to several pan-European functions. Few countries are so eminently qualified to fulfil this function. Nature has placed Belgium astride the communication arteries of Europe. Around this heart-land of Western Europe, man has built a net-work of modem channels of communication. The per capita export of your country is the highest in the world. Her national ethos are endowed with a cosmopolitan outlook. So, the international role which your country is playing comes very naturally to her.

We find in this role, Your Majesty, an echo of our own concept of co-operation between nations and we look upon nationalism as a positive force spurring nations to higher forms of associations. There are forces in Asia, as no doubt there are elements in Europe, which use nationalism to advance and impose their own narrow will on other peoples and other nations. The great merit of our age is the dawning realisation that no nation can survive and prosper in isolation. Fortunately, in Europe, higher forms of co-operation between countries are being achieved without superseding the sovereign free will of nations. India in her turn is willing and ready to assist in a similar process in this part of the world so that our considerable creative energies could

be pooled together for the common good of all.

We are also conscious, Your Majesty, of the role which your country has played in the field of culture. No history of modern art can be complete without a mention of Bosch, Bruegel, Reubens, Van Dyke and a host of others. Nor can a serious student of literature ignore the works of the Belgian mystics of the Middle Ages such as Rysbroeck the Admirable, which establish a curious bond of spiritualism between our two societies. One could go on recounting the contributions which your country has made to the growth of human civilisation. This is a remarkable backdrop to your contemporary dedication to modern forms of growth. And here too we find a parallel with our own case. It has always astonished political observers how a country like India, with such noticeable diversities could form a nation. But was it not one of your own countrymen, Godefroid Kurth who said: "What makes a nation is not the community of race, of language, of religion, but it is the fact of having lived for a long time under the same institutions and of having arrived together at the same degree of civilization". If I may add, different elements of our nation are united not only by a common bond of centuries of travail, suffering, joy and fulfilment but also by sharing of common objectives for the future.

Our ancestors have handed down to us a tradition of toleration and catholicity which I consider to be our greatest asset, even to face the challenge of the modern times. We believe and I quote the Bhagwad Gita "the performer of the good, and not the believer in this or that view - can never get into an evil state." Armed with this pre-

cept, we are trying to uplift and enrich ourselves with the fruits of modern science and technology without forsaking the cherished values of our tradition and culture. In your brief stay here, Your Majesty, you would see some of our effort in this field, an effort in whose fulfilment we had valuable assistance from your country, and for which I

take this opportunity to offer our gratitude.

Our two countries are one in their belief in immutable values of human respect, dignity and freedom, in correct international behaviour and in the efficacy of science and technology.

I have great pleasure in inviting Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen to join me in a toast to the health and personal well-being of His Majesty the King of Belgium and the Gracious Queen, to the happiness and prosperity of the friendly Belgian people and to ever-growing friendship between our two countries and peoples.

BELGIUM INDIA USA

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

BELGIUM

Reply by the King of Belgians

Replying to the toast proposed by the President Shri V. V. Giri, His Majesty the King of Belgians said:

Mr. President.

We keenly appreciated the way your Excellency and the members of your Government welcomed us this morning on our arrival in Delhi. May I again thank you very sincerely for all the marks of sympathy and friendship we have already received. The kind words you have just spoken about Belgium will also give much pleasure to the people of my country.

The new contacts we are particularly happy to have with India will provide us

with an opportunity to see something of a country with an amazing past in which were born, in the earliest recorded times, a civilization and a culture of great human value. But this is also, and above all, an opportunity for us to learn to know the India of today and its people, and to become better acquainted with the great problems which its leaders have to face.

Last year, Mr. President, you received the honour of being placed at the head of your country. The Indian nation thereby recognised the distinguished services you had rendered it throughout a long career chiefly devoted to the social advancement of your countrymen. In your various capacities - as President of the Indian trade union movement, as Minister of Labour of the State of Madras and as Minister of Labour in the Central Government - the efforts you have accomplished have certainly made an important contribution to the social and political emancipation of India and to the beginning of a new and decisive era of its history.

I also wish to pay homage to the memory of a great leader of the. Indian nation, Pandit Nehru, since he dedicated his entire life to the building of modern India, so that it might hold its rightful place in the international community.

May I, likewise, express all my esteem to Mrs. Indira Gandhi who, as Prime Minister of India, is carrying on the work of her late father. She has my very best wishes for the successful continuation of the task she has undertaken.

There are, Mr. President, two essential features of your country to which attention should, to my mind, more particularly be drawn. One is India's role in Asia, and the other its responsibilities towards itself.

As regards the position at home, now that the course of the country's development has gathered speed, India must simultaneously face a great variety of complex problems. Independent India first had to establish the organisational structure of the

State and to care for the destinies of a large population. Democratic India expects its citizens to assume their responsibilities by participating, through representative institutions, in local, State, and Union Government. Social India must, under the Consti-

3 tution, fulfil the legitimate expectations of people. At the same time, you have undertaken to guide the country towards development and, thanks to modern agricultural methods, a promising future is opening up for your rural areas. Similarly, in less than a generation, you have enlarged your industrial infrastructure by diversifying it and by acquiring a remarkable knowledge of its most progressive sectors. But that considerable endeavour is being accompanied by a rapid growth of the population. whose needs, in turn, create new problems for you. The outside world is perfectly conscious of that sequence of events, and of the extent of the tasks which inevitably fall on you as a result.

As regards external affairs, India, which was for centuries the spiritual guide of Asia, is now advocating - and making every effort to strengthen - solidarity among the countries of this continent. We are following those efforts with the keenest interest.

The international context in which India is striving towards a better future is, fortunately, not unfavourable, since it should be recalled that the Second UNCTAD Conference, which met here two years ago, showed up the need for a fairer distribution or prosperity as a condition for lasting peace in the world. The Conference's profession of faith in that need was in keeping with the expectation of the developing countries. It is to be regretted, however, that the actual results were far from equal to what had been intended. Even if the problem is infinitely vast and the means are limited Belgium, for its part, will not, in any case, fail to join in the common effort. We also greatly hope that the international agencies may be vested with a real authority enabling them to create a new and better balance

among nations.

Likewise, the European Community to which my country belongs refused, from the time it was formed, to keep within itself, and has not turned away from the less favoured continents. The Common Market doubtless has closer links with the countries in Africa and around the Mediterranean, but the new dimension it will acquire in the process of its enlargement should allow it to look further afield, and particularly to be more attentive to the problems of Asia.

Europe will thus be in a position, oil the eve of the Second Development Decade, to join in the effort of world-wide solidarity demanded by the generation which follows our own. The problems with which mankind continues to be confronted can, at all events, find no solution except through the dialogue between continents.

Concurrently with that action on the international level, Belgium also maintains bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation with India. Humane work in the three fields of medicine, education and social service has, for instance, long been successfully carried on here by Belgians - either religious or secular and I wish to commend their merits.

India and Belgium are working with equal faith towards agreement among peoples and international understanding, since they are equally attached to the principles of non-violence and of the peaceful settlement of international conflicts. This is because they consider that the maintenance of peace is the surest promise of a better destiny for all mankind. So, our conduct draws its inspiration from the great lesson given to the world by Mahatma Gandhi, and it is by following his precepts that we shall most suitably render the homage that is due to him.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I raise my glass to the health of His Excellency the President of the Indian Union, to the friendship between our two peoples, and to the happiness of the Indian nation.

BELGIUM USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

BELGIUM

Belgian King's Speech at Civic Reception

Following is the text of the address of his Majesty the King of Belgians at the civic reception held in his honour in Red Fort, Delhi, on January 28, 1970:

The kind words you have just spoken about Belgium and ourselves have deeply moved us. And the place where you are receiving us attaches to those words a very special significance and solemnity, because it was here, on the 26th January, 1950, that the Republic was proclaimed, and the Indian flag hoisted for the first time.

We are happy to be with you now as you are about to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of that turning point in your history.

Our presence in India also coincides with the end of the Gandhi Centenary Year, during which foreign countries, including Belgium, joined the Indian nation in paying tribute to your world-famous philosopher and statesman.

Besides, we cannot fail to be equally conscious that this year will also witness the celebration of another very important anniversary - the birth five hundred years ago of Guru Nanak, also in this very city, which is the dwelling-place of so many faithful of the religion founded by that holy man.

The authorities of your country, by inviting us to visit India at a time when so many national events are being celebrated, have therefore given us an exceptional token of their esteem and sympathy, in which you are kindly sharing by means of this ceremony.

We look forward to learning more, in the next few days, about Delhi and its new features. But, now already, I wish personally to express all my thanks to you for the arrangements you have made in order that our stay here may be as pleasant and interesting as possible.

To conclude, Mr. Mayor, may I request you to convey to all your fellow-citizens our deep gratitude for their very cordial welcome, and our best wishes for the happiness of each and every one of them?

Long live Delhi, and long live Belgo-Indian friendship!

BELGIUM USA INDIA

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

BURMA

Indo-Burmese, Joint Statement

Following is the text of a Joint Statement issued in New Delhi on January 22, 1970, at the conclusion of the visit to India of General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma:

On the inivitation of the President of India, Shri V. V. Giri, His Excellency General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, accompanied by Madame Ne Win, paid a friendly and informal visit to India from 15th to 22nd January, 1970. During their stay they also visited Agra and Gaya.

The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma and the Prime Minister of India availed themselves of the opportunity to discuss matters of common interest to the two countries. The

5 Chairman also received and held discussions with the Ministers of External Affairs and Foreign Trade and Supply of the Government of India.

The discussions, covered international issues, which revealed a close identity of views as the policies of the two countries are governed by common objectives. One subject discussed was regional economic cooperation. The Chairman and the Prime Minister reiterated the interest of the two countries in each other's well-being sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Bilateral relations between Burma and India in the fields of trade, industrial collaboration and cultural exchange were also discussed. It was noted that there had been further progress in regard to the settlement of various problems concerning persons of Indian origin in Burma. The discussions revealed a keen desire to co-operate with each other in economic development and to foster and strengthen the cordial and friendly relations existing between the two countries.

The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma expressed his gratitude for the warm and affectionate welcome accorded to him and Madame Ne Win during their visit. **Date**: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CEYLON

President's Speech at Banquet by Ceylonese Governor-General

The, President, Shri V. V. Giri, who arrived in Colombo on January 8, 1970 on a four-day official visit to Ceylon, made the following speech at the Banquet given in his honour by the Governor-General of Ceylon at Colombo on January 8:

Your Excellencies Mr. & Mrs. Gopallawa, Hon'ble Mr. Prime Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of my wife and myself, I would like to thank you, Excellencies, for your warm words of welcome and friendship.

I come back to your fair land after two decades, and, although I know it well, yet the warmth of friendship and the affection shown to us in the, few hours that we have been here re-awakened in me the depths of emotion and gratefulness.

Ceylon and India share a rich and common heritage going back into history, and nurtured in our struggle for freedom. From this heritage our peoples have forged enduring links. As we look to the future and the task of development, be it economic, social or political, we know that we can share our knowledge and experience and thus lighten our burdens. We look forward to the seventies with renewed hope in bringing to our peoples a better life and a deeper sense of fulfilment.

I am visiting Ceylon, Excellencies, at a

time when a most unfortunate disaster has occurred rendering many hundreds homeless in the south of the country. We have followed with great sympathy, concern and admiration the heroic efforts which the people of Ceylon have made in the past few days to cope with the situation arising from the unprecedented floods. Our sympathy goes out to those who have suffered and we should like to associate ourselves, in whatever measure is possible, in the alleviation of distress.

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My visit, to your beautiful country is but reaffirmation of the goodwill of my people and the Government for the people and the Government of Ceylon, and I shall be most happy to take back to them the message that your reception of me and my wife is symbolic of your feelings for them.

I reciprocate your noble sentiments with reference to the fact that this year commences with the Centenary Celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi. We in India appreciate the very many steps you have taken in highlighting the contribution and achievements of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, which transcended all barriers.

Your Excellencies, Mr. & Mrs. Gopallawa, Hon'ble Mr. Prime Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I give you the toast to the Queen of Ceylon and the people of Ceylon.

SRI LANKA USA INDIA

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CEYLON

Ceylonese Governor-General's Speech Welcoming President Giri

Following is the text of the speech by His Excellency the, Governor-General of Ceylon, Mr. Gopallawa, at the dinner given in honour of the President of India, Shri V. V. Giri:

Mr. President, Shrimati Giri, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Government and people of Ceylon and my own behalf I should like to extend to you this evening a most cordial welcome. In welcoming you, Mr. President, we know only too well that you and Shrimati Giri are no strangers to Ceylon. Twentytwo years ago we received you here as free India's first High Commissioner to Ceylon at a time when both India and Ceylon had just regained their independence. At that time you were already acknowledged as a national leader for the contributions you had made in the cause of India's freedom and the many years of public service in the Central Legislative Assembly and the State Government. We in Ceylon have warm recollections; of the four years you spent with us - four years during which you spared no effort to bring about a renewal of our age-old ties and better understanding between our countries and our people. When you returned to India in 1951 it was to assume office in a position of great responsibility in the Central Cabinet as Minister of Labour, a cause to which you had contributed so much during the many years of devoted service to the labour movement in your country. Thereafter you served with great distinction as Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore, from where you were called to the Vice Presidency of the Republic. Last year you were elected to the great office of President of India.

Mr. President, your visit with us coincides with another occasion which has earned universal attention. I have in mind the celebrations which have been widely observed during the course of last year in connection with the Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. By your visit to Ceylon at this time we know that we have with us a leader who had the privilege of being Personally

associated with the Mahatma in his life time, one who shared with this most distinguished son of India, the many struggles, the ideals and the hopes that were to fashion the future of independent India and to inspire the movement for freedom far beyond his own land.

India and Ceylon, Mr. President, have known each other over the centuries by virtue of having inherited common ties of history, culture and religion. From India we received the message of peace and goodwill, the Buddha Dhamma, which the great Emperor Dharma Asoka sent us through: his own son, Venerable Arahat Mahinda. It is the message which made the most abiding impression on the way of life, of our people. When I visited India in October 1967, as the guest of your distinguished predecessor, it was my privilege to pay homage and worship in those hallowed places which are sacred to Buddhists everywhere.

Mr. President, I have dwelt on our common history and culture. Perhaps it may not be inappropriate here to reflect that it

is not only these past links which bind us so closely together in the present. To the contrary, we share today certain common traditions of government, certain common institutions - parliament, the judiciary, the press and so on - which are no transplants but living realities that are being constantly transformed in the light of the needs and aspirations and according to the genius of our people. Furthermore, we share significantly a number of common elements in our attitude and approach to the problemof our time. These elements are so compellingly in the background that our basic attitude in international relations has been overtime and despite changes, one of nonalignment and friendly relations with all States. We welcome you to Ceylon, Mr. President, on this visit which symbolises so much that we value and hold in common.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I now ask you to join me in a toast to the health of the President of India and Shrimati Giri and to the happiness and prosperity of the people of India.

INDIA USA

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CEYLON

President's Speech at Civic Reception in Kandy

Following is the text of the speech made by the President, Shri V. V. Giri, at the Civic Reception held in his honour in Kandy on January 9, 1970:

Hon'ble Mr. Minister, Your Worship the Mayor, Members of the Council and friends:

I am grateful to you, Mr. Mayor, for the very kind words you have spoken. I would also like to thank you and the citizens of Kandy most warmly for the Address you have presented.

I am no stranger to Kandy. It is two decades since I visited this beautiful city, but my wife and I still cherish the fondest memories of our stay in Ceylon and of our many visits to Kandy. It is indeed a privilege to be accorded the Reception that you have given us today. Kandy has many attributes, the beauty of its settling, its lovely lake and its salubrious climate. But Kandy is rightly better known, for its ancient and glorious history, its sacred shrine, for the valour of its Kings, the great contributions and chivalry of its people. In this former capital and this historic town it is a particular privilege to be so honoured.

Your affectionate reception proves that

the, traditionally close ties between our two countries have grown progressively in the years since independence so that they arenow closer and more cordial than at any time in the past. The growth of collaboration in various fields is also a further indication of this. The implementation of the Agreement on citizenship is making steady progress and I am glad to say that schemes for those who are returning to India are proving successful.

I would very much have wished to have spent a longer time here, and to have further renewed old friendships, but my time is not my own, and so I am particularly grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of meeting all of you at this public function.

Mr. Minister, Mr. Mayor, Members of the Council and friends, I thank you on behalf of Mrs. Giri and myself most warmly for this function, for the very pleasant day we have spent here and for enabling us to re-live memories of the past.

USA PERU INDIA

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CEYLON

President's Speech at Public Meeting to Celebrate Gandhi Centenary

Following is the text of the speech delivered by the President, Shri V. V. Giri, at the public meeting held in Colombo On January 10, 1970 in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations:

Your Excellency Mr. President of the

Senate, members of the Gandhi Centenary Committee, members of the Ramakrishna Mission and friends:

It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening. I am glad that my visit to Ceylon should have taken place in this historic year when you and we, and indeed the world is commemorating the birth cente-

8 nary of a man who will live as long as human history is known.

I am deeply conscious, Mr. President, of all that you, particularly, and members of your Committee, have done to commemorate this event. I have been told about the assistance your Committee proposes to give to village development schemes, of the enthusiasm you have generated among young with various projects, of the books brought out in various languages. I was, indeed, very glad to receive a presentation of some of these books today. I am quite sure, Mr. President, that it is your inspiration that has made all this possible. As an Indian, I am deeply indebted to you. Yet, Although I speak of Gandhiji with pride as an Indian it is obvious that we commemorate him because the things he lived for are the things which human beings all over the world have always prized as their greatest inheritance.

Sometimes, it may be, that these things, these ideals have been overshadowed in the darker periods of human history, but mankind has always come back to them. Some times, it may be, that the soil of one particular place has been a little more fertile in nurturing them, and here, I think, those of us who especially esteem Ceylon, are encouraged by the thought that the Magsaysay Award for Community Development was made to a Ceylonese, the leader of the Lanka Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement.

We live today in an age of conflict. I am not talking only of conflict between nations, between ideologies, between classes, or for that matter, between generations. Conflict, of course, is a common feature of

mankind's lot. Indeed it can be argued that it is from differences that progress comes. But what gives conflict its sinister aspect in this second half of the twentieth century is the atmosphere that accompanies it. This atmosphere is one of violence and we are getting to a stage when violence is tolerated and readily acquiesced in. All differences are increasingly sought to be resolved not in an atmosphere of objective argument and dispassionate examination, but in one of violence; and this brings hatred. It is against such hatred that Gandhiji so resolutely set his face.

There has this year been much discussion on Gandhiji's teachings and scholars have dwelt at length on his writings and speeches. This is good, for the more we understand the better. But the simplest lesson of all that he tried to teach us, and the greatest was the lesson of love. To him both the humblest creature and the most formidable antagonist appeared worthy of love. And love knows no barriers and makes no distinctions. It is universal. And it is because Gandhiji not only recognised this characteristic love, but also took it wholly to his heart and made it a part of his being, that he was able, in all sincerity, to identify himself with the poorest, the meekest and the most miserable of the world.

He would not rest content till he had wiped the tears from every eye. This to him was not a slogan in order to grasp power. it sprang from the infinite compassion of his nature. If, it seems to me, we grasp this fundamental of Gandhiji's life, that overwhelming love came from him as a flood which cannot be dammed, then it is so easy to follow, and to understand, and to interpret Gandhiji's teachings and actions. As I have said, love and compassion were to him no theoretical concepts. It was something that became such an innate part of his being that a negation of this quality spurred him to immediate action. So it was with the oppressed in South Africa; so again with the exploited in India, whether by a foreign power or by a privileged few. Where there was injustice and terror, he set himself staunchly against it, but at the same time

he taught that those whom he opposed deserved as much consideration as those on whose behalf he had taken up the cudgels. Similarly, he taught that only the right means could lead to the right ends. And, indeed, from this love of his, which knew no differences, a great philosophy, with ramifications in multifarious aspects of social life, flowed.

Gandhiji was not merely an individual; but he was institution by himself. Bapu set the classic example of not only moulding the destinies of the entire population or India but also bequeathed a rich legacy of sublime ideals which continue to hold sway over the minds of all peace-loving people throughout the world.

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Thus Gandhiji was a statesman, a polltician, a social reformer, a writer, a teacher, a humanitarian and a cosmopolitan, a seeker after truth, a saint and above all a prophet, all rolled into one.

Gandhiji possessed the courage of his convictions and did only what his conscience dictated. This doughty champion of humanity often stood alone, dauntless and fearless, to defy the whole world. He secured political freedom for India during the course of a quarter of a century and attained this by using the novel weapons of non-violence and truth. He successfully used this method to achieve India's freedom, when nations of the world were engaged in an arms race and were piling nuclear weapons of tremendous destructive power.

We should equally remember Gandhiji believed in discharging one's responsibilities and, according to him, life should be one of ceaseless activity. He stressed the fact that we cannot achieve a just end by using unjust means - one cannot be divorced from the other. They are so inextricably Intertwined. He never believed in the maxim: lend justify the means' and as he himself once stated "since God pervades every fibre of my being, as well as a of you, I derive from it the doctrine of equality of all creatures on earth". Hence his fight

against discrimination, against human beings on racial. economic, social and religious grounds.

Moulded in the tradition of spirituality, Gandhiji dedicated his entire energy, strength and faculties towards steering clear the ship of human society from the crooked rocks of greed, hatred, selfishness and acquisitiveness. He spared no pains in reminding mankind of the profound implications of, the tenets of Jesus Christ, and Lord Buddha; and reiterated with cogent arguments how 'love begets love, hatred begets hatred.'

Today, barely a generation after Gandhiji's passing, humanity's problems have become further aggravated.

We have today the spectacle of a handful of countries controlling the bulk of the world's riches and vast continents of underfed populations, the latter growing at a pace that some describe as a "demographic explosion". It is indeed nothing but an explosion of poverty and if something is not done quickly this explosion threatens to blow up the human race. The solution has been indicated by Gandhiji. Those who possess and control wealth must hold it as trust for the benefit of those who do not possess it but are nevertheless participants in the common human endeayour.

In conclusion, I would like to recall the immortal tributes that Prof. Albert Einstein paid to Gandhiji: "A leader of his people, unsupported by any outward authority, a politician whose success rests; not upon craft, nor mastery of technical devices, but simply on the convincing power of his personality, a victorious man of wisdom and humility. armed with resolve and inflexible consistency, who has devoted all his strength to the uplifting of his, people and the betterment of their lot, a man who has confronted the brutality of Europe with the dignity of the simple human being and thus at all times, risen superior. Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth".

I thank you once again for the opportunity given to me to participate in this function.

SRI LANKA USA INDIA SOUTH AFRICA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CEYLON

President's Speech at Dinner to Governor-General of Ceylon

Following is the text of the speech of the President, Shri V. V. Giri, at the dinner given by him in honour of the Governor-General of Ceylon at Colombo on January 11, 1970:

Your Excellencies, Mr. & Mrs. Gopallawa, Hon'ble Mr. Prime Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When I came to Ceylon a few days ago, I said that I was glad to think that something of the friendship which I had even then experienced was symbolic of the relations between our two countries. That, Mr. Governor-General, was on the occasion of the banquet which you so graciously hosted for us. Today, on the eve of my departure, I can only say that my hope has

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been more than amply fulfilled. I have been in Colombo and in Kandy and in Jaffna. In all these places I have had the opportunity of being among the friendly people of this country; and from all of them, indeed throughout the entire trip, I have found nothing but goodwill and friendship, not only for me personally, but for the people of India.

I am no stranger to Ceylon and in more leisurely days I have had more time to see the beauty, and to experience the warmth of feeling of this country and its people. To Mrs. Giri and myself, coming back here has been in a way a renewal of the most pleasant memories. But it has also been more than a renewal of memories, for it has a reaffirmation of confidence in the relations between our two countries. There are few ties stronger than those of the past; but it is quite clear to one who visits this country that those ancient cultural ties are being added to today by the links of an industrial and technological age. Our two countries face many similar problems, share common aspirations, have a close similarity of views on many matters. There is indeed an affinity in our approaches and a growing realisation that cooperation and collaboration between our two countries could be to mutual advantage. Above all, we are both dedicated to peace and we seek to make progress in cooperation for our mutual benefit.

It is with this renewed confidence that I shall be leaving tomorrow; and we shall again carry with us the happiest memories of this beautiful island and its hospitable people.

Your Excellencies, Hon'ble Mr. Prime Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the toast to the Queen of Ceylon and the people of Ceylon.

SRI LANKA USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF TASHKENT DECLARATION

Prime Minister's Message to President Yahya Khan

The Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, sent the following message to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan on the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration:

I take this opportunity of the Fourth Anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration to renew the hope that the future will bring about greater understanding, goodwill and cooperation between our two countries. Mutual trust, friendship and cooperation between our two peoples can be the best guarantee for peace and prosperity on the sub-continent. The Tashkent Declaration, incorporating the acceptance by the two sides to renounce force and to resolve all our differences bilaterally through peaceful negotiations, provides a sound basis towards this objective. On our part, we shall continue our earnest endeavours for the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration with a view to establish a lasting friendship and cooperation between India and Pakistan. I hope it will be possible for your Government to take effective steps in this direction.

I send to you, Mr. President, and to the people of Pakistan, our sincere good wishes.

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UZBEKISTAN PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF TASHKENT DECLARATION

Prime Minister's Message to Chairman Kosygin

Following is the text of the message sent by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira

Gandhi, to the Soviet Prime Minister Mr. A. Kosygin, on the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of the Tashkent Dec laration:

On the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration, our thoughts go back to 10th January, 1966, when, with the good offices of you, Mr. Chairman, and that of your Government, Heads of Governments of India and Pakistan pledged to renounce force and to resolve all their differences bilaterally through peaceful negotiations. The two Governments also solemnly agreed to normalise and improve their relations by a step-by-step approach, and, thus, lay the foundations of friendship and active cooperation between the peoples of India and Pakistan.

During the last year, as in previous years, we took several initiatives in accordance with the terms of the Tashkent Declaration. I wrote to the President of Pakistan suggesting a 'No-War Pact', setting up of a joint Indo-Pakistan body to normalise relations between our two countries and resumption of trade, communications and contacts between our peoples. Our initiatives unfortunately met with a negative response. We shall still continue our endeavours to establish good neighbourly and friendly relations with the people of Pakistan as that alone can provide a sound basis of peace and prosperity on the sub-continent and in this region.

UZBEKISTAN INDIA MALI USA PAKISTAN

Date: Jan 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri J. S. Teja's Statement in Security Council on Namibia

Shri J. S. Teja, Member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, made the following statement in the Security Council on January 30, 1970 on the situation in Namibia:

Mr. President, permit me first of all to thank you and the other members of the Security Council for the opportunity to express my delegation's views on the question under discussion. I should like also to record our gratification that a distinguished son of Africa occupies the high office of President of the Council for this month. We are confident that under your wise and dynamic guidance this Council will take effective action and fulfil its duty towards all the oppressed peoples of Africa.

We have asked to be allowed to participate in this debate because of our firm conviction that the United Nations must decide its responsibility in securing freedom and independence for Namibia. It is because of our abiding concern for the freedom of the people of Namibia that over the past twenty-four years my country has taken an active part in the United Nations discussions of this issue.

The Security Council is meeting at a time when there is a great deal of pessimism and even cynicism about the role that the United Nations can play to solve the many long-standing problems of the southern half of Africa. It has been said that our Organization should not take any hasty actions which might close the door to a

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peaceful solution or expose its own weak nesses. Consequently, the argument runs, the only practical step that the Unite Nations can take is to mobilize public opinion which some day, it is hoped, might induce a change of heart in the racist and colonialist regimes. We reject that philosophy of resignation and permissiveness, which is precisely what the South African regime would most like to see in the United Nations.

There is no doubt in our mind that on the issue of Namibia the will of the international community has been clearly and repeatedly expressed, both in the United Nations and elsewhere. It was that determination that led the General Assembly in 1966 to revoke Pretoria's Mandate over South West Africa and to decide to administer the Territory directly, through the Council for Namibia. Two years later the Assembly formally set a date for the independence of the Territory. Last year the Security Council in its resolution 264(1969) specifically reaffirmed and recognized the Assembly's termination of the Mandate and the assumption of direct responsibility for Namibia until its independence. Even more Significantly, the Security Council decided that in the event of South Africa's noncompliance it would meet immediately to determine upon the necessary steps or measures under the relevant provisions of the Charter.

It is thus quite clear to us that both principal organs of the United Nations are committed to take further action to implement their decisions on Namibia.

Today, when the Security Council meets under the shadow of South Africa's continued defiance, it is pertinent to ask ourselves a question that has so often been raised in the Afro-Asian world: Why has the United Nations so far failed in its declared duty and responsibility towards the people of Namibia? Is it the indifference of the international community to the plight of a small people living under the subjugation of a powerful. ruthless and technologically advanced regime, or is it the defiance of South Africa alone, that is to blame for that failure? Or is it the overt and covert support of South Africa's powerful friends and allies in the Westen world? Surely, the community of nations is not indifferent and devoid of concern towards the future of Namibia. For the vast majority of Member States of the United Nations do support the idea of effective action against South Africa. However, the history of this problem shows that but for the political encouragement and

active economic and financial succour of South Africa's major trading partners and suppliers of armaments, that country would not have been able to defy the United Nations for so many years and with such impunity. Indeed, that fact is also generally recognized here. It is a matter of record that the General Assembly has called for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, including an embargo on the supply of arms to that country. Further, in its resolution of 12 August 1969 (resolution 269(1969)) the Security Council called upon all States to refrain from all dealings with the Pretoria regime purporting to act on behalf of Namibia. However, it is no secret that certain Members of our Organization have not seen fit to comply with those decisions of the Assembly and the Council. On the contrary, some of them have even intensified economic and financial relations with South Africa, thereby encouraging that country to persist in flouting its obligations under the Charter. The pursuit of narrow, short-term and selfish gains has thus undermined the prestige and authority of our Organization and exposed it to contempt and ridicule.

The Security Council finds itself at a particularly decisive and historic moment today. The need for meaningful action by the United Nations is widely recognized and has been amply reaffirmed on many previous occasions.

At this particular moment, therefore, the Security Council faces the issue of what to do next to implement this will of the United Nations. In our opinion the question is not so much to decide whether to apply this or that Article of the Charter as to follow the logic of the Council's own decisions within the totality of the Charter.

In March last year, when the Security Council recognized its special responsibility towards the Territory and the people of

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Namibia, it recorded its intention to take some steps to fulfil that responsibility. The Council affirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence and recognized the Assembly's decisions and recommendations. Further, the Council made the pronouncement that the presence of South Africa in Namibia was illegal and contrary to the Charter and detrimental to the interests of the population. Finally, the Council called upon South Africa immediately to vacate its administration from the Territory. In short, the resolution of 20 March 1969 (resolution 264(1969)) committed the Security Council to give further substance to the Assembly's decision to assume direct responsibility for Namibia until independence. The United Nations has thus a perfectly legal and valid basis for further action. South Africa's refusal to comply with those decisions is not only an insult and challenge to the Security Council but an act of aggression on a Territory where it has no locus standi whatsoever. By its refusal to fulfil its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter; South Africa has also forfeited all rights and privileges of membership of this Organization.

I shall not today deal with the oppressive internal conditions inside Namibia which have been described in detail by other speakers round this table. Nor shall I take the Council's time in listing South Africa's violations of the Charter and of the specific resolutions of the principal organs of the United Nations. That catalogue is too long and, in any case, it is a frustrating experience to recite it. I need only say that so far as Namibia is concerned South Africa has persistently refused to honour its obligations in every respect. It has rejected the United Nations demand to withdraw its authority from the Territory. It has ignored the Assembly's call to discontinue and desist from oppressive measures against the people. It has shown utter contempt and disregard for the territorial integrity of Namibia. And, above all, it has persisted in applying the odious policies of apartheid to the Territory of Namibia.

At the last series of meetings of the Security Council on this subject in August 1969 my delegation emphasized that the time had now come to take more effective action. As indicated in the statement of the representative of India, Ambassador Sen, on 4 August 1969, our proposals were', aimed at loosening the Pretoria regime's economic and political stranglehold on the Territory of Namibia. Since then many ideas and suggestions have already been put forward, and my delegation would particularly like to see the Security Council take action along some of the following lines.

First, the Security Council should decide that Member States should take effective steps to prevent the flow of arms and other military hardware to South Africa directly or through third countries.

Second, all States must take suitable measures to stop fresh investment in Namibia by their nationals or private companies registered under their laws, so long as South Africa continues its illegal occupation of Namibia.

Third, all States must be asked to ensure that their companies and nationals operating in Namibia pay the taxes and levies for such operations not to the South African regime but to the Council for Namibia.

Fourth, the Council should request Member States to discontinue recognition of travel documents issued by the South African Government in so far as they pertain to the citizens of Namibia and take positive steps to extend recognition to travel and visa documents issued on behalf of the United Nations.

Fifth, United Nations Members should be asked to give full legal effect to the United Nations termination of South Africa's mandate by all possible means.

These interim measures should be applied immediately by the Security Council. My delegation is fully conscious, however, that more energetic action under Chapter VII will be necessary to bring about the full implementation of the United Nations mandate to secure the freedom and independence of the people of Namibia. My delegation is

convinced that only speedy and effective action can avert the breach of peace in southern Africa.

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Many years ago on the 'eve of the second World War - I believe it was in 1938 - Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking of fascism, said:

"Freedom, like peace and war, is indivisible. If the aggressors of today have to be checked, the aggressors of yesterday have also to be called to account. Because we have sought to cover up past evil, though it still persists, we have been powerless to check the new evil of today."

Those prophetic words apply with equal force to the neo-fascism of South Africa.

The forces of oppression, domination, hate and bigotry, unleashed by South Africa and enthusiastically supported by Portugal and the minority regime of Southern Rhodesia, can be adequately dealt with if all Member States present here exhibit the same will and firm determination. On this threshold of the seventies we dare to hope that the Organization will fulfil the expectations that were reposed in it twenty-five years ago.

INDIA NAMIBIA USA SOUTH AFRICA PORTUGAL

Date: Jan 01, 1970

IRAQ Indo-Iraq Agreement on Technical and Scientific Cooperation

Following is the text of a Press release issued in New Delhi on January 14, 1970

on an agreement signed in Baghdad between Iraq and India on Technical and Scientific Cooperation:

An agreement on friendship and technical and scientific cooperation between the Government of Iraq and the Government of the Republic of India was signed at Baghdad on January 12, 1970. It was signed on behalf of Iraq by Iraq's Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Karim Abdul Sattar Alsheikhly and on behalf of India by India's Ambassador, Mr. Mahboob Ahmad. The purpose of the agreement is to promote technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries provided for under the agreement include exchange of technical personnel, grant of scholarships, exchange of visits of experts, exchange and supply of technical documentation and the equipment of indigenous manufacture, cooperation and scientific work between the scientific and technical organisations and institutions of the two countries and provisions of consultancy services and carrying out feasibility of studies on subjects of mutual benefit.

Speaking on the occasion, Foreign Minister Alsheikhly of Iraq said:

I welcome you and members of friendly Indian delegation. It is a great pleasure for me to sign this day on behalf of my Government an agreement of friendship on technical and scientific cooperation between our two countries which expresses and acknowledges the existing friendship between our two people since long.

Both Indian and Arab people have ancient civilisations and they have jointly contributed to the development of human thoughts at the highest level. Their joint efforts for exchange of knowledge has extended its roots from historic times and our signing this agreement today was nothing but to further extend this noble joint endeavour. I request the Indian Ambassador to convey to the friendly people of India and Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi the

gratitudes of the Arab people for the noble Indian stand towards Arab problems especially Palestine, that stand which has continued consistently during modern history of India and reflects the feelings of the People who have a worthy record of sacrifice and struggle for the sake of liberation.

To conclude, I offer my thanks to you and members of friendly Indian delegation for Your efforts to achieve this agreement for which I on my part promise that we will enforce it with the same good faith with which you have worked to bring it about.

In his reply, India's Ambassador, Mr. Mahboob Ahmad, said:

I am very happy indeed to sign on behalf of India the agreement of friendship on technical and scientific cooperation. As Your Excellency has rightly said, India and Arab countries have been friends traditionally and so this signature is merely placing a seal on the friendship that already exists. I am glad that we have in this agreement stressed on technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries for both Baghdad and India have in the past been fountains of scientific knowledge and I am sure each can benefit from other.

Your Excellency, you have also referred to India's support to the Arab cause and particularly Palestine. I am grateful to you for your reference to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and I shall convey that to her. I would like to convey my gratitude to you and through you to the President of the Republic of Iraq.

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DENMARK GERMANY IRAN MAURITIUS USA NORWAY PAKISTAN POLAND INDIA

Date: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

DENMARK

Indo-Danish Technical Cooperation Agreement

The following is the text of the press Release issued in New Delhi on February 16, 1970, on the technical cooperation agreement signed between India and Denmark:

A general Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed in New Delhi today (February 16) between the Governments of Denmark and India with a view to facilitating the flow of technical assistance from Denmark to India for various development projects. Under the agreement, the Danish Govenrment has agreed to provide assistance for development projects, services of Danish experts, ancillary equipment and training awards for Indians selected for training in

Denmark. Payment of salaries, international travel costs of Danish experts, meeting the ocean transportation of Danish equipment and payment of allowances and international costs to Indian trainees will be the responsibility of the Danish Government.

The Government of India will meet local costs on payment of salaries to Indian personnel, provision of materials and equipment of Indian manufacture. In addition, the Indian authorities will provide office accommodation, duty free import of personal effects, free accommodation and free medical treatment for Danish experts who come to India in connection with the Technical Cooperation Projects.

The agreement will be valid for a period of three years.

The agreement was signed by H.E. Mr. H. A. Biering, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Denmark, on behalf of the Danish Government and Shri M. G. Kaul, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India.

DENMARK INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Indo-German Joint Communique

Following is the text of the Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on February 15, 1970 at the conclusion of talks between

the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, H.E. Herr Walter Scheel, and the Foreign Minister of India, Shri Dinesh Singh:

At the invitation of the Indian Foreign Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, the Foreign

17 Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, H.E. Herr Walter Scheel, paid an official visit to India from 13 to 16 February, 1970.

During his visit, the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany was received by the President of India, Shri V. V. Giri, the Vice President of India, Shri G. S. Pathak, the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri G. S. Dhillon.

The two Foreign Ministers had talks in which on the German side H.E. Mr. Baron Dietrich Von Mirbach, Ambassador of the Federal Republic, Dr. Walter Gehlhoff, Deputy Head of the Political Department, Mr. Gerhard Fischer, Head of Asia Division and other high officials of the Foreign Office, and on the Indian side Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary, and other high officials of the Ministry of External Affairs participated.

The talks between the two Foreign Ministers covered a wide range of bilateral and international subjects of common interest and were conducted in an atmosphere of sincere friendship which reflected the cordial relations between India and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The talks revealed a similarity of views on many of the problems discussed and have added considerably to mutual understanding.

The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany paid tribute to India's rapid progress in all fields under the Government of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The Foreign Minister of the Federal

Republic of Germany detailed the efforts and endeavours being made by his Government towards detente and preservation of peace in Europe and to facilitate a solution of the German question by settling intra-German relations. The Foreign Minister of India welcomed the current initiatives of the Federal Republic of Germany directed to wards rapproachement and easing of tensions in Europe, and expressed the hope that fruitful results will be achieved towards a peaceful settlement of the difficulties involved.

The Foreign Minister of India explained Government of India's firm adherence to the policy of promotion of international peace and cooperation, renunciation of force, and settlement of international disputes through peaceful negotiations. He also referred to the efforts India was making to forge economic cooperation among countries of Asia as well as among all the developing countries. The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed his Government's high appreciation of the contribution India was making in the cause of international peace and for cooperation among nations.

The two Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and scientific spheres had been enhanced both in intensity and scope in recent years- They expressed their conviction that cooperation in these and other fields was capable of further development.

The Indian Foreign Minister accepted the Federal Government's invitation for a visit to Germany on a date to be fixed later.

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GERMANY INDIA USA

Date: Feb 01, 1970

HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President's Address to Parliament

The President, Shri V. V. Giri, delivered the following address to the Members of the Indian Parliament on February 20, 1970:

I welcome you to your labours in a new Session of Parliament. I wish you another year of dedicated work in the service of our country.

This is the first Budget Session of a new decade. Behind us lies the decade of the sixties. This period has been one of anxiety, of trials and tribulations and also of achievement India had to face two wars and two years of unprecedented drought. AR citizens stoutheartedly faced this period of trial. The wars brought home to us the inescapable necessity for self-reliance and the drought focussed our energies on augmentation of agricultural production. Indeed, a new strategy for agricultural development was implemented during this period and its success has attracted world-wide attention.

The challenge posed by the industrial recession was also met in a variety of ways. Many industrial units began diversifying their production. The search for markets for our goods was intensified.

Taking stock of our record during the period beginning with bur independence and ending with the decade of the sixties, Hon'ble Members will recognise the range and scope of our country's achievement in industry and agriculture, in science and technology, and in education and the arts.

The path of progress tends to be uneven and beset with reverses, frustrations and hardships. However, our country today is no longer stagnant. It is in ferment. The aspirations of our people and their hopes have been aroused. They are vocal and impatientconscious of their needs and rights. Against the background of a highly stratified society, which had even invented the perverse concept of untouchability, we now see the pride and self-assertion of groups and classes who once were regarded as beyond the pale.

There has been an unleashing of a vast amount of human energy and enthusiasm. Ideas, attitudes and even habits are rapidly changing. And this transformation is taking place by consent and within the framework of a political democracy. Government are determined to give to these vast forces which have been unleashed by the developments of the last two decades, a new sense of direction and purpose as well as a realisable goal.

Government are acutely aware of the inequalities in the country which become glaring when contrasted with the prosperity of some sections of the community. Consequently, change in the social structure and the removal of poverty are two aspects of the same question. One cannot be achieved without the other

Government are resolved to go forward at a faster pace towards the achievement of a social order which is just and humane, by taking particular care of the weaker sections of the community and by ensuring that the meagre wealth of the nation is augmented by hard and dedicated work. It is my Government's unswerving purpose to build, brick by brick, a society which is democratic and socialist. The task is long and hard and there are no models to copy. The problems of India require uniquely Indian solutions, taking into account our way of life, our history and our tradition.

The present economic situation in the country augurs well for the acceleration of the pace of development. Despite the deficiency of the monsoon in some parts of the country such as Western Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, and the somewhat belated onset of winter rains, it should be possible to reap an even better harvest than

during the past two years. While the movement of pi-ices has been subject to seasonal fluctuations and some increase has been noticed in respect of certain commodities, the price situation is on the whole well under control. The food position is satisfactory and we have been able to augment our buffer stocks. However, constant vigilance is necessary to maintain price stability. The balance of payments has remained satisfactory and we should be able to end the year with an increase in reserves even after substantial repayments to the International Monetary Fund. We have also received the first instalment of the Special Drawing Rights which marks an important advance in the evolution of a rational international monetary system. Industry in general has registered satisfactory growth, and the outlook, especially in the engineering field, is now distinctly more favourable.

The Central and State Governments have further intensified their efforts to raise agricultural production under the new strategy. The area under high yielding varieties has risen from 1.9 million hectares in 1966-67 to about 9 million hectares in 1968-69. The coverage will be extended further in 1969-70. For the first time the supply position of fertilizers in the country is comfortable. We are formulating measures to promote their increased use. The gathering momentum of the technical trans formation of our agrarian economy is evident in the keen demand for tractors which Government are striving to meet through maximum indigenous production and largescale imports. A big programme for the setting up of agro-service centres by small entrepreneurs, particularly engineers and technicians, is proposed to be implemented vigorously with assistance from the banking sector.

Rural electrification programmes, in conjunction with the exploitation of ground water resources, have an important part to play in stepping up agricultural production and in dispersing its benefits widely, State Electricity Boards have been enabled to borrow from the banking system on a bigger

scale in the wake of nationalisation. A significant part of these resources will be utilised by them for the extension of electricity to rural areas. Hon'ble Members are also aware that a Rural Electrification Corporation has been formed to provide funds to the Electricity Boards so that they can energise a larger number of pump set for lift irrigation.

The break-through in agriculture which is at present limited to irrigated areas growing high-yielding varieties has to become universal. In the coming years, Government will concentrate their attention on the problems of the dry areas. While research on the development of suitable technology for dry areas will receive high priority, my Government propose to begin with a few pilot projects in different parts of the country to implement a package of new practices and to enlarge the programme progressively.

My Government have decided to appoint a National Commission to survey the problems and policies relating to agriculture. Such a survey was last made forty years ago. Since then a great many developments have taken place, both in India and abroad, which render a fresh survey essential. My Government have also decided to set up a Committee of Enquiry to make a comprehensive study of the problems of the sugar industry.

Government are deeply conscious of the developing imbalances in the countryside and the resulting tensions which have regrettably led to violence in some parts of the country. These are no doubt problems of public order but they cannot be divorced from their socioeconomic setting. An unfair tenurial system impedes the attainment of a high rate of growth in agricultural production. Hence, all State Governments have been asked to accord high priority to land reforms, with special emphasis on security of tenure, fair rents, strict enforcement of ceilings, distribution of land to the landless and assured supply of agricultural inputs to small farmers. The problems which are associated with land reforms are of national importance. My Government earnestly hope

that the States will see the realities of the situation and take urgent and imaginative remedial measures. The vigorous implementation of land reforms will also promote the social and economic advancement of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, whose welfare is of special concern to my Government.

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After the set-back in 1966 and 1967, there has been a significant increase in the tempo of industrial activity. Present indications are that industrial production will have increased by a little over 7% in 1969. A particularly heartening feature of the current industrial situation is the recovery noticed in a large number of industries manufacturing capital goods and equipment.

Government have formulated a new licensing policy in the light of the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee. This policy seeks to promote industrial growth while embodying adequate safeguards against monopolistic trends and the concentration of economic power. The encouragement of new entrepreneurs, small and medium, is one of its important features. Government are also keen to encourage the growth of small-scale industries. The list of industries reserved for the small-scale sector has therefore been enlarged.

My Government are of the view that there is considerable scope for large-scale industrial units in the public as well as in the private sectors, to farm out the production of components to ancillary units. Government's licensing and financial policies will seek to encourage coordinated development of large and small-scale industries. The need to redress regional imbalances has also received the special attention of the Government in the last few months. An integrated policy has been evolved to identify industrially backward areas and give them special incentives for industrial development.

The policies of financial institutions are being progressively reoriented towards the promotion of industries in backward areas. While these policies are designed to accelerate the flow of finance for industrial development in backward areas, they will succeed only in so far as the requisite infrastructure is built up imaginatively and speedily. The primary responsibility in this regard is that of State Governments and it will be the endeavour of my Government to work in close harmony with them in promoting balanced regional development.

The revival of industrial production in the current year is reflected in the increased demand for steel and steel products. While arrangements had to be made for imports of steel to meet, to an extent, the pressing shortages, it is our aim to maximise production in existing plants and establish additional capacity as early as possible.

Government have now decided to take in hand immediately the work on the second stage of the Bokaro Plant. Indeed it is our objective to initiate action for the establishment of other steel plants also at suitable sites so as to ensure the fruition of additional capacity according to a phased programme. The Fourth Plan, which is now being recast, will reflect the current thinking of Government on the possibilities of further expansion of steel capacity in the country. An important consequence of these decisions will be the fuller utilisation of capacity in our heavy engineering units.

Oil exploration is another important element in our strategy for economic selfreliance. Progress has been maintained in the current year in the exploration and Pro duction of oil. The aggragate production of crude oil during 1969 was 6.7 million tonnes as against 5.8 million tonnes in the previous year. A specially significant development has been the extension of exploration to the off-shore areas of the Gulf of Cambay. We expect to spud the first well in shallow waters shortly and are poised to undertake the preparatory work to begin exploration in the deep waters of the Gulf of Cambay. Production has already commenced in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's off-shore joint venture with Iran.

Apart from steel and oil, the production

of fertilisers has been given the highest priority in our Plan. During the current year, two new fertiliser plants have gone into production, raising the total installed capacity to 1.34 million tonnes of Nitrogen. Three more projects - in Durgapur, Cochin and Madras - with a total capacity of nearly 500,000 tonnes; are expected to be commissioned during 1970. Work on coal-based plants will also commence shortly. We shall continue to pursue self-sufficiency in this important field with unabated vigour.

A steady and significant increase in our exports is essential to maintain the momentum of development. Last year witnessed very gratifying progress towards

external viability. Despite the recent pick up in industrial recovery, imports have continued to fall, thus affording some evidence of the success of import substitution. Exports, however, have not done so well in the first seven months of the current year, for a variety of reasons, external and internal. My Government have, therefore, undertaken a crash programme to increase exports as much as possible.

In securing a better equilibrium in our balance of payments, earnings on invisible account are of very great importance. During the year, certain progress has been registered. It is gratifying to note that a larger number of tourists visited India during 1969 compared to 1968, resulting in an increase in our foreign exchange earnings on this account from Rs. 27 crores to roughly Rs. 32 crores. Likewise, with the steady increase in our shipping tonnage, our overseas trade is being carried in a larger measure by Indian ships whose share is at present between 18 and 20 per cent.

A perceptible increase in the standards of living of our people is also linked with the vigorous implementation of family planning programmes. The rising rate of population erodes the gains of development. Our family planning programme has gained momentum in the last four years. But very much more needs to be done if the national

aim to reduce the current birth rate of 39 per thousand to 25 per thousand in a decade is to be achieved on time.

Increased production and better distribution of wealth and income generating opportunities for employment should be the parameters of our economic policy. These priorities will be reflected in the Fourth Plan document which will shortly be finalised and placed before you. My Government are aware that unemployment is the most serious problem facing the economy and an early and effective solution to it must be found. The increase of 2% in employment in the organised sector after comparative stagnation in the two preceding years is an encouraging factor.

The selective increase in the level of outlays now envisaged in the public sector in the Central and State Plans have, among other things, been inspired by Government's desire to enlarge opportunities for employment. At the same time, special steps have to be taken to impart an employment bias to development. Programmes with large employment potential will be identified and given a special impetus. Some steps have already been taken towards this end. In the current year, the States have been enabled to earmark larger outlays for programmes such as major and minor irrigation, and rural electrification which provide employment to a large number of engineers and technicians. Land reclamation, the renovation of minor irrigation works, construction of roads linking villages with marketin-,- centres and similar programmes can make a substantial impact on rural development and employment.

A large scale rural works programme, pooling together the resources available under the Plan, will be drawn up and implemented vigorously within a period of 12 to 18 months. This is a task which calls for much detailed planning and local initiative at State level. Construction activity can also contribute to employment among engineers, technicians, skilled and unskilled workers. My Government therefore propose to direct larger resources towards programmes such

as the bulk acquisition and development of land for the allotment of house sites, housing for low income groups and slum clearance, particularly in metropolitan areas where the housing problem is most acute.

Our technical education programmes have to be reoriented so as to subserve the needs of employment. The education now imparted in our polytechnics has to be linked with practical experience in industry. This involves a fundamental change in education in polytechnics so that theory can be related to practice and teaching to industrial work. We have simultaneously to provide greater opportunities to other students also to gain work experience. The programme of national service for students studying in the first two years at degree level is now proposed to be expanded to cover all universities on a selective basis. It is expected that nearly one lakh students will participate in the scheme. The students will thus get an opportunity to engage in social service and in the process acquire a sense of involvement in various national development programmes.

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Greater employment will thus result from investment, which in turn calls for the mobilisation of larger savings. This will be one of the important objectives of nationalised banks. With their present bold programme for branch expansion, they are expected to mobilise deposits on a much larger scale than hitherto. At the same time, assistance for viable and productive schemes will flow from the banks in a greater measure to the weaker sections of society. The spirit underlying the policy of nationalisation is beginning to inform the activities of the banks which have begun to assist productive and gainful activities in agriculture, servicing industries and the retail trade which had so far been grievously neglected. The salutary processes, which have already been initiated, will be further activated when legislation regarding the nationalisation of banks is suitably re-enacted in the light of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court.

I should like, at this stage to refer to Government's labour policy. It has always

aimed at ameliorating the living and working conditions of labour, improving their wages and emoluments and assuring them a degree of job security. In pursuance of this policy, Government have recently decided to accept the principal recommendations of the Wage Boards on Ports & Docks and have encouraged the setting up of a bipartite negotiating machinery for revision of the wage structure in the iron and steel industry. The National Commission on Labour, whose report the Government have recently received. has made several recommendations for strengthening the Trade Union movement and promoting effective collective bargaining. My Government specially appeal to all sections of organised labour to support the efforts of Government in stepping up production and productivity. Without discipline and sustained and hard work, the country cannot achieve its socio-economic goals.

But all these efforts at socioeconomic advancement can succeed only in an environment of peace and harmony, and a firm adherence to democratic principles. The continuing trend towards violence in the country is, therefore, a cause of deep concern. The problem transcends political divisions and the Government seek the co-operation of all political parties, and indeed of all responsible citizens, in dealing with it.

Of all the manifestations of violence the most disturbing, because it is destructive of all values of civilised life, is the one between different religious communities. After the meeting of the National Integration Council in 1968, there were signs of improvement in communal relations. But then came the shocking happenings in Ahmedabad, causing national humiliation and leaving a blot on our honour. Those happenings are a challenge to all who have faith in secularism and the dignity of the individual, and respect for human life. We view with particular concern the continuing resort to violence by certain extremist political groups. At the root of their activities is a political ideology which exploits social discontent to pursue its disruptive aims. While we are anxious to remove genuine causes of social discontent, violent activities have to be dealt with

firmly.

At a critical period in our history, the Princes showed patriotism and imaginative understanding of the aspirations of the people and made a major contribution to the smooth and peaceful unification of India under a democratic regime. I have every hope that in the same way they will recognise the social imperatives of the present times and, in the wider interest of the country, once again exhibit a spirit of cooperation and goodwill. The concept of Rulership, with privy purses and special privileges unrelated to any current functions and social purposes, is incompatible with an egalitarian social order. Government have, therefore, decided to abolish the privy purses and privileges of the Rulers of the former Indian States, and legislation will be introduced to give effect to this decision. It is however, our intention to make certain transitional arrangements so that the former Rulers may have time to adjust themselves to changed circumstances.

My Government earnestly hope that the decisions regarding Chandigarh and part of the Fazilka tehsil will enable the people of the two neighbouring States to devote their energies to the constructive tasks which lie ahead. When emotions are aroused, a decision capable of satisfying everyone is not possible. But it is Government's belief that the decisions reached have been just and fair. Government will soon appoint a Com-

mission to go into other claims by Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh for the readjustment of their present boundaries and will also consider such modifications as are necessary in the present arrangements relating to the management of the Bhakra Project and the construction of the Beas Project.

Our next decennial Census of population will be held early in 1971, marking the completion of a hundred years of census-taking in the country. The Indian Census is the largest administrative operation of its kind in the world and the success of an operation

of such intricate nature and magnitude is possible only through the co-operative effort of the Central and State Governments, local authorities, and, indeed, of every citizen.

In the sphere of external affairs, we have sought to promote and further strengthen our friendship with other countries. We continue to adhere to the pursuit of peace, international understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation.

The concept of peaceful co-existence has been steadily gaining acceptance. We feel that the area of peaceful co-existence should steadily be widened and given a new dimension of friendly co-opeartion. We believe that with the lessening of the rigidities of the military blocs and easing of tensions between the power blocs, there is now greater acceptance of the concept of non-alignment and widening of the opportunities to advance the cause of the freedom, prosperity and stability of nations.

It is a matter of gratification that our relations with our neighbburing countries - Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan and Iran - have been developing fruitfully. New vistas of mutual co-operation and understanding continue to be discovered with these and other countries.

It has been Government's policy to pay increasing attention to the development of our bilateral and multilateral economic relations with all countries. We are paying particular attention to promoting such relations with the developing countries in general and the countries of the Asian region in particular. Now that agricultural and industrial development of India has reached a significant stage, it is possible for our country to make a contribution to international cooperation. We have, therefore, supported the setting up of a broad-based regional arrangement through the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation under the ECAFE.

Government earnestly desire the understanding, co-operation and friendship of the people and Government of Pakistan.

We have made various suggestions and constructive proposals to the Government of Pakistan to break the present impasse. Unfortunately, there has been no positive response from Pakistan to the initiatives we have taken. My Government will persevere in their efforts to promote relations with Pakistan in a cooperative spirit and on the basis of amity and good neighbourliness.

With China also our aim has been to conduct our relations on the principles of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We expect China to respect our right to pursue our own domestic affairs and foreign policy.

My Government are deeply concerned that the conflicts in West Asia and in Vietnam have remained unresolved. Both these conflicts have an unsettling effect on the peace and stability of the world. The tensions in West Asia are reaching a dangerously explosive level. It is necessary for the U.N. to ensure implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967. In Vietnam, the hostilities still continue. My Government have consistently advocated the withdrawal of all foreign forces so that the people of Vietnam are able to fashion their own destiny without any outside interference.

We have had the privilege of receiving many distinguished Heads of States and Governments in our midst. During the past year, I visited our friendly neighbour Ceylon and the Prime Minister visited Burma, Afghanistan, Japan and Indonesia. These visits contributed to the growing understanding and friendship with these countries.

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We are dedicated to the cause of peace but have to be vigilant to maintain our defence preparedness at a high level. Steady progress has been made in achieving selfreliance in equipping our defence forces. A self-supporting industrial base for defence is being built up in the country. We are now self-reliant in respect of many important categories of arms and ammunition. We have also made appreciable progress towards indigenous production in the vital fields of electronics, aeronautics and construction of warships....

Members of Parliament, you meet at a moment of great expectations among our people. May you truly reflect their urges and aspirations, and may your deliberations and wisdom bring them nearer fulfilment.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LATVIA RUSSIA IRAN AFGHANISTAN BURMA NEPAL PAKISTAN CHINA VIETNAM INDONESIA JAPAN

Date: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDO-IRAN COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC & TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Joint Communique

The following is the text of the Joint communique issued in New Delhi on February 16, 1970 at the, conclusion of the second meeting of the joint Indo-Iran Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation:

The Second Meeting of the Joint Indo-Iran Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation was held in New Delhi from February 14 to 16, 1970.

The Iranian delegation was led by H.E. Mr. Hushang Ansary, Minister of Economy, and the Indian delegation was led by Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs.

The Meeting of the Commission was preceded by a meeting of the Indo-Iran Coordination and Implementation Committee which reviewed the progress of work in implementing the conclusions reached at the first meeting, and put forward suggestions for the consideration of the second meeting of the Commission.

The Commission adopted the report of the Indo-Iran Coordination and Implementation Committee as the basis of its work.

The Commission noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the two sides and the progress made towards attaining the objectives set by the Commission at its first meeting.

The concrete steps taken to develop industrial cooperation in the field of petrochemicals were reviewed. The Commission was gratified over the conclusion of agreements between Indian and Iranian par-ties for long-term sales and purchase arrangements in respect of anhydrous ammonia, phosphoric acid and sulphur. Similarly, the agreement reached in regard to sale and purchase of railway wagons was noted with satisfaction.

The Commission expressed the hope that like progress would be made in other fields of economic cooperation. Agreement was also reached on the use of foreign exchange resources which accrue to either country from the 1st of January, 1972 with a view to correcting imbalances and providing incentives for development of deep and enduring industrial and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

The Commission noted with satisfaction that the railway authorities of the two countries have taken steps to develop technical cooperation between themselves. It was decided that the requirements of the

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Iranian Railways be studied with a view to facilitating the conclusion of long term arrangements for the purchase, sale and manufacture of wagons in Iran.

The Commission took special interest in the development of transit traffic. It approved the joint traffic survey for the improvement and better utilisation of the existing facilities. It also desired that long term possibilities may be studied more comprehensively by the two sides so that at its third meeting concrete and feasible decisions could be taken in regard to further work in this field.

The Commission approved the pattern of cooperation developing between the N.I.D.C. of India and the TECNOLOG of Iran and recommended that cooperation on a similar pattern between other consultancy organisations of the two countries be brought about.

The Commission noted with gratification the increasing facilities in technical training which have been provided.

Discussion in the Commission took place in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality and mutual understanding.

The decisions reached at the second meeting are expected to strengthen and diversify cooperation between the two countries in different fields of economic endeavour.

During the course of the visit of the Iranian Delegation the President and the Prime Minister received His Excellency Mr. Hushang Ansary, the Iranian Minister of Economy. There was also fruitful exchange of views between the Minister of Foreign Trade and the Minister of Economy of Iran.

IRAN INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

MAURITIUS

Joint Communique on Indo-Mauritius Trade Talks

Following is the text of the Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on February 23, 1970 at the end of the trade talks held between the delegations of India and Mauritius:

Talks on trade and economic co-operation were held in New Delhi from February 20 to 23, 1970, between a Delegation from Mauritius headed by H.E. Mr. Gaetan Duval, Minister of External Affairs, Immigration and Tourism and Indian Delegation led by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Minister of Foreign Trade. The Delegations included among others, the Hon. Mr. K. Sunassee, M.L.A. on the Mauritian side, and Chowdhary Ram Sewak, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade on the Indian side.

The two Delegations reviewed recent developments in trade between the two countries and noted that there existed considerable potential for an increase in the level of trade as well as for diversification. Several specific commodities which could figure in the trade between the two countries were identified, and it was agreed that the prospective importers and exporters would take steps to follow up the possibilities.

The possibility of establishing joint ventures was also discussed. It was noted that Mauritius was keen on diversifying its economy and establishing new industries and that India could render considerable assistance in this respect in the light of the expertise, consultancy services and machine-

26 ry available in India. It was agreed that these possibilities should also be pursued.

In this connection, attention was drawn to the facilities afforded by the Government of Mauritius to new industries, including a tax holiday, customs exemption for the import of machinery and raw materials, provision of sites for factories etc. It was also noted that the Government of Mauritius had a plan to make available to eventual in-

vestors all the facilities as are provided by industrial free zones.

The two Delegations welcomed the proposal of the Shipping Corporation of India to open a regular direct shipping service from India to Mauritius. They noted that this measure could go a long way in promoting Indo-Mauritian trade.

The Ministers stressed the importance of co-opertaion between developing countries in the context of the Second U.N. Decade and of common problems facing developing countries. They were happy to note the existing co-operation between Mauritius and India in international forums and expressed their confidence that the two countries would continue to work in close co-operation and with a common purpose.

The meetings took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. Both Ministers were deeply gratified at the understandings reached. Shri B. R. Bhagat expressed his happiness at the visit of the Mauritian Minister and his Delegation.

MAURITIUS USA INDIA

Date: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

NORWAY

Indo-Norwegian Trade Agreement

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on February 25, 1970 on the trade agreement signed between India and Norway:

The State Trading Corporation has signed an agreement with a Norwegian firm,

Messrs. Norkompens A/S of Oslo to promote exports of Indian commodities to Norway on a long-term basis.

The agreement provides for the export of various traditional and non-traditional items like spices, manganese ore, jute cloth and bags, tobacco, handloom fabrics including silk and woollen textiles, leather and leather manufactures, cashew kernels, deoiled cakes, chemicals, engineering items like machine tools, cast iron soil and spun pipes, castings for automobiles, dry batteries, small tools and handtools, torches, scientific instruments and laboratory glassware, electric motors, diesel engines, surgical instruments, furniture and musical instruments.

The items to be imported from Norway under the agreement consist of art paper, chemicals, auxiliaries for the textile industry, dyeing, tanning and colouring material for the leather industry, spare parts and components for fishing vessels and equipment including nets, pharmaceuticals intermediates, urea, and machinery, components, spare parts and raw materials for the manufacture of basic metals like electric iron smelting furnaces.

It is expected that as a result of this agreement, our trade with Norway will increase substantially in the coming years.

NORWAY INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Shri V. V. Chari's Statement at Islamabad Talks on Eastern Rivers

Following is the text of the statement by Shri V. V. Chari, Leader of the Indian Delegation, at the Secretary level talks on Eastern Rivers held in Islamabad (Pakistan) between India and Pakistan on February 24, 1970:

Mr. Kazi and Members and Advisers of the Pakistan delegation,

We are happy to be here with you for discussion on issues relating to the Eastern Rivers. I wish to express our sincere thanks to you for the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to us by your Government.

I wish to state at the outset that our approach to these talks has been of trying to be helpful to the utmost extent possible, not one of asserting points of a legal nature. That spirit of helpfulness has found expression in our approach to the Karnafuli and Tista projects and in our contribution in the evolution of cooperative measures of river training works on certain border rivers.

As in parts of India, floods pose a serious problem for East Pakistan. This is another area in which we have been trying to be of assistance. We have taken steps to intensify our efforts in the Brahmaputra Valley for obtaining advance information in regard to rainfall and river water levels at specific stations. We will be happy to share this information with Pakistan. This would, we believe, be of interest to Pakistan in providing timely warnings to the affected people and evacuating them to safer places in time. We would be happy to discuss the manner in which Pakistan would like to derive advantage from this offer.

INDIA DEPENDENT ON GANGA WATERS

However, the extent to which one State can go in helping a neighbouring State is limited by its own needs and the challenges posed by its own needs and problems. Our dependence on the waters of the Ganga is so overwhelming that whatever portion of it we may forego, will involve a sacrifice on our part. Before we agree to a sacrifice of this nature, it is but just that we should

know what the extent of the sacrifice should be and how it can be justified, having in view the importance of the Ganga to India and of Padma to Pakistan.

Let me mention a few points relating to Ganga Basin which bring out its supreme importance to India. Ganga with its principal tributaries flows through five thousand miles of Indian territory draining a catchment area of 300,000 square miles. The culturable area in the region concerned is over 150 million acres and a large population of 210 million lives in the Gangetic plain. The annual rainfall is only from 15 to 50 inches giving an average of about 30 inches.

Contrast this with hardly 100 miles of the course of the Padma and her tributary in Pakistan; the two thousand square miles of its catchment area; the four and a quarter million of the corresponding culturable area and the population of twelve million and an annual rainfall varying from 55 to 100 inches and you will appreciate what Ganga means to India in relation to what Padma means to Pakistan. And, let me add, the uninterrupted flow of Ganga waters through the Bhagirathi-Hooghli is crucially important for the saving from extinction the Calcutta Port whose importance to the economy of India is too well known to need elaboration.

DISASTROUS PAKISTAN PROJECTS

Such being the position the Pakistani project on the Padma, as contemplated in the report given to us, has caused us deep concern. It is conceived in utter disregard of the overwhelming dependence of India on the waters of the Ganga. Besides, the project will, if executed, inundate large densely

populated areas of India and will be a threat to the operation of the Farakka Barrage itself. Naturally, therefore, we cannot view with equanimity any such project fraught with disastrous consequences to India.

Is a project of this nature at all justified or necessary for meeting the reasonable water needs of the agricultural land in the region proposed to be benefited by it? In all humility, I would reply in the negative. The project does not pay adequate attention to certain relevant conditions in East Pakistan, which, if duly taken into consideration, would render it unnecessary to embark upon project for the seeming benefit of areas hi East Pakistan, but fraught with disastrous consequences to India.

The project overlooks the importance of factors which point to a minimal use of surface waters for irrigation in East Pakistan where water is an item of superfluous luxury-and even a nuisance-rather than a precious necessity as in the arid regions of India. The abundant rainfall and the favourable ground water and soil moisture conditions in East Pakistan render it unnecessary to invest in costly projects for long haulage of surface waters for irrigation. These important facts have not duly been taken into account in the formulation of the project.

The proposed annual irrigated cropping intensity of more than 200 per cent of culturable area is not known to have been achieved anywhere else in such large blocks of areas as those proposed in the project; this is unrealistic. Experience indicates that it is also impracticable.

The high irrigation intensity Proposed seeks to support a cropping pattern which places an undue emphasis on the cultivation, in the water scarce season of high water-consuming, but comparatively less harvest-yielding crops. A better balanced cropping pattern with proper emphasis on the irrigation of aman and boro paddy, coupled with a diversification of crops by inclusion of mustard, wheat, vegetables and rabi crops would be appropriate from all points of view.

Further, the water requirements for the crops have been estimated on the basis of experiments which had not been subjected to the scientific control requirements necessary for reaching correct results. This, coupled with an underestimate of the available mois-

ture in the area, has led to a gross overestimation of the irrigation needs of the project.

While the irrigation requirements per acre have thus been placed at highly unrealistic levels, the amount of culturable area also appears to have been overestimated and in disregard of the findings of the FAO soil survey which found hardly 57% of the area as suitable or moderately suitable for irrigation.

PAKISTANI DEMAND ARTIFICIALLY INFLATED

The cumulative result of all the above features is an artificially inflated demand for water during the dry period - a demand which can drastically be reduced if more realistic objectives are aimed at and better attention is bestowed on the climatic and soil conditions of East Pakistan.

I would urge upon you to give due consideration to what I have said and formulate a scheme which adequately meets the points made - a scheme which, while being realistic and satisfying the reasonable irrigation requirements of the regions in East Pakistan under consideration, does not force India into an intolerable position.

The pre-requisite to the consideration of any scheme is of course the availability of agreed hydrological data because such data is basic to all planning of water resources development. If the progress in reaching an agreement on basic data is tardy, the progress elsewhere will inevitably be halted to a corresponding extent. I see from the records that an agreement has already been reached in regard to the flow data relating to Farakka. I do not see why a similar agreement should not be reached with regard to the flow data relating to Hardinge Bridge. In our talks we have to give utmost consideration to this important matter.

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Date: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Indo-Polish Shipping Protocol

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on February 27, 1997 on the signing of the Shipping Protocol between the Governments of India and the People's Republic of Poland:

A Shipping Protocol was signed in New Delhi today (February 27) by Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping & Transport, Government of India, and Mr. Jerzy Szopa, Minister of Shipping, Government of the Polish People's Republic.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Raghu Ramaiah. expressed the hope that tonnage would be increased by this agreement. Mr. Szopa, Minister of Shipping expressed satisfaction over the speedy progress of India in the - field of shipping and said that this agreement has laid foundation for better economic relationship between India and Poland. The Protocol expressed gratification over the fact that the bilateral shipping service between Poland and India had operated successfully for a decade and that this bilateral arrangement had, besides promoting close maritime relations between the two countries, helped greatly in fostering their mutual maritime trade.

In the coming years, a progressively increasing volume of maritime trade between Poland and India is now being confidently envisaged. In the Protocol, this fact has been confidently envisaged. In the Protocol, this fact has been noted and both sides

have agreed to increase the frequency of their shipping services in order to cater to the anticipated expansion in the trade.

The Protocol stressed the need to bring about a more equitable distribution of cargoes and freight earnings between Indian and Polish ships employed in this trade, in conformity with the principles embodied in the Indo-Polish Shipping Agreement of 1960. In respect of oilcakes shipment from India to Poland, both sides undertook to provide adequate owned or chartered tonnage to carry their respective share of 50% of the total volume of this commodity.

The Polish Government has extended an invitation to the Indian Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping & Trans-Port to visit Poland at his earliest convenience to hold further talks for improving the maritime relations between the two countries. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping & Transport has also accepted the invitation with thanks.

The Polish Delegation led by the Polish Minister of Shipping, Mr. Jerzy Szopa, which arrived in India on February 22, 1970 have been holding discussions from February 23,1970 with Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping & Transport and officials of the Government of India and shipping experts drawn from the three Indian national shipping companies, who have been operating ships on the Indian side. The Protocol signed today marks the fruitful culmination of these discussions held in a most friendly and cordial atmosphere.

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POLAND INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed's Statement on Indo-Soviet Economic and Technical Collaboration

Following is the text of the statement made in the Indian Parliament on February 23. 1970 by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Union Minister of Industrial Development, on the visit of the Soviet Delegation in connection with the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of Indo-Soviet economic and technical collaboration:

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman, State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations was in India from the 7th to the 22nd February, 1970, in connection with the celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of Indo-Soviet economic and technical collaboration.

The Soviet Delegation visited Bokaro and Bhilai and thereafter had a series of discussions with the concerned Ministers both separately and jointly during the last few days. The discussions with the Soviet Delegation mainly related to the present state of working of the various public sector industrial undertakings set up with Soviet cooperation. The discussions covered the various problems facing these projects during their present phase, together with measures considered necessary to ensure increased economic efficiency in these plants. The need for ensuring the fuller utilisation of the capacities of these plants was specially highlighted.

The two sides discussed the possibilities of manufacturing certain products in the Soviet-assisted machine-building plants in India for supply to the Soviet Union on a long-term basis. The Indian side would examine the possibility of production of container cranes, excavators and reduction gears for supply to the Soviet Union against a total amount of 10 million roubles per

annum set apart for such supplies from this country. It was also agreed that detailed examination should be made at an expert level for identification of precise possibilities of export of products manufactured in Soviet-assisted plants in India to third countries and for consideration of various aspects connected with implementation of programmes of India's participation in Sovietassisted projects in such third countries. In particular, the Soviet side would examine the possibilities of exports of turbo-sets and components to be produced in the Heavy Electrical Plant at Hardwar. It was also agreed that, with a view to further expanding economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, further lines of Indo-Soviet cooperation in the fields of oil and gas, refineries, fertilisers and petrochemicals will be explored.

The discussions with the Soviet delegation were cordial and were conducted in a spirit of mutual cooperation and understanding. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the keen interest evinced by Mr. Skachkov and his colleagues in the working of Soviet-assisted plants in the public sector, which are important milestones in Indo-Soviet cooperation and in the building up of the public sector in this country.

INDIA USA RUSSIA **Date**: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Agreement on Scientific Projects

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on February 27, 1970

on the agreement signed between India and the USSR on three scientific projects in India:

Following the visit of a delegation of Indian scientists to USSR in May, 1967, and the discussions held between Indian and Soviet scientists, the Government of India and USSR Academy of Sciences agreed to set up a Joint Committee of scientists of both countries to establish and strengthen cooperation and collaboration between India and USSR in various fields of scientific research. The Joint Committee has been set

up on a permanent basis. The Indian side of the Committee is headed by Dr. Atma Ram, Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and President, National Institute of Sciences of India. The Soviet side is headed by Academician A. P. Vinogradov, Vice-President, USSR Academy of Sciences.

The first meeting of the Joint Committee was held from January 31 to February 6, 1968, in New Delhi. The Committee identified the following fields of research cooperation, and collaboration between India and USSR:

- (a) Mathematics, Physics, Astrophysics and Nuclear Physics;
- (b) Earth Sciences;
- (c) Oceanography;
- (d) Chemistry and Biological Sciences;
- (e) Social Sciences;
- (f) Science Information Centre.

Following the recommendations of the Joint Committee, panels of Indian experts were set up by the National Institute of Sciences of India to prepare detailed project reports in the above subject-fields for research collaboration with USSR Academy of Sciences. It is now agreed that the following projects for which detailed reports have been Prepared by the Panels, should be implemented on Institute-to-Institute basis:

(i) Studies in Geomagnetic and Geo-

electric Micro-pulsations in India;

- (ii) Cultivation and Processing of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants;
- (iii) Science Information Centre.

The project for studies in Geomagnetic and Geo-electrical Micropulsations will be implemented by the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, and the India Meteorological Department, New Delhi, in collaboration with the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Moscow. It is planned to start a comprehensive study of the electrical behaviour of the crust and upper mantle under the tectonic provinces in the Indian sub-continent. For this purpose, a station will be set up in the close vicinity of the magnetic Dip Equator in the extreme South of our country to make continuous recording of micropulsations. The Soviet Academy of Sciences will Provide specialised scientific equipment for these studies, and two scientists to instal and test the equipment. Three Indian scientists will be trained at the Moscow Institute of Physics of the Earth in the techniques and methodology of measuring micropulsations.

Medicinal and aromatic plants constitute an important natural wealth of India. but this source has not been fully developed and utilised. Considerable research work has been carried out in the Soviet Union on the cultivation and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants. The project visualises collaboration between Indian research institutes and Soviet research institutes, in this field for the improvement of the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and introduction of new species in India and processing the plant materials for medicinal and industrial uses. The Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu, and the National Botanic Garden, Lucknow, will collaborate with Villar, Moscow, the Institute of Chemistry of Natural Products, Tashkent and the Institute of Chemistry of Natural Products. Moscow. Two Soviet scientists will

come to work at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu, and at the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. Two Indian scientists will go to USSR, one to work at the Institute of Chemistry of Natural Products, Tashkent, and another at the Institute of Chemistry of Natural Products, Moscow. The detailed programme of research work will be developed by teams of Indian and Soviet scientists.

USSR is one of the foremost countries of the world in the field of science and technology. A large volume of scientific literature is published in that country each year but, because of language and other difficulties, such Soviet scientific literature is not readily available for scientists in India. To facilitate the free flow of Soviet scientific literature to India and its dissemination to Indian scientists, a special project has been formulated for setting up a Science Information Centre at the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi. The

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USSR Academy of Sciences which will cooperate and assist the Indian Science Information Centre at INSDOC will supply a wide range of Soviet scientific literature, journals, monographs, scientific and technical books and other publications on a continuing basis. The Soviet Academy of Sciences will also send an experienced Information Scientist from the Soviet Union to help in organising, servicing and disseminating Russian scientific literature at the Indian Centre for a period of two years. The USSR Academy of Sciences will train two Indian scientists in this field.

It is also agreed that similar projects in other scientific fields which have been identified by the Joint Committee will be elaborated and implemented on a collaborative basis by India and USSR.

INDIA USA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN

Date: Feb 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

UNITED KINGDOM

Indo-British Aid Agreements Signed

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on February 11, 1970 on the two aid agreements signed between India and the United Kingdom:

Two Agreements granting further British aid to India were signed in New Delhi today (February 11).

They were signed by the British Minister of Overseas Development, Mrs. Judith Hart, who is at present visiting India, and by Shri P. C. Sethi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

The first of these Agreements, a new loan for pond 9 million (Rs. 16.2 crores) is available for the import of maintenance items from Britain by both public and private sector industries. This loan is granted on the same soft terms as all recent British loans (a repayment period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years, with no interest or other charges). The loan is designed for almost immediate disbursement and will help to restore the level of disbursements of British aid in 1969-70 to that reached in recent years.

The loan is additional to the pond 38 million (Rs. 68.4 crores) of British financial aid to India which the United Kingdom 'pledged' at the meeting of the Aid India Consortium and for which loans have been signed this year. It brings the total British aid for which loans have been signed in 1969-70 to pond 47 million (Rs. 84 crores). Taken with the pond 16 million (Rs. 28.8 crores) Maintenance Loan already signed, the conclusion of this new loan increases to pond 25 million (Rs. 45

crores) the sum of money allocated this year for the purchase from the United Kingdom of maintenance goods such as spare parts, raw materials and semi-manufactures.

With the present loan, aid agreements to the value of f 411.5 million have been signed between Britain and India; and it is estimated that of this amount nearly 90 per cent will have been disbursed by the end of the present financial year. Among projects established with British aid may be mentioned the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Heavy Electricals Plant at Bhopal. Some new projects, including two fertilizer plants, are under discussion between the two Governments.

Also signed today was an Agreement gifting pond 1.2 million (Rs. 2.2 crores) to India for the purchase of wheat and other foodgrains, principally from Argentina. This British gift fulfils part of the obligation accepted by the U.N. as a signatory of the 1968 Rome Food Aid Convention to provide 225,000 metric tonnes of grain, or the cash equivalent, each year for three years as aid to the developing countries. This is the second year in which the United Kingdom has given aid to India under the Convention.

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INDIA USA RUSSIA ARGENTINA ITALY

Date: Feb 01, 1970

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Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

DISARMAMENT

Shri Azim Husain's Statement at Conference of Committee on Disarmament

Shri Azim Husain, India's Ambassador in Switzerland and Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, made the following statement at the 457th plenary meeting of the Conference in Geneva on March 12, 1970:

As I am taking the floor for the first time this session, I should like to take the opportunity to welcome our new colleagues - the representative of Brazil, Ambassador Guerreiro: the representative of Japan, Ambassador Abe; the representative of Poland, Ambassador Natorf; and the representative of Romania, Ambassador Datcu.

This session, beginning as it does on the threshold of the 1970s, is as it were the inauguration of the Disarmament Decade declared by the United Nations General Assembly last year. The wise words addressed to us by our Secretary-General, U Thant, (CCD/PV.450), who considered it important to visit us, not only underline the significance of this fact but should also serve as a reminder to us of how much of our task still remains to be accomplished. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2602 E (XXIV) this Committee, while continuing its intensive work on negotiating agreements on collateral measures, is required -

" ... to work out at the same time a

comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control..." (CCD/275)

Furthermore, this "comprehensive Programme" should "provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations." (ibid.)

Judging from the rather disappointing experience we have had with the Decade decreed by the international community in the sphere of economic development, we are convinced that a mere declaration of intent would be meaningless unless it were reinforced by an agreed programme for concrete action. Our broad objectives have been stated time and again in various General Assembly resolutions and declarations. It would seem, therefore, to my delegation that if we in this Committee, which we keep reminding ourselves and others is the world's principal forum for multilateral negotiations on arms control and disarmament, are to inaugurate the Disarmament Decade meaningfully and seriously, then our first essential task is to draw up - providing, of course, for a degree of flexibility some order of priorities for what we are going to concentrate on until the next session of the General Assembly and in the subsequent years of the Disarmament Decade, maintaining, as suggested by the representative of Italy on 26 February, a balance between measures of disarmament and collateral measures (CCD/PV.453, para. 8).

The Secretary-General, in his address to us on 18 February, observed that -

"Elements of such a programme already exist in the two drafts of treaties for general and complete disarmament presented in 1962 by the Soviet Union (ENDC/2/Rev.1) and the United States (ENDC/30 and Add. 1-3), in the provisional agenda (ENDC/236, p.3) adopted by the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in August 1968, and in resolution C adopted by the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

in September 1968 (A/7277, pp.6,7)". (CCD/PV.450, para. 20)

But, as pointed out by the delegation of the United Arab Republic on 24 February, the

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programme should "not be a mere list of items pertaining to the cessation of the armaments race, disarmament or merely non-armament juxtaposed without sequence or interrelation". (CCD/PV.452, para.38) The Indian delegation is in full agreement with this view, and has repeatedly during the last two years urged the need for some order of priorities indicative of the political will to reach agreement, which alone could ensure an improved organization or better mechanics of work and higher output, the need for which has been stressed by a large number of delegations.

It would, I think, be more appropriate if in this Disarmament Decade we spent less time on recalling again and again the achievement in past decades of some non-armament measures - principally the non-proliferation Treaty - and instead began to consider seriously actual arms limitation and disarmament measures. Only then would the goal of general and complete disarmament look like a possibility attainable within the foreseeable future.

While speaking of the Disarmament Decade, let me add that we have been reminded in the same General Assembly resolution once again that the ultimate goal is general and complete disarmament. The Indian delegation suggested in this Committee in 1968 (ENDC/PV.389, para. 7) that progress in this regard would be facilitated if the United States and the Soviet Union were to submit, in the light of various suggestions which had been made and the many developments which had since taken place, revised versions of their draft treaties presented in 1962 (ENDC/30 and Add. 1-3; ENDC/2/Rev. 1). Many other delegations have since expressed a similar view in order that the Committee may have, in the words used in the Mexican working papers, "a realistic and effective basis for the work

entrusted to it" (CCD/277, para.6). While this has so far not been done, we have however noted with great interest Mr. Roshchin's opening statement on 17 February, wherein he said that -

". . the Soviet delegation deems it most necessary that the Committee should take up again the detailed consideration of the draft treaties on general and complete disarmament which have a]-ready been submitted, and that it should endeavour to work out an agreed text." (CCD/PV.449, para. 56)

We hope, therefore, that some progress can be made on the lines suggested by us before the next session of the General Assembly.

This would seem imperative, as has already been stressed by several delegations, because world military expenditure has sharply increased from \$120,000 million in 1962 to \$200,000 million in 1969. The Secretary-General, in his address to this Committee on 18 February, observed that -

"This unproductive and wasteful diversion of the world's resources and energy exacted a heavy toll on the living conditions of the peoples of the world in both the developing and the developed countries." (CCD/PV. 450, para. 10)

In this connexion it may be pointed out that the SIPRI Year Book of World Armaments and Disarmament 1968-69 (p.29) has drawn attention to the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union accounted for some 70 per cent of world military expenditure in 1968, and between them accounted for 80 per cent of the rise in world military expenditures between 1965 and 1968. So it would seem more than ever necessary that, in order to curtail world military expenditure, our first priority should be measures in the field of nuclear disarmament.

There is another aspect of the problem of general and complete disarmament which has been raised and which deserves our earnest consideration' Mr. Roshchin, in his statement on 17 February, said that -

"In asserting the need to proceed to the elaboration of a treaty on general and complete disarmament, we should like to stress that such a treaty can be concluded only with the participation of the maximum number of militarily-important States, and in the first place of all the nuclear Powers." (CCD/PV.449, para. 58)

The Secretary-General, in his statement on 18 February, also said that -

" ... serious attempts should be made to obtain the participation of all the nuclear Powers in all efforts for disarmament. The active co-operation of all

of them is essential for a full measure of success." (CCD/PV.450, para. 24)

We agree with these observations, and would be interested to know what steps have been taken or are proposed to associate France and the People's Republic of China with nuclear and other disarmament talks. Unless some steps are taken towards this end, the present stalemate on various important disarmament questions will continue, as also, for a greater part of the world, the unreality of some of the agreements on measures of non-armament that we take pride in having concluded. The challenge of the Disarmament Decade calls for a proper perspective, appropriate priorities and urgent action in this regard.

In its resolution 2602 A (XXIV), which my delegation co-sponsored, the General Assembly expressed the hope that bilateral negotiations on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems would bring about early and positive results which would pave the way for further efforts in the field of nuclear disarmament. In view of "the grave dangers involved in the development of new nuclear weapons through a spiralling nuclear arms race", to which our attention has been drawn by General Assembly resolution 2602 E (XXIV), it is the hope of my delegation that the appeal to the Governments of the

USSR and the United States contained in General Assembly resolution 2602A (XXIV), "to agree, as an urgent preliminary measure, on a moratorium on further testing and deployment of new offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems", is receiving the serious consideration of both Governments. In this connexion let me recall that the Secretary-General, in his address to this Committee on 18 February, said that -

"... if the two parties could agree, pursuant to the appeal of the General Assembly, to a moratorium on the further testing and deployment of new offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems, this would be the single most important first step to prevent the escalation of the nuclear arms race." (CCD/PV.450, para. 23)

The delegation of India has appreciated the effort of the representative of the United States to inform the Committee. to the extent which he found possible, of what transpired at the first round of the bilateral talks held at Helsinki (CCD/PV- 449, paras. 18-20). We note, however, with some concern that the talks will relate to strategic nuclear arms only and will not cover all nuclear arms; as it would seem that a distinction has been made between nuclear weapons which are strategic and those which are non-strategic. Perhaps in the latter category would fall the so-called tactical or battlefield nuclear weapons. To make such a distinction among nuclear weapons in the context of disarmament negotiations might well turn out to be unfortunate, because all nuclear weapons have basically the same characteristics and are equally dangerous-The world community has over the years called for urgent measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and has never implied that the strategic nuclear arms race should be stopped while the tactical nuclear arms race should be continued.

It has been stated here that the strategic arms limitation talks are the result of article VI of the non-proliferation Treaty; but it is difficult to accept the view, because

the need for those talks was felt by the two main nuclear Powers quite independently of the non-proliferation Treaty. Also, while recognizing that the subject-matter of those talks is related to the test-ban issue, it is difficult to accept the view that, pending their successful conclusion, we in this Committee cannot make any progress relating to the comprehensive test ban or other measures in the field of nuclear disarmament. The General Assembly at its twentyfourth session was fully aware of the commencement of the United States-Soviet bilateral talks; and indeed it adopted resolution 2602 A (XXIV) pertaining to them, at the same time as it adopted resolution 2604 B (XXIV) asking this Committee to deal with the question of a comprehensive test ban as a matter of urgency and to submit a special report to the next session of the General Assembly.

At the last session of our Committee we devoted, on the initiative of the Canadian delegation (ENDC/244), considerable time

37 and thought to the consideration of the question of a world-wide exchange of seismological data to facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive test ban. Those efforts resulted in General Assembly resolution 2604 A (XXIV), which has asked the Secretary-General to make certain enquiries and to transmit the result of those enquiries to this Committee. The Government of India has offered its fullest co-operation in terms of the statement of the Indian delegation contained in document ENDC/261 of 14 August 1969. We shall eagerly await the report of the Secretary-General before expressing our further views on this matter.

Resolution 2604 B (XXIV), for which the initiative was taken by the Swedish delegation, requires this Committee "to continue, as a matter of urgency, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests", and "to submit a special report to the Assembly on the results of its deliberations". Unless some new proposals are made here we shall need to take up urgently the Swedish draft treaty

(ENDC/242) placed before us last year and to discuss substantively the issue of verification and control, continuing differences over which between the two main nuclear-weapon Powers have been holding up progress for so many years. It has already been mentioned that, since the average number of nuclear-weapon tests has increased since the partial test-ban Treaty (ENDC/100/Rev.1) was concluded, it is a matter of urgency to put an end to such tests.

Connected with the question of the comprehensive test ban is that of the utilization by all States of the technology of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. My delegation agrees with the view expressed by the Swedish delegation on 18 February that our Committee should take up the question of -

"... an independent international ins trument which would contain the rules for a non-discriminatory access by all States to the technology of nuclear explosions and a regulation of the utilization by any State of such nuclear explosions." (CCD/PV.450, para. 45)

Regarding chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, we need not dwell on matters which have already been under discussion for several years and on which we are all agreed, namely (i) strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol (A/7575/Rev.1, Annex VI); (ii) the need for all States which have not done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol without delay, preferably in 1970 in commemoration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Protocol and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations; and (iii) that in the consideration of further steps nothing should be done which might in any way diminish or detract from the continuing validity and importance of the Geneva Protocol.

Regarding the recommendation of the Secretary-General (ibid., p.xii) that the General Assembly should make a clear affirmation that the prohibition contained in the Geneva Protocol applies to the use in war

of all chemical, bacteriological and biological agents (including tear gas and other harassing agents) which now exist or which may be developed in the future, about which the views of the Indian delegation were expressed in some detail at our meeting on 19 August 1969 (ENDC/PV.429, paras. 11 et seq.), it is a matter of deep satisfaction that the General Assembly has in its resolution 2603 A (XXIV), which was adopted with only three dissenting votes - only two of which were those of parties to the Protocol - reaffirmed the comprehensive nature of the Geneva Protocol. In the First Committee the Indian delegation expressed the view that -

"... it is neither possible nor desirable that to meet the military doctrine or military requirements of any State, whether it is or is not a party to the Protocol, any exception should be made to the comprehensive prohibition of all chemical agents envisaged under the Geneva Protocol and recognised rules of international law." (A/C.1/PV.1706, provisional, p. 18)

I may add that no existing or prospective party to the Protocol can, with a view to excluding harassing or incapacitating chemical agents from the prohibition under the Protocol, legitimately make a distinction between lethal and non-lethal chemical agents. There is a grave risk in allowing the use in war of CS or any kind of gas, because of the danger of escalation leading

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to the use of other gases. It is simpler and more practical to observe the principle: "No gases". That principle appears to have been well understood by the leaders of both sides in the Second World War, during which neither lethal nor the so-called non-lethal gases were employed though both sides had ample stocks of them. At the outbreak of the war both sides exchanged assurances that they would observe the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Those who entered the war later did the same.

It is erroneous, in our view, to think

that the use of tear gas in warfare is intended to save lives and is therefore more humane than the use of conventional weapons. The degree of harmfulness to man, in any event a virtually undefinable term, is irrelevant. For one thing, there is the problem of the vast increase of dosage that inevitably occurs with any military use. In military operation there is no way of administering a certain chemical material at a given level to some persons without giving ten or a hundred times that level to others. Under conditions of military use there are no completely non-lethal or non-permanently-disabling chemical agents.

Taking into account their over-all effect, it is a myth that tear gas can be used in war to save lives. A good deal of tear gas was used in the First World War but not to save lives. Hitler's Germany produced, but did not use, a large quantity of tear gas munitions during the war, certainly not to save lives. It is hardly humane to put a soldier out of action with the use of CS and then kill him with some kind of conventional explosive. It would be impossible to control such use of tear gas on the battlefield. It may be possible theoretically to make a distinction between lethal and so-called nonlethal chemical agents; it would clearly be impossibe to do so in war, because we have in warfare no enforcement mechanism

Furthermore, in the past when lethal chemical agents were used extensively, the use of tear gas always preceded resort to lethal gases. When one uses certain chemical agents in combat or makes any other kind of exception to the Geneva Protocol, one is engaging in chemical warfare; and this would undoubtedly lead to retaliation in kind and therefore to more chemical warfare. Such a possibility could serve to stimulate military interest in warfare in many countries, leading to more and more sophistication and development, and result in a build-up of a more varied chemical capability around the world. In this buildingup of chemical capability it would become impossible to maintain the finer distinction between the various degrees of lethality of chemical agents. It would be unfortunate if

the application of the existing and future knowledge of biochemistry to military purposes should open up a now dimension of warfare that otherwise might remain closed.

It is the view of my delegation that, as the Geneva Protocol has firmly closed the door against the use of all chemicals and biological agents without exception, our Committee should now concern itself only with the requirements of General Assembly resolution 2603 B (XXIV) and endeavour to reach agreement in order to halt the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents for purposes of war and to achieve their effective elimination from the arsenals of nations. Before we examine the draft convention submitted by the socialist countries in New York (A/7655) or the draft convention submitted last year by the United Kingdom delegation (ENDC/255/Rev.1) to this Committee, particularly in view of the divergent views expressed by the Soviet Union and the United States, we need to clarify at this stage whether the draft convention or conventions we propose to elaborate should deal only with bacteriological (biological) weapons or with bacteriological (biological) and chemical weapons separately or with bacteriological (biological) and chemical weapons together.

On this issue the views of the Indian delegation were stated in clear terms at our meeting on 19 August 1969 (ENDC/PV.429, para.24) as well as in New York (A/C.1/PV. 1706, provisional, p.22), so I will not take up the time of the Committee by repeating them. But I would like to say that we cannot accept the view that, because chemical weapons have on certain occasions been used in warfare and a number of countries have a chemical-warfare capability or are conducting research in this field, and of those

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countries some may wish to maintain chemical-Weapons programmes to discourage the use against them of chemical warfare and to Provide a retaliatory capability if deterrence fails - so the arguments runs -, we should confine our efforts to a ban on bacterio-

logical (biological) weapons only.

It is not possible either for us to agree to separate treatment of bacteriological (biological) and chemical weapons on the ground that chemical weapons are for tactical use whereas bacteriological (biological) weapons are for strategic purposes; they are both weapons of mass destruction, and neither the Secretary-General's report (A/7575/Rev. 1) nor the report of the World Health Organization makes any distinction.

Having concluded this statement of our views on chemical and biological weapons, I should now like to speak about the seabed draft treaty. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2602 F (XXIV) we are required to take into account all the proposals and suggestions made at the twentyfourth session of the General Assembly and to submit to its next session the text of a draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor. The views of the Indian delegation regarding the joint draft CCD/269 submitted by the United States and the Soviet Union were expressed at our meeting on 21 October 1969 (CCD/PV.444, paras.39-52), and regarding the revised joint draft CCD/269.Rev.1 in the First Committee on 1 December 1969 (A/C.1/PV.1706, provisional, pp.23-30), so I will not reiterate these here. Suffice it to say at this stage that on the basis of working papers submitted in New York by the delegations of Sweden, Mexico, Canada, Brazil and Argentina, and any other suggestions that might be here, negotiation should be undertaken to prepare a further revised draft for the consideration of this Committee before it is submitted to the next session of the General Assembly.

USA INDIA SWITZERLAND BRAZIL JAPAN POLAND OMAN ROMANIA ITALY CHINA FRANCE FINLAND GERMANY SWEDEN ARGENTINA CANADA MEXICO

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

FRANCE

Indo-French Agreement on Agricultural Planning

Following is the text of a Press release issue in New Delhi on March 11, 1970 on the agreement on agricultural planning and development signed between India and France:

An agreement on the agricultural planning and development of the semi-arid zones of Andhra Pradesh was signed between the Government of India and the Government of the French Republic in New Delhi on March 11, 1970. H.E. Jean Daridan, French Ambassador, signed the agreement on behalf of France, and Shri B. R. Patel, Secretary, Union Department of Agriculture, on behalf of India.

The purpose of the project is to assist India in solving the agricultural Problems in the semi-arid zones of the Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. Better use of existing irrigation works by re-conditioning small dams, building distributory channels and water-courses, deepening wells, providing lift irrigation and installing sprinklers and wind-breaker plantations is one of the principal activities included in the project. A hydro-geological survey for locating groundwater resources will be taken up.

A variety of dry farming techniques, of which French experts have considerable experience in West Africa, will be introduced. As the plough used at present exposes the

40 soil during operation and thus deprives the crop of moisture, better agricultural implements will be introduced. Rearing Arles Merino sheep, which has succeeded in simi-

lar conditions in Southern Madagascar and Northern Cameroon, will be initiated in the area.

The project also includes programmes for training extension workers, big farmers and small farmers. Demonstrations of improved techniques of farming will be conducted on a hundred-acre plot as a pilot project and also on the holdings of selected farmers in ten villages.

Discussions on this project were intiated when the Secretary, Union Department of Agriculture, visited Paris in 1966. Subsequently, in 1968, a team of French experts on dry-land farming visited Andhra Pradesh, and the project has been prepared on the basis of the report submitted by this team. It has been framed under the provisions of the Cultural, Scientific and Technical Agreement on June 7, 1966 and the Programme for Cultural, Technical and Scientific Cooperation of May 22, 1969. The project will be started in 1970 and is to continue for a period of three years.

FRANCE INDIA USA LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MADAGASCAR CAMEROON

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. Sen's Statement in Security Council on Rhodesia

Shri Samar Son, India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, made the following statement in the Security Council on March 13, 1970 on the question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

Mr. President, I must thank you and the

representatives on the Council for permitting me to take part in this important debate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council. In associating myself with all the compliments which have been paid to your country and to you personally as President of the Council this month, I cannot but recall a previous occasion - on 24 June 1969 - when another distinguished son of your continent, Ambassador Solano Lopez of Paraguay, presided over the Council- On that occasion Rhodesia was also being discussed and once again a forward-looking draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal and Zambia, was defeated by the abstention of seven members. We would hope that on the present occasion and under your Presidency the Council will take substantial action on a problem which has brought so much misery to many of our fellow human beings and which has quite rightly brought forth the frustrated anguish of the whole continent of Africa.

It is a measure of that concern and of the fear of worse things to come - unless of course the international community takes united and timely action - that has made the Organization of African Unity act in concert and give us its views of what should be done. The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity met at Algiers from 4 to 12 December 1968 and adopted a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia. Earlier, in 1966, this Council itself had determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace, and at the beginning of this month the OAU again adopted a resolution outlining a course of action to be pursued.

The pattern that emerges from the debate on this subject both here and elsewhere is that there has been no lack of warning,

41 no short-sightedness of the shape of things to come and certainly no wishful thinking that by shutting our eyes to the looming threat we will avoid it. What has been lacking is the will to act by those who can,

or at least claim that they can, act. What is lacking is the determination to strike at evil and the perpetrators of evil in time. There is a degree of insensitivity, bordering on callousness, of the wrongs the Africans, the Asians and the other coloured peoples have suffered in the past, of what their feelings are at present, and of the fact that if we continue in this downward course, we shall be laying the foundations of race conflict and of wars. I presume that it is in our interest to avoid these.

It is in that context that my delegation would like to pay a special tribute to the Foreign Minister of Zambia for the moving impression he created of the thoughts and feelings of Africa and for the clear statement of his mission as the emissary of the Organization of African Unity. We salute him for this and express our gratitude to him and to the OAU for leaving us in no doubt of the explosive nature of this problem. He had the courage to ask what the reaction in different quarters would be if the role of the blacks and the whites in Africa were reversed. I do not know if he will get an answer, but I should like to think that when the problems of peace and security are at the same time shot through with racial problems, the Olympians direct their thunder in a very strange but in a not unpredictable way.

One of the dissatisfactions which a delegation like mine experiences in debates of this nature is that while we are ever ready to express our deep concern, we are at the same time aware that a considerable amount of energy is being spent in talking. We should instead be acting.

The measure of our concern has been repeatedly indicated in this Council, but I should be forgiven if I quote the statement made by my Prime Minister on 4 March of this year - that is, soon after we heard about the latest but not unexpected feat of Mr. Ian Smith. Mrs. Gandhi said:

"The Government of India consider the decision of the breakaway regime to declare itself a republic as totally ille-

gal. The Government will continue to support the measures taken by the world community and by the African States against the racist regime. We maintain our firm belief that any constitution for this colonial territory must ensure the principle of 'one man one vote' in a multiracial society. We also hold the view that world action should be concerted with a view to taking effective steps leading Rhodesia towards independence, based on the principle of no independence before majority African rule."

The Indian Deputy Minister for External Affairs, expressed the hope that the so-called republic would not be recognized by any civilized nation in the world and that all States which continue to maintain diplomatic, consular, economic and military connexions with Rhodesia would immediately sever such connexions with it. He added:

"In line with our policy on this subject, we shall continue to support any proposals that may be Put forth in the United Nations and outside for establishing majority rule in Zimbabwe on the basis of 'one man one vote'. I am sure the House will join me in conveying our tribute, sympathy and support to the patriots of Zimbabwe in their just struggle against the illegal racist regime of Salisbury for their inalienable right to freedom."

Time and again over the last few years the Government of India has expresed concern at the highest level over developments in Rhodesia. India severed trade and other relations with the illegal regime in Salisbury six months before the unilateral declaration of independence and has ever since continued to exercise its unequivocal support for the initiatives of the African countries to bring freedom and justice to the people of Rhodesia. Similarly, we have cut off all connexions with South Africa and Portugal. I dare say that this might have meant a little loss of money and perhaps a little loss of power to influence friends, but I am sure that no Indian would regret those losses.

The problem of Rhodesia has many aspects, and I should like to refer to some of

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them. As a colonial Territory, Rhodesia is entitled to independence. The Charter provides for it and the numerous resolutions of the United Nations call for it. Hence, so far as the United Nations is concerned, we should in normal circumstances welcome the independence of any colonial Territory. If such independence cannot be arranged in a peaceful manner, we would even welcome rebellion to achieve it. It is thus not the mere act of rebellion for seeking independence that should cause us any concern. What does, however, make the acts of Mr. Ian Smith reprehensible and susceptible of international action is that he is not supporting the independence of the people of Rhodesia. He is simply establishing a racist, a fascist, a colonialist regime in the heart of Africa and at the cost of the people of Rhodesia. He treats them as hardly better than savages and exploits them shamefully and shamelessly for the benefit of his white cronies

He violates the Charter again and again and throws to the wind all that we have said in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. And in the process he threatens international peace; violates the honour and dignity of the African; oppresses men, women and children simply because they happen to be black; and finally steals their land, deprives them of their resources and condemns them to perpetual slavery, degradation and endless and intolerable humiliations. In this design he is actively assisted and encouraged by South Africa and Portugal and draws solace and sustenance from other quarters which, let us say in all charity, are unsuspecting and unconscious.

If Ian Smith is a rebel to the British Crown, it is indeed for the British Government to decide how it should deal with him. It is not my contention that the Indian delegation is entitled to talk about how the British Government should treat its rebels, or what kind of government Britain should have. If the British wish to decide to negotiate with him, dine and wine with him, that is their affair. If they wish to punish him - and some startling evidence of how British have sometimes treated their rebels and traitors can be made readily available - that again is their business. What, however, the international community can expect and demand from the British Government is that it fulfil its obligations to the Charter in ensuring that Southern Rhodesia becomes independent

"... in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

Those are the words contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV).

Now, we are told that force cannot be used against one's kith and kin. I am not British: I am only an Indian. But if I were, I doubt if I would be proud of such kith and kin. It might be noble, of course, not to look down on-your depraved relatives, but should this nobility be carried to the point of tolerating criminals or worse?

But, apart from this, force has been freely used against kith and kin. It was used in a massive form in the last quarter of the eighteenth century; it was used in Ireland, and, if we go further back into history, in numerous other instances. Need I refer to what happened during the Second World War when various nations found themselves divided? Need I mention the different types of force used against settlers, colons and the like? However, Britain is a sovereign country, a permanent member of the Security Council, with special responsibility under the Charter, and if it does not wish to use force no one can compel it to do so. But whether it wishes to use force or not, force is being used in Rhodesia against the Africans. And if there is no solution, the conflagration will spread. That is the sad thought.

Britain also claims to be responsible for the Territory, but disclaims all responsibilities. No British administrator has been in the Territory for scores of years. No British soldiers or policemen have been sent to Rhodesia within living memory. The British writ does not run in that Territory. And after many years of refusal to supply information under Article 73 e of the Charter, only recently Britain indicated that it could not oblige as it has no facilities.

One wonders why Britain claims to be responsible for Southern Rhodesia without any responsibilities. Is it because the Security Council can then take no action without British concurrence? Such a theory would have something to do with the use of the veto in certain situations.

But many curious things happen none the less. This morning Reuters reported that the Queen Mother has ceased to be a patron of the University College at Salisbury. Why did we have to wait all this time? The British delegation has been pressing for non-recognition of the Salisbury regime for the last few days. Yet, the total boycott of consular, diplomatic and other relations with Southern Rhodesia was decided upon by the Council many years ago. Why were the exequaturs of the Consuls and so on in Rhodesia, a British Territory, not cancelled or withdrawn by the British Government?

In this connexion I should like to express our appreciation to the United States, France and many other countries which have recently withdrawn their Consuls or have decided to do so. It is a very small step, but in this situation every little thing helps, and we do express publicly our appreciation of the steps taken.

It is now the fear that with the declaration of the Republic, if friends like South Africa and Portugal establish diplomatic relations with Southern Rhodesia the theory that it is a British Territory will suffer a setback? Or perhaps it is the hope that with the type of resolution the United Kingdom would wish the Council to adopt, South Africa, Portugal and may be a few others

of the same ilk would be dissuaded from establishing relations with Rhodesia.

I cannot imagine that, except for those countries, any other State would be interested in recognizing Southern Rhodesia. We are told that recognition is what Rhodesia wants most. It seems to us that Rhodesia is doing very well as it is and perhaps recognition is what the United Kingdom wishes to avoid most. For that indeed would subvert all ideas of the United Kingdom being responsible for that area.

There are many legal implications of this theory of the United Kingdom being the administering Power, although it administers nothing. I would touch upon only one or two. Presumably over the years the United Kingdom has extended several international conventions, instruments, and so on, to Rhodesia. What happens to those instruments and the United Kingdom's responsibilities towards them? Were the frequencies of the International Telecommunications Union, for instance, allotted to Britain inelusive or exclusive of Rhodesia? What would happen if one of the neighbouring States of Southern Rhodesia were involved in armed conflict with Southern Rhodesia? Would the British Crown automatically be involved in a war with these African countries because one of the British colonies had been attacked, or in the reverse, that that colony had attacked one of the African countries? Many other questions of that type come to our mind and at one stage or other it may be necessary to study and analyse them.

Previous speakers have already referred to the failure of sanctions, to the international financial backing which the Rhodesians receive from many sources, and to the way in which the connivance and collusion among Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal have reduced all action of the United Nations nearly to a farce. I shall not therefore deal with them. It may, however, be pertinent to find out how much South African gold has recently entered the international money markets, including such purchase of that gold by the International

Monetary Fund.

I thought that I should make some of those points - but not in the hope of action by the United Kingdom and much less by South Africa and Portugal. My only intention is to make it as clear as I can that no progress towards the solution of this problem has been made and to indicate that if the Council cannot take timely and suitable action we in India would perfectly understand and appreciate such action as the African countries may themselves take. Our sympathies will allways be with the freedom-fighters of Zimbabwe and we

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shall wish them all success. But it is perhaps not too late yet. The draft resolution submitted by the African and Asian members of the Council may still provide a way out. Will the Council approve it? Let us see. If, however, the useful suggestions made by the Ambassador of Finland can produce unanimous and positive results, my delegation will support all such efforts.

INDIA USA PARAGUAY ALGERIA NEPAL SENEGAL ZAMBIA ZIMBABWE PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IRELAND FRANCE FINLAND

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. Sen's Statement in Economic and Social Council on Second Development Decade

Shri Samar Sen, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, made the following statement in the Economic and Social Council on March 26, 1970 on the Second Development Decade:

Mr. President,

Since the Council unanimously adopted at its 45th session its resolution on the mobilisation of public opinion for the Second Development Decade, the United Nations activities in this field have been considerably intensified. A number of new initiatives has been taken, an account of which is given in the latest document before us (E/4784).

We should like to make particular reference to the two executive briefing papers brought out by the Centre, one written by the late Professor Max Millikan and the other by Professor Arthur Lewis, both recognised authorities on the subject. We regard the publication of Professor Max Millikan's paper as a modest tribute to his memory. India owes a particular debt of gratitude to him for the advice that he gave to us from time to time on our development problems. It is not a mere coincidence that only a few months before his death he wrote an article in the journal "Foreign Affairs", containing one of the most penetrating analyses of the economic problems of India and of the potentialities of growth during the coming years.

Mr. President, we hope that the series of papers being brought out by the Centre for Economic and Social Information will include contributions by economists from developing countries who are likely also to have a real insight into the problems of development by virtue of their own intimate knowledge and experience. It is not that other economists cannot analyse the problems of developing 'countries- sensibly and accurately, but we consider that in order to have the greatest impact the team of writers should be as varied as practicable.

Mr. President, the activities of the Centre have come to a stage where it is important to examine their basis and indicate specific guidelines. These guidelines will have important bearing on the substance and the content of the material used by the Centre. This is particularly so because the Centre is venturing into new fields

which inevitably involves departures from the traditional concept of the role of U.N. in the field of public information.

First and foremost, the effectiveness of the activities geared to the mobilisation of public opinion in favour of the objectives for the Decade, will depend upon the substance of the development strategy for the 1970s. It has been emphasised over and over again that for the strategy to have significant influence on the world public opinion, it must not be couched in terms of vague generalsations or economic reasonings or platitudinous statement of objectives, or general declaration of intentions. The strategy must contain a definite plan of action, with target dates for their implementation and firm commitments for realising the objectives of the Decade, in the sense that commitments can be undertaken within the framework of a resolution or declaration of the General Assembly. We regret that there has so far been no agreement on such a specific programme of action and on the datelines for its implementation. We are particularly disturbed and disappointed at the trend at the last session of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, when many developed countries objected to policy measures to be taken during

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the Decade being stated in a definitive form. This was in spite of the fact that developing countries, on their part, were prepared to accept the formulation of policy measures in as precise and definitive a form as possible. We sincerely hope, Mr. President, that there would be progress on this fundamental basis of influencing public opinion. Without this, the activities of the United Nations for the mobilisation of public opinion will be an aimless and ineffective exercise.

Secondly, we feel that the basic assumption behind any approach to public relations activities of the United Nations in favour of the objectives of the Decade should be the concept that development is a partnership among nations - a partnership based on equality and conferring benefits on all the participants. In this connection, may I

quote an extract from the foreword written by the distinguished Administrator of the UNDP to the paper prepared by Pi-of. Lewis. Mr. Hoffman stated: "We have failed to communicate effectively.... that what help the developing countries helps the whole world. We have failed to convince enough people that development is not charity but a sound investment in global peace and progress. We have failed to get across to the taxpayers of the major donor countries the truth that the low income nations are bearing 85 per cent of the cost of their own development". Mr. President, my delegation would suggest that one of the papers being prepared by the Centre should be devoted to bringing out these aspects of the concept of international economic co-operation. We believe that there is an urgent need for emphasising again and again that modern states must assume obligations which extend bevond their national frontiers and which become essential for general peace and stability and indeed for the achievement of some of the purposes of the U.N. Charter.

Thirdly, we should like to stress once against the importance of leadership in guiding public opinion. This importance has been fully recognised in the draft of the strategy for the Second Development Decade as well as in the General Assembly resolution 2567 of the twenty-fourth session. We have also many indications showing that public opinion in advanced countries has often responded to effective and enlightened political leadership. On the other hand, we have seen that when the leadership in some countries is not, mainly because of domestic factors, effective, it tends to shift its own responsibility on its public opinion. The best evidence of this fact is that in the same country public opinion in favour of develop ment has had its own ebb and tide. Another evidence is the striking difference in response of public opinion to the problem of development in different developed countries. Recently, we have seen that change in leadership in certain developed countries has led to a change in the government's attitude on aid to developing countries and to the acceptance of a time-table for the fulfilment of I per cent target for transfer of resources.

For instance, the NORDIC countries, and in some other European countries, particularly the Netherlands, public opinion seems to be even ahead of the governments. Neither the United Nations nor the developing countries would be presumptuous enough to claim that this is because of their public information endeavors.

Fourthly, public information activities of the United Nations must be firmly based on the combined will of governments and consensus agreed upon in suitable intergovernmental forums. If there is a departure from this concept, we are in danger of introducing our own prejudices, our own fancies and our own pet theories of development. My delegation would like to reiterate that the approach and the substance of public information activities of the United Nations cannot but be based on joint decisions of governments. Any departure from it is sure to lead to what is known as credibility gap, and this might do more harm than good.

Mr. President, as regards decisions by governments, it will be recalled that the first major discussion on the approach and substance of United Nations public information activities for the Second Development Decade took place at the 4th session of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of document A/AC.141/L.11. While endorsing many of the concepts in that document and the activities suggested in it, reservations were expressed on some of the premises, particularly a lopsided emphasis on development being a complicated and long term process, and only marginal emphasis on the urgency of the development problem, and the com-

46 ments in the document on the respective roles of the social and economic factors of development etc.

On the basis of the discussion in the Preparatory Committee a consensus was reached on the following basic premises:

(a) The governments of developed and developing countries are primarily responsible for influencing public

opinion in their respective countries.

- (b) Leadership has an all-important role in influencing public opinion;
- (c) The role of the United Nations should be confined to assisting various national information media with basic, and it goes without saying untutored, information;
- (d) The basic purpose of U.N. information should be to strengthen "the sense of inter-dependence and partnership implicit in the concept of the Decade".

These concepts are fully embodied in the General Assembly resolution 2567 of the twenty-fourth session, particularly in its 3rd preambular paragraph and its first operative paragraph. We would like to stress that these should be the sole guiding factors for U.N. public information activities in support of the objective for the Decade.

All publicity material and documentation on the subject should be based on and should stress these concepts. We would therefore suggest that there is little or no purpose in bringing in controversial matters such as the respective roles of developed and developing countries, the respective roles of different factors of development etc., in such material and documentation. There is already a broad consensus on these issues. which has been reflected in numerous documents. The consensus is in favour of taking a balanced view emphasising the responsibility of all and the importance of all the factors. The publicity material being prepared by the United Nations cannot but scrupulously avoid these controversies, should not seek to dwell on any particular philosophy or orientation for development and should be confined to disseminating consensus reached among governments.

At this stage, I should like to make some comments on some of the details in document E/4784. In paragraph 4 of this document it is stated that "neither policy makers nor public opinion yet appear to have

arrived at a fuller realisation of the issues which are at stake insofar as development aid is concerned". My delegation finds it difficult to share this view for reasons I have already stated while dealing with the role of leadership in influencing public opinion. Besides, numerous reports have been issued by the United Nations, particularly by UNCTAD, which have dealt with these issues in depth and detail and the policy makers are fully aware of them. It is the lack of political will on their part which has stood in the way of decisions being taken, and not lack of appreciation of the issues involved. A reference has been made in the same paragraph of the document to two recent reports which bring the problems of development into better focus i.e., Pearson Report and the Jackson Report. While fully recognising the importance of these reports and the possible impact that they would have on the world public opinion, we should not ignore many other studies and reports issued in the past, which drew the attention of the world to the crisis in the world economic order. To quote only a few examples, we are all aware of the famous Haberler Report of 1958 and the reports of Dr. Prebisch at the First and Second UNCTAD, the last one being entitled, "Towards a New Strategy for Development". We are rather surprised - I almost said disappointed that the Centre has in this context not taken any notice of the report of the Committee for Development Planning, which is probably the most outstanding document on the goals and objectives and policy measures for the next Decade. In fact, this is probably the only report which makes specific suggestion for directly involving the people of developed countries with the objectives of the Decade. In its document A/AC.141/L.11 the Centre itself has made a reference to self tax movements, as a striking idea for direct involvement of the people of developed countries in international economic co-operation. And yet, we are obliged to draw the attention of the Centre to the proposal in the

47 latest report of the Committee for Development Planning on world solidarity contribution.

We have noted with interest the topics mentioned in paragraph 12 of the document for the meetings being organised between prominent journalists, editorial writers, etc. We would suggest the inclusion of some additional items among the subjects for these meetings such as the relationship between the volume of aid and the fulfilment of the over-all growth target, concerted efforts for dismantling tariff barriers on products of export interest to developed countries, constraints on the transfer of technology to developing countries. We consider that it is rather late in the day to have a discussion on the need for concessional financing; the discussion should be on the steps to be taken for implementing the decisions on the softening of terms and conditions of aid. Similarly, we think that the subject "employment problems created by trade liberalisation" is conceived in too narrow a context. We would suggest that the discussion should be on adjustment assistance and structural adjustments in the economies of developed countries for bringing about an international division of labour in harmony with the needs of developing countries, and so on.

I should now like to say a few words on the proposals for launching the Second United Nations Development Decade. We fully endorse the decision taken at the 5th session of the Preparatory Committee on the subject i.e., the preparation of the draft strategy for the Decade should be completed in time for its formal adoption by the General Assembly at its commemorative meeting to be held on the 24th October, 1970, that the proclamation of the Decade should be a focal point of the commemorative meeting and that that meeting should be attended by as many heads of States and Governments as possible. We do not accept the suggestion, contained in paragraph 20 of the document before us, that there should be a separate draft on the Proclamation of the United Nations Development Decade over and above the draft strategy for the Decade. At the commemorative meeting, we should launch the strategy document itself. In order to have the maximum impact on world public opinion, we should try to prepare the strategy in an adequate and effective manner

rather than trying to cover up our failure by drafting a general proclamation.

INDIA USA THE NETHERLANDS

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Joint Statement on Indonesian Foreign Minister's Visit

Following is the text of the Joint Statement issued on the conclusion of the visit to India of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia Mr. Adam Malik, from the 4th to the 6th March, 1970:

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Mr. Adam Malik, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, paid a visit to India from the 4th to the 6th March 1970. He was accompanied by Mr. Ch. Anwar Sani, Director General for Political Affairs in the ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ismail Thajeb, Director General for External Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. A. B. Lubis, Director of the Foreign Minister's Cabinet; Brig. Gen. Soepardjo, Chief, Directorate for Asian and Pacific Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During his visit, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia was received by the President of India. He had talks with the Prime Minister

of India, the Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply and the Minister of Defence and Steel and Heavy Engineering.

The talks covered international issues

and matters of common interest. Among the subjects on which there was mutual exchange of views were regional economic cooperation, the situation in South-East Asia, the Indian Ocean Area, the forthcoming Conference of Non-Aligned Nations and the Arab-Israeli conflict. The two Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and underlined the importance of economic cooperation for the developing countries.

In discussing the existing relations between India and Indonesia, the two Foreign Ministers laid special emphasis on the need for further development of mutual cooperation between the two countries and amongthe countries in the Asian region.

Bilateral relations between Indonesia and India in the fields of trade, industrial collaboration and cultural exchanges were also discussed. The Ministers agreed on the need to prolong the trade agreement between the two countries. They further thought that joint teams should be set up to study the development plans of the two countries and to identify areas in which collaboration and cooperation could be built to mutual advantage.

The talks reflected a keen desire on the part of both sides to cooperate with each other in economic development and to further strengthen the existing fabric of close and friendly relations between the two countries. The Ministers took note of the work done by the National Units at their recent meeting in Bangkok and agreed that preparations should be intensified so that the Council of Ministers could meet towards the end of the year to launch a regional programme of action, particularly in the field of commercial, industrial and financial cooperation.

The Foreign Minister of Indonesia expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his party during his visit to India.

INDONESIA USA INDIA MALI ISRAEL

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDO-AFGHAN COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC & TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Joint Communique

Following is the text of the Communique issued in New Delhi on March 21, 1970 at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Joint Indo-Afghan Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation:

In pursuance of the agreement reached with the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Government of India on the occasion of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Kabul in June 1969 to strengthen and broaden the economic relations between the two countries, the first meeting of the Joint Indo-Afghan Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation was held in New Delhi from March 16 to 18, 1970. The Afghan delegation was led by the Minster of Mines and Industries, His Excellency Mr. Amanullah Mansoori and the Indian delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh.

The principal objectives, the Commission has set before itself, include formulation of programmes in mutually agreed spheres for the purpose of reinforcing economic growth, taking into account the natural endowments of the two countries, trade expansion, cooperation in different sectors in respective national economies, promotion of contacts between the financial, industrial and commercial institutions, exchange of specialists and provision of training facilities. The Commission will take

49 steps to ensure coordinated implementation of recommendations and decisions made

from time to time. To this end the Commission appointed a high-level Joint Working Group and also set up a Committee on Planning and Technical Cooperation. The terms of reference of the Joint Working Group and the Committee have been settled. These will be meeting over the coming months and their conveners, who have been nominated, will keep in contact with each other.

In the field of agriculture, the Commission adopted recommendations made in the report prepared by the Indian Agricultural Delegation which visited Afghanistan in June-July, 1969, regarding establishment of agricultural stations for research in potato, rice and wheat. Indian experts will be deputed to Afghanistan to assist Afghan experts in the establishment of research stations. Technical training will also be provided to Afghan experts in India.

In the field of irrigation and power, the Commission noted with satisfaction the expeditious follow-up action taken by experts on both sides on the decisions reached during the Team's visit to Kabul regarding preparation of preliminary reports in respect of specific projects, including the Charde Ghorband irrigation-cum-micro-hydel scheme. It has been decided that work on the Ghorband scheme, would start by April 1970. India will provide the necessary technical experts, machinery and equipment including micro-hydel sets required under the scheme. Experts from both sides would discuss and consider the nature and extent of mutual cooperation, schedule of programme of work, etc. in regard to other irrigation schemes presently under consideration, including development of the Lower Kabul Valley.

In the field of industrial cooperation it has been agreed that possibilities exist for developing cooperation to mutual advantage in certain sectors of industrial production on the basis of the respective resources and capabilities of the two countries. The Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries in India and the Ministry of Mines and Industry of the Royal Government of

Afghanistan will, it was agreed, cooperate with each other in facilitating the development and establishment in Afghanistan of small scale industries, including an industrial estate in Kabul. Experts from both sides have been directed to initiate immediate studies in this regard.

The Commission noted that there exist possibilities of establishment of joint industrial ventures in the two countries and desired that all necessary facilities may be provided by the two Governments to the interested parties.

In the field of health, the Commission noted with satisfaction the progress of the construction of 100-bed Children's Hospital in Kabul and agreed that India would provide the services of 11 specialists and 18 nurses to assist Afghanistan in the running of the Hospital in the initial stages.

The Commission also noted the satisfactory progress achieved in the field of technical cooperation between the two countries through deputation of experts and provision of technical training facilities and felt that much further scope exsted for increased cooperation in this field. India expressed particular interest in sharing the Afghan expertise in the field of engineering, medicine, education, etc. The responsibility in this regard was entrusted on the Afghan side to the Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and on the Indian side to the Economic Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. It was also agreed that the two sides will cooperate in utilising their respective technical designs and consultancy services for the benefit of their economies.

The second meeting of the Joint Commission will be held in Kabul in October, 1970, on a date to be agreed between the two sides.

During the course of the visit of the Afghan delegation, His Excellency Mr. Amanullah Mansoori was received by the President and called on the Prime Minister.

During their stay in India the Afghan

delegation visited Bombay, Poona, Agra and Bangalore.

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INDIA USA AFGHANISTAN LATVIA

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Shri Dinesh Singh's Message

Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs, issued the following message on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on March 21, 1970:

It was 10 years ago, on this day when 69 Africans men, women and children fell to the bullets of the South African Police and another 140 were wounded. These unfortunate people were gathered at the Sharpeville Police Station to defy the Pass Law. It was a cold blooded murder. The World was shocked at this unashamed and brutal display of the 'white' might.

India's association with the suffering people of South Africa is long and historic. Mahatma Gandhi spent 22 years of his life in South Africa and raised his voice against the oppressive and inhuman laws prevailing there. Since then the people of South Africa have been waging a relentless war against the tyrannical regime. The United Nations have repeatedly condemned the policies of Apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa and has rightfully described them as a "crime against humanity". South Africa today is a vast prison where the sons of the soil are subjected to the worst type of crimes against humanity. They are de-

nied, in their own land, the right of expression, the right of free movement, the right to pursue avocations of their choice and even the right to worship.

Encouraged by certain powers, the Government of South Africa has continued to pursue its inhuman policy of racial discrimination. The various measures taken by the United Nations against the oppressive regime have unfortunately so far had no effect on the South African regime. The conscience of the world has yet to make its impact felt on its policies. The Sharpeville massacre is yet another reminder to the humanity at large to assert its will and restore to our unfortunate brethren in South Africa their birthright. The policy of apartheid is a blot on the face of humanity. I have no doubt that the concerted will of civilised nations of the world would succeed in bending the determination of the racist regime to deny the people of South Africa their legitimate right. On this day, while paying our tribute to the martyrs of Sharpeville, we should rededicate ourselves to the elimination of racial discrimination and oppression perpetrated in South Africa. India has viewed with sympathy the struggle of the African people who are fighting against overwhelmingly heavy odds and would do its best to support their cause both at the United Nations and elsewhere.

SOUTH AFRICA INDIA USA

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Joint Communique on Farakka Barrage Talks

Following is the text of the Joint Communique issued on March 3, 1970 at the end of the talks on Farakka Barrage, held between India and Pakistan in Islamabad:

Delegations headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Government of India, and the Secretary, Ministry of Industries and Natural Resources, Government of Pakistan, met from 24th February 1970 to 2nd March 1970 in Islamabad at the invitation of the Government of Pakistan for talks on Farakka Barrage Project

and other disputes relating to the Eastern Rivers. The talks took place in a very cordial atmosphere.

It was agreed that another Secretaries' level meeting would be held in New DAM within four months for carrying forward the discussions on substantive issue and related matters with a view to enabling the early holding of a Ministers' level meeting.

PAKISTAN INDIA LATVIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

RHODESIA

Shri Dinesh Singh's Statement in Lok Sabha

Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs, made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on March 12, 1970 regarding the declaration of Republic by the Rhodesian Government:

Honourable Members are aware that we withdrew our Mission from Salisbury six

months before the unilateral declaration of independence and have had no connections with the illegal regime. We have steadfastly supported the U.N. sanctions and have repeatedly called upon the Government of the United Kingdom as the administering power, to take all measures including the use of force, to establish majority rule in Rhodesia.

We consider the act of the racist regime to declare itself a Republic as totally illegal. We hope that it will not be recognised by any civilised nation in the world. We also hope that all the States which continue to maintain diplomatic, consular, economic or military connections with Rhodesia will immediately sever their connections with it. In this connection, we are happy to note that some Governments which had representation in Rhodesia such as the U.S.A., France, F.R.G., Italy, the Netherlands and Norway have decided to withdraw their Consulates from Salisbury.

We are convinced that the illegal regime would not have survived if all the members of the U.N. had strictly observed the general and mandatory sanctions adopted by the Security Council. Keeping in view the fact that these sanctions have not succeeded so far, we believe that full support to the UN resolutions by all member States including the use of force by the U.K. is the only way to establish the legitimate rights of the people of Zimbabwe.

In line with our policy on this subject, we shall continue to support any proposals that may be put forth in the U.N. and outside for establishing majority rule in Zimbabwe on the basis of "one man one vote."

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our tribute, sympathy and support to the patriots of Zimbabwe in their just struggle against the illegal racist regime of Salisbury for their inalienable right to freedom

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Protocol Signed

Following is the text of the Press Communique issued in New Delhi on March 6, 1970 on the signing of a protocol between India and the USSR:

India and the Soviet Union signed a protocol in New Delhi on March 6, 1970 providing for further diversification of production at the Precision Instruments Plant at Kota, in Rajasthan. With this diversification the Plant's capability for providing instrumentation for chemical industries will be enhanced.

The protocol was signed by Mr. N. A. Bezous, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Instrumentation, USSR, and Shri T. Swaminathan, Secretary, Industrial Development, Union Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

Mr. Bezous arrived in this country on February 21, 1970 with a group of Soviet Instrumentation experts. The team visited the plant at Kota and had discussions with the Managing Director, Brigadier B. J. Shawney. Discussions were also held later in New Delhi with Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

Mr. Bezous said during the discussons that the Soviet team was happy over the progress made by the Kota plant and the considerable measure of success it had achieved.

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

UNITED KINGDOM

Indo-British Loan Agreement

Following is the text of a Press note issued in New Delhi on March 24, 1970 on the loan agreement signed between India and the United Kingdom:

A loan agreement providing further debt relief to India was signed in New Delhi on March 24, 1970. The Agreement for (pond)7.5 million (Rs. 13.5 crores) was signed by Sir Morrice James, British High Commissioner and Dr. I. G. Patel, Secretary, Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

This loan agreement is quite separate from the (pond)7.5 million (Rs. 13.5 crores) of debt relief already provided to India this year which formed part of the (pond)38 million of British financial aid to India pledged at the Consortium meeting. This new loan constitutes the third tranche of debt relief under the Consortium's multilateral plan to relieve part of India's foreign exchange debts, and would normally have been signed during the financial year 1970-71. It is immediately disbursable and, by increasing the disbursements of British Aid in 1969-70, will contribute towards the objective of the British Government stated at the India Con-

sortium meeting in May 1969, of restoring the level to that achieved in recent years.

The money made available under this loan is not tied to the import of British

goods and services. The loan is made on the same terms as all British loans to India in recent years. The capital is repayable over 25 years with a seven year grace period, and no interest is charged.

INDIA

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Indo-U.S. Loan Agreement

Following is the text of a Press release issued in New Delhi on March 24, 1970 on the signing of the loan agreement between India and the USA:

Under an agreement concluded in New Delhi today (March 24), the United States Government extended a loan of Rs. 60.5 crores to the Government of India to finance a part of the expenditure for the current financial year on various development activities. These activities cover agricultural development and power generation, development of ports, expansion of national highways, and improvement of primary health centre in rural areas.

Shri A. T. Bambawale, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and Mr. John H. Funari, acting Director, U.S. Agent for International Development (USAID) Mission, signed the agreement.

The loan has been made available out of the rupees paid to the United States for agricultural commodities supplied to India under the Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) programme.

The agreement earmarks Rs. 17.5 crores for agricultural development. Included are a number of projects undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to develop more productive seeds of food crops, groundnut, cashewnut, jute and other fibres, and carry out research in protecting plants from insects and diseases. A part of this allocation is for the Agro-Industries Corporations which have been established in the states.

A sum of Rs. 12 crores has been allocated for the 300,000-Kilowatt thermal power station being established by the Government of India at Badarpur near Delhi and Rs. 3 crores is for inter-state grids.

The development of Mangalore, Tuticorin, and some other ports receives Rs. 7 crores.

A sum of Rs. 17 crores has been set aside for improvements to national highways. These include building bridges and widening the roads.

To improve facilities at primary health centres which have been established in some 5,000 locations in rural areas, the agreement provides for Rs. 4 crores.

The loans, granted on concessional terms, are repayable over a period of 40 years, with a grace period of ten years during which no repayment is due. The rates of interest vary from 2 to 3 per cent per annum.

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USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Mar 01, 1970

Volume No

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Agreement on Dairy Project Signed

Following is the text of a Press release issued in New Delhi on March 4, 1970 on the agreement on dairy project signed between India and the World Food Programme:

An agreement on a project which will immediately increase the supply of hygienically processed milk to four major Indian cities - Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras - and will have far-reaching economy, was signed in New Delhi on March 4, 1970 by Shri B. R. Patel, Secretary, Union Department of Agriculture, on behalf of the Govenrment of India, and Mr. F. Acquino, Executive Director of the World Food Programme, who came from Rome specially for this purpose.

The project, which has a duration of five years, aims at the increase of hygienically processed milk, by the Public Sector dairies in four cities from one million litres a day at present to about 2.75 million litres a day. Skim milk and butter oil provided by the W.F.P. will be recombined into liquid milk which will step up the quantity available and also assure its quality. Wholesome milk will thus be made available at stable and reasonable prices to the bulk of city consumers, including vulnerable groups like pre-school children, nursing and expectant mothers, with major effects on protein intake.

The long-term objectives include removal of dairy cattle from the cities where it is at present a menace to public health and which are normally slaughtered when they go dry, thus reducing valuable cattle wealth of the country; development of milk procurement systems including transportation and storage network which will assure to the rural areas a more steady and remunerative channel for the milk it produces and a larger share of the price paid by the consumers; and improvement in standards of dairy far-

ming through scientific programmes of breeding, veterinary services, foodstuff supplies, management etc.

This is one of the largest projects formulated by the World Food Programme with the cooperation of the countries, surplus in dairy products, such as European Economic countries, North American countries, Australia and New Zealand. Under this project, the World Food Programme will supply to the Government of India 1,26,000 tonnes of dry skim milk and 42,000 tonnes of butter oil whose total value is estimated at 55.96 million dollars. These supplies can be recombined as liquid milk whose sale will generate the funds for the project.

A five-member technical mission headed by Mr. Nazir Ahmed of the World Food Programme, Rome visited the four cities and adjoining operational areas in February and complete agreement has been reached in discussions with the Government of India and State Governments concerned. In the first phase of the project, which will take from twelve to eighteen months, each of the four major cities' liquid milk plants will be brought up to full capacity, with additional supplementary equipment where necessary. W.F.P. skim milk power and butter oil will be used to extend local supplies of milk and thus maximise through put in each milk plant. Resettlement of city-kept cattle and buffaloes will be initiated and assistance will he provided to those cattle and buffalo owners who express a desire to move to rural milkshed areas. Financial assistance will be given towards the cost of cattle sheds and ancillaries, land, housing for cattle keepers, irrigation, seeds, fertilisers and for the transportation of cattle to new locations.

An analysis of each city's supply and demand potential and planning of the facilities and manpower required for each liquid milk scheme to obtain a commanding share of its market will be conducted. Construction of first round expansion of milk processing facilities in each city will be initiated. Detailed plans for improved milk marketing

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procurement, processing facilities, including construction of 4-6 brand new dairy plants and increasing milk production will be made during the first phase of the project. Special warehouses will be constructed in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kandla with proper ventilation and temperature control, to store at one time up to 10,000 tonnes of dried skim milk and 4,000 tonnes of butter oil.

The Government of India have constituted a new Government Company - Indian Dairy Corporation - with Dr. V. Kurien, a prominent Dairy Specialist as its Chairman to implement the project.

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BHUTAN

President's Speech at Thimpu Helipad

The following is the text of the speech by the President, Shri V. V. Giri, on his arrival at the Thimpu Helipad on April 23, 1970:

Your Majesties, Your Royal Highness and friends,

It gives me and Shrimati Giri very great pleasure indeed to be in your midst this morning. My wife and I have been looking forward to our visit to Bhutan for quite some time. When Your Majesty visited India in January/February 1968, you were kind enough to invite us to visit Bhutan. In fact, I had planned to visit Bhutan in May last year, but could not do so due to the sudden passing away of our late President, Dr. Zakir Husain. We have been deeply touched by the warm and friendly welcome that has been accorded to-us on arrival. This, indeed, demonstrates the love and affection that the people of Bhutan have always extended to the people of India. I hope that my visit will contribute still further to the strengthening of the extremely close and friendly bonds linking our two peoples and countries. I bring to you all the warm and cordial greetings of friendship and love from the people of India.

BHUTAN INDIA USA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

BHUTAN

President's Speech at State Banquet given in His Honour

The following is the text of the speech made by the President, Shri V. V. Giri, at a State Banquet given in his honour by His Majesty Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, the King of Bhutan, at Thimpu on April 23, 1970:

Your Majesties, Your Royal Highness and friends,

I thank Your Majesty for the extremely warm sentiments expressed by you on this occasion. India and Bhutan are not merely two neighbouring countries but are very close friends who have shared a common heritage and understanding throughout history. Not only are the fortunes of India and Bhutan inseparably bound to each other but it is evident that it is only in each other's happiness that the two countries can prosper. We wish Bhutan to be a strong, stable and viable State since it will also be a source of great strength to India. May I assure Your Majesty that my Government will continue to look with sympathy and understanding into all the needs of Bhutan for its future development in various fields?

The people of Bhutan are indeed fortunate in having Your Majesty as their King. Your Majesty has not only undertaken the task of providing a better and richer life for the people of Bhutan but has also initiated progressive political and constitutional measures which would give the people of Bhutan an opportunity to develop their personality in accordance with their own genius. May I take this opportunity of asking you all to drink a toast to the long life and health of the Druk Gyalpo and for the eternal friendship of the Governments and peoples

BHUTAN UNITED KINGDOM INDIA USA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

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BHUTAN

President's Address at Civic Reception

The following is the text of the speech made by the President, Shri V. V. Giri, at a civic reception accorded to him at Thimpu on April 25, 1970:

Your Majesties, Your Royal Highness and friends,

I consider it a great privilege to be here today and I am deeply grateful to Your Majesties and the people of Bhutan for the heart-warming reception accorded to us.

I have now spent two days in Your Majesty's beautiful country and my wife and I are deeply moved by the love and regard of the charming people of Bhutan for us. Since time immemorial, our two countries have been bound by the closest bonds of history, geography, religion and culture. With the passage of time, these bonds have become stronger and the peoples of India and Bhutan have now come to know and understand each other better.

Bhutan is fortunate that in Your Majesty's person the people have a farsighted and wise statesman. Under Your Majesty's able leadership the people can look forward not only to a bright and prosperous future but to a life of peace and

plenty. I am gratified to see the remarkable progress that Bhutan has achieved during the past decade under Your Majesty's progressive leadership.

May I again thank Your Majesties and the people of Bhutan for the warm and enthusiastic reception given to me and Shrimati Sarasvathi Giri?

BHUTAN USA INDIA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

BHUTAN

President's Speech at State Banquet given in Honour of the King and the Queen of

Bhutan

The following is the text of the speech made, by the President, Shri V. V. Giri, at a State Banquet given by him in honour of Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Bhutan, at Thimpu on April 25, 1970:

Your Majesties, Your Royal Highness and friends,

During the last three days, I have been privileged to see the rich beauty of Bhutan and the accomplishments of its great people. I have been most impressed with whatever I have seen so far. Bhutan has indeed made rapid strides towards economic development and its people are steadfastly engaged in the task of ameliorating their social and economic life. May I wish the people of Bhutan all success in their endeavours and express the hope that in time to come they will be able to lead a richer and a fuller life? The development that has taken place in Bhutan would not have been possible without Your Majesty's fat-sighted leadership. By initiat-

ing steps to usher Bhutan into the modern era Your Majesty has indeed acted courageously and with wisdom. It is heartening to note that while marching on the path of progress, Bhutan has not sacrificed its traditional Buddhist values which India also respects and venerates and has succeeded to a remarkable degree to achieve a synthesis between the modern and the traditional ways of life. My Government shall always endeavour to assist the Government of Bhutan in whatever way possible so that the people of Bhutan can continue their successful march on the path of development and progress.

Placed as we are, Bhutan and India have no other choice except to live in peace and closest friendship. This indeed is also the dictate of history and geography. The Government of India has always been concerned with the welfare of Bhutan and its people as we believe that Bhutan's prosperity will strengthen India's own prosperity.

At this important period in the history of Bhutan when the Bhutanese people are engaged in the gigantic task of the development and modernisation of their country,

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Bhutan needs the continued leadership of your Majesty. May I request all of you to join me in drinking a toast for the health and long life of His Majesty? We sincerely hope that Your Majesty will be spared for a long time to lead and guide the people of Bhutan to still greater progress and prosperity.

BHUTAN USA INDIA

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BHUTAN

The following are the relevant extracts from the King of Bhutan's Press Conference held at Thimpu on April 26, 1970, as recorded by Shri A. Hamid, Press Secretary to the President of India, Shri V. V. Giri:

His Majesty the King of Bhutan met the Indian Press correspondents, who covered the President's visit to Bhutan, at an informal Press Conference at Thimpu on April 26, 1970. The meeting which lasted for about half an hour was marked by extreme cordiality and good humour and the correspondents were deeply impressed by His Majesty's simplicity, candour and affection for India.

Replying to a number of questions on Bhutan's membership of the United Nations, the King said that India had unreservedly supported Bhutan's entry into the world organisation and it was for Bhutan to choose the time. He said he would hold discussions with India's Foreign Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, when he visits Bhutan next month. The King indicated that Bhutan might apply for the U.N. membership this year. For the next few years, however, there was no question of Thimpu having any diplomatic representation for the simple reason it could not provide the necessary facilities for it.

His Majesty said that India was a sincere friend of Bhutan and was giving her all the help that she required. There was no need for Bhutan to approach other countries. Help under the Colombo Plan was also routed through India. His Majesty repeatedly referred to his long talks with the President of India on making Bhutan healthy and prosperous. He was keenly appreciative of the President's solicitude for the progress of Bhutan and his ideas about setting up a wide network of agro-industries in the small-scale sector.

The King said Bhutan's main problem

was lack of trained personnel and with the progress in education the country would soon be in a position to solve this problem. The King observed that there was no serious problem encountered in integrating the various sections of the Bhutanese population.

The King, expatiated on his idea of a "democratic monarchy" and said he was a firm believer in democracy and he did not like dictatorship. Though dictators appeared to be strong, yet in the long run they weakened the country. The example of Pakistan proved this. His Majesty explained the Bhutanese constitution and said he wanted to amend the Constitution so that the King could be thrown out by a simple majority in the National Assembly. Now it required two-thirds majority for the King to abdicate.

His Majesty was emphatic that if the King did not command a majority in the legislature he had no right to continue. Correspondents remarked that His Majesty commanded the allegiance of his people by his wisdom and sagacity but the same could not be expected from his successors. His Majesty added that no one who did not command a majority had any right to continue.

Turning to the defence of Bhutan, the King said Bhutan and India were in a much better position now to tackle any aggression than in 1962. He did not expect China to launch any offensive action against Bhutan. The border was not active. Occasionally they sent patrols right up to the border. Once last year a Bhutanese translation of Mao's thoughts and a few Mao's badges were found in a Bhutanese border area. The King thought that the Chinese would try subver-

sion rather than open aggression. He said when they came across any suspicious characters in Bhutan they sent them to India because India was a big country and could tackle this problem. According to reports reaching him, the Chinese were treating the Tibetans living in areas adjoining Bhutan

very harshly. A few years ago they treated them well in order to make an impression on the Bhutanese people.

BHUTAN INDIA USA SRI LANKA PAKISTAN CHINA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CANADA

Indo-Canadian Development Loan Agreement

Following is the text of the Press release issued in New Delhi on a development loan agreement signed between India and Canada on April 22, 1970:

The Governments of India and Canada signed in New Delhi today (April 22) a development loan agreement under which Canada will provide Rs. 11.8 crores (Canadian dollars 17 million) to be used by Indian industry for the import of Canadian industrial commodities. The agreement was signed by Mr. James George, High Commissioner for Canada and Dr. I. G. Patel, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

The Rs. 11.8-crore development loan, on which there is no interest, is to be repaid over fifty years. These terms are the most favourable available to India from any source. The loan is the fifth commodity loan concluded by India and Canada since 1967. These now total Rs. 43.2 crores (dollars 62.3 million). The present loan will provide India with funds to buy lead, zinc, nickel, asbestos, pulp, newsprint, ferroalloys, aluminium and synthetic rubber.

Canada has been providing industrial commodities to India since 1953-54 when

copper and aluminium were first provided under grant assistance. Between 1953-54 and 1967-68, Rs. 69.8 crores (Canadian dollars 100.5 million) were provided to finance the purchase of commodities under grant assistance. The provision of industrial commodities by Canada continues to play an important role in the expansion and productive capacity of Indian industry. They are essential raw materials either not produced in India or produced in quantity insufficient to meet the needs of Indian manufacturers.

CANADA INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

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COLOMBIA

Joint Statement on Indo-Colombian Trade Talks

Following is the text of the Joint Statement issued in New Delhi on April 5, 1970 at the end of talks between the Indian Delegation and the Colombian Economic Mission:

His Excellency Dr. Hernando Gomez Otalora, Minister of Economic Development of the Republic of Colombia, visited India between the 31st March and the 6th of April, 1970, at the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Trade of India. The Minister was accompanied by Madame Gomez and leading members of the Government and business community in Colombia. During

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his visit, His Excellency Dr. Gomez Otalora was received by the President of India, Shri V. V. Giri and the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He also called on the Ministers of External Affairs, Industrial Development, Irrigation and power, Minister of State for Finance and the Member (Industries), Planning Commission. The Delegation visited the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Pinjore and small-scale industries near Delhi.

His Excellency Dr. Gomez Otalora and the members of his Delegation had cordial discussions with Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Minister of Foreign Trade of India and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. These talks were held in pursuance of the views expressed by His Excellency Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo, President of the Republic of Colombia and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, during her visit to Colombia in October 1968 that the developing nations of the world can greatly benefit by promoting exchanges and contacts in the field of economic development, science and technology. The President of Colombia and the Prime Minister of India had concurred in the need for closer commercial relations between the two countries and, accordingly, agreed that it would be desirable to conclude a trade agreement at an early date.

The two Ministers also recalled the Declaration of Common Objectives signed at the time of the visit of the Economic and Trade Delegation from India to Bogota in May 1969 and reaffirmed their intention to intensify cooperation between the two countries in the fields of commerce, industry and technology.

The two Ministers reaffirmed that the above-mentioned trade agreement should be concluded promptly in order to promote such cooperation to the mutual advantage of both countries. To this end, the two Delegations jointly prepared the first draft of a trade agreement for further consideration by their respective Governments.

His Excellency Dr. Gomez Otalora welcomed the decision of the Government of India to participate in the Bogota International Trade Fair to be held in July 1970 and the intention of the Government of India to send a Delegation at the time of the Fair. The Ministers expressed the hope that in consequence of the interest that might be stimulated in Colombia and in India for the products of both countries and in the light of the detailed studies that might be made in the countries in the meanwhile, it would be possible to take practical steps in order to achieve concrete results in the field of trade, commerce, transportation, industrial development and technology.

The Ministers welcomed the prospect of establishing closer and stable relationships in the area of trade between public and private parties concerned of both countries, with a view to promoting mutual trade between them.

The Ministers also hoped that the links established between the Companies in the Private Sector in the two countries, as a result of the visit of the Economic and Trade Delegations from India to Latin America in May, 1969, would be further strengthened.

The Ministers were of the view that deficiencies in and high cost of transportation constitute obstacles for the development of trade. They agreed to promote a joint study for improving shipping facilities between the two countries.

The Ministers recognized that the experience of India in the establishment of labour intensive industries should be of interest to Colombia and agreed to examine further the practical steps that could be taken for technical cooperation of India to Colombia in this field.

The two Ministers recognised the importance of establishing joint ventures in Colombia aimed at the domestic market and, possible exports to other countries.

The two Ministers expressed the hope that the fruitful visit of the Colombian Mission to India would be followed by further exchanges of visits between the two countries. In this connection, the Minister of Economic Development of Colombia extended an invitation to the Minister of Foreign Trade of India to visit his country.

COLOMBIA INDIA USA LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

ECAFE CONFERENCE

Shri B. R. Bhagat's Speech at Plenary Session

Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of Foreign Trade, and leader of the Indian Delegation to the ECAFE Conference, made the following speech at the plenary session of the Conference in Bangkok on April 20, 1970:

Mr. Chairman and distinguished representatives,

At the outset, I would like to join the other distinguished delegates and congratulate you on your unanimous election as Chairman of the 26th Annual Session of the ECAFE. There could have been no better choice for the stewardship of this momentous Session during the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations, which promises to set the pace for the Second Development Decade. We in the Indian Delegation are also overwhelmed by the generous hospitality and kindness extended to us by the Royal Government of Thailand and the people of this great metropolis.

This Session derives further significance from the fact that this is the Lenin Centenary Year, to pay homage to the great revolutionary leader born on the banks of Volga, who, through his writings, fired the imagination of the down-trodden of the whole world with hopes of liberation and of leading lives of dignity and fulfilment. It was his faith in the creative powers of the

masses that enabled him to lead the underprivileged in their struggle for emancipation and forward along unexplored paths. Commentators have extolled his simplicity and modesty, which were his strongest points as the new leader of the "rank and file" of humanity. Above all, was his unparalleled fidelity to the highest of principles and his genius for revolution. I am confident that as we pay homage to this great son of Russia, we shall derive a great deal of inspiration from his life and thoughts in dealing with the urgent problems of human development.

The Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith "in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person" and seeks "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom" Despite the efforts made during the First Development Decade, much still remains to be done. The growth rate of the developing countries has barely managed to reach the target of an annual growth of 5 per cent which was set for the previous Decade. The disparity between the growth rates of the developing countries and the developed ones continues to widen and becomes more significant when one considers the rates of growth of per capita incomes between these groups of countries. The sluggish growth of the national incomes of the poor countries is in striking contrast with the rapid growth of their already large populations, with the result that the simple arithmetic of their population growth rates rules out appreciable growth in their per capita incomes.

WIND OF CHANGE

A redeeming feature of this situation is that unlike in the past few centuries of stagnation, the less affluent countries are no longer prepared to resign themselves to their lot in a spirit of passive fatalism. We are witnessing today a turbulent wave of rising expectations sweeping across the world encouraging peoples of all ages, races, occupations and nationalities to believe that poverty, ill-health and slums are man-made evils which can and must be eliminated. It is this revolution which provides the setting

for the processes of economic development today.

A wind of change is sweeping throughout the developing world in a vigorous and increasingly pragmatic search for answers to age-old problems. In many developing countries, and certainly in India, a conscious and eager peasantry is rapidly moving away from primitive methods of cultivation to new hybrid seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and more efficient use of irrigation waters. We expect to harvest much more foodgrains

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this year than the 94 million tonnes last year, and the prospects for commercial crops like cotton, jute, sugar-cane and oilseeds; are also much better. In 1953, the average Indian consumed about 15,000 calories a day. Now the amount has risen to 21,000 calories. Compared to an increase of 6.4 per cent in 1968 the increase in industrial production is expected to be close to 8 per cent in 1969. Altogether, therefore, the increase in real national income over the year is likely to approximate the Fourth Plan target of 5 to 5 1/2 per cent per annum.

In several ways the economic trends during 1969-70 have been a continuation of the favourable tendencies witnessed in the preceding year. The general level of prices for the past two years has been relatively stable. As at the end of December 1968, the general index of wholesale prices with 1961-62 as base stood at 171.8 and has since then oscillated within fairly narrow margins. Viewed against the moderate rate of monetary expansion in the past few years, the current trends in domestic output and the improved availability of foodgrains and domestic consumer goods as also feasibility of augmenting domestic supplies by imports in the coming year, make for a better balance in the over-all monetary situation.

In planning our exports, we have taken into account the changes over the years in their pattern. At the beginning of the decade, three commodities, viz., jute goods, tea and cotton textiles accounted for as

much as one-half of total exports. Now they have been considerably diversified and several non-traditional items, particularly, light consumer manufactures and engineering goods, not only occupy important positions in the export structure, but, indeed constitute the real growth points. In recent years, we have tried to impart to our export policies, a measure of stability consistent with sufficient flexibility, respond to changing conditions and ensure a fair amount of uniformity but not precluding selectivity. These policies yielded encouraging results in 1968-69, when exports registered a spectacular rise of 13.5 per cent over 1967-68. The trade deficit was reduced in 1968-69 to Rs. 502 crores (\$669.3 mn) from Rs. 809 crores (\$ 1075.3 mn) in 1967-68. Mainly as a result of this reduction in the trade deficit, our foreign exchange reserves went up by \$51 million after making a net of a repayment of \$ 78 million to the International Monetary Fund. The narrowing of the trade gap is expected to be continued in the current year. There was some deceleration in the rate of increase of exports in the first half of 1969-70, which, however, we have been fortunately able to arrest since December 1969.

FAVOURABLE OUTLOOK

In short, the economic situation in India as it has emerged at the end of 1969-70, signifies a generally favourable outlook for the future. To an extent, this is already being reflected in better industrial performance in the corporate sector. Corporate profits have improved as is evidenced by the fact that a larger number of companies are declaring higher dividends than in the previous year. The capital market, which had emerged from a long period of stagnation in 1968-69, continued to be buoyant in 1969-70. Share prices have also been rising slowly. Although, it is recognised that share markets are notoriously sensitive to transient factors, the stable trends over the year basically reflect the confidence generated by continued industrial recovery, higher agricultural production, and the generally sound monetary and fiscal policies that are being followed. The new issues

which have appeared in the market have been generally over-subscribed. There are also other indications, such as the flow of order to machinery manufactures and the demand for investment goods, such as iron and steel and cement, that industrial investment in the economy is on the increase.

Private investment in agriculture, small industry and construction has also been buoyant. Further, the current year's Budget envisages a 20 per cent increase in the public sector's outlay as well as several incentives for mobilising savings in the economy.

Notwithstanding the several encouraging aspects of the economic situation in India, it still poses a range of issues and problems both in terms of immediate possibilities as well as the needs of economic

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development in the long run. With the pick-up in the pace of industrial production, the existing capacity in many industries is being used up more fully and there is, therefore, need to expand capacity selectively so as to keep ahead of growing home and export demands. On the agricultural front, it is becoming clear that the spread of the new technology, which is now well-advanced in the case of wheat and fairly promising in the case of rice, would, among other things, require greater attention to be paid to coarse grains, pulses and commercial crops, particularly in dry farming areas. The efforts to spread the benefits of better agricultural techniques have to be supported by coordinated action in terms of research. land consolidation, land reforms as well as the extension of ancillary facilities including those of credit and marketing. The recent trends in our exports have once again emphasised the need for and the possibilities of a sustained and steady growth in foreign exchange earnings. In addition, there are the problems of further greating up the performance of the different sectors of the economy so as to stimulate the rate of growth and to meet in a larger measure the insistent needs of raising the general level of well-being of our people. Above all, there

is the problem of containing the population explosion which has impelled us to mount a massive campaign to stabilise India's population at around 670 million by 1985.

In our case, the problem of scale is important not only in terms of the size of the country, but also in terms of the size of the population. It has become imperative to combine growth with social justice and to make the process of income generation more employment-oriented. These and similar aspects, when considered in the light of the current economic situation, lead to the conclusion, that, while there are good prospects to make the best use of the opportunities available, it is necessary to make continued and more vigorous efforts in a number of directions, including export promotion, mobilisation of resources, maintenance of a healthy climate for investment, all round improvement in productivity and managerial and organisational efficiency, and a deeper involvement of the people in the process of development. The basic aim of the recent reorientation of our economic policies is to help fulfil these requirements to the maximum extent possible.

DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS

In carrying through and stimulating the developmental process, the mobilisation of domestic resources is of some importance. The extent to which domestic savings and internal financial resources can be raised and devoted to productive investments significantly influences the pace of economic development. It is, at the same time, a measure of the progress towards selfreliance. The Budget proposals of the Central Government for 1970-71 provide for a major acceleration of the effort to raise domestic resources for development through additional taxation. With a view to tapping rural savings for development, a model scheme of rural debentures has been announced. To encourage small savings by the low income groups as well as by the rural population, new series of time deposits, recurring deposits and saving certificates carrying higher interest rates have been introduced in addition to the other sources of plan finance such as market borrowings,

surpluses of public enterprises, and external assistance, a part of the additional savings to be mobilised through credit institutions is expected to become available for the Plan. The nationalisation of fourteen major commercial banks in July, 1969, is an integral part of this effort to organise saving in the economy in an intensive and coordinated way and to allocate the use of credit in accordance with the imperatives of growth and social justice.

The Plan outlay for 1970-71 has been raised. In addition to the budgeted Plan provision, institutional finance to assist industry and agriculture is proposed to be mobilised on a larger scale. Special stress is to be laid on programmes of rural development, in particular those concerning employment and health. With a view to combining the requirements of growth with those of furthering the welfare of the underprivileged sections of society, a number of additional measures have recently been outlined. It has also been decided to increase the size of the Fourth Plan. The revised five-year outlay for the public sector programmes is larger.

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The Fourth Plan, as revised, will pay special attention to some of the urgent needs such as the development of suitable techniques, dry farming areas, greater employment opportunities for landless labour, adequate supply of drinking water and improvement of urban environment in many of our congested cities. The increased outlays in the plans for States and Union Territories are mainly to be devoted to agricultural programmes, irrigation, cooperation, power, flood control, rural water supply and welfare of the poorer sections of society.

The assessment of the current economic situation in India, the issues and problems it faces, and the manner in which we are proceeding to resolve them, which I have indicated to you, are relevant for considering the developmental tasks which would confront us in the Second Development Decade. I hope that what I have said supplements the analysis of our economic outlook set out in Part Two of the Economic Survey of

Asia and the Far East, 1969. The Survey has rightly drawn attention to the difficulty encountered by us in having to reckon with a somewhat declining flow of foreign assistance during recent years. The aid picture is complicated by the fact that while our debt servicing and repayment burden is growing, the current level of assistance including loans) is too small in relation to our per capita income, our domestic resources mobilisation efforts, and the needs of external finance for realising the planned targets. of growth. The phenomenon of 'tied aid' has further clouded the picture.

For many countries of the region, the problem of reduced aid flows and the growing burden of debt repayment and servicing, as the Survey points out elsewhere, will become even more acute in the decade of the 1970's if serious international efforts are not initiated to cope with them. The most important issue in the years to come is, therefore, to ensure that aid flows of the required magnitude and kind are steadily directed to the developing countries throughout the Second Development Decade. Let us hope that the developed nations who, indeed, have the capacity will be persuaded to take another look at the UNCTAD resolution to make available one per cent of their gross national product as development assistance and to consider with dispassion, or may be with passion, the implications of the valuable recommendations of the Pearson Commission.

GROWTH STRATEGY

I may now refer briefly to Part One of the Survey which this year has been devoted to useful analyses and discussions on two subjects, namely, Strategies for Agricultural Development and Inter-regional Trade as a Growth Strategy. In the context of the need for sustaining a high rate of growth in the coming years both these aspects have a crucial significance for the countries of this region. The broad conclusions, even though tentative, of the Secretariat study on Strategies for Agricultural Development are more or less in line with our experience in India. I am happy to note that the kind of supporting measures and steps suggested

by this study for the extension and promotion of the new strategy of agricultural development are also being pursued in India. We in India are fully aware of the implications of the new agricultural strategy in terms of the planning, construction, implementation and efficient utilisation of irrigation facilities as well as the supply of fertilizers and pesticides. Both these aspects have, therefore, been given particular attention in our Fourth Plan.

The other subject for this year's study, viz., Expansion of Intra-regional Trade as a Growth Strategy is of crucial significance to all of us. The study has convincingly demonstrated that regional import substitution and intra-regional trade have an extremely important role to play in this region's development. In the light of our objective of reducing dependence on foreign aid and the short run limitations of rapidly increasing exports to developed countries, my Delegation is convinced that a major plank in the strategy for achieving growth of the developing countries in this region must be expansion of intra regional trade. Neither the long-term trends nor the shortterm developments warrant the assumption that the countries of the region can afford to ignore the valuable potential of intraregional trade in their development strategy.

It is true that during 1967-68, the share of intra-regional trade in the total trade

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of my country declined somewhat. I am however, happy to state that this trend has been strikingly reversed during the past year and the share of intra-regional trade in our total trade has now gone up to about 20 per cent. Our total exports to the region in 1968-69 were \$ 459 million, constituting an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year, and of 53 per cent over 1960-61. On the side of imports, there has been a declining trend, though the region supplied imports worth \$370 million in 1968-69, which constituted a decrease of 1.6 per cent from the level of 1960-61. We are somewhat disturbed by this development and are keen on exploring ways and means of reversing such

Asian trade traditionally involves a much high proportion of intra-regional trade than the trade of other comparable regions. According to the Survey, at present, approximately one-fourth of the total trade of the developing ECAFE countries is intraregional as against only about one-tenth in Latin America. One cannot help feeling that if this degree of trade exchanges within the region has come to prevail even without any conscious efforts, the potential for expansion with the help of an appropriate institutional and policy framework must indeed be vast. In this connection, I am particularly gratified to see the progress report on Regional Economic Cooperation contained in Document No. L/263. I congratulate our distinguished Executive Secretary on Innovating the device of a Task Force in order to maximise efforts in specific fields of activity, given the limitation of resources. Furthermore, on behalf of my Delegation and myself, I would wish to place on record our deep appreciation of the commendable work which has been done by the Secretariat and particularly the International Trade Division and the Task Force as well as by the National Units set up in the member countries in furthering programmes for regional trade development and liberalisation and payments arrangements and monetary cooperation. As the report of the 13th Session of the Committee on Trade indicates, there is a definite correlation between expansion of intra-regional and the projected growth rate of 6 to 7 per cent for developing ECAFE countries during the Second Development Decade. The progress report contained in Document L/263 rightly emphasises that "in future endeavour towards fulfilment of growth targets in the ECAFE region, intra-regional trade will have to play a far more vital role than hitherto, and systematic efforts need to be made to progressively improve the prevailing situation". Preliminary agreements on Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation and on payments arrangements in the region are receiving active consideration in the several national capitals of the region. It is my hope that the remaining work will

be completed expeditiously and that a concrete trade programme supported by a scheme for regional payments arrangements would be implemented as soon as possible to stimulate the rate of growth in the region as a whole, and in each participating country.

INTEGRATED STRATEGY

The programmes for trade development and liberalisation and for monetary cooperation, undoubtedly constitute the hard core of the integrated strategy for economic co-operation adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference, but cannot be conceived of as an end in themselves. Even with institutionalised schemes for these purposes, the integrated strategy would not be able to function as true engine of economic growth unless progress is made in other inter-dependent fields of activities also. The Committee on Industries and Natural Resources at its 22nd Session has underlined the importance of the commercial implications of industrialisation and the organic link which connects the growth of industries with that of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. Adequate attention should be given to the industrial component of the strategy and to developing complementarity in production structures in the different countries, more so, as we celebrate the Asian Productivity Year during these 12 months. It would be necessary to secure assistance from international agencies and other sources for investment in multi-national industrial development projects.

To support the programme of trade expansion, there is also need to develop the transportation and communications infrastructure, namely shipping, telecommunications, inland transportation, railways and

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highways. Attention has to be given to schemes for regional promotion of tourism. There is also urgent need to increase agricultural productivity and to develop mineral resources. Some useful work has been done in evolving a scheme for regional cooperation in rice and such work is contemplated in regard to natural rubber and other com-

modities. Such efforts to formulate regional commodity plans should be carried out in the context of the Asian Programme as a whole.

There are, therefore, these and several other inter-dependent elements in the integrated strategy which require to be woven together and adequately coordinated in order to facilitate the emergence of a system of co-operative endeavour in this ancient, populous region endowed with vast, untapped natural resources. It is my hope that the mandate given at the Third Ministerial Conference will be expeditiously carried out and an integrated and pragmatic programme including new activities and new areas of emphasis would be presented for consideration at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

Under the dynamic leadership of our distinguished Executive Secretary, considerable progress has been made towards the practical realisation of integrated regional cooperation within the framework of the Second Development Decade as embodied in Resolution 94 (XXV) adopted at the last Session of the Commission. A new series of action projects has been started similar to the already established projects such as the Mekong and the Asian Development Bank. Follow-up action is being taken on the work of the Asian Cocoanut Community. It is proposed to establish the counterpart to the CCOP in the Indian Ocean Area. The typhoon damage control project is being institutionalised. Work is being pursued on a Regional Data Processing Centre, a Regional Centre for Development Administration, and a large number of other infrastructural projects are being considered.

Activities have been coordinated with other members of the United Nations family and there is increasing emphasis on physical projects and field-mission type activities. These are encouraging developments and are indicative of a vigorous search for characteristically Asian solution to Asian problems.

I would earnestly submit that all these initiatives deserve our fullest support and encouragement. Much valuable spadework has, indeed, been done but much more still remains to be done before the Council meets again. In order that a meaningful programme may be implemented according to the timetable, our efforts in the regional forum require the support of the entire international community including international agencies and organisations both within and outside the region. It is scarcely necessary for me to point out that in a world which is being knit together increasingly not only by the marvellous technological achievements of our times but even more by international economic exchanges, prosperity grows by sharing. If we are afraid of a recession in one country spreading to the rest of us, then by the same token, we would be equally hopeful of the "infection" of prosperity spreading and gathering strength as it goes along. It is on this interplay of the economic growth of nations that the motivation for the regional exercise and for the assistance to it by the international community is soundly based. To quote our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, "As the years go by, the only relevant point will be the struggle of the vast numbers of dispossessed people for a place in the sun. If the richer nations help them, then we can create a relationship of mutual understanding. If they do not, there is bound to be conflict". More than ever before, we have reached a point where it is imperative for our growth, if not our survival, to seek a peaceful and suitable transformation of international economic relationships, which is the only ultimate and enduring guarantee of security and hope for the poorer countries of the world and particularly of this region.

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INDIA USA THAILAND RUSSIA LATVIA PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Indo-German Export Promotion Project

Following is the text of the Press release issued in New Delhi on April 29, 1970 on the signing of an Agreement between India and the Federal Republic of Germany on extension of Export Promotion Project:

India and West Germany today signed an Agreement extending the Indo-German Export Promotion Project upto the end of 1971.

The project, commonly referred to as the "Vollrath Plan" is designed to help India increase her exports of engineering products to countries in West Europe and to West Germany in particular.

His Excellency Mr. Gunter Diehl, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi and Shri K. B. Lall, Foreign Trade Secretary, signed the Agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

Under the Agreement signed today, West German Government has agreed to provide the services of a specified number of experts in various fields of export promotion work. These include the services of a production engineer, an expert on materials and standards and advisers on foreign trade and experts on market surveying and information and public relations work.

The Agreement also provides for training of executives drawn from the Indian industry on the latest techniques of export promotion and international marketing. Already, during the first two years of the Project, 30 Indian executives have been provided such training facilities.

During this extended period emphasis

will be on product development in India and building up of contacts between potential exporters and the marketing channels in West Europe. The dimensions of the Project are being extended to include export promotion not only of engineering goods, but engineering projects and services through utilisation of Indian material equipment and consultancy, in addition to inputs from German manufacturers in third countries.

The Agreement will take effect retrospectively from January 1, 1970.

The executing agencies of the Project are Messrs. Planungsgruppe Ritter, a firm of German Development Consultants on the German side and the Engineering Export Promotion Council on behalf of the Government of India.

GERMANY INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE

Shri Dinesh Singh's Reply in Lok Sabha

Following is the text of the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, in the Lok Sabha, in reply to the debate on the budgetary grants of the Ministry of External Affairs on April 8, 1970:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,
I am grateful to the hon. Members
who participated in the debate on the
Demands of the Ministry of External
Affairs for the frank and forthright
manner in which they have put forward their views and the analysis they have

presented of the international situation. As I listened to the debate, it did appear to me that while a number of controversial issues were mentioned, a broad measure of consensus has emerged regarding the approach

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to foreign relations. Some doubts co tinue to linger in the minds; some of them it is possible to clarify by discussions here in the House and other committees of the House; some, of course. remain as basic points of approach, of internal thinking, of policies at home, which continue to be reflected in international relations because, after all, foreign affairs is only an extension of the hopes and aspirations abroad of the various people in the country. But there is, I am glad to say, a growing acceptance of India's policy of peaceful coexistence, non-alignment and international co-operation which is the only answer to the conflicts that we have seen from time to time.

Since I had the privilege to put forward the budget of the Ministry last year, there has been a further movement forward in the discussions between the Super Powers. They have continued their discussions in areas which have concerned them primarily, whether it is the SALT, the agreement on outer space or the discussions regarding keeping the sea bed free of nuclear weapons. But we have not seen an equal measure of cooperation in resolving either the political or the economic problems that face the world as a whole. There has been, what one may call, a certain measure of vertical discussion and understanding but what we need is not a vertical understanding between the Super Powers or a group of powers but horizontal understanding between the sovereign nations of the world. It is this that we have to continue to attempt.

In a world in which we have seen conflicts come up from time to time - some conflicts engulf all countries while other minor conflicts affect an area or certain countries - the only answer lies in building up a system of cooperation based on the equality of all nations, the recognition of

their sovereignty, the recognition of their territorial integrity and the giving up of the use of force to settle all differences.

In the year of the centenary of the Father of our Nation, we made every effort to highlight this issue before the world forum, in the United Nations and outside, and all over the world people had an opportunity to listen to the teachings of the Father of the Nation and to see in photographs his work not only for his own country but for humanity as a whole. Although one cannot say that we have made a landmark in the solution of problems of the world, I would say that there is a growing acceptance of the need to forge closer cooperation as the only possible alternative to war in this world.

ASIA

The main effort that we have made during the year is in Asia. We have attached very great importance to the strengthening of our relations with Asian countries. India, situated as it is in a strategic centre, the southern part of Asia, it is only natural that we would wish to have friends both on the western side as well as on the eastern and northern sides of Asia.

An hon. Member was rather distressed that we had accepted the Soviet Union as an Asian power. He may be able to stand and block part of a map but I cannot change the geography of the world. When more than two-thirds of the Soviet Union is situated in Asia, can we say in all sincerity that the Soviet Union is not in Asia? If the capital is in Europe, that does not mean that large parts of the territory and the citizens of the Soviet Union are not Asians or that they have nothing to do with Asia.

In this respect, a number of references were made by some hon. Members about the need for us to pay attention to our neighbours, that we have neglected them and that we have not paid sufficient attention to them. Sir, I would like, with your permission, to read out a brief quotation from what

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly as early as 8th March, 1949. He said, I quote:

"Asia today is primarily concerned with what may be called the immediate human problems. In each country of Asia, the main problem is the problem of food, of clothing, of education and 69

of help. We are concerned with the problems of power politics. The countries of Asia may have quarrels with each other here and there. But there is no basic legacy of conflict such as the countries of Europe possess."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru felt that India can play a big part and an effective part in helping to avoid war in Asia. It was his hope that Asia would succeed in safeguarding itself from the sources that seek to inject war into our part of the world. I cannot say that we have wholly succeeded in keeping war off the Asian land.

We have not been able to prevent war. But we are trying to build peace which will keep wars out. We are trying to rebuild in this area the bonds that united us, the links that were destroyed by hundreds of years of colonialism, which had carved out Asia to be linked with their economy to feed their own people. We have now to make efforts again to re-establish these bonds between the Asian countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

It has been our feeling that this can best be done by establishing close economic cooperation between the Asian countries. Our concept of cooperation between the Asian countries is not limited to expansion of trade although, for a long time, the developed countries kept on harping that the economies of the developing countries in Asia being parallel, there was no possibility of greater expansion of trade.

What we have been attempting under the Asian Council of Ministers is a much deeper economic cooperation between the Asian countries. I should like to say that the efforts that were made about a year ago to forge closer economic cooperation between the Asian countries are now beginning to bear fruit. The tasks that were assigned by the Asian Council of Ministers to the Working Group that had been set up are nearing completion. I think, by the end of summer or early autumn, and then we shall have an opportunity to meet in the Asian Council of Ministers towards the end of the year to take stock of the various studies that have been going on and how we can ourselves establish closer bonds between the countries of Asia.

In trying to establish close multi-lateral collaborations between the Asian countries, we have not neglected our bilateral contacts. The economic cooperation that we have established with Ceylon and with Iran are examples of close bilateral collaborations which are not only for the promotion of trade but also for encouraging economic activity in the two countries and other prospects of multi-lateralism.

I am putting forward the economic aspects. We have not neglected the political aspects. I was trying to say that in Asia it is necessary to reforge the links that were snapped away and the economic links are of vital interest to all countries in Asia because problems of Asia are the problems of development and unless we can find quick answers to give the peoples in all countries of Asia a better life, and unless we can give them the prospects of close identity for development in their own countries and in Asia as a whole, the position of instability will continue. There will always be risks of domination. Whether it comes in terms of foreign aid or whether it comes in some other forms of military pacts or other system, It is domination, because the Asian countries have not been enabled to stand on their own feet. That is why one hears of all kinds of pacts, influences, and unless we go to the root of it, it is difficult to find an answer. As I mentioned, it has not been limited to the efforts that we have made in the economic field.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, put forward a positive proposal in 1967 to forge close Asian identity. The Prime Minister suggested the idea of having a convention among the nations of Asia ensuring respect for independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region and neutrality of all countries which wish to remain neutral. Such a convention should be signed not only by all countries of the region but also by the great Powers. It should incorporate into it the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the concept of economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation. I hope the concerned countries will give consideration to this

70 suggestion made three years ago and that it will form the basis of promoting peace, security, stability and progress in Asia.

BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

When I talk of Asian co-operation, there has been a certain measure of, if I may say so, a deliberate attempt to confuse what is called the Brezhnev proposal with Asian co-operation. I read out the proposal that the Prime Minister of India had made in March 1967. It was three years ago. The proposal that has been put forward by Mr. Brezhnev is very much more recent. Yet, there is an attempt to try to say that whatever comes from Moscow, we attach more importance to it.

I should like to say that the ideas put forward as the Brezhnev proposal are in many ways what the Prime Minister has said three years ago; we cannot condemn them because they have come from Moscow. If they coincide with our ideas we must welcome them.

Now, some Members made an insinuation that we were recognising the Soviet Union as an Asian power only to enable the Soviet Union to bring its navy to the Indian Ocean as if we could keep out navies of other countries, as if the American navy is not present, as if the British navy is not there

even when they are not Asian powers in any way. But that does not hold. I am amazed that they felt it was a sort of security and the going away of the British navy has now created a vacuum. And I have said in this House repeatedly that we welcome the withdrawal of the British navy. It was a symbol of domination in Asia, and never a symbol of progress in Asia, and I am surprised and in many ways humiliated when my countrymen say, what will happen if the British go away. Asians will have to fight for their independence, not the British. And, it is time that we realised that we are not going to depend on others either for our defence or for our progress or for development, that we have the resources here, we have the technnical know-how and we have got to prepare ourselves to meet the challenges that come, and it can be done only with a measure of self-respect, dignity and self-reliance and not looking to Washington or Moscow.

CHINA

Some hon. Members referred to our relations with China. That is not a new situation. The House is aware of the efforts that we have made over the last two decades to forge close friendship with China, It has not been always appreciated; we have received many setbacks. And we have got to look at the situation as it has emerged today. In China itself many changes are afoot. They have had three revolutions and they are still trying to settle down and build for their people a new life. This is what we are doing also in India as in other countries of Asia. We have got to take therefore the situation not of the past, not of what happened, but what is happening today and what may happen tomorrow. And we have made it known to the House. It had been said by us, by the Prime Minister, and sometimes I have also said, that we are willing to discuss our differences with China taking into account our national honour and our national interest.

And that situation remains. We shall continue to watch the prospects that there may be to find a peaceful solution to our

differences with China.

Some hon. Members suggested that we should exchange Ambassadors with China. The very idea of exchange of Ambassadors implies action on the part of the two countries-China and India. China must be willing to send an Ambassador to India and we must be willing to send an Ambassador to China. May I say that it is not a matter to which we have closed our minds? We are willing and at an appropriate time we will see how we can establish closer dialogue with China. This would be one of the things, and I would like to assure the House that while we may not have an Ambassador in China we have a senior Diplomat of the status of an Ambassador - Charge d'affaires - and that diplomatic contacts between the two countries are not suffering on account of the lack of the presence of an Ambassador.

Some hon. Members had also raised the issue of Tibet. I would not like to go into

71 it because our position is well known and has been stated again and again in this House that we have recognised that Tibet is part of China and it remains as part of China.

INDO-CHINA

Then, some hon. Members have raised the question of Indo-China. I must say that we have been deeply distressed and pained to see extension of hostilities in Indo-China. About a year ago, when I had the opportunity to discuss this matter when we presented the budget last year, there were some signs building up which could give an indication that we would be able to find ultimately a peaceful solution. The Paris talks began. There were hopes that they may be able to produce some workable arrangement. In the year that has gone by the situation has deteriorated. Although the U.S. has expressed its desire to withdraw the American forces from South Vietnam, and we have welcomed this, there has been, on the other hand, a certain measure of escalation in Laos and in Cambodia. It is rather a complex situation.

So far as Indo-China is concerned, the House has been kept informed of the developments as they have taken places in Laos. We have now certain proposals made by the Pathet-Lao which are under the consideration of the Laotian Government. We hope that after a dead-lock they will ultimately find a peaceful solution out of the difficulty in which Laos finds itself.

As for the reconvening of the ICSC, we must quite clearly see what is the role of the ICSC, what it can do and how it can be reconvened. So far as Cambodia is concerned, the Commission for Cambodia continues. But it had to withdraw from Cambodia because of lack of funds and facilities. Today if we wish to take the Commission back to Cambodia, we would naturally have to consult with the supervisory powers.

We did try to ascertain from the other supervisory powers whether they thought this would be the appropriate time for us to try to go back to Cambodia and the response has been negative. We are now trying to engage ourselves in a dialogue, not on behalf of the Commission, but with the three countries constituting the Commission. We are trying to see whether we cannot meet again, not as a Commission but as representatives of the three countries to see what needs to be done in Cambodia.

But I would say that the situation as it is developing in Vietnam is again a reflection of the constant interference by foreign-Powers in the domestic affairs of others and the only way we can find a peaceful solution - and there can be no other solution be. cause other solutions have been tried out - is to assert and be able to get implemented the withdrawal of all foreign forces from all the three countries of what was called Indo-China. Once foreign forces are withdrawn, the peoples in these countries would be able to find a way of their own to sort out their differences. It is this effort we have been making.

Some hon. Members asked me what we had done about strengthening our relations with DRVN. I should like to tell them that it would be not only in our interest, not only in the interest of DRVN but in the interest of peace in Asia to have with DRVN closer relations. If DRVN is isolated, she will certainly face greater difficulties and the prospects of greater influence from others. It is the DRVN's functioning in the Asian community which will enable her, South Vietnam and the other countries of Indo-China to gradually work a way out of the difficulties into which others have landed them, for we must not forget that it is not the Indo-Chinese or the Vietnamese or the Cambodians or Laotians who created them. They inherited this situation. It can be worked out only by close co-operation between and with them. It is our hope that we shall be able to strengthen contacts and relations with DRVN and that DRVN will play a positive role in finding a peaceful solution.

PAKISTAN

Some hon. Members referred to our relations with Pakistan. Prof. Mukerjee asked me why we are shy of a Ministers' meeting on Farakka. I can assure him that the Minister of Irrigation and Power is always willing to meet his colleague not only from Pakistan but from all other countries to exchange views on these matters. But the point here is entirely different. Talks

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were started between India and Pakistan to assess the requirements of Pakistan, the surpluses if any of the waters and how we can make sure that Farraka barrage that we were building would not in any way come against the interests of the people in East Pakistan. We have satisfied in every possible way that building of Farraka will not in any way affect adversely the position of the people in East Pakistan. But the Pakistan Government has been trying to present a picture in which its demands for water have been, rising constantly and therefore we continued with officials meeting to get some agreed data, some basis on which the Minis-

ters can meet and settle the matter. If we do not have the basic data, what will the Ministers decide? Because, from the political point of view we have assured ourselves that Farraka will not adversely affect East Pakistan. There is a problem of drainage and ours is shortage of water and therefore building Farraka will not harm them. We are willing to discuss with Pakistan and draw up arrangements to see how we can be of assistance to them.

I have tried to explain regarding
Farakka talks that unless they have the
basic statistics the Ministers cannot by themselves meet and agree on anything. In any
international meeting it is customary to
arrange for discussions at technical levels in
which groundwork is prepared over which
the Ministers could be in a position to take
political decisions. In the absence of technical data, it would not be possible to take
political decisions. Even if meetings are
held at the level of Ministers or the Prime
Ministers, they cannot decide things unless
there are certain basic statistics and data to
go by.

We have tried to make this known to the people in Pakistan. Even in the Government of Pakistan, I should like to inform the Professor, there is better appreciation now that if they keep away this data from us it will be difficult to have meaningful discussions and at meetings more and more data are provided and we hope that if at all Pakistan is sincere on this matter it will not be difficult to reach a satisfactory agreement.

I should also like to say that it is our desire to forge close links with Pakistan on the basis of the Tashkent Declaration and to have Pakistan as a partner in Asian cooperation which is being attempted. So far the response from Pakistan has been negative. Pakistan is going through a process of political and constitutional change and may be at the end of it it will be possible to review the position between the two countries. We shall certainly be ready to do so at any time when Pakistan is willing.

There was another small point raised by an hon. Member about Pakistan's membership of the non-aligned conference. I would like to assure him also that it is not our desire to keep Pakistan out of the non-aligned conference. I have said that we shall be not only the first to welcome it but we shall be glad to sponsor Pakistan into the non-aligned conference provided Pakistan becomes non-aligned. You cannot have a country which is both aligned and non-aligned at the same time.

NEPAL

Certain references were made to our relations with Nepal. I would like the House to bear in mind that our relations with Nepal go back deep into the history and tradition, that there has been a developing situation and that it has been our constant desire to maintain those very close political, economic and cultural relations with Nepal. In fact, Nepal is the only country with which we have an open border. In many ways, many other relations exist between Nepal and India. But we should not get too concerned by what some newspapers or some individuals, even if they are in authority, say about our relations. We have got to go on persevering in offering our co-operation to Nepal and not getting into a position in which our co-operation is misunderstood for any kind of domination or anything being taken for granted. It is this that we are pursuing with Nepal. We are willing to assist and to co-operate and are willing to have the closest possible relations with Nepal. That must be on the basis of recognition that it is necessary for both the countries and that it would not be in the interest of any country to play one country against the other. India's friendship with Nepal, its open border and Its thousands of years of historical contact cannot be compared to Nepal's relations with

any other country. Therefore, we shall continue to recognise Nepal as a sovereign country, fully sovereign, and it would not be our desire to interfere in their internal affairs.

We wish to co-operate with them, and, to the extent that they would wish, also in international affairs.

WEST ASIA

The House is aware of the complex situation that is continuing to exist in West Asia. Time and again we have discussed this matter in the House and expressed our deep concern not only at what has happened in West Asia but the continuing deteriorating situation there. We hear more and more chances of further escalation of conflict in that area.

I should like to say in West Asia also, we have a situation in which many factors from outside have tended to complicate the situation and we hope that all countries will make a firm resolve to implement the UN Resolution of 22nd November, 1967. That alone offers the possibility of reduction of tension in that area, which can make a beginning to the peaceful efforts there.

The House is aware of our very deep relations with the Arab countries and we have continued to maintain them. Shri Asoka Mehta had very rightly raised the issue of Pan Islamism. It is one of the most dangerous thoughts that has been prevailing in that part of the world, in many ways encouraged by certain vested interests from outside from time to time. It is the mixing up of the religion with politics and the creation of a Pan Islamic Bloc. It constitutes a danger not only for us in India but for other countries in Asia, Africa and the world as a whole. The whole problem that West Asia was facing was the problem that Israel was tending to mix politics with religion. Now a bigger effort is being made to do the same. How can it be justified? It is one of the most amazing situations where a certain completely antediluvian, out-of-date idea is given encouragement by some countries for their own national needs to create in that area a situation which will not only affect the area adversely but can create certain difficulties for the Arab cause. We are glad to see that a number of countries which take a more progressive outlook in international relations

have condemned the idea of institutionalizing this arrangement and setting up a secretariat. It is a matter of regret that not all Arab countries have been able to see the dangers that are inherent in this situation. But as days go by, it will become more and more apparent and countries which are going out of the way to forge this kind of religious combinations based on religious hatred which we have seen being practised on our sub-continent, will realise that it can present a similarly dangerous situation in other parts of West Asia and North Africa. I should like the House to know that it is a matter in which we have been deeply concerned.

AFRICA

Certain questions were raised about our relationship with Africa. A feeling is sought to be created that our relations with Africa are weakening. I should like to dispel this feeling that is tended to be created. We had very close cooperation with the liberation movements in Africa when they were fighting for their independence. That stage is over. These countries are independent. The cooperation that we can give them now is not in tern-is of fighting for independence which has been realised but for consolidating that independence, for having closer economic cooperation with them, and closer political identity, whether it is in non-aligned conferences or somewhere else. This continues to go on. The House has been presented with facts and figures by my colleague, the Ministter for Foreign Trade, to prove the close joint collaboration schemes that have emerged between African countries and India. We are also providing facilities for training for a number of students who are coming here. In this connection, I would like to say that our assistance to the liberation movement in Africa continues. Though it is not a matter for us to advertise in what manner and how closely we are in contact with them, we have continued to render assistance to them. The hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta is the President of an organization that has played a fairly active role in building close relations

with African countries. So, he should know

74 how closely we are continuing to work with African countries.

But the chronic problem of Africa still remains. Racial discrimination, as it is practised in South Africa, South West Africa and now in Rhodesia, is not only a crime against the people against whom it is practised but it is against the conscience of humanity as a whole. And again and again the international community as a whole has tried to find an answer. The answer is there, hut there is not as yet enough will to implement it. The countries whose cooperation in enforcing the economic sanctions against these countries could be the deciding factor have not made up their mind to give this assistance to the international community. They continue to trade with Africa, they continue to accept them in many ways. Unless we can bring about a situation where these countries will conform to the will of the international community, it will be difficult to seek a peaceful solution, and I hope that this House, by expression of its wishes, will contribute in gradually persuading these countries to implement the wishes of the United Nations.

NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

So far as the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is concerned, nothing new has taken place since then. We have already stated our views in the House that we are against signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty because it places unequal obligations as between members which possess the nuclear bomb and which do not possess it. We are not willing to accept such unequal arrangements.

Regarding the nuclear policy as a whole it has been amply clarified that we propose to use the atom for peaceful purposes. The only thing is that we do not wish to manufacture nuclear weapons.

EUROPE

Hon. Members had referred to the situation in Europe. I had said that we had welcomed the efforts that were being made by the European countries to establish a dialogue between themselves, to get together to try to solve their problems peacefully.

We had welcomed this because this is exactly what we are attempting to do ourselves in Asia. In fact, this is the only answer that we see for all countries of the world, namely, to try to solve their disputes peacefully and to try to enter into meaningful cooperation with one another.

The question of our relations with GDR was raised by some hon. Members. I should like to say that we have said on several occasions in this House that our relations with GDR are continuing to grow and we shall take up the institution of formal arrangements in keeping with the developing relations. As the need increases for us to have different arrangements with GDR, we shall not fight shy of them. We are not dictated by the Hallstein doctrine or by any other doctrine. It is purely in our own national interest and it will be our endeavour to continue to strengthen our economic and political arrangements with the GDR.

INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE

Just a word about the Foreign Service. The members of the Foreign Service, scattered as they are all over the world, have a difficult task to perform because of limitation that we have on our finances, the shortage of time, the two decades in which the Service has come up and has to take responsibility on terms of equality with nations which have had traditions of this Service going back to several centuries. May I say it has been a matter not only of pleasure but of pride for me to see members of the Foreign Service work in different parts of the world and to command the respect and cooperation that they do? It should be a matter of very great satisfaction to this House that India's Foreign Service is rated

as one of the best Foreign Services in the world. We are trying to strengthen any institutional weaknesses that there may be. We are trying to develop better expertise, to have better system of their transfers and postings and the working conditions in which they will have a greater sense of security in participation.

In the field of External Publicity, we are trying now, gradually, to give greater emphasis to public relations rather than to dissemination of news under External

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Publicity and with the changes that we are thinking, I hope, we will be able to project a more accurate picture of what is happening in India and what our achievements are in this country.

May I, in conclusion, say that in reviewing the international situation and outlining the major elements of our foreign policy, I have, inevitably, had to mention our efforts at enlarging the area of cooperation and collaboration both in the political and economic sense? I have been encouraged to believe and there is a broad consensus in the House and in the country at large, that the ends of our security cannot be maintained against the background of Isolation in scientific, technological, industrial, economic or political fields. For a country of our size and of our resources, there is no other way. In pursuing this policy, we are merely re-affirming Gandhiji's belief which he expressed in these words:

"My nationalism is fierce but not exclusive and not devised to hurt any nation or individual. India's freedom as conceived by me, can never be a menace to the world. The whole of my country may die so that the human race may live."

USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IRAN RUSSIA CHINA FRANCE VIETNAM CAMBODIA LAOS PAKISTAN UNITED KINGDOM LATVIA UZBEKISTAN NEPAL ISRAEL SOUTH AFRICA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

FRANCE

Indo-French Financial Protocol Signed

Following is the text of a Press release issued on April 17, 1970 in connection with the signing of a financial protocol in Paris between India and France:

A financial protocol relating to the alleviation of Indian external debt for 1969-70 was signed in Paris on April 16, 1970 by India's Ambassador, Mr. Dwarkanath Chatterjee, and Mr. Deguen, Joint Director of the Treasury Department of the French Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

Under the protocol, the French Government have put at the disposal of the Indian Government Francs 27.7 million by means of loans provided by the Bank of France. The loan carries 3.5 per cent interest and is repayable in eighteen semi-annual instalments beginning from April 1, 1973.

Letters were also exchanged between the Director-General, Banque de France, and the Ambassador of India in Paris setting down the modalities for application of the protocol.

FRANCE INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

Indo-French Trade Agreement Renewed

Following is the text of a Press release issued on the renewal of trade agreement between India and France:

Following meeting of the Indo-French Joint Economic Commission, held in an atmosphere of great cordiality, from the 7th to 9th April 1970, in Paris, letters were exchanged on the 23rd April between Indian Ambassador Dwarkanath Chatterjee and Christian D. Aumale, Minister Plenipotentiary of French Foreign Office, renewing by one year up to 31st December, 1970 the trade agreement between the two countries. Both the Governments reaffirmed the desire to strengthen and further develop economic and

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trade relations and explored various possibilities to bring this about. The two governments expressed in particular their intention to promote Indo-French technical and industrial cooperation including possibilities that existed for such cooperation in third countries.

The French authorities announced liberalization of import of several items including tennis and basketball shoes etc.

It was agreed that business delegation to be sponsored by French Employers Federation should visit India by the end of this year to explore possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries. The French Government also agreed to consider giving technical assistance to enable Indian experts to identify market for various nontraditional items and to increase export of such items to France.

FRANCE INDIA MALDIVES USA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

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GUINEA

Indo-Guinean Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation

Following is the text of Press release issued in New Dehli on April 30, 1970 on the signing of an agreement between India and Guinea on economic, cultural and technical cooperation:

A Delegation from Guinea led by H.E. Alpha Abdoulaye Diallo, Minister for Youth Sports and Culture, Government of Guinea, concluded a round of discussions with senior Ministers and officials of the Government of India on April 30, 1970.

Various measures to promote greater economic, technical and cultural contacts between the two countries were considered and an accord was reached on the basic framework of cooperation in these fields. An agreed record of discussions, signed by H.E. Alpha Abdoulaye Diallo on behalf of the Government of Guinea and Shri V. H. Coelho, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, on behalf of the Government of India, stipulates inter-alia that trade and commerce between the two countries would be increased and diversified further through exports of India's industrial and light engineering products to Guinea and import into India of industrial diamonds from Guinea.

An understanding has been reached between the two sides under which India would make available the services of experts in diverse fields including mining, port development, agro-based industries, small-scale industries, etc. and training facilities would be provided to Guinean nationals in vocational, technical and other institutions in India.

It has also been agreed that the two sides would participate in the establishment of joint ventures in Guinea on a turn-key basis in several industries including sugar, cement, paper, solvent extraction plants, machine tools, light and medium structural fabrication, diesel engines, sewing machines, electric motors, transformers, switchgears, boilers, rayon fibre, plasticisers, industrial alcohol, sulphuric acid and fertiliser and chemical equipment.

In the cultural field, a Guinean Ballet Troupe would possibly visit India during its forthcoming tour of South-East Asian countries. Similarly, it is proposed that an Indian Folk and Classical Dance Troupe should visit Guinea to synchronise with the holding of an Indian Cultural Exhibition in Guinea in the near future. Exchange of suitable radio music programmes and films would also be considered by the two Governments.

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GUINEA INDIA USA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri V. C. Trivedi's Statement in General Debate of Industrial Development Board

Shri V. C. Trivedi, India's Ambassador in Austria and Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Fourth Session of the United Nations Industrial Development Board, made the following statement in the general debate of the Board in Vienna on April 22, 1970:

Mr. President,

As this is my first substantive intervention in the current session of the Board, I should like to begin by offering the congratulations of the Indian delegation to you for, your unanimously-acclaimed election as President and to your colleagues on the bureau, the distinguished representatives of the Philippines, Sudan and Switzerland for their election as Vice-Presidents and the distinguished representative of Trinidad and Tobago for his election as Rapporteur. We extend our continued support to you and your colleagues in the work of guiding the deliberations of the Board.

Other representatives, who spoke before me, have emphasised that ours is a young organisation. During its short life, it has shown commendable dynamism and we trust that in the years to come, it will continue to fulfil in an increasing measure the hopes which the developing countries have placed in it for promoting and accelerating the industrialisation of the developing nations of the world. The year that has just passed, the year 1969, has been one of achievements and progress; but what we are particularly looking forward to is what lies ahead. The role of UNIDO in implementing the aims, objectives and projections of the Second Development Decade is a crucial one and the international community Will evaluate our effectiveness from the success we achieve in fulfilling the realistic requirements of industrialisation in the decade of the 70s.

At the third session of the Board last year, the Indian delegation had stated that in order to discharge its role effectively in the coming Development Decade, UNIDO must evolve a dynamic strategy and harmonise as far as possible its plans and programmes with those of the developing countries. We are happy to note that the report of the Working Group, as submitted to the Board this year, as well as the documentation presented by the Secretariat, reflect a serious and realistic effort towards achieving this objective. UNIDO's programmes and projections for 1972 and beyond also present a consistent and integrated approach to the industry-oriented needs of the developing countries.

A basic factor in the achievement of this objective is undoubtedly the availablity of adequate financial resources. My delegation is happy to note that higher financial allocations are now being made to UNIDO from the UNDP funds both in the Special Fund and Technical Assistance components. We are also glad to note the increased allocations for the Special Industrial Services programmes. We trust that the funds available to the S.I.S. will not dry up and that plans would be formulated and implemented for replenishing its resources.

Even with these higher allocations and the replenishment of funds for the S.I.S., our organisation can only make a modest beginning in the fulfilment of the aims and purposes for which it has been established. In the years to come, it will be necessary for UNIDO to have larger resources and greater independence. The strength of a development-oriented organisation like ours depends in a great measure on its inbuilt ability to evolve its own strategy and to take independent and self-sufficient decisions to promote it.

UNIDO deserves the congratulations of the international community that it has been able to record substantial progress notwithstanding its financial and functional limitations.

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The report of the Working Group as well as the work programme of UNIDO indicate that the organisation has evolved a framework of priorities recognising at the same time that it has to respond to the specific requests made by individual members and that industrial development of the developing countries, which are at different levels of development, is a multi-dimensional problem calling for a multi-disciplinary approach. We also observe that greater efforts are being made to gear the financial and technical services as also the programming, advisory and promotional activities of UNIDO to more responsive and strategic areas of industry. We consider this as an

essential element for strengthening the basic infrastructure for development and for infusing the self-generating and self-sustaining potentialities of the developing countries.

As the Secretary-General told us yesterday in his illuminating address to the Board, UNIDO has already taken its place in the United Nations development system. He referred in particular to the practical links already forged by the organisation with the Specialised Agencies, UNCTAD and the Regional Commissions. This is one of the heartening developments in the context of our activities.

My delegation has studied with interest document No. ID/B/65 and wishes to congratulate the Executive Director for the measure of agreement that he has reached with other agencies of the U.N. in coordinating the activities connected with industrial development. We hope that these agreements would form a sound and efficacious basis for UNIDO to perform its role of spearheading international action for the industrial development of the developing countries The direction of activities connected with coordination in this field should be to evolve arrangements which would ensure the assumption by UNIDO of increasing responsibilities in the industrial sphere.

We note from the documents before us that the UNDP has given UNIDO an executive role in a larger number of projects than before. This is as it should be, for the U.N. General Assembly has assigned to UNIDO the central coordinating role for industrialisation. The pattern being adopted by UNDP should also be adopted by the Specialised Agencies of the U.N.; otherwise the purpose for which our organisation was established remains only partially fulfilled. In the context, therefore, of agreements arrived at between UNIDO and the Specialised Agencies of the U.N. during 1969, we trust the latter would entrust greater responsibility to UNIDO in implementing their projects which are connected with industrial development. Moreover, cooperation between UNIDO and the Specialised Agencies should not be aimed only at avoiding duplication and overlaps but be also directed towards securing an integrated approach to the totality of U.N. operations aimed at industrial development of the developing countries, with the UNIDO itself playing the central coordinating role.

The Indian delegation would also like to express its satisfaction on the lines on which UNIDO's promotional activities are evolving. We have no doubt that in its promotional activities. UNIDO will constantly bear in mind the long-term socioeconomic implications of these activities particularly in some of the developing countries which have not yet formulated definitive industrial plans, policies and priorities and which, for various historical and economic reasons, may suffer from a comparative bargaining weakness. Similarly, great care has to be taken in the selection of appropriate technology so that the technology that actually flows to a particular country is such as can be assimilated and integrated in the mainstream of its development and will thus contribute to its technological and industrial progress. It may therefore be worthwhile for UNIDO to undertake a general assessment of the various technologies in use in different countries with reference to their suitability for use in the developing countries, the factor endowments of which are substantially different from those of the developed countries. Our own experience shows, Mr. President, that the technology in use in the developed countries is not always suitable and appropriate for use in the developing countries, primarily because of the level of sophistication of such technology and its capital intensiveness. Often the intermediate technology which is in successful operation in some of the developing countries and which has been conditioned to suit local require-

79 ments is better suited for use in other developing countries.

This approach will call for greater stress to be placed on the development of adaptive industrial research, industrial consultancy services and machine building capacity in the developing countries. It is gratifying to note that adequate priority has been given in the UNIDO supporting activities to these needs.

This, of course, is one aspect of the problem. The basic requirement is what the Secretary-General, described in the concluding part of his statement as "a note of urgency". He said, "As we enter the Second Development Decade, the historic moment has come for the industrialised nations to share their vast resources of capital and technology with the deprived two-thirds of mankind." My delegation is concerned at the inadequate flow of technology from the developed to the developing countries. This has to be a multi-dimensional process, one aspect of which is represented by the promotional activities undertaken by UNIDO. The Industrial Promotion Meetings of the kind organised at Athens and Rabat and of the kind proposed to be held in Manila have welcome potentialities for establishing the much-needed contacts between promoters. financiers and entrepreneurs in the developed and the developing countries.

In the context of the significant role which UNIDO has to play in the Second Development Decade, the Indian delegation would like the organisation to give particular attention to activities aimed at developing and augmenting indigenous expertise and competence in the developing countries for the formulation and implementation of industrial policies and plans. In this connection, it is essential that UNIDO takes full advantage of the experiences gained and talents acquired by some of the developing countries during the process of their own industrialisation.

Cooperation in the industrial sphere among the developing countries, themselves in terms of exchange of information and technology and establishment of joint ventures should be an important objective of UNIDO's activities and we welcome the initiative taken by it in encouraging regional and sub-regional cooperation among the developing countries over the last two years. Such co-operation among the developing countries can also be intra-regional. The Indian delegation was immensely gratified to find that the assistance given by India in

the establishment of a centre for small-scale industry in Africa has been noted with satisfaction.

UNIDO, Mr. President, is still in its formative period and in the process of evolution; it has yet to come to its own in terms of the objectives of the General Assembly Resolution which created it. The Indian delegation is convinced that UNIDO's ability to develop will depend greatly on the freedom given to it to do so. We would not, therefore, be happy with any measure which will constrain the Secretariat at this stage. There is so much for the Executive Director and the Secretariat to do in order to implement the existing mandates of the Board. Thus, on the question of evaluation, it is desirable to leave it to the countries concerned to evaluate the work done by UNIDO in the field. The Executive Director will, of course, evaluate the performance of those responsible to him administratively.

Before I conclude, I should like to refer to the important issue which we inscribed as Item 14 on the Agenda, the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. The Indian delegation believes that with the experience of the past three years, UNIDO has now come to a stage of development at which a greater policy involvement of the Member States is an imperative necessity for the success of its operations. We hope that the current session of the Board will take up seriously the task given to it by the U.N. General Assembly in Resolution 2578 (XXIV) and finalise the details of the Special Conference. The Indian delegation reiterates the support it had given to this project both during the Board last year and in the General Assembly.

Finally, the Indian delegation would like to reiterate our faith in the organisation and our full support to its activities. UNIDO is particularly fortunate in having the talented and dynamic leadership of its distinguished Executive Director and we have no doubt that it will meet its challenges of the future with dedication and competence.

INDIA USA AUSTRIA PHILIPPINES SUDAN SWITZERLAND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC GREECE MOROCCO

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

PREPARATORY MEETING OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Shri Dinesh Singh's Statement in Plenary Session

Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs, made the following statement at the Preparatory Meeting of the non-aligned countries in Dar es Salaam on April 16, 1970:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates:

All of us have listened with great respect and attention to the moving and inspiring address of His Excellency the President of Tanzania. We have also listened with great attention to the speeches of distinguished fellow delegates.

For us, Mr. Chairman, non-alignment was never a negative concept of merely keeping out of military pacts. No such limited idea could have caught the imagination of so many nations in different parts of the world. Resistance against the forces of war - hot or cold - and rejection of blocs based on power politics or hegemony, whether colonial, racial or any other, cannot be considered a negative policy. As early as 1949, Jawaharlal Nehru had stated the objectives of non-alignment as "the pursuit of peace, not through alignment with any major power or group of powers, but through an independent approach to each controversial or disputed issue".

Statements made at the conference

strengthen our conviction that non-alignment has a vital role to play and that its principles have stood the test of time.

Non-alignment cannot mean neutrality either. We cannot remain silent spectators when freedom is threatened or when peace is in jeopardy. While non-alignment is gaining acceptance, it cannot be said that the military pacts are disintegrating. Can we name any country which has in the recent past broken away from its association with a military pact? it would, therefore, not be correct to say that membership of military blocs has become a mere formality. The fact is that military blocs remain. They continue to constitute a threat to peace. In fact, we have been witnessing greater assertion of their presence.

President Nyerere in his inaugural statement, said that the non-aligned nations have recognized that it is impossible to be independent as diplomatic or military tails to a large kite. We have, therefore, to persuade our friends, those who would like us to believe that their association in military blocs is a mere formality, to repudiate their membership of these blocs and then come out to join the non-aligned in widening the area of non-involvement.

Mr. Chairman, we have watched with great interest the attempts of the big powers to find agreement in areas that affect them vitally. We welcome this. But we would wish to see these agreements extended into other areas of vital interest to the international community as a whole. What we expect is not a vertical understanding between the big powers in limited spheres but a horizontal understanding on all issues that, threaten peace and security. The world does not belong only to a few but to humanity as a whole.

So, as we enter the decade of the 70s, it is necessary for the non-aligned nations to accurately assess the new challenges and consider steps to meet them.

Mr. Chairman, the primary purpose of this Conference is to make preparations for

the Third Non-aligned Summit Conference which, we hope, can be held later this year. Therefore, firstly, we shall have to draft an agenda for the Summit. In this task we would naturally be guided by the statements that have been made by the various distinguished delegates as the points raised here would be of valuable assistance to the Working Committee.

The second point for decision by our meeting is the date and venue of the Conference. So far as the date is concerned, it would be appropriate to hold the Summit before the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. If the consensus reached by the Non-aligned Summit could

be reflected in the decisions of the Jubilee Session of the U.N., we would have made our contribution to the welfare and progress of the world community and to the strengthening of peace and cooperation.

As to the venue of the Summit, Mr. Chairman, India has agreed to the holding of the Summit in the capital of Ethiopia, and we hope a consensus will develop in this regard.

This meeting will also have to take certain other decisions of an administrative character including the budget of the Summit, and the setting up of a Standing Committee to make the preparations. My delegation is also of the view that the present Conference should, at the end of its deliberations, issue a joint communique which in its operative part should clearly state the decisions of the Conference on the points I have just enumerated.

We feel it will be necessary for the Foreign Ministers to meet a couple of days before the Summit, as was done in 1961 and 1964, to give finishing touches to the agenda and to prepare a draft declaration for the consideration of the Heads of State and Government. We also feel that consultations should continue between the governments of the countries assembled here so that the preparation of the final document is smooth.

Mr. Chairman, I mentioned that statements made here would assist in the drafting of the agenda for the Non-aligned Summit Conference. Perhaps, we could group the various items in the agenda under the broad headings of Peace, Freedom, Development and Cooperation. These are the four objectives the non-aligned have been striving for.

Fundamentally, the non-aligned approach to safeguarding international peace and security is through the strengthening of the social, economic, political and defence potential of each country and not through its dependence on others. It would be appropriate for the Summit in its declaration to take this into account.

The contemporary international scene provides many fields where non-aligned can play a positive and fruitful role to lessen tensions and resolve differences. We should try to identify these areas. Participation by all countries in discussions on the major issues of our times is imperative for the democratisation of international politics. It would be a danger to our sovereignty and independence if, either through lack of effort or will, we abdicate our responsibilities concerning the affairs of the community of nations.

Besides this aspect of the world community playing an increasingly more effective role in the affairs that concern all, we have to give serious thought to strengthening of the United Nations by ensuring its universality and stressing the necessity for all States to accept the principles enshrined in the Charter.

The non-aligned nations can serve as catalysts in securing agreements on disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. It is essential to ensure that agreements on disarmament are adhered to universally and that they do not aggravate or perpetuate the existing inequalities between the haves and the have-nots - between the great powers and others. Disarmament negotiations must take into account the need to en-

able all developing countries to take full advantage of the peaceful uses of atomic energy without any discrimination. The Summit could also consider whether specific areas such as the Indian Ocean could not be declared a zone of peace from where power rivalries are kept out.

Any deliberations on world peace cannot be complete without reference to conflicts that have been continuing in South East Asia and West Asia. We believe that each State in Indo-China should be left free to decide its own affairs free from foreign interference or foreign military presence. The withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is a pre-requisite to any peaceful settlement. Thereafter, in South Vietnam the establishment of a broad-based coalition government of all important sections of the community could enable the people to determine their own destiny and find a peaceful solution to their problem. In Laos and Cambodia, the Geneva Agreements provide for the recognition of their sovereignty, neutrality and

82 territorial integrity. This must be ensured and they should be left in peace to determine their future and pursue their development.

In West Asia we see the aggravation of conflict by the blatant refusal of the aggressor to vacate aggression. It is now well accepted that aggression should not be legitimised nor allowed to be profited from. The path to peace in West Asia lies in the faithful and speedy implementation of the Security Council Resolution of 22nd November, 1967. The Non-aligned Conference has a special responsibility to work for the vacation of Israel's aggression of Arab lands and the establishment of peace and stability.

It is in this context that the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has suggested a convention or declaration by all interested countries to recognise the independence, sovereignty and terrritorial integrity of all countries in Asia and the renunciation of the use or threat of force to settle differences. We believe this offers a positive solution to the conflicts that have been continuing in Asia.

Freedom and dignity are being denied to a large number of people and the evil anachronisms of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid are maintaining their hold over the peoples in Southern Africa. We are meeting here in Tanzania close to the point of the great divide between free and subjugated Africa. We have witnessed with growing concern and deep resentment the steady entrenchment by these evil ideas and distorted institutions. It is now absolutely essential for us to consider what active help we can give to the peoples of South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the territories under the Portuguese domination, which are struggling for their freedom from alien domination and racist rule.

The President of Tanzania has advised us that the next Non-aligned Conference should give special consideration to the question of economic self-reliance and economic cooperation amongst ourselves. Mr. Chairman, we fully subscribe to this.

We of the developing world face an uphill task in our efforts to accelerate the rate of our economic growth in order to secure for our peoples in the shortest possible time a minimum standard of life consistent with human dignity. The decade that we are leaving behind has recorded the failure of the international community to redeem the pledge taken at the commencement of the first Development Decade to achieve a modest rate of growth of 5 per cent per annum in the economies of the developing countries. In spite of the rapid expansion of world trade the percentage share of the developing countries continues to decline.

Despite the promises held out by the industrialised nations, we have witnessed neither trade liberalisation nor any increase in the net flow of resources from the developed nations to the developing ones. Trade barriers, instead of being dismantled, have been raised. There has thus been a slideback on the resolutions and decisions of the two U.N. Conferences on Trade and Development, which embodied the collective will and

obligation of the world community to fight poverty and underdevelopment everywhere on this planet. The only silver lining in this dark picture has been the progress, made in the field of a generalised scheme of preferences. We hope that this lone effort will also not be frustrated in the end.

Mr. Chairman, attempts are being made to subordinate the deliberative functions and powers of the United Nations family in the field of development to the dictates of an operational bureaucracy. This will lead to the neutralisation of the political power of the developing countries to persuade industrialised nations to move towards a more rational world economic order. In doing so, the industrialised countries hope to retain their commanding positions in the regulation of world economic exchanges as well as perpetuate the dominance of a few over a vast majority.

It is our hope, Mr. Chairman, that the non-aligned will use all their influence and authority to see that we, the developing, move forward and not slide back and that all impediments in the path of our rapid economic growth are removed.

It is not the first time that I have had the privilege of visiting this beautiful country which is linked by ties of history and tradition with my own. Those ties are not merely of the past, but of the living

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present. That is symbolized, Mr. Chairman, by the fact that the shores of our two countries are washed by the same great ocean which has been witness to many centuries of association and friendship between our peoples. And nothing could be more appropriate than to hold the preparatory meeting of non-aligned countries, devoted to the cause of peace, in this beautiful city of Dar-es-Salaam, the Abode of Peace. In conclusion, I wish to convey our appreciation and grateful thanks to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for the courtesy shown to us and for the facilities extended to enable us to devote ourselves to the task before us.

USA TANZANIA MALI INDIA CHINA CAMBODIA LAOS VIETNAM SWITZERLAND ISRAEL SOUTH AFRICA ZAMBIA ZIMBABWE

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

PREPARATORY MEETING OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Final Communique

Following is the text of the Final Communique issued at the, conclusion of the Preparatory Meeting of Non-aligned Countries held in Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania), from April 13 to 17, 1970:

Pursuant to the Agreement reached by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Nonaligned countries at their meeting held on September 27th, 1969 in New York during the 24th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Preparatory Meeting of Non-aligned States was convened in Dares-Salaam (Tanzania) from 13th to 17th April, 1970, at the invitation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The following States participated:

- 1. Afghanistan
- 2. Algeria
- 3. Botswana
- 4. Burundi
- 5. Cameroon
- 6. Central African Republic
- 7. Ceylon
- 8. People's Republic of the Congo
- 9. Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 10. Cuba
- 11. Cyprus
- 12. Equatorial Guinea
- 13. Ethiopia
- 14. Ghana
- 15. Guinea

- 16. Guyana
- 17. India
- 18. Indonesia
- 19. Iraq
- 20. Jamaica
- 21. Jordan
- 22. Kenya
- 23. Kuwait
- 24. Laos
- 25. Lebanon
- 26. Lesotho
- 27. Liberia
- 28. Libya
- 29. Malawi
- 30. Malaysia
- 31. Mali
- 32. Mauritania
- 33. Mauritius
- 34. Morocco
- 35. Nepal
- 36. Rwanda
- 37. Senegal
- 38. Sierra Leone
- 39. Singapore
- 40. Somalia
- 41. People's Republic of South Yemen
- 42. Sudan
- 43. Swaziland
- 44. Syria
- 45. Tunisia
- 46. Uganda
- 47. United Arab Republic
- 48. United Republic of Tanzania
- 49. Yemen Arab Republic
- 50. Yugoslavia
- 51. Zambia

The following States were represented by Observers:

- 1. Argentina
- 2. Bolivia
- 3. Brazil
- 4. Chile
- 5. Colombia6. Peru
- 7. Trinidad & Tobago
- 8. Venezuela

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The Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU attended as observer. In addition, the following Liberation Movements ad-

dressed the meeting:

- National Liberation Movement of Comoro
- 2. Zimbabwe African National Union
- 3. Palestine Liberation Organisation
- 4. Zimbabwe African Peoples Union
- 5. African National Congress of South Africa

The participants discussed the prevailing international situation and reviewed the role played by Non-aligned States, discussed also the importance of economic self-reliance of and economic co-operation among the Non-aligned countries themselves for furthering that policy, and made specific recommendations for consideration by the Heads of State or Government at the proposed Summit Conference of the Non-aligned countries. The participants also discussed the date and the venue of the Summit Conference and the arrangements relating thereto.

During the general discussion, the participants reaffirmed their countries' adherence to the principles and criteria of Non-Alignment as expressed at the Non-Aligned Conference of Belgrade and Cairo, held in 1961 and 1964 respectively. They noted the important changes in the international situation and agreed that they should continue to assert their distinctive policies and principles in order to maintain and consolidate their independence and promote international co-operation on the basis of equality of all nations, big and small.

The participants noted with grave concern the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East. The continued occupation of Arab Lands, as well as the escalation of military actions against civilian populations by Israel was considered a hindrance to the attainment of peace and a just solution. Reaffirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by war, the participants call for the withdrawal of Israel troops from all territories occupied in the wake of the June 5, 1967 war, and for respect of the rights of the Arab peoples as a pre-requisite to the advent of peace in the area. In this

respect, the participants called for the compliance with and implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions, particularly the November 22, 1967 Security Council Resolution. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of previous Non-Aligned Conference they also reaffirm the full restoration of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to their usurped homeland, and proclaim their full support to the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle for liberation from colonialism and racism, and for the recovery of their inalienable rights.

The participants affirmed their support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against foreign domination and called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Vietnam as a prerequisite to a peaceful solution of the Vietnamese problem. The participants also voiced their great concern regarding the current developments in South East Asia, and condemned foreign interventions in the States of that region. They reaffirmed the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States in the region and the right to determine- their destiny without any interference from outside.

While reviewing the international situation, participants noted the aggravation of the phenomenon of local wars. They observed that the forces of colonialism and imperialism were still active in precipitating these wars in furtherance of their interests and noted in particular their increasing tendency to use force, or threat of force, against the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of small and medium States. They also noted that these forces pursue a policy of racial discrimination and support, overtly or covertly, the existence of racist regimes.

Considering the problem of decolonisation, the participants reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples for their liberation and independence and emphasised the dangers of colonialism, imperialism and racism. The participants condemn the colonial and fascist regime of Portugal, the apartheid regime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Zimbabwe

for their exploitation and suppression of the African people of these areas. At the same time, they declare their extreme opposition to the policies of those States which continue to support and sustain colonial and racist

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regimes in the exploitation of the peoples of those territories and the denial of their just and inalienable right to freedom. Participants considered the perpetuation of colonialism as a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security. For this reason they call for the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Decolonisation (UN GA Resolution 1514 XV). They further call upon all States to urgently extend political and material support to those peoples struggling under the yoke of colonial oppression, and pledge their full solidarity with all liberation movements fighting against colonial domination.

The participants stressed the importance of the universality of the United Nations and the urgent need of giving the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the Organisation.

The participants stressed the need for strengthening the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies so that it can more effectively play its role to promote world Peace and security. In this respect, they noted with concern, the increasing tendency to disregard UN resolutions resulting in the failure to apply the provisions of the Charter specifically designed to ensure compliance with UN decisions and the application of enforcement measures. The participants called for concerted action by the Non-aligned States in the UN and specifically for the coordination of their activities at the United Nations and other international forums. The participants accorded special significance to the UN Silver Jubilee and discussed its political, economic and social implications. In this context they pointed out the particular importance of the joint action to be undertaken by the representatives of the Nonaligned countries for the elaboration and adoption, during the 25th session of the UN General Assembly of documents on the

following:

The action programme on the implementation of the Declaration on Decolonisation.

The Declaration on the principles of friendly relations among States.

The international development strategy for the second Development Decade, and

The Proclamation of the Disarmament Decade.

The participants discussed in depth the problems of economic and technical cooperation for development, with special reference to the objectives of the Non-aligned countries. The recommendations of the Preparatory Meeting on these subjects are attached as a special Annexure of the Communique.

The participants on behalf of their governments, unanimously agreed to the holding of the third Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-aligned Countries with the object of promoting and consolidating the principles of Non-alignment, in order to strengthen peace, freedom, development and international co-operation.

The Preparatory Meeting agreed that invitations to the Conference would be issued by the host State to countries on the basis of the criteria of Non-alignment laid down in 1961 and 1964.

It was also decided:

- (a) that the Third Non-aligned Summit should be held before the 25th Anniversary session of the U.N. General Assembly.
- (b) that it should be convened in Lusaka, the capital of the Republic of Zambia.
- (c) that a Standing Committee be formed consisting of 16 to maintain liaison and co-operation with the host country for the Purposes of

- carrying out the necessary preparations.
- (d) that the Foreign Ministers of the participating countries meet prior to the Summit Conference.

The Preparatory Meeting recommends the following agenda for the approval by Heads of State or Government for the Third Summit Conference:

 A Declaration for Peace, for Peace, Freedom, Development and Co-operation and democratization of international relations.

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- II. General discussion of the international situation.
- III. The safeguarding and strengthening of world peace and security in the changing world situation:
 - (a) Role of non-alignment and strengthening of co-operation among non-aligned countries;
 - (b) Strenthening of the UN and its specialized Agencies;
 - (c) General and complete disarmament;
 - (d) Military pacts, foreign troops and bases;
 - (e) Principles of peaceful and universal coexistence.
- IV. The safeguarding and strengthening of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of and equality among States:
 - (a) Action for the liberation of countries under colonial domination and support to liberation movements;
 - (b) Eradication of all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid;
 - (c) Neo-colonialism;
 - (d) Safeguarding and strengthening of independence of non-aligned

countries;

- (e) Non-interference in the internal affairs of States.
- V. Economic development and selfreliance:
 - (a) Bilateral, regional and interregional co-operation among nonaligned and developing countries;
 - (b) Policies regarding trade and aid;
 - (c) Second U.N. Development Decade.
- VI. Any other subject.

On the conclusion of the Preparatory Meeting of Non-aligned countries, the participants noted with appreciation that work has been carried out in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and take this opportunity to express their gratitude to the President and government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for their efforts to ensure the success of this Preparatory Meeting.

USA TANZANIA AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA BOTSWANA BURUNDI CAMEROON CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CONGO CUBA CYPRUS EQUATORIAL GUINEA GUINEA ETHIOPIA GHANA GUYANA INDIA INDONESIA IRAQ JAMAICA JORDAN KENYA KUWAIT LAOS LEBANON LESOTHO LIBERIA LIBYA MALAWI MALAYSIA MALI MAURITANIA MAURITIUS MOROCCO NEPAL RWANDA SENEGAL SIERRA LEONE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE SOMALIA YEMEN SUDAN SWAZILAND SYRIA TUNISIA UGANDA YUGOSLAVIA ZAMBIA ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CHILE COLOMBIA PERU VENEZUELA ZIMBABWE EGYPT ISRAEL VIETNAM PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA CHINA

Date : Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

PREPARATORY MEETING OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Joint Communique of Economic Committee

Following is the text of the Joint Communique of the Economic Committee, as adopted by the Drafting Committee of the Preparatory Meeting of the Non-aligned countries:

The participants at the Preparatory
Meeting of the Non-aligned countries expressed their highest sense of appreciation
for the inspiring inaugural address of the
President of Tanzania - Mwalimu Jelius
K Nyerere in which he called for the dynamic approach to the solution of socio-economic problems facing the Non-aligned
countries. His address set the tone for their
deliberations.

The participants at the Preparatory Meeting agreed that the real threat to their independence stemmed from the continuance of an outdated and iniquitous pattern of economic relationships with the more economically advanced countries. In this situation developing countries were at the mercy of forces often beyond their control. Nonalignment therefore should mean the maximum possible degree of national selfreliance in the process of development leaving each country free to determine its national and international policies; and in this respect it would be both each country's right and duty to make the utmost use of its own human and natural resources in the

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framing of its development policies, to secure for its people in the shortest possible time a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity. Participating countries recognise that their national economic development could not be pursued in isolation. As a group they could help bolster their freedom from economic domination by working together and by cooperating for their mutual benefit. In the view of the participating countries the progress of each member depends on the progress of all and this was a truth which could be rejected only at their peril. In this context they see the need to foster economic cooperation among the developing countries at all levels. They endorse actions aimed at working out subregional, regional and inter-regional arrangements. In particular they support the idea of negotiating wide-ranging agreements on tariff concessions, extended to all developing countries and clearing arrangements for trade among developing countries on a global scale. The full benefits of trade expansion conducted on this basis can be derived if mutual agreement on the location of large scale multi-national and multi-regional industries can be also reached. There is also a need for a coordinated policy covering such questions as mutual exchange of technical skills, establishment of joint ventures in insurance and re-insurance, shipping, airlines and other fields of transport and communication. A common approach in regard to private foreign investment is equally desirable. It is only through fostering the economic solidarity of developing countries by means of such measures as these can material safeguards be devised against their vulnerability to outside pressures. In this common endeavour due account should be taken of the differences in the various levels of development between developing countries.

The participants also recognise that while it is for developing countries themselves to bear the main responsibility to accelerating their economic and social progress both at the national level and within a framework of mutual co-operation, these efforts will be frustrated if concommitant international policies were not adopted to create an environment conducive to supplementing and strengthening these efforts. These policies should be directed towards involving the developing countries in all major currents of world progress so as to ensure a genuine partnership in development. The primary aim of development should be the advancement of the entire world economy of which the development of the economies of developing countries forms a vital part.

The Preparatory Meeting of Nonaligned countries recalled that in the course of the past decade, a new institutional framework for international cooperation has been established particularly within the United Nations system to give effect to the new international development strategy proclaimed at the United Nations Conferences on Trade and Development held in Geneva and New Delhi and elaborated in the Charter of Algiers adopted at a Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries in Algiers. The effective functioning of the institutions which had been created hinges essentially on the readiness of the world community, primarily the governments of the developed countries to exercise their political will in implementing agreed programmes of action.

It is therefore with profound disappointment that the Non-aligned countries note that progress towards the formulation of a strategy for the Second Development Decade has commanded universal international support only at the level of generalities. Agreement has been tentatively reached that the average annual rate of growth in the Gross Product of the developing countries as a whole during the Second UN Development Decade should be at least 6 per cent with the possibility of attaining a higher rate in the second half of the Decade to be specified on the basis of a comprehensive mid-term review. This agreement has been reached despite a growing feeling among developing countries that the target involved was too modest. Yet there is a notable lack of political will to accept those specific commitments early enough in the decade which would form the basis for translating into reality the agreement on a growth of target for the Decade as a whole. A failure to implement by 1972 the 1 per cent development assistance target including its official component of 75 per cent would irretrievably damage the prospects of reaching the agreed

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target of growth for the decade; the opportunity of meeting these development assistance targets within this time limit through the linking of development assistance with the creation of additional liquidity has been consistently ignored. Time-tables for the softening of the terms of aid so that the debt service obligations of developing countries bear a reasonable relationship to their export earning in a manner compatible with the economic independence of Non-aligned nations, and for the untying of aid, not yet

been drawn up. Commitments to market access in all economically advanced countries, including the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, both in the field of commodities and in the field of manufactures should become effective by 1972. Equally vital is the introduction of a scheme of general non-discriminatory and nonreciprocal preferences before the launching of the Development Decade. The Preparatory Meeting deplores the lack of seriousness of purpose evident in the unwillingness of the developed countries to implement measures of structural adjustment at an early date so as to facilitate the increased absorption of products from the developing countries. The absence of the early implementation of a scheme of supplementary financing jeopardizes the possibility of protecting the development plans of developing countries and the targets for the Decade against disruption from unforeseen short-falls in export earnings.

There is also the need to prevent the emergence of a new form of technological colonialism in the absence of a negotiated international machinery to govern the transmission of developments in science and technology to the poor nations of the world. In short it is vital that international organisations operating in all fields of development should transform themselves more specifically into forums for a genuine negotiation of specific actions operative within specified periods of time. The participants assembled in Dar-es-Salaam, unequivocally endorse the views expressed in other international forums aimed at the securing of specific commitments for action from the developed countries early enough in the Development Decade to warrant a reasonable expectation of the achievement of the development targets laid down for the Decade as a whole.

The participants also recognise that economic development is a complex and many sided process and that no single target such as rate of growth of gross product could represent an adequate index of development. Any national plan which conveys no targets for reducing poverty, unemployment, inequality, ignorance and disease can scarcely

be considered a development plan; and this is as true for an international strategy of development as much as for a strategy of national development. The Non-aligned countries recognise that the ultimate purpose of development is to provide opportunities for a better life to all sections of their populations by inter alia removing flaring inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth, eliminating mass poverty and social injustice, creating new employment opportunities and providing better education and health facilities. Such measures are both the end products and instruments of economic and social change. Recognising, that a sustained increase in per capita gross product is a necessary condition for strengthening the process of social change, there is equally need for international agreement on minimum targets in each of these areas of social development as part of the strategy for the Second Development Decade.

Development plans incorporating such minima should find external financial and technical support from international institutions. The participants strongly condemn colonialism and neocolonialism in all their manifestations and the occupation of parts of territories of non-aligned developing countries which constitute a hindrance to their development. Such occupation leads to the expropriation of their natural resources to the impairment of their future economic well being.

They emphasise the urgency of nonaligned countries and the international community complying with the economic sanctions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly against colonialist and racist regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal.

They also stress the imperative need for removing discriminatory measures taken in the context of military pacts and aimed at

impending the flow of trade among developing countries.

The Preparatory Meeting calls upon the representatives of developing countries to

coordinate their endeavours amongst themselves and within the relevant U.N. bodies, in order to achieve the objectives embodied in this communique, Charter of Algiers and other joint declarations.

TANZANIA USA ECUADOR SWITZERLAND INDIA ALGERIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

PREPARATORY MEETING OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Shri Dinesh Singh's Statement in Lok Sabha

Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on April 22, 1970 on the Preparatory Meeting of Non-aligned countries held in Dar-es-Salaam from April 13 to April 17, 1970:

The Preparatory Meeting of Nonaligned countries was held in Dar-es-Salaam from April 13 to 17 to settle the date, agenda, venue and other arrangements for the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned countries. The meeting was inaugurated by H.E. President Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania and was presided over by H.E. Mr. R. M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President of Tanzania. Delegates from 52 non-aligned countries participated in the Conference and 8 countries all of them from South America - attended as observers. Representatives of 5 liberation movements were invited to make statements before the Conference. The question of Cambodia's representation was referred to a Committee, which did not report till the time the Conference concluded. The People's Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam had also requested to participate but in

the absence of a consensus in the Conference did not do so. This matter was referred to the Summit.

The representative of Jordan proposed the participation of Pakistan, but his proposal was not supported by any other delegate. The Chairman ruled the proposal out of order on the ground that participation of new States could only be considered within the framework of the present criteria. Some delegations voiced their objections to the Jordanian proposal and the Minister of External Affair's of India made a statement supporting the Chairman's ruling. I-le added that if Pakistan desired to participate in non-aligned meetings, India would be happy to sponsor its application provided it gave up its membership of military pacts and became non-aligned. Also, that it would have been more useful for Jordan to persuade Pakistan to give up its association with the pacts rather than to have raised the matter in the Conference. The joint communique issued at the end of the Conference reaffirms the present criteria for participation and it is specifically stated in it that invitations to the Summit will be issued only on the basis of the present criteria.

The delegates in their general statements referred to important international questions. These references helped the drafting committee to draw up the agenda for the summit. They are also reflected in the final communique. The draft agenda for the summit as accepted by the conference is based on a four-point programme under the headings Peace, Freedom, Economic Development and Co-operation between Nonaligned States suggested by us. The Indian Minister of External Affairs also emphasized that the non-aligned approach for safeguarding peace and security could only be for strengthening the social, economic, political and defence potential of each country and not through dependence on others.

Two sub-committees were formed, one for drafting the communique and the other for economic matters. Their reports were approved with slight modifications by the Plenary Meeting and formed the final com-

munique with the report of the Economic Committee as a special annexure.

India was elected the Chairman of the Drafting Political Committee and a member of the Economic Committee. India has also been elected to the Standing Committee, which will help the host Government to make necessary arrangements for the Summit Conference.

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It was agreed unanimously to hold the next Summit Conference in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, before the next General Assembly session of the United Nations.

Taking into account differences on some points of view and emphasis on various international issues, the Conference reached agreements on them as reflected in the final communique. The need for economic and technical cooperation for development received special consideration and is brought out in the special annexure to the communique.

It was heartening to see the close cooperation that existed between the nonaligned countries and the desire expressed to strengthen them further. The need and validity of non-alignment to preserve peace and freedom and to further international cooperation on the basis of equality of all nations and respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity was well recognized. We are grateful to the Government of Tanzania for the excellent arrangements made by them for holding the Conference in Dar-es-Salaam.

TANZANIA CAMBODIA USA JORDAN PAKISTAN INDIA ZAMBIA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Air Services Agreement

Following is the text of the Press release issued in New Delhi on April 2, 1970, On the Air Services Agreement signed between India and the Soviet Union:

An agreement on the operation of air services between India and the USSR was signed in New Delhi today (April 2).

The Soviet Delegation was led by Mr. S. S. Pavlov, Deputy Chief of Foreign 'Relations Department in the Soviet Ministry of Civil Aviation, and the Indian Delegation by Shri N. Khosla, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

The two delegations reviewed the operating plans and programmes of Air India and Aeroflot, the national air carriers of the two countries. It was agreed that the two airlines will each be permitted to operate four frequencies per week, in each direction, on a long term basis. It was also agreed that their operation between India and USSR shall be based on the principle of equal distribution of traffic and revenues.

Opportunities will be afforded to Aeroflot, under the agreement, to extend their services from India to points in Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Similar opportunities will be available to Air India to extend their services from USSR to points in Europe, London, USA and Canada.

The talks were held in a spirit of goodwill and cordiality.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NEW ZEALAND CANADA UNITED KINGDOM

Date: Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

YUGOSLAVIA

Joint Communique on Yugoslav Foreign Minister's Visit

Following is the text of the Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on April 4, 1970 at the conclusion of the visit to India of H.E. Mr. Mirko Tepavac, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

At the invitation of Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs of India, His

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Excellency Mr. Mirko, Tepavac, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, accompanied by Madame Tepavac, paid an official visit to India from 30th March to 4th April, 1970. During his visit, His Excellency Mr. Mirko Tepavac was received by the President of India, Shri V. V. Giri, the Vice-President of India, Shri G. S. Pathak, the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri G. S. Dhillon and the Minister for Education & Youth Services, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

The distinguished guest visited the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and also places of historical interest in Delhi, Agra and Jaipur.

The two Foreign Ministers held discussions on a wide range of subjects of common interest in the international as well as bilateral fields. Participating at these discussions were, from the Yugoslav side, H.E. Dr. Radivoj Uvalic, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, H.E. Dr. Slavko Komar, Ambassador to India, Mr. Alexandar Demajo, Chief of Cabinet of the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Andjelko Blazevic, Minister Counsellor, Yugoslav Embassy, Mr. Dusan Gaspari, Deputy Head of Asia Division, Secretariat of State for

Foreign Affairs and other high officials; and on the Indian side Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri K. Poonen Lukose, Joint Secretary, Shri Narendra Singh, Joint Secretary, Shri S. K. Singh, Director and other high officials. These discussions were held in a spirit of mutual trust and understanding reflecting the close friendship that characterises the relations between the two Governments and their peoples.

Reviewing the developing cooperation between the two countries, the two Ministers noted with satisfaction the intensification and expansion achieved in many fields in the recent past. They welcomed the increase in trade and observed that great scope existed for further expansion, particularly in the field of trade and economic relations, industrial cooperation and cultural relations. They affirmed their intention to take all practical measures to this end for mutual benefit. An agreement for the mutual abolition of visas would be signed in the near future which would facilitate the development of tourism and greater contact between the peoples of the two countries.

In considering the international scene, the two sides noted the remarkable closeness of their views on important issues of the present time. They reaffirmed that world peace and international cooperation should develop on the basis of a general acceptance of the equality of nations, of respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States, and of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and of settlement of problems by peaceful negotiation and without the use of force or threat of force.

The two sides were of the firm conviction that non-alignment continues to play a positive role in lessening international tensions, and in promoting world peace, as also in sustaining the independence and in advancing economic progress of nations. They noted with gratification the increased efforts of non-aligned countries directed towards these ends, and towards developing

further cooperation among themselves. In this context, the two sides reviewed the progress made towards holding in Dar-es-Salaam a preparatory meeting of nonaligned States to be followed by a Conference of Heads of Governments/States of such countries. They expressed their satisfaction at the warm response which the proposals to this end had received in a large number of countries, and the general acceptance of the vital importance of such a Conference. They agreed that the Summit Conference should appropriately be held prior to the 25th Anniversary Session of the United Nations General Assembly, and that invitations to the Conference should be issued on the basis of the criteria of nonalignment laid down in 1961. They also agreed that the two Governments would continue their efforts to ensure the success of the Conference.

The two sides viewed with concern the deteriorating state of the conflict in West Asia, where Israeli occupation of Arab territories continues, and raids from the air are being made deep into Arab territories. They

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consider that current trends threaten to escalate tension and conflict in an even wider area. They urged that all efforts should be made for the speedy implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, to bring the conflict to an early end and to provide conditions for stability and progress in the area.

In considering the situation in the region of Indo-China, the two Foreign Ministers regretted that the situation continues to cause concern and that there had been no appreciable progress towards a peaceful settlement in Vietnam. They agreed that no military solution was possible for the problems involved. They expressed the hope that an early solution would be arrived at by negotiations, within the broad framework of the Geneva Agreements, to enable the Vietnamese people to settle their future without any outside interference. In this context they reviewed the latest developments in Cambodia. They expressed the

view that the peoples of these countries should be enabled to determine their destiny in peace, and that all governments should respect the neutrality, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries.

Considering the situation in the Indian sub-continent, the two sides agreed that normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan in accordance with the letter and spirit of Tashkent Declaration was essential for peace, stability and prosperity.

The Indian Foreign Minister explained developments in the field of Asian Regional Economic Cooperation, and in particular, the functioning of the Asian Council of Ministers under the ECAFE. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister expressed his satisfaction at the constructive steps being taken by the countries of this region to facilitate such broadbased regional economic cooperation for their common benefit.

The two sides stressed the urgent necessity for renewed efforts by all concerned to reach early agreement on general and complete disarmament, including in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control.

The two Foreign Ministers expressed their support for the struggle for freedom and national independence of the peoples suffering under colonial domination in Southern Rhodesia, the Namibia, and the territories under Portuguese domination, and other areas under colonial rule; and their strong opposition to economic and other forms of domination.

They condemned racist policies and practices as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in particular, the policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of South Africa.

Considering the large measure of progress that remained to be achieved in the targets of the Development Decade, the two sides stressed the urgent need for concerted and purposeful action in this field by all

States in the United Nations.

Recalling the important role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, the two Foreign Ministers urged the need for strict observance by all members of the U.N. Charter and for the achievement of universality in membership. They expressed the hope that the 25th Anniversary of the establishment of the U.N. will usher in an era of peace between nations and lead to fruitful cooperation among nations of the world.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expressed on behalf of his Government their great appreciation of the steady and purposeful progress being achieved by the Government of India under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, towards economic and social advancement and a better life for all its people.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expressed his gratitude to the Government of India for the warm hospitality extended to him and Madame Tepavac and his associates.

The two Ministers noted with satisfaction the usefulness of their exchange of views and agreed that the existing practice of periodical contacts at all levels between representatives of the two countries would be intensified for mutual benefit.

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The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia extended an invitation to the Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri Dinesh Singh, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

YUGOSLAVIA INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM ISRAEL CHINA VIETNAM SWITZERLAND CAMBODIA MALI PAKISTAN UZBEKISTAN NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA

Date : Apr 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Agreement on Abolition of Short-term Visas

Following is the text of a Press note issued in New Delhi an April 16, 1970 on the signing of an agreement between India and Yugoslavia on the abolition of short-term Visas:

India and Yugoslavia today agreed to do away with short-term visas for the entry of nationals of either country into the other country for a period of 90 days.

An agreement to this effect was signed on behalf of India by Shri V. H. Coelho, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and on behalf of Yugoslavia by His Excellency Dr. Slavko Komar, Ambassador of Yugoslavia in India.

The agreement which comes into force on 16th May 1970 is intended mainly to promote tourism between the two countries. It does not cover visits for taking up employment, setting up business or for carrying on a profession.

The agreement marks another step in cementing the close and cordial relations between the two countries and furthers the aims and objectives which the two countries have already established for themselves in economic and other fields.

With the easing of travel restrictions it is hoped that the nationals of the two countries will come closer and promote greater cultural exchanges and understanding between them.

YUGOSLAVIA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date: Apr 01, 1970

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Date: May 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

AID-INDIA CONSORTIUM

World Bank's Announcement on Aid-India Consortium Meeting

The following announcement was issued on May 31, 1970 at the World Bank's European Office in Paris:

Consortium of Governments and institutions interested in development assistance to India met in Paris on May 27 and 28, 1970 under the chairmanship of the Bank. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Norway, the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development sent observers.

The purpose of the meeting was to review the progress of economic development in India and to consider India's aid requirements for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1970.

The delegation representing the Government. of India, led by Dr. I. G. Patel, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance was present to describe the recent economic developments and aid requirements.

The meeting commended continued improvements in India's economic situation in

1969-1970. All the Consortium members welcomed continuation of momentum in agricultural production with another record food grain harvest. further recovery in industrial production, maintenance of reasonably stable price level and substantial effort made for further domestic resources mobilisation in the current year. The export performance with regard to engineering goods continued to be very encouraging, increase in such exports being 30 per cent in 1969-1970 after having doubled in previous two years. Importance of giving continuing attention to growth of exports was stressed. The members reviewed implementation of India's family planning programme; they welcomed progress in making administrative policies and procedures more responsive to urgency of the programme and commended the indication that the Plan allocation had been increased since the members discussed the programme in Stockholm in November 1969.

It was agreed that India needed substantial new commitments of non-project as well as project aid if the growth of the economy was to be sustained and accelerated. The members agreed that for the year which began April 1, 1970 the level of new commitments of non-project assistance of about dollars 700 million would be desirable. Towards this total of dollars 700 million most members indicated contributions they would be able to make, subject to necessary approvals, and others expected to be able to do so later in the year. Within total members indicated actions which would result in more than dollars 100 million in debt relief. With this, the target set for debt relief of dollars 300 million over three years would be surpassed.

India's need for increased project assistance as an essential complement to non-project aid was also recognized and the Consortium members agreed that new commitments of about dollars 400 million of project aid could be utilized effectively and that efforts would be made to meet this amount.

It was generally agreed that further measures to improve the quality of aid were necessary and members were asked to consider possible steps towards this, which might include easing of restrictions on use of aid; in particular procurement timing, further improvements in terms of aid an possibly further debt relief.

INDIA FRANCE AUSTRIA BELGIUM USA CANADA DENMARK GERMANY ITALY JAPAN THE NETHERLANDS SWEDEN NORWAY

Date: May 01, 1970

Volume No

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Indo-G.D.R. Agreement on German Language Teachers

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 20, 1970 on the signing of a contract between India and the German Democratic Republic:

A contract to make available the services of German language teachers from the German Democratic Republic to Indian universities for language teaching was signed in New Delhi on May 20, 1970 between the Governments of India and the German Democratic Republic. The contract was signed under the Cultural Exchange Programme between the two countries.

Dr. P. D. Shukla, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, and Mr. G. Philipp signed the contract on behalf of Governments of India and the German Democratic Republic respectively.

The contract provides for the deputing of five German language teachers. To begin with, three teachers will be sent

- one each to the Jadavpur, Madurai and Punjabi Universities.

INDIA UNITED KINGDOM

Date: May 01, 1970

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1995

GUINEA

Indo-Guinean Agreement

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 1, 1970 on an agreement signed between India and Guinea:

A Delegation from Guinea led by H.E. Alpha Abdoulaye Diallo, Minister for Youth Sports and Culture, Government of Guinea concluded a round of discussions with senior Ministers and officials of the Government of India on 30th April, 1970.

Various measures to promote greater economic, technical and cultural contacts between the two countries were considered and an accord was reached on the basic framework of cooperation in these fields.

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An agreed record of discussions, signed by H.E. Alpha Abdoulaye Diallo on behalf of the Government of Guinea and Shri V. H. Coelho, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, on behalf of the Government of India, stipulates inter-alia that trade and commerce between the two countries would be increased and diversified further through exports of India's industrial and light engineering products to Guinea and import into India of industrial diamonds from Guinea.

An understanding has been reached

between the two sides under which India would make available the services of experts in diverse fields including mining, port development, agro-based industries, small-scale industries, etc., and training facilities would be provided to Guinean nationals in vocational, technical and other institutions in India.

It has also been agreed that the two sides would participate in the establishment of joint ventures in Guinea on a turn-key basis in several industries including sugar, cement, paper, solvent, extraction plants, machine tools, light and medium structural fabrication, diesel engines, sewing machines, electric motors, transformers, switchgears, boilers, rayon fibre, plasticisers, industrial alcohol, sulphuric acid and fertiliser and chemical equipment.

In the cultural field, a Guinean Ballet Troupe would possibly visit India during its forthcoming tour of South-East Asian countries. Similarly, it is proposed that an Indian Folk and Classical Dance Troupe should visit Guinea to synchronise with the holding of an Indian Cultural Exhibition in Guinea in the near future. Exchange of suitable radio music programmes and films would also be considered by the two Governments.

GUINEA INDIA USA

Date: May 01, 1970

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. Sen's Statement on Fiji

Following is the text of the statement made by Shri Samar Sen, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, in

the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, on May 12, 1970 on the oral report of the Sub-Committee on Fiji:

Mr. Chairman,

Before you close the meeting, I thought I should take this opportunity, first and foremost, to express our great appreciation and thankfulness to the Chief Minister of Fiji and the Leader of the Opposition of Fiji for coming here and enlightening us on the background of the problem and the solution arrived at in London. We are particularly grateful, not merely because they have showed us this courtesy but also because they have improved our knowledge.

This Committee has only one purpose in mind: to speed up the independence of dependent territories as much as we can. If that object is achieved by listening to the Chief Minister and Mr. Koya, we are extremely thankful and grateful for it. We appreciate the courtesy and we are also sensitive to the statements they have made and the difficulties they have overcome and the difficulties they still may face.

As an Indian delegation, we always welcome it whenever a particular Non-Self-Governing Territory achieves independence. In the case of Fiji, this pleasure and this satisfaction are redoubled, for three good

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reasons. First, Fiji is an Asian country, and we come from Asia. If another Asian country joins the community of Nations, it is always a matter of pride and satisfaction to us. Secondly, Fiji has a multiracial society, and, as you know, the Indian Government has always insisted that multiracial societies should patch up their quarrels and live in harmony and peace. The beginning which Fijian leaders have made is another source of satisfaction to us. This multiracial society happens to have a large community of people who have their origin in India, and therefore this particular ex-

periment, this particular adventure, this particular progress, which Fijians have made provide another source of satisfaction to my Government and to me personally.

The distinguished visitors who have addressed us and explained to us many of the problems will go back to their country keeping in mind the various comments. and suggestions which have been made. There is no reason to foreclose this debate or to prejudge their decision. Just as they will keep in mind our comments, we too shall benefit from their comments. On that note of mutual understanding I think we can close this morning's debate.

INDIA FIJI USA UNITED KINGDOM

Date: May 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

JAPAN

India Day at EXPO'70

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 4, 1970, on the celebration of India Day at EXPO'70, Osaka:

Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of Foreign Trade, paid an afficial visit to EXPO'70 on May 4, 1970 in connection with India's National Day Celebrations.

Shri Bhagat is in Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government to represent India on the occasion of the - country's National Day at EXPO. He is accompanied by Shrimati Bhagat, Shri V. R. Uikey, Minister of Commerce in Madhya Pradesh, Shri K. Jamir, Minister of Community Development in Nagaland and Shri K. B. Lall, Foreign Trade Secretary.

The National Day celebrations were held this morning in the Festival Plaza flanked by seventy-metre tall tower of the sun in the EXPO, with fanfare and raising of the Japanese and Indian flags. Amidst a presence of about twenty thousand spectators, I.N.S. Trishul, on a goodwill visit to EXPO'70, had its band play the National Anthem of Japan. The EXPO band reciprocated by playing the Indian National Anthem.

Ustad Bismillah Khan and party regaled the gathering with a shehnai recital and Sanjukta Panigrahi with enchanting Odissi numbers. The Girl Guides of the Pavilion took the capacity crowds in the vast Plaza by storm with a Sambalpuri colourful folk dance.

Ambassador Haguiwara, Commissioner General of the Japan World Exposition, greeted the Indian Minister on behalf of the Government of Japan and the EXPO Association. Mr. Haguiwara emphasised that the spirit of Indo-Japanese relations has been essentially the theme of the Japan World Exposition.

Shri Bhagat and his Delegation were honoured at a luncheon on behalf of the EXPO Association, where Mr. S. Nagano, Vice President of the Association, stated that the people of Japan "visiting your pavilion, are deeply impressed by the words

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of the late Prime Minister Nehru: "The two most essential elements in life today are science and spirituality. If we keep the balance between the two, it will be well with us and well with the world'. Not only do we sympathize with this theme, but also see it permeated in all your exhibition".

Besides hosting a reception in the pavilion, the Minister of Foreign Trade also visited a few pavilions in the EXPO, including those of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and was present at a fashion show of costumes made of Indian fabrics and designed by the reputed Japanese designer, Mrs. Hanae Mori.

Date: May 01, 1970

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JAPAN

Shri B. R. Bhagat's Speech at India Day in Osaka

Following is the text of the speech made by Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of Foreign Trade, at the India National Day celebrations at the Festival Plaza in EXPO'70, Osaka on May 4, 1970:

It is a privilege to represent my country on this important occasion at EXPO. I take this opportunity to convey the greetings and all good wishes of the people of India to the people of Japan.

EXPO'70 is an event of both national as well as world significance. For the people of Japan, EXPO'70 provides an opportunity to celebrate the magnificant economic and material progress that Japan has made in the last two decades. As fellow Asian we are proud of your achievement and today, an India Day, we join you in wishing continued and growing prosperity to your people. But EXPO'70 also belongs to the world and enshrines the hopes and aspirations of mankind. What is more, the very theme of EXPO'70 emphasises the vital need of achieving this goal of progress in an atmosphere of harmony and understanding.

How to bridge the gulf between the developed and the developing nations, how to rid the world of war and poverty, discord and misunderstanding, and how to illuminate the areas of darkness and the factors which inevitably lead to disharmony are some of

the questions which loom large in the minds of men everywhere. The collective wisdom, traditions and cultures of mankind as well as the fruits of civilization generated together here in EXPO'70 help us to realise the ultimate unity and common purpose of man.

I am confident that the exposition will help to add a new dimension to the pattern of international. understanding and behaviour. For events of this nature give an impetus to the advance of civilization by exhibiting the products of creative activity in any part of the globe for all to see in order to inspire others towards further effort.

I am grateful to the Government of Japan and the EXPO Association for lending us their full support in our effort to make a success of our pavilion. In our pavilion, we have attempted to present a glimpse of the India of today, how against the background of thousands of years of heritage and culture, we are striving to bring within the reach of our people results of technological progress. It has been encouraging to hear that thousands of Japanese visitors have been seeing for themselves every day something of this India.

I hope that India's participation in EXPO will have enabled us to put across to visitors an image of a developing country pulsating with new urges and producing an ever increasing range of commodities, and a nation which hopes to become an effective partner in the common task of realising the goals enshrined in the theme of EXPO, progress and harmony for mankind.

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JAPAN INDIA USA

Date: May 01, 1970

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SURINAM

Surinam Minister's Visit to India

Following is the text of a Press release issued in New Delhi on May 26, 1970 on the visit of His Excellency J. Rens, Minister for Economic Affairs of Surinam, to India:

His Excellency J. Rens, Minister for Economic Affairs of Surinam arrived in New Delhi on May 24, 1970.

The Minister for Economic Affairs of Surinam called on the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh on May 25, 1970. Later, on May 26, 1970 H.E. Mr. J. Rens called on the Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri B. R. Bhagat. H.E. J. Rens bad discussions on the possibility of Indian technical assistance to Surinam, specially in the field of handicrafts.

Earlier, the Minister for Economic Affairs of Surinam visited the Rajghat and laid a wreath on Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi.

This is H.E. Ren's second visit to India. Earlier in 1962, he visited India as a Member of Surinam's Parliamentary Delegation.

INDIA USA

Date: May 01, 1970

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SURINAM

Indo-Surinam Talks

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 27, 1970 at the conclusion of the visit of H.E. Mr. J. Rens, Minister for Economic Affairs, Government of Surinam:

His Excellency Mr. J. Rens, Minister for Economic Affairs, Government of Surinam, visited New Delhi on May 25 and 26, 1970. He called on Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs and Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of Foreign Trade and held talks with Shri V. H. Coelho, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and other officials of the Ministries and with representatives of a number of organisations concerned with the development of small-scale industries and with the provision of consultancy services in the fields of agriculture, small-scale industries, irrigation and power. He visited the Central Cottage Industries Emporium and the Okhla Industrial Estate.

During the discussions, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and cooperation, Mr. Rens described generally his country's economic development programmes and explained in some detail Surinam's plans for increasing the production of handicrafts and establishing smallscale industries. He sought the cooperation of the Government of India in formulating and implementing various projects and schemes, particularly in the latter fields. The Government of India expressed their willingness to respond to the invitation to participate in the economic development of Surinnam and requested Mr. Rens to convey to the Government and people of Surinam India's sincere good wishes for progress and prosperity.

The discussions revealed a wide area of possible cooperation between India and Surinam. One such area was the development of handicrafts and small-scale industries in Surinam. Another was the possibility of providing consultancy services for developmental projects in Surinam in the fields of industry, irrigation and power. The

Government of India offered to enter into discussions with a view to providing the appropriate technical assistance, such as, deputation of experts, preparation of feasibility studies and project reports.

It was recognised that there were good prospects for the export of Indian products

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to Surinam. It was agreed that the possibility of cooperation in this field would be further examined.

The Government of India looked forward to the proposed visit to India in October this year of His Excellency Dr. J. Sedney, the Minister-President of Surinam. In the meanwhile, areas of possible cooperation would be surveyed and identified through diplomatic channels and through contacts between the entrepreneurs of the two countries, so that during the visit of the Minister-President mutually beneficial conclusions might be reached.

INDIA USA LATVIA

Date: May 01, 1970

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Talks

The following is the text of the joint Press statement released at the conclusion of the bilateral consultative meeting between representatives of the Foreign Offices of India and the U.S.S.R., held in Moscow from May 25 to May 29, 1970:

A regular session of bilateral consultative meetings between representatives of

the Foreign Office of the USSR headed by Mr. N. P. Firyubin, Deputy Foreign Minister, and representatives of the Foreign Office of India headed by Mr. T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, was held in Moscow from 25th May to 29th May, 1970. In the talks, from the Indian side Mr. Kewal Singh, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. D. P. Dhar, Ambassador of India to the USSR, Mr. R. D. Sathe and Miss C. B. Muthamma, Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. R. Bhandari, Minister, Mr. H. K. Singh and Mr. A. K. Damodaran, Counsellors, Embassy of India, Moscow and Mr. S. M. Hashmi, Director, Ministry of External Affairs, and, on the Soviet side, Mr. N. M. Pegov, the USSR Ambassador to India, Mr. M. G. Gribanov and Mr. A. A. Fomin, Heads of the Departments in the USSR Foreign Ministry and other senior officials of the Ministry participated.

During their stay in Moscow Indian representatives were received by Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and discussed questions of Soviet-Indian relations of mutual interest. The Indian side also had talks on subjects of direct concern to the two countries with Mr. A. A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the USSR, Mr. P. V. Dementiev, Minister of Aviation Industry, USSR, Madame E. A. Furtseva, Minister of Culture, USSR, Mr. A. M. Petrosyants, Chairman of the State Committee for Atomic Energy, Mr. M. R. Kuzmin, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, and Madame Nina Popova, Chairman of the Union of Friendship Societies.

In the course of discussions relating to bilateral relations the two sides noted with satisfaction that there has been a marked strengthening of cooperation in all fields and particularly in those of trade, industry, education, science and technology: this was in accordance with the mutual desire of the two governments to expand the relations and to bring them to a higher level. They agreed that in many areas cooperation can

be enlarged and there were several others in which bilateral cooperation could be developed to mutual benefit. Experts on both sides would meet with a view to realise the above objectives. The two sides reviewed a number of international issues. On impor-

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tant issues they noted with satisfaction that there was an identity of views or proximity of approach. They also agreed that the existing cooperation between the two countries in the cause of world peace and economic and social progress should be strengthened. The friendship between the two countries constitutes a major positive factor in ensuring international peace security.

The consultations were held in an mosphere of cordiality and frankness which characterise the friendly relations between the two countries. It was agreed that the next consultative meeting be held in New Delhi on dates to be mutually agreed upon.

USA RUSSIA INDIA

Date: May 01, 1970

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Shipping Protocol Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 26, 1970 on the Shipping Protocol signed between India and the Soviet Union:

A Shipping Protocol on the operation of services between India and the USSR was signed in New Delhi on May 26, 1970, by

Shri Iqbal Singh, Deputy Minister for Shipping & Transport, and Mr. S. A. Loukjanchenko, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Merchant Marine, of the USSR.

The Protocol incorporates the decision recorded in the various earlier Shipping Protocols concluded during the last 14 years.

A significant development highlighted by the present Protocol is the extension of shipping co-operation into new areas like ship-repairs, dry-docking, etc. Both sides agreed that facilities should be provided for Soviet ships at Indian ports and for Indian ships at Soviet ports for repairs, dry-docking, etc.

An Indian technical team would shortly visit the Soviet Union to study the facilities available at the Black Sea ports and discuss other technical details.

The Protocol expresses satisfaction that the Indo-Soviet shipping service provided by the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., the India Steamship Company Ltd., and the Black Sea Steamship Company, was working satisfactorily, and contributing to the growth of friendly relations and further development of fruitful economic collaboration between the two countries.

A seven member Soviet shipping delegation led by Mr. S. A. Loukjanchenko arrived in India on May 13 and visited Calcutta, Bombay and Kandla, where they held discussions with the port officials and saw personally the port facilities available for handling ships.

At present about 40 to 45 ships are employed at any point of time by Indian and Soviet shipping lines, and in terms of shipping tonnage, would amount to about 500,000 DWT. The volume of trade transported in 1969 was about a million tons. During the current year it is estimated that the shipping service would transport the same volume of cargo. For this purpose, the Indian and Soviet vessels would be providing 72 sailings from India to the USSR and

an equal number of sailings in the reverse direction.

The shipping service started in 1956, as a result of an Agreement between India and the USSR is in the 15th year of operation. During these 15 years the shipping service has transported more than seven million tons of cargo between the two countries. It also witnessed a three-fold increase in the fleets employed in this trade as well as in the annual cargo movement.

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President's Speech at Banquet to the President of Finland

Following is the text of a press release

issued in New, Delhi on June 10, 1970 at the conclusion of the trade talks between India and Austria:

The official level trade talks between India and Austria concluded on June 9, 1970 with the exchange of letters between the Indian Ambassador, Shri V. C. Trivedi, Leader of the Indian delegation and Dr. Joseph Meisl, Leader of the Austrian delegation. The two delegations reviewed the past trends and future prospects of Indo-Austrian trade and agreed on measures to expand and diversify the trade between the two countries and to establish closer contacts between the commercial communities of the two countries.

An Indo-Austrian commercial development programme was also discussed and it was agreed that the two sides would take steps to increase economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries. It was also agreed that similar trade talks will be held periodically between India and Austria.

AUSTRIA USA INDIA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

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AUSTRIA

Indo-Austrian Credit Agreement Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on June 30, 1970 on the signing of an agreement between India and Austria in Vienna on June 29, 1970:

India's Ambassador to Austria, Shri V. C. Trivedi and Secretary General of Austrian Foreign Office, Mr. Platzer signed a fresh credit agreement on June 29, 1970 under which Austria gave an additional credit to India of 38.6 million Austrian schillings equivalent to about 1.5 million U.S. dollars for debt relief assistance.

This amount will be used for payment of instalments on capital repayment due from India in July, 1970 and January, 1971 under the first four Austro-Indian credit agreements.

The rate of interest charged on this credit is three per cent payable in eighteen yearly instalments after a grace period of seven years.

AUSTRIA USA INDIA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

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BULGARIA

Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange plan

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on June 26, 1970 on the Cultural Exchange Plan signed between India and Bulgaria in Sofia on June 25, 1970:

The biggest ever Cultural Exchange Plan between India and Bulgaria was signed in Sofia on June 25, 1970. From the Indian side Ambassador Doctor Gopal Singh signed the Plan, while the President of the Bulgarian Committee for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Doctor Goshkin, signed on behalf of the

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Bulgarian side, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of members of Indo-Bulgarian Friendship Society and high officials.

The Plan envisages the starting of courses in Bulgarian in Delhi and in Hindi in Sofia. Film festivals will also be organised each year alternatively in the two countries. A ballet troupe from Bulgaria will visit India in 1971 and an Indian Dance and Music Ensemble from India will go to Bulgaria in 1970. Mutual visits of professors in science and humanities, writers, painters, and exchange of documents, scientific literature, vaccines etc. are other salient features. Translations of selected books from either country will be published in the other country and exhibitions will also be organised.

BULGARIA INDIA USA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

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FINLAND

President Giri's Statement to the Finnish Press

Following is the text of the statement of the President, Shri V. V. Giri, to the Finnish Press in Helsinki on june 15, 1970:

During our last three days' stay in Finland, I have been deeply moved by the generous hospitality of the Finnish Government, by the close bonds of understanding and friendship which exist between our two Governments and by the spontaneous welcome and by many gestures of friendship and affection which we have received from the Finnish people during our visits to various places. I would like to convey our sincerest thanks to the Finnish Government and the friendly people of Finland. Even during this short stay, we have seen and learnt a great deal of your beautiful country

and have come to know and understand the Finnish people. We have been particularly impressed with the achievements of Finland in the economic and industrial fields and were happy to see for ourselves how Finland has achieved an outstanding position in terms of per capita income as well us export performance.

My own background in the field of labour relations and Trade Unions makes me feel very glad at the advance these movements have made in your country. The happy industrial climate which exists in Finland is a reflection of the nature and seasoned Policies of the leaders, both in labour and management.

Sometimes the Picture of India abroad is one of largely agricultural and industrially under-developed country. It is true we are largely agricultural with more than twothirds of our population living in our half a million villages. But gigantic industrial enterprises in steel, heavy machine building, power generation equipment and metallurgical plants dot our countryside. Science and technology are bringing about revolution in the economic life of our people. Agriculture itself is becoming mechanised with astonishing rapidity. Air, rail and road communications make the remotest parts of the country accessible. Literacy in the last twenty years has made impressive advance with over 75 million young boys and girls going to school. Much remains to be done and yet what has been done, considering our Problems and their magnitude, is a matter of great satisfaction to us. What is more, this silent revolution is taking place within a democratic set-up.

It is a good augury that our trade and economic relations are developing in spite of the distance and difficulties of transport and communication involved. Indian students are benefiting from Finnish technology, particularly in metallurgy, paper

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technology and architecture on scholarships offered by your Government. In our turn we welcome numerous Finnish visitors to our country who show keen interest in our culture, and in our modern achievements, and the understanding they show for our problems and our prospects.

I have every hope that our two Governments will find more and more opportunities of cooperating with each other in our bilateral relations as well as for the cause of world peace.

I convey my heartfelt wishes for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the Finnish people and I earnestly hope there will be ever growing friendship and cooperation between the people of Finland and the people of India.

FINLAND USA PERU INDIA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

FINLAND

President's Speech at Banquet to the President of Finland

Following is the text of the speech of the President, Shri V. V. Giri, at the banquet he gave in honour of the President of the Republic of Finland at Helsinki on June 15, 1970:

I am extremely happy to be in your beautiful country in response to your cordial invitation. May I thank you at the outset, Mr. President, for your kind words of welcome and the wan-nth of friendship with which you and your Government have received me, my wife and the members of my party?

Geographically India and Finland are situated at a long distance from each other and represent two extremes of climate. In Mite of the distance separating us, we can derive great satisfaction from the fact that our mutual relations are very close and cordial over the years. We have built up an understanding and friendship which takes into account our historical and political circumstances and underlines the possibilities of mutual cooperation. Both Finland and India are dedicated to the democratic institutions, to the methods of consent and persuasion, to the rule of law and respect for individual liberty and human dignity. Even in international relations our two Governments find their policies very similar as we both are devoted to the principles of coexistence in relations between the States, respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each State and noninterference by one State in the internal affairs of another State. We are both opposed to the use of force in settling international disputes and firmly support every effort for peaceful negotiations and conciliation.

Finland has set an example of friendly and cooperative relations with all her neighbours - an example which many others can well emulate. In your policy of neutrality but not non-involvement, we find a close parallel to our own foreign policy. We are fully aware of the initiative your Government is taking on European security. The response which your proposals have received is itself a standing testimony to the respect enjoyed by you. We like you, Mr. President, believe firmly in the charter of the United Nations Organization and lend our full support to the activities of the U.N.O. I share with you the hope that the U.N.O. will be able to render a much greater service to the humanity by promoting international understanding, goodwill and cooperation and by averting any international misunderstanding and tension rather than having to cope with crisis. Some of the basic causes of these tensions being colonialism, racialism and interference by one nation in the affairs of the other and the glaring economic disparities between nations. In this connection I recall your projection, during your address to the U.N. in 1961, of your Government's attitude in resolving tensions which threaten

international peace, in explaining that Finland believed in true cooperation among nations and the quest for harmony through conciliation rather than courting crisis solutions. You said, "Rather than as Judges we see ourselves here. As physicians it is not for us to pass judgment nor to condemn. It is rather to diagnose and try to cure". In my country, Finland and her people were greatly admired.

Finland is known as a country of brave and industrious people who have reached a

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high degree of economic Prosperity and can be Proud of their social and cultural achievements. May I take this opportunity, Mr. President, of affirming the great interest of my Government 'and people in the welfare, progress and prosperity of Finland? May I also pay a tribute to your leadership and your statesmanship, Mr. President, as you have been guiding the destiny of the Finnish nation for the last 15 years? We, in India, recall with pleasure your visit to us in February, 1965.

We, in India, are striving hard to give our People a higher standard of living by bringing about a revolution in our agriculture and industry and by providing adequate social set-vices and educational and cultural opportunities. We are gratified by the results achieved by us but we cannot afford to relax our efforts as the economic, cultural and social progress of 550 million people is a stupendous task which we are determined to accomplish by democratic means - not through force or coercion but by consent and persuation. We find that a society built on respect for human dignity is in keeping with the values we have cherished from ancient times yet we do not allow our own systems and beliefs to come in the way of developing friendship with those who may shape their destiny in the light of their own genius. This is the essential principle of peaceful coexistence and the only guarantee for a peaceful world. Happily our two countries not only believe in these principles but also practise them in their external relations and it is for this reason that I am convinced that the bonds which link us Will endure for all times to come.

May I request Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen to join me in proposing a toast to the health of the President of Finland, Mr. Kekkonen, and to the progress and prosperity and good fortune of the Finnish people?

FINLAND INDIA PERU USA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Indian Representative's Statement on Colonialism

Following is the text of the statement made by Shri S.M.S. Chadha, delegate of India, in the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples:

May I first of all thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kind words you said about me just a few minutes ago?

Turning to the subject under discussion, we did not really think it necessary to intervene, but in view of statements that have been made I should like to make it clear that the position of my delegation should be clearly understood also, and that we do not, shall I say, merely approve of the acceptance of the invitation by our silence alone.

The fact is that the so-called private groups that are supposed to meet in Rome constitute liberation movements which have been recognized by the OAU and which have in the past been heard by this body and by

other bodies of the United Nations in different connexions. The visit of the group of the Committee of Twenty-four, apart from giving very effective and, I think, useful publicity to the meeting that is being held in Rome, should also serve as a point of contact with the liberation movements concerned which we consider most desirable and most useful.

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INDIA CHAD USA ITALY

Date: Jun 01, 1970

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

President Giri's Address

Following is the text of the address by the President Shri V. V. Giri, to the 54th session of the International Labour Conference, at Geneva on June 10, 1970:

I am extremely grateful to you, Mr. Director-General, for the honour you have done me in inviting me to address the 54th Session of the International Labour Conference. This beautiful city of Geneva, the headquarters of the International Labour Organisation, has played a notable part in promoting goodwill and harmony between nations and in a way it has come to symbolise humanity's quest for pence and under-standing. It is a great pleasure for me to see old familiar faces and renew my friendship with them. I must, however, confess that all of us feel the absence of our good friend, Mr. David Morse, who guided the destinies of this great organisation for more than two decades with such rare distinction.

It is, however, a matter of satisfaction that his mantle has fallen on the able shoulders of my good friend, Mr. Wilfred Jenks. I am sure all of you would join me in felicitating Mr. Jenks and wishing him success in his stewardship of this organisation.

As a Founder Member of the I.L.O., India has the privilege of having close and uninterrupted association with this organisation during the half a century of its existence. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that I should come to this Conference and convey to you my country's dedication to the ideals of the I.L.O.

There is yet another reason - a purely personal one - for which I welcome this opportunity today. As many-of you may be aware, I have been connected with this Organisation since its inception in 1919. I had the privilege of attending the International Labour Conference at Geneva as a delegate on behalf of the Indian Working Class. At that, Session in 1927, I pleaded that while the I.L.O. was doing excellent work, it should be its endeavour to focus attention on the regional problems and should convene regional conferences Two decades later - in 1947 - I had the privilege of participating in the First Asian Regional Labour Conference held in New Delhi, as a representative of the Government of India. I was more than gratified to find that the suggestion I made earlier had become a reality. Speaking at that Conference, I stressed that while the regional conference was a welcome step, it should not be construed as a substitute for universal or collective action to be undertaken on a global scale which alone would lead to the fulfilment of the objectives of the I.L.O. My association with the I.L.O. continued and it was in 1950 that I attended the Asian Regional Conference held at Nuwara Eliya in Ceylon when I was India's High Commissioner there.

These International Conferences are important because they give adequate opportunities for representatives all over the world to come together, exchange ideas and canvass support for causes promoting peace in industry throughout the world.

If I, therefore, refer to basic and fundamental problems confronting society, I am quite sure you will be able to appreciate my purpose. Taking the realities of the world situation today, we find that we are faced with a state of social and economic imbalance in which, within nations and between nations, there are great differences in the living and social standards of the people. We find many are very poor - indeed a very large majority - while a few others are excessively rich. In many parts of the world, the hiatus between these two groups - rich and poor - is growing. What shall we do about it? This is the problem which we have to face and find a solution. The world cannot afford to shirk its responsibility of resolving this crisis in a just and peaceful manner.

Millions of people throughout the world are nursing a grievance against the social

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order which denies them the bare necessities of existence. The democratic way of living would be in peril if effective action is not taken forthwith to remedy the situation. Can we depend merely on the forces of economic development to bring a satisfactory solution to this state of affairs.' Should we not utilise this opportunity, when economic development is taking place on a world-wide front, to stress that economic progress, with social justice, is the key purpose of development? Should not adequate arrangements be made forthwith to ensure equitable sharing of the gains of development and prosperity? Is it beyond the genius of man to take steps to reconstruct laws and practices, to change social patterns and economic behaviour in such a way that the future progress is in the larger interests of the common man and that the process of economic, development leads to a New Society? These are the questions that we must face squarely and find an answer, We cannot escape them nor can we be complacent. The situation in the world, as it presents itself today, requires a closer examination by a Conference of experts like you with a view to achieving wider

understanding of this basic problem.

Economic development is no doubt necessary but it is not the end in itself. There should be an absolute assurance that social justice is built into it. At no time in the history of international relations has the concept of the Philadelphia Charter, "Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere", been more approprite than it is today. No longer is the "isolationist" policy of competing nationalisms be considered an ideal. Political or economic disturbances in one area are bound to create far-reaching repercussions in other parts of the world. The developed countries have realised that if they are to enjoy the fruits of progress, it is essential for the whole world to unite and work in close cooperation with one another. It has now been recognised that nations do not and cannot live alone by themselves but only as parts of "One World". it is universal peace achieved through the contentment of the masses that has come to be the ideal.

It is significant that whereas the League of Nations and other international agencies have either failed to bring positive results or could not stand the onslaught of the Second World War, the I.L.O. alone has survived and in spite of many vicissitudes achieved remarkable results. This is mainly due to its tripartite character - the democratic arrangement of having employers, workers and the representatives of the government sitting at a common table, engaged continuously in a dialogue, trying to sort out problems and difficulties through mutual discussions. This is the basis of the organisation that has contributed to its strength and continues to sustain it. Even though the forms of government in various member-states have been changing from time to time, their main objective is universal peace and plenty. Some of the fundamental objectives in the establishment of the International Labour Organisation were the promotion of international co-operation and the achievement of international peace and security. this has contributed to the institutions functioning unimpaired for the goals have been acceptable to all countries, whatever political ideology they might follow.

The objects of the I.L.O. are set forth in the preamble to its constitution, according to which peace could be maintained only if it is based on social justice. Obviously, this could be achieved by the regulation of hours of work, prevention of unemployment, provision of an adequate living wage, social security and social insurance benefits, equal pay for equal work, without any discrimination; and the recognition of the principle of freedom of association.

During the first half a century of its existence, the I.L.O. has laid down standards on a large variety of problems. The provisions of many Conventions, though not formally ratified by India have, in a large measure, been embodied in the existing legislation and executive procedure. In recent years, the Indian Government has constituted a Tripartite Committee on Conventions to carry out a continuous review of the position relating to the implementation of international labour standards and to ensure that they are followed to the maximum extent possible.

India. along with the other memberstates, has played a significant role in giving a sense of direction to the work of the I.L.O. During the early stages of its existence, the

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I.L.O. devoted itself primarily to the task of standard-setting. Ever since the attainment of independence, India's efforts have been directed mainly towards bringing about a shift of emphasis in the I.L.O.'s work from mere standard-setting to the more important problems of developmental activities. It was largely due to India's initiative along with other member-states that the Asian Regional Conference, the Asian Maritime Conference and the Asian Advisory Committee came into being and focussed attention on problems peculiar to Asia. Over the years, India's presence in the I.L.O. has, in no small measure, been instrumental in making the Organisation pay greater attention to the problems and needs of developing countries.

With the attainment of independence by many of the states in Asia and Africa, the realisation is growing from day to day of the need for bringing in progressive labour legislation on a par with those obtaining in advanced countries. The special activities of the I.L.O. have, undoubtedly, played 'a prominent part in bringing about this necessary change in the approach of many developing countries.

To facilitate implementation of the directives of the Philadelphia Declaration, since 1950 the I.L.O. has been a partner in the Development Programme of the United Nations family. I am gratified to learn that till the end of 1968, the I.L.O., for example, had carried out more than 1,000 expert missions to Asian countries, had provided about 5,000 fellowships for training and had supplied training 'and demonstration equipment. This development programme and operational activities in the technical cooperation field have been growing at an accelerated tempo.

I am happy that the major emphasis in I.L.O. technical assistance work has been in the field of Human Resources Development which comprises Manpower Planning and Organisation, Management Development and Small Scale Industries and Vocational Training. An area in the I.L.O.'s operational work which is of considerable interest to developing countries relates to the question of employment.

As my esteemed friend, Mr. David Morse, rightly emphasised in his address while receiving the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of this Organisation, the problem of unemployment in a world perspective and more particularly in the context of the developing countries is an urgent one demanding our attention.

On the basis of rough estimates and projections of the total number of unemployed in the developing countries, some 300 million people are estimated to be either unemployed or substantially underemployed in Asia alone. Sonic 226 million more are

likely to be added to this figure during the 'seventies'. The developing countries are, therefore, faced with the overwhelming task of making economic development meaningful to the millions of unemployed, for countless millions of under-employed and for a staggering number of new entrants to the labour force. The main problem, however, is the growing backlog of unemployment which accumulates at a rate faster than the availability of jobs. When the growth rate of productive employment thus falls far behind the national output, the planning process is not only disturbed but becomes impossible of execution.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to what Mr. Morse has said about the objectives of the I.L.O. To quote him, "We shall try to contribute to the reduction or halting of the drift of the population to the cities by making rural areas more attractive for the peasant, the agricultural labourer and the artisan, through enabling them to earn a better living off the land and encouraging the growth of industries in the countryside. We shall encourage the use of labour-intensive techniques of agricultural and industrial production, wherever it is economically feasible to do so. We shall attempt to mobilise the energies and enthusiasm of young people by giving them a role to play, and a livelihood to earn, in their country's development".

While measures directed towards controlling the growing numbers may be undertaken, maximum possible productive use should be made of all avail-able manpower for the purpose of accelerating economic growth. This is particularly essential to countries like India, where labour has to be substituted for capital which is scarce.

The world employment programme of the I.L.O. refers, "Among the developing

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countries, the primary producing and densely populated ones are characterised by a factor endowment in. which capital is as scarce as labour is abundant. Therefore, there is a presumptive case for them to adopt a strategy of development that utilises to the maximum the only factor available to them in an adequate supply, namely, their human resources. The seriousness of the economic, social and political problems of these countries is sometimes attributed to their failure to put to productive use precisely these resources".

The immediate problem in developing countries is rural poverty which is inextricably tied up with the problem of raising the efficiency of the agricultural sector. I consider the building-up of this infra-structure for greater agricultural productivity as of foremost importance. If only we could enlarge the small farmers' interest in progressive agriculture, through a network of cooperative multi-purpose farms, a major task would have been accomplished.

While the prospect of an additional mouth to feed may be alarming, the additional two hands that are offered for work should not be lost sight of. While every effort should be made to keep the growing numbers within limits, let us not be unduly nervous about the growth of population, which we shall convert into an asset through an enlightened employment policy. Let the motto be:

Every House a Cottage Industry, Every Acre of Land a Pasture.

If we want to bring about major improvements in the economy of our people. urgent and effective steps have to be taken on a war-footing with the primary aim of generating mass employment, combined with rapid economic growth. A labour-intensive technology, to absorb the entire man-power surplus through all the channels of development is called for. To begin with, I would urge for the creation of a network of country-wide multi-purpose pilot projects for absorbing surplus man-power. These projects should be manned by a dedicated task force of picked men and women who should be the instruments of rapid socioeconomic change.

All the world over, advanced nations, during their period of economic transformation, saw to it that their population growth was not a liability. Their strategy lay in judicious interaction for mutual benefit between the growth of the economy and that of the population.

In the context of the developing countries the only method of tackling this problem of poverty is by the creation of a vast employment potential to absorb the unemployed surplus. In other words, if we want to keep pace with this frighteningly rapid man-power growth, the answer lies in providing a commensurate growth of jobs through all the existing channels of production.

For purposes of the production function, economists have all along classified resources into "material" and "human", but never before have human resources received such serious atteneion from them, as they have since the recent advent of the theory of economic growth. The term "human resources", easily the most comprehensive term in this context, indicates all potentially employable persons who could be deployed and utilised for productive purposes. Further, the concept underscores the implication that insofar as they are "resources", the human resources ought to be "invested", for their non-investment, obviously, results in economic wastage and a shortfall from optimal output. In under-developed countries particularly the primary producing and heavily populated countries, human resources constitute the only resources relatively abundant, and therefore, their full and effective utilisation becomes a focal point of social and economic policy.

In the strategy of rural development of developing countries, it is essential to bear in mind that modem technology, as used in the highly industrialised nations with capital-intensive production, cannot be the basis for planning. Modern technology envisages the setting up of very large production units with considerable investment of buildings, plant and equipment. It is not

always possible to have these under Afro-Asian conditions. The outlay on plant and equipment should be minimal. While modem technology is applicable for production on a mass scale, the technology to be used in a developing country should apply to smaller units of production. Such units do not necessarily produce to their full capacity on

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account of the demand for such products being very low. To put it briefly, an employment-oriented agro-industrial programme, to suit conditions in developing countries, should be such that it can fully absorb local skills and raw materials and that its products cater to local markets. The notable example of Japan in its adaptation of modern technology to suit its own conditions has much to commend itself.

Recently, the I.L.O. celebrated its 50th Anniversary at which all countries of the world had an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the great work done by the oldest of international organisations of the United Nations family. We are now in 1970 in the International Education Year so proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations which passed on the responsibility for its befitting celebration primarily to the UNESCO. The I.L.O. stands for work and the creation of the best conditions and motivations for man's labours. UNESCO is concerned with the most crucial task of building the foundations of peace in the minds of men through its vast fields of education, science, culture and communication.

The quest for work for all and peace for all mankind are now the greatest needs of humanity and I believe, that both work and peace can be joined together in a new orientation of education everywhere in the world. Such a transformation of education is the need of all countries, developed as well as developing. By affording work to all and making the conditions of work congenial to the human spirit, we can add significantly to the sum total of man's happiness. The eradication of violence and the building of a lasting and positive peace, which was the

over-riding concern of Mahatma Gandhi, whose centenary we celebrated last year, is the supreme task for the entire United Nations system, and especially for UNESCO. I hope that in this current International Education Year both I.L.O. and UNESCO will join together in the pursuit of a common aim of uniting work and peace through a new vitalisation of education in its broadest sense. Close and purposeful co-operation between these two specialised agencies of the United Nations, the I.L.O. and the UNESCO, would be of great service to all mankind. Such a development will meet with the needs and aspirations of all people in my country, and I believe, in all memberstates of the United Nations.

While dealing with employment matters, we should pay special attention to the problems of youth on the threshold of employment. A Youth Development Programme is required, so that sufficient and timely attention is paid on a big enough scale to the various problems of youth; naturally training and employment standing out as the two most significant matters which concern the youth. As you all know, youth is in revolt today and to underestimate the situation would be a grave error of judgment. I suggest that the I.L.O. should take up this challenging task without delay in active collaboration with the UNESCO. It will be necessary to identify the problems, work out solutions, develop schemes that are required to deal with the problems of youth - those young men and women who are about to enter the field of employment but for whom employment may not be available.

This brings me to another important problem of the day. This is in the area of attitudes and approaches. The attitude of workers to work, to the managements for whom they work, to the system in which they find themselves, to the need for change and to the problems facing society today. What are the expectations of workers and their fears? Do these not affect their attitudes to all that concerns them at the place of work extending even into their social and other economic activities? Should we not

think that this area requires investigation and looking into? Because the worker forms the base of society as also the base on which production and economic development rests, I suggest we pay attention to this worldwide theme and find out what is passing on in their minds and how to develop purposeful social attitudes.

This is true about the attitude of managements too. How much do managements think of the social good, removal of disparities and their responsibility to society? What is their attitude to workers? How close are they to securing active collaboration of workers in the total process of production? What is their attitude to change? Is profit-making still the only or the main objective? it seems to me that

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the attitudes of managements also require enquiry, and depending on what one finds, adjustment and change in approach may be called for. The attitudes of Governments, not only to the narrow problem of labourmanagement relations, conditions of work or wage policy, for instance, but to the larger issues facing society, require study, analysis and realignment wherever necessary.

The development of housing programmes as an integral part of the employment-creating process needs to be mentioned. A big housing programme will create a considerable amount of employment. It will solve many social problems. It will also be a social security measure as a worker on retirement will have a house of his own. Relatively cheap designs could be evolved, the cost of building materials and land could be brought down, and a gigantic effort mounted, to replace the present slums with new houses. In this process of building new houses by the billion, millions of employment opportunities are created at many many places for many years to come.

Having been a trade unionist all my life, I would not like to conclude my address without touching upon the role of trade unions in the building of new relations and supporting the change essential to development and growth. I would like to share with you the sentiments expressed by the present Director-General, Mr. Jenks, during a short visit to India last year. In the course of an address Mr. Jenks said, "united by a common determination embracing governments, employers 'and workers alike, let us, as spokesmen and trustees of the peoples of the world, unite our strength, our imagination and our courage, to banish want and need from every Asian hearth and home. Let us tackle together the problems of poverty, population and productivity". Trade Unions have passed that stage where they could contend themselves dealing only with those matters which concerned directly their members or the managements with which they were dealing or again occupying themselves wholly with matters concerning wages and conditions of work and the like. It is now their duty to participate actively, in addition to their basic responsibility to their members, in matters which concern the whole social and economic system. The time has come when workers should realise they are not slaves of the system merely working for wages but as free citizens rendering their service to the community, thereby contributing to the nation wealth, growth and economic development. This we expect of them. We also expect that they will be able to bring about the change in the attitudes of Governments to recognise workers as partners in the whole economic process, whether at the enterprise or the industrial or the national level. This new relationship has to be established, developed and made rewarding.

We need a plan of social justice. The social and economic order required by the New Society which we are buildling should appear not as an objective to be achieved in the distant future but it must appear as a reality at every step of policy and practice, pervading all our activities. This is our concept of a socialist society which we are trying to establish and build in India. I am sure that this Conference will strive to fulfil this expectation and I hope that the I.L.O. will be a leader in this process.

The labour movement is a world move-

ment. It is more international than national in character. The last world war has liquidated Nazism and Fascism and to a large degree Imperialism. The nationalistic outlook of various countries has to soon disappear and whatever they think or do should be governed by a spirit of internationalism. It is, therefore, clear that national isolation has to be discouraged as an ideal and it must be recognised as a fact that the world is daily turning towards unity. Gradually, narrow nationalism has to be discarded and the forces which will lead to the establishment of a world order ushering in a World State recognised.

The construction, therefore, of a new world order differing radically from the old and ensuring peace and plenty on a universal scale is immediately necessary. In such a new world, international peace and concord will be the real objective of all the nations of the world. National governments should accept the rule of morality and the stronger ones should give up all attempts to dominate and exploit weaker nations. Equality among human beings should be finally recognised and no special privileges

or superiority should be assumed by or attached to any race or nation.

But the cry of the poor should not remain unheeded. Advising political and workers, Mahatma Gandhi said:
"Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test: Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to Swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions? Then you will find your doubts and self melting away".

SWITZERLAND USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC JAPAN

Date: Jun 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Shri Sanjivayya's Speech

Following is the, text of the speech by Shri D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and leader of the Indian delegation to the 54th session of the International Labour Organisation, at Geneva on June 5, 1970:

I would first of all like to extend to you my congratulations and those of the Government of India on your election to the Presidentship of this Session. I would also take this opportunity to pay my tribute to Mr. Jean Mori who presided over the Conference last year with such distinction and whose death recently was noted by 'all of us with such profound regret.

The report which is before us is the last of the series which Mr. David A. Morse has been so ably presenting to the Conference for more than 20 years now. We in India have watched with keen interest the strides which the I.L.O. has taken under his stewardship and I am sure everybody in this Conference would miss his dynamic personality. At the same time, we are happy that he has been succeeded by Mr. Jenks who has been so closely associated with the work of the I.L.O. in its numerous branches over such a long period.

The Director-General's Report has covered a vast and complex field. The concept of minimum living standards lies at the very heart of I.L.O. ideals, aspirations and endeavours. Over a period of many years the Organisation has been helping the developing countries in raising minimum living

standards in a variety of ways, by the adoption of international labour standards, the provision of technical assistance and the undertaking of research. While there can be no question of drawing an international poverty line, it has to be recognised that the concept of poverty in the light of the economic conditions prevailing in each country is clearly identifiable. It is universally agreed that for a man to live as a human being and as a member of a civilised community, certain things are necessary. It is the duty of every State which claims to be working for the welfare of its members to ensure maximum employment, tolerable conditions of work, a minimum wage, and decent conditions of life. The practical implementation of these noble. ideals, however, is beset with difficulties. Lack of resources - financial, material or human - often stalls progress. While assistance from outside can be valuable, each country has to chalk out its own course of action, relying on its own resources and efforts. Moreover, economic growth has to be reconciled with social development. In fact, it would appear that one of the main reasons for this failure of the First Development Decade was the excessive emphasis placed on economic growth and the comparative neglect of social conditions and social implications of growth. While there has certainly been appreciable economic progress on a global scale after the Second World War, important and significant sections of the population have been by-passed; the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots" has actually widened both as between nations and within nations. The main task of the Second Development Decade would be to set right this imbalance. Not only the I.L.O. but also other International Organisations should make a combined and concerted effort to see that the benefits of progress percolate down to the poorest sections of society.

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If I may make a brief reference to my own country, the importance of promoting the well-being of the working class has been recognised in the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution which enjoin on the State to endeavour to secure by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, satisfactory conditions of work, a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities. This principle has animated our planning also. The Five Year Plans are intended to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increased production, and the expansion of employment opportunities. The building up of a socialistic pattern of society and working towards economic growth with social justice have been our basic objectives.

While it has not been possible for us to forge ahead with as much speed as we would have liked, I feel that our progress has not been insignificant either. True, rapid population growth has to some extent eaten into the fruits of our efforts; but we have been trying to tackle the population problem with all the earnestness and drive at our command. There will be an inevitable time-lag between our present efforts in the direction of family planning and a fall in the rate of population increase; nevertheless there is no hesitation or wavering in our march towards the goal we have set for ourselves.

In various fields like agrarian reforms, the regulation of the working conditions in factories, mines, plantations and the transport industries, the fixation of wages and the provision of social security we have made steady progress. Developments during the last 20 years pointed to the need for a reappraisal of the labour policies and programmes followed by us since the advent of Independence. The Government of India had therefore appointed a National Commission on Labour. The Commission which reported some time ago has made a number of recommendations for re-orienting, strengthening and broadening our lines of action in the labour field. The recommendations of the Commission are currently under examination by Government in consultation with all the interests concerned as well as with our principal tripartite bodies. I have every hope that Government would soon be

able to promote suitable changes in our legislation and in administrative practices to subserve the needs of social progress.

One plank of Government's labour policy has been the steady promotion of employment. It has been the feature of India's economic plans, particularly after the First Five Year Plan, to make employment-creation one of the major objectives of planning

The Director-General's Report has pertinently observed that in the developing countries, it is not just a few isolated regions but virtually the whole structure of the economy that needs to be developed and modernised if higher levels of productivity and consequently sustained improvements in living, standards are to be brought about. This is precisely what the Government of India have been striving for during the last two decades under its programme of planned economic development. The Director-General's Report also refers to the prevailing inequitable income distribution in most of the developing countries and the concentration of power in the hands of a few persons. A committee on the distribution of income and levels of living in India had gone into this question some years ago and according to it the degree of inequality in income distribution is not higher in India than in some other developed or underdeveloped countries. Inequalities in the distribution of income in the urban sector are, however, more glaring, as in other countries, than in the rural sector. One of the Constitutional Directives of State Policy clearly lays down that "the State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment." A substantial increase in the share of the Government sector assumed particular significance as it provides an effective set-off against the tendency towards concentration of economic power in a small number of private hands. Government have also sought to curb this tendency through effective exercise of controls and the judicious use of appropriate fiscal measures.

The trends in wages and salaries received by selected occupation groups

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reveal that with the notable exception of agricultural labour, the growth in income of employees has generally kept pace with the growth in average income per employed person for the country as a whole. In particular, the growth in incomes of the mining and factory workers has kept ahead of the rate of increase in average income per employed person.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for the fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labour. Government have fixed minimum wages in respect of employments in agriculture but the implementation of the various provisions of the Act in agriculture is beset with many difficulties in view of the special nature of work, inaccessibility of some of the farms, the large number of workers involved and lack of adequate organisation among them.

India's rural population consists predominantly of small farmers and of landless agricultural labour. Government have given a very high priority to measures specifically designed to enable the weaker sections of the rural population to participate in the benefits of economic growth in the rural sector. Apart from the structural change in the ownership and cultivation of land to be brought about through land reform measures, Government have placed particular emphasis on reorientation of programmes for agricultural credit, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, etc., in order to benefit the small farmers and the agricultural labourer. Multipronged measures to uplift the small cultivators and agricultural labourers in India are intended to be intensified at several fronts. In the long run, one cannot contemplate any dichotomy between growth and equity and it is the central purpose of India's Fourth Five Year Plan to accelerate the tempo of development in the agricultural and industrial sectors in conditions of stability and with an eye on social justice and equality. The specific programmes outlined for the small cultivators and agricultural labour recognise that income disparities in the rural areas have to be corrected during the process of growth through deliberate measures.

Mr. Morse has also commented extensively on the importance of agrarian reforms in developing and under-developed countries. Land to the tiller is the main plank in the scheme of land reforms adopted by India, the basic object being the establishment of owner cultivation on the widest possible scale and bringing all cultivators into direct relationship with the State, thereby ending Completely the landlord-tenant nexus. While intermediary tenures have practically been abolished all over the country, legislation for regulation of rent has also been enacted. Legislation providing for security of tenure has been enacted in most of the States and Union Territories. In the Five Year Plans, considerable stress has been laid on the organisation of cooperatives for the development of the rural community and the weaker sections of the society in particular-Efforts are continuously being made to develop cooperatives in a number of spheres such as agricultural credit, agricultural marketing and agricultural supplies. It is the policy of our Government to encourage the organisation of various types of cooperatives by the concerned sections of the population themselves. As regards protection of tenants against risks of loss in income due to natural calamities like drought and floods, Government are presently considering the question of introducing legislation relating to a Crop insurance Scheme. In the matter, however, of providing tenants with social security benefits, which are available at present only to a limited section of industrial workers, India has not yet reached a stage where it would be possible for Government either to provide them on its own or to compel the landowners to do so. The Community Development Programme which covers the whole country aims at achieving rural development through people's participation and initiative. This programme extends a number of benefits like education, medical facilities, cultural and recreational activities to the entire rural population.

The Director-General's Report mentions that one-third to one-half of the world's population is mal-nourished while some 10 to 15 per cent of it is under-nourished. He has also rightly remarked that children are among the principal victims of under-nutrition and malnutrition. The Government of India have accorded high priority to the problem of nutrition for children. The programme of mid-day school feeding provides free meals to children in the elementary stage of education. The programme initiated in 1962 is being continued and pro-

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gressively extended. A total of 12 million pre-school and school-going children benefit from this programme. It has also been decided to introduce a special programme for providing nutritive food to two million children in tribal and slum areas.

The tripartite wage boards set up by us in India since 1957 for several organised industries have taken into account the need for the fixation of a living or a fair wage for the worker according to certain norms. In the prevailing economic conditions it may not be possible for our Government to conform exactly to the norms laid down but a steady progress towards them is unmistakable. The Third Pay Commission set up by the Government in April this year which will go into the question of emoluments and service conditions of Central Government employees will also deal with this aspect so far as Government employees are concerned.

Special emphasis has been laid by the Director-General on improving the conditions of work and life particularly hours of work, occupational safety and health, plant level welfare facilities and housing. With a view to improving the working conditions of labour the Factories Act, 1948 aims at ensuring safety, health and welfare of workers by laying down norms in regard to cleanliness, ventilation, lighting, etc. at the work-sites. Hours of work, employment of women and young children are also regulated by this Act. Similar legislation has been enacted ensuring good working con-

ditions in Ports and Docks, Plantations and Mines. A scheme for the grant of national safety awards has been evolved. National Safety Councils separately for industries other than mines and for mines have also been set up. A scheme for the grant of national awards for rewarding suggestions from workers for improving productivity has also been formulated. For specific groups of workers like those in coal, mica and iron ore mines special welfare funds have been created on a statutory basis. These funds are being utilised for promoting welfare, provision of housing and medical, recreational and sanitary facilities.

Social security is an important constituent of a minimum living standards programme. Social security benefits in India, at present applicable to industrial employees, range from benefits provided by the employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Central and State Maternity Acts or the Plantations Labour Act to the benefits available under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act. 1948. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the first social security measure in India, covers about 3.5 million employees, extending medical care to about 3.8 million families of insured persons and benefiting about 14.6 million family members. The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme covers 124 industries employing about 5.4 million workers who are predominantly industrial workers. Almost all the workers in the organised sector of the industry have been brought under the Act. Contributions to the fund are payable at the rate of 6 1/4 percent of pay by both the employer and the employee. The contribution rate has been enhanced to 8 per cent in 81 industries, which are considered to be in a position to bear the incidence of the higher rate; at present 4.1 million workers are governed by the higher rate of 8 per cent. To provide a measure of income security to workers, a provident fund scheme for the benefit of coal miners was introduced in 1948. The scheme covers 'a little over 1,300 coal mines and ancillary organisations benefiting about

400,000 coal miners. A beginning has also been made in providing a measure of relief to persons in old age. Some of the State Governments have introduced old age pension schemes which provide pensions to aged destitutes who have none to support or give any sustenance to them.

Recently the Government of India have decided to institute a Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme which would be applicable to those employees who contribute 8 per cent of their pay to their provident fund. This family pension would be similar to the one applicable to Government servants and would be provided to the widow, and the minor children surviving her, of a worker who dies before retirement. In addition, a lump-sum payment would be made in the event of death of the worker while in service.

One important aspect of labour welfare is housing. In the plantations industry, provision of housing for workers has been made a statutory obligation of the employers. The

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Central Government is providing financial assistance to the plantation owners by way of long-term loans. In the coal mines, a part of the Welfare Fund is earmarked for the provision of housing. Apart from this the Central Government have a Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme which provides for payment of subsidy and loans to State Governments, statutory housing boards and cooperative societies for the construction of houses for industrial workers. In India, as in other developing countries, the claims of urban housing on public funds have to compete with other high priority claims for the limited resources available for various public outlays.

It has been aptly said in the Report that programmes to improve the lot of the poor within a nation will stimulate a more purposeful and sympathetic understanding of world poverty and thus foster a moral and social climate in the advanced countries more favourable to development assistance. I do hope that the industrially advanced

countries will bear in mind the Pearson Commission's observation that "the war against poverty and deprivation begins at home but it must not end there."

Referring to the contribution of the I.L.O. towards raising minimum living standards, the Director-General's Report draws attention to the international labour standards adopted by the Conference from time to time. I am happy to say that India has not lagged behind other developing countries in the matter of implementation of these standards, though formal ratification of certain Conventions has not been found possible because of technical difficulties. I agree, if I may say so, with the Director-General's view that "in the years to come the main thrust should be directed towards the practical implementation of the standards already adopted."

I also agree that the regional bodies of Asia and Africa should have an early opportunity of undertaking a broad review covering remuneration and working conditions.

In conclusion, I would endorse the sentiment expressed in the very last sentence of the Report that the whole membership of the Organisation should renew its commitment to the struggle against poverty and injustice wherever they exist.

INDIA SWITZERLAND USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU

Date: Jun 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

MAURITIUS

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's Speech at Banquet to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

The following is the text of the speech

by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, at the State Banquet in honour of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, on June 3, 1970 at Queen Elizabeth, College, Rose-Hill:

It is my honour and privilege as Prime Minister to extend to you a most warm and cordial welcome to our country. Your presence amongst us this evening is an event of unique historical importance and significance and has indeed sanctified this soil of Mauritius.

Many, many years ago - it was at the turn of the century - a man of destiny, bearing a name that was to become illustrious, visited our shores and the whole world is aware of his impact on India and humanity. During the three-quarters of 'a century since then, we have had many visitors but none so gracious, so truly representative of our age and so universally loved as you, Madame, on whom has fallen the responsibility of presiding over the destiny of the largest democracy in the world.

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India and Mauritius have been bound together with many close and friendly ties: the ties of kinship, the ties of faith, but the closest and the strongest link is that of the love and affection which every Mauritian feels and cherishes for Mother India.

It is on this basis of brotherhood and understanding that our two countries look upon the problems facing the world, and we have already established a dialogue between Africa and Asia, and Mauritius is engaged in working at the United Nations and other international forums for a more equitable treatment for all developing countries, in the economic, political and social fields. We assure you and your Government that Mauritius will do its utmost to bring to fruition the ideals which you, Madame Prime Minister, are pursuing with such zeal and dedication in international affairs.

This is 'a country where we practise many religious faiths and cultures, teach and speak many languages, and we are proud that the East and West have met together here with some success in peaceful co-existence. It is in this context that we view the world and your presence here, however short, we are connvinced will lay the foundation for a better coordinated world policy by which mankind will stand to gain. The Commonwealth and our neighbours, I am sure, will agree that it is through this better understanding and goodwill among nations that peace may once more come to the nations of the world.

Here we shall for ever be grateful to you for the help and support which over the Years your country has extended to us, and Mauritius will ever be indebted to your Government for the assistance we have received during the struggle for Independence. And that is not all. Since then we have often looked towards India for assistance in various other fields, and I am happy to say that your Government and the people of India have always come to our help spontaneously. This help has been particularly forthcoming in the field of economic development and cultural co-operation.

We are also grateful to you for helping us with the establishment of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, which, I have no doubt, will play a decisive role in knitting together in a bond of harmony the various cultures which have gone into the making of our national heritage. The Institute will further help to promote the Gandhian ideals of peace and understanding among the various races of the world.

The emergence of India as a sovereign democratic republic sparked off a whole process of political fervour which ultimately resulted in the independence of so many nations in Asia and Africa. The impressive and pioneering results of your various development programmes, which have justly won world-wide acclaim, have proved a beacon light for the technologically developing areas of 'the world. And in the course of my visit last year, I and my colleagues, the Ministers of External Affairs and of Agriculture and Natural Resources, had the opportunity to see for ourselves the magni-

tude and scale of the progress which India has made during the last few years. Your experiments, Madame Prime Minister, will vitally affect the course of political and social evolution in many parts of the world, and we in Mauritius will surely draw full inspiration and benefit from it.

We should also today salute in you the memory of your great and illustrious father who had honoured me with his friendship and whose achievements have been of inestimable value not only to the people of India but to the whole of mankind. Under your own leader-ship, Madame, India stands today rejuvenated, young and vigorous, working for a socialist pattern of life.

You, Madame Prime Minister, represent the present and future glory of progressive India.

I now have the honour to raise my glass and propose the health of the Prime Minister India and her Government and people.

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Date: Jun 01, 1970

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MAURITIUS

Reply by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

The following is the text of Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's speech in reply to the toast proposed by Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam:

Before I propose a toast, I should like

to say a few words, to say how deeply touched I have been by the friendship and affection which have been showered upon me since my arrival only yesterday seems to be quite a long ago.

You, Mr. Prime Minister, have made affection with references to India and in fact to the Indian independence on the history of the peoples of Asia and Africa. May I I hank you also for what you have said about my father and about me? We have always believed that freedom and prosperity are indivisible, that is why from the beginning we have been sympathetic to the freedom movements of other countries and have been concerned about problems of the developing countries after independence. As developing countries, our tasks art, similar and there is much scope for bilalteral co-operation. You have spoken of the magnitude of our talks in India and something of what we have achieved. Size by itself does not make a difference because there are special problems with regard to big size and equally special problems with regard to small size. But it might interest you to know that my parliamentary constituency in India numbers just about the entire population of Mauritius, and we have in our Lower House - the House which is elected directly from people - 520 seats.

Long time ago somebody asked my father how many problems he had in India and at that time he said taht he had 400 and something million problems. Well, today those have gone up to 550 millions, because each person is a problem - food, shelter and above all, employment and as our achievements have grown, so have our problems, not only by way of population, larger numbers but, equally, because we have discovered that each solution solves some problems but raises many new ones, and I think perhaps that will be your experience too.

There is no solution which is an ending of the story, all of them are new beginnings, but as we go along we do get strengthened to deal with the new problems that arise. This is what we are trying to do in India today, whatever part we take, whatever tools we use to go ahead, the aim is how to strengthen the nation as a whole, how to strengthen the people who live in it, as groups and as individuals.

You, Mr. Prime Minister, have moulded the Mauritius of today. You have been a distinguished physician and now a statesman, with intimate experience of education and administration. I believe that your experience encompasses the main needs of developing countries.

Through my conversation with you during this visit and when we have met previously, I have acquired some knowledge of the great diversity of Mauritius and its people. This island which is a bright gem in the Indian Ocean bears the imprest of three continents - Africa, Asia and Europe.

The very names of the people here are a pointer to the distinctive influences of France and England, India, of the Arab World, of Eastern Africa and of China. Diversity is normally associated with size. In India we have all often felt that it is a world in miniature. It is also many centuries packed into one geophysical receptacle. People have asked me sometimes whether with so much diversity India could become, could remain a united and strong nation. But we do not think that strength comes only from uniformity of race and language. We know that alloys are often much stronger than so called pure metals. So both India and Mauritius can convert their diversity into a source of strength.

In India three separate changes are recurring simultaneously. The political changes, the economic and technological change and the long transformation of an ancient society into a modern one. In other countries especially in European countries these changes took place one after another and they were spread out over several centuries, but we must complete this transformation in a mere generation or two, that is why we are a nation in a hurry. While our energies and resources have to be devoted to a great domestic task, can we insulate ourselves from the world?

Earlier I said that freedom and prosperity are indivisible; so is peace. In a world which is bound closer together by economic. and technological forces conflict in any one part has its impact on all of us.

You have spoken about the nations of Africa and Asia becoming free one by one. You referred also to the United Nations through which we are trying to build up a family of nations and we are hoping to find solutions to international tensions. It is essential that all nations whether they be great or small, realise that the doctrine of spheres of influence is no longer relevant, for, it cannot coexist with fact of nuclear arsenals.

I think it was Toynbee who has written, we are now moving into a chapter of human history in which our choice is going to be not between a whole world and a shattered up world, but between one world and no world." That is why peace is not only an ideal but a practical necessity. Military presence or the interference with others' affairs cannot lead to peace.

True security comes from unity and harmony within each nation from internal economic strength. We have seen that the membership of blocs does not in itself bring security and this is why all countries are now building bridges with one another, each bloc with other blocs. There should, therefore, be even greater co-operation amongst those who do not belong to any bloc, which is the case with most developing countries. In the quest for peace and international brotherhood we should like to co-operate with every nation on the basis of complete equality. All that we seek is that none shall interfere in our domestic affairs and that each country should work for its destiny in its own way and according to its own desire.

You have spoken of the help which India has given to Mauritius. We have given it not as an act of charity but because we believe that we must help those whom we can help and we must take help from those who can help us and I believe that every country has something to give and something to take and this has nothing to do merely with richness or with size, as you know India is far from being rich. In fact, we are today one of the poorest countries of the world, but a poor country which is fighting poverty with all its strength.

I have spoken of diversity and often we have groups that try to fight for their own particular interest, it could be a religious group, it could be a language group, it could be a regional group, but our efforts have been that this limited loyalty should not interfere with larger loyalty to India and still larger loyalty to mankind as a whole. So when we give you something it is because we are interested in your progress and in your prosperity. We think that your progress and prosperity is as necessary to others as perhaps our own is. It is when all nations can stand on their feet, can have this inner harmony and strength that the world will be truly at peace. It is when there are tensions of inequaulities that trouble arises leading to conflicts and even to war. So if you do anything it is in our own interest and also because we have an old saying and it says that just as the bee takes honey from all flowers, so does the wise man take knowledge and experience from all people. So I have come here to get to know a beautiful country, to be acquainted with the wonderful warm-hearted people and also to be educated from your experience in dealing with your problems.

I hope while I am here I shall also be able to tell some little bits about my own country which has a great deal of affection for you, Sir, personally, 'and for the people of this island.

You have referred to old ties. We value those ties, but we know that friendship has to be renewed and strengthened from time to time and this can be done through cooperation and working together for our own welfare and, as I said, for the welfare of the human race to which we all have, I hope, the honour to belong.

May I thank you once again for your kind words and for all the hospitality and the welcome that I have received here?

May I ask you all to drink a toast to the health and happiness of the Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam, to the people of Mauritius and the growing friendship between India and Mauritius?

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MAURITIUS USA INDIA FRANCE CHINA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

MAURITIUS

Joint Communique

Following is the text of the Joint Communique issued on June 6, 1970 at the conclusion of the visit of the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to Mauritius:

The Prime Minister of India, Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, paid an official visit to Mauritius from the 2nd to the 6th June, 1970, at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Mauritius, His Excellency Dr. the Honourable Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. The Prime Minister of India was accompanied by Shri V. H. Coelho, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri B. N. Tandon and Shri K. Natwar Singh of the Prime Minister's Secretariat and Shri S. Venkatesan of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. In view of the deep and abiding ties between the peoples of the two countries the Prime Minister of Mauritius expressed great satisfaction that the Prime Minister of India should be the first I-lead of

Government to visit Mauritius since its independence.

During her visit to Mauritius, the Prime Minister of India received a spontaneous welcome from the people of Mauritius. The Prime Minister of India had the opportunity of meeting several Mauritian leaders and people from many walks of life. As a significant gesture the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly called on her to address the Legislative Assembly. The Mayor and Councillors of Port Louis conferred on her the Freedom of the City, an honour bestowed for the first time on a visiting dignitary. They also affirmed their respect for the memory of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru by naming a street in Port Louis in his memory.

The Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Mauritius had talks on the increasing cooperation between Mauritius and India as well as on international issues of mutual concern and interest. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding and revealed a close identity of views.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius expressed his deep appreciation of the foundation of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute in Mauritius as a centre of studies on Indian culture and tradition and the Prime Minister of India welcomed this as a positive step forward in Indo-Mauritian relations. In this context, the Indian Prime Minister assured the Prime Minister of Mauritius of India's co-operation in the establishment of the Institute and of the contribution of the Government of India towards the building of the Institute as well as, later, in the provision of equipment, books and teachers.

The Prime Ministers were pleased to note the pi-ogress achieved in technical and economic cooperation between Mauritius and India since the visit to India of the Prime Minister' of Mauritius in December, 1969. The Prime Minister of Mauritius thanked the Indian Prime Minister for agreeing to provide the services of Government of India experts and consultancy organisations for

carrying out a techno-economic survey of Mauritius and in planning and implementing industrial projects in Mauritius. The Prime Minster also noted the visit of Indian officials in connection with the project for the extension and modernisation of the civil airport in Mauritius and agreed to take early effective steps for further cooperation in this behalf. At the request of the Prime Minister of Mauritius the Prime Minister of India agreed to assist the Government of Mauritius in setting up an Industrial Technical Training Institute.

The Prime Minister had the opportunity of discussing the progress of cooperation in the Northern Irrigation Project in Mauritius. The Prime Minister of India assured the Prime Minister of Mauritius of the provision of experts and equipment to implement this project- which both Prime Ministers agreed would significantly promote agricultural development in the northern area and provide employment to a large number of people.

The Prime Ministers were gratified to note that since their previous meeting several steps had been taken for the expansion of trade between their two countries, including the visit of a Mauritian trade delegation to India, visits to Mauritius by

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representatives of the State Trading Corporation of India, and the decision to open an Indian Handloom House in Port Louis, They agreed on the need to sustain and increase the contacts between traders and trading organisations on both sides.

The Prime Ministers had the opportunity to discuss the progress of joint ventures in Mauritius with the collaboration of Indian business houses. They noted that the Government of Mauritius had agreed to facilitate the establishment of such ventures. They noted that steps were being taken by their respective Governments to further streamline the procedures on both sides for

evaluating and establishing joint ventures.

The Prime Minters noted the efforts made hitherto for strengthening communications between India and Mauritius through regular services of Air India and the establishment of a direct shipping service. They agreed that such strengthening of communications contributed to economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as increased contacts between their peoples in all spheres. In this connection, the Prime Minister of Mauritius welcomed the decision of the Government of India to liberalise travel facilities for Indians to visit Mauritius, us a very special case, and hoped that the growth of tourism between the two countries would further cement their already close relations.

Taking note of the steadily developing relations between India and Mauritius over many fields of activity the Prime Ministers agreed that greater content and purpose could be provided through the conclusion of agreements covering cultural and technical and economic cooperation and that early steps be taken towards that end.

The Prime Ministers reviewed the international situation. They noted that the current year marked the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Organisation and reiterated their commitment to its ideals. In this context, they expressed particular concern for respect by all countries for the guiding principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in regard to the peaceful solution of disputes, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the equality of all Peoples and races. They condemned the continuance of racial discrimination, colonial domination and other forms of repression and oppression which still prevailed in many areas of the African continent and elsewhere. They resolved that their efforts, along with those of other like-minded countries should be directed towards securing freedom and justice in those regions. They also expressed the hope that the U.N. anniversary would

give particular stimulus to cooperation between developed and developing countries in terms of the implementation of UNCTAD decisions.

The Prime Ministers took the opportunity to discuss the forthcoming non-aligned nations conference and emphasised their continuing commitment to the policy of non-alignment. They noted with satisfaction the cooperation between Mauritius and India in this sphere and decided to strengthen it by a continuing exchange of views.

The Prime Ministers recalled their earlier statement that the Indian Ocean should be kept a nuclear free area and expressed the hope that the countries of this area could seek wider collaboration among themselves, both in political and economic matters, in order to ensure that it develops as an area of peace and cooperation.

The Prime Ministers expressed their grave concern over the recent developments in Indo-China, in particular the continuing presence of foreign troops in that region. They reiterated their resolve to strive for a peaceful settlement based on the Geneva Agreement.

The Prime Ministers noted the deterioration in the situation in West Asia and expressed their conviction that only a settlement based on the implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, would bring a just and lasting peace to this region.

The Prime Ministers expressed the hope that the exchange of visits and frequent contacts at all levels which had greatly benefitted the two countries would continue and further assist in strengthening the cordial ties and wide-ranging cooperation between the two countries.

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The Prime Minister of India expressed her profound gratitude to the Prime Minister of Mauritius for the overwhelming hospitality and the spontaneous and enthusiastic reception accorded to her and her party by

MAURITIUS USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LATVIA CHINA SWITZERLAND

Date: Jun 01, 1970

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POLAND

President Giri's Speech at Banquet by the President of Poland

The President, Shri V. V. Giri, made the following speech at the State Banquet given in his honour by the Marshal of Poland, Mr. Marian Sypchalsky, Chairman of the Council of State, in Warsaw on June 16, 1970:

Mr. President, Madam Sypchalsky, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although we arrived here only this morning, my wife, myself and other members of my party have been greatly moved by the warmth of the friendship that you, Mr. President, and members of your Government have bestowed upon us. May I express, at the outset, to you, Mr. President, my grateful thanks for your cordial invitation to me to visit your beautiful country and for the very generous remarks you have made this evening concerning the relations that exist between our two countries. I am also grateful for the kind words that you have said about me personally.

The name of Poland invokes with us in India the image of the indomitable spirit of man. Poland has behind it a thousand years of Statehood, in the course of which it has seen ravages by two World Wars and partitions several times. The city of Warsaw has arisen phoenix-like from the ashes of World War II and we were happy to note

earlier this year the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of its liberation. The dynamism which is very evident in the country today is matched only by the ancient culture of the Polish people.

India cannot easily forget the contribution of Polish scholars to the study of Indology in Europe. Even if one were to set aside the earliest contacts between India and Poland, one cannot fail to be impressed with the study of India in a scientific way in Poland since the beginning of the 19th century. Suffice it to mention the contribution of Walenty Majewski in his researches on the Sanskrit alphabet in the first decade of the 19th century, of Joachim Lellewel in publishing what was the first history of ancient India in Polish in 1820, of Leon Mankowski who wrote well informed articles on Panchatantra and Kadambari amongst others, and of Andrzej Gawronski whose translations of Kalidasa and Bhavabhuti are difficult to surpass even now and who prepared the first Sanskrit grammer in Polish. In more recent times Helena Willman-Grabowska and St. Michalski kept this tradition alive. Even today we are aware of numerous Polish scholars who are specialising not only in ancient but also in modem Indian languages.

On the India side, the first Indo-Polish Cultural Society was founded in Calcutta in 1939 with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as its President and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan actively associated with it. India is indebted to Dr. Hiranmoy Ghoshal who devoted his life to furthering India's understanding of Poland and finally found his resting place on your soil.

In the field of Indo-Polish trade, in the last two decades there has been a pheno-

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menal increase. Our cultural relations have been patterned for several years now on a continuing basis of Exchange Programmes, comprising scholarships for students, exchange of scientists, scholars, artists and sports teams. We, like you, Mr. President, are devoting all our energies to economic development and scientific and technological progress so as to ennsure the maximum possible utilisation of the resources of our country and thus provide a fuller and happier life for our people. Our Planning is designed to ensure a steady increase in agricultural and industrial production coupled with the establishment of an equitable social structure.

The views of our two Governments on major international problems of the day are very close to each other and we have a large field for mutual collaboration in the interest of maintenance of peace and the development of a world of justice for all.

May I request you, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, to join me in proposing a toast to the health of the President of the Council of State of the Polish Peoples Republic and to Madam Spychalska, to the prosperity of the friendly people of Poland, and to the ever-deepening and enriching friendship between the peoples, of Poland and India?

POLAND USA INDIA IRAN

Date: Jun 01, 1970

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POLAND

President's Speech at Banquet to the President of Poland

The President made, the following speech at the Banquet he gave in honour of the Marshal of Poland, Mr. Marian Spychalsky, Chairman of the Council of State, in Warsaw on June 18, 1970:

Mr. President, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I, my wife and the members of my party, have had a very enjoyable and fruitful stay in Warsaw. May I thank you, Mr. President, for your generous hospitality, for all the kindness and attention shown to us by your Government and for the extreme friendliness of the Polish people?

I have had the opportunity to travel around your beautiful capital and to admire its beauty. I had heard about the destruction of Warsaw in the last war but never realised the immensity of the destruction until I had seen the film about it this morning. You have built a magnificent capital out of the ruins of the war -a capital worthy of a great people and a living example of their grit, courage and perseverance.

As we found during our conversations, our Governments and our peoples are dedicated to the cause of peace and are opposed to the use of force in settling international disputes. We both desire not only peaceful co-existence among nations but active co-operation between them for the cause of human pi-ogress and international peace.

Tomorrow, Mr. President, we shall leave your beautiful city. We shall carry with us extremely happy memories of our visit, memories which shall always be with us.

And now Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I request you to join me in a toast to His Excellency Marshal of Poland Marian Spychalski, Chairman of the Council of State of Poland and Mrs. Spychalska and for the peace and prosperity of Poland and for ever-growing friendship between the people of Poland and people of India.

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POLAND USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

Volume No

SUDAN

Indo-Sudan Agreement Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on June 26, 1970 on the signing of agreements between India and Sudan on the increase in trade between the two countries and India's participation in development projects in Sudan:

Trade talks between India and Sudan concluded in New Delhi on June 26, 1970 with an exchange of letters, which envisage an increase of 12 1/2 per cent in the trade between the two countries for the next year, i.e. July 1970 to June 1971.

The letters were exchanged between H.E. Sayed Osman Abdalla Medani, Permanent Under Secretary, Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade and Leader of the Sudanese Delegation and Shri L. N. Rangarajan, Director, Union Ministry of Foreign Trade and Leader of the Indian Delegation, on behalf of their respective Governments.

The total trade between the two countries during the next year is projected at a level of Rs. 606.60 million as compared to Rs. 540 million during the current year.

India will export to Sudan tea, jute goods, cotton textiles, lentils, spices and essential oils, engineering and transport equipment, chemicals and plastics, and other non-traditional items and will import cotton and gum arabic from Sudan. The quantity of long staple cotton proposed to be imported during the next trade plan year would be a little over two lakh bales. The trade plan envisages, for the first time, import of raw hides and skins, from Sudan.

The two delegations have also agreed to promote co-operation in improving shipping between the two countries. They have also agreed that close co-operation should be established between the State Trading Corporation of India and the newly created State Trading Corporation of Sudan.

In another set of letters exchanged today the two countries have agreed to promote India's participation in development projects in Sudan. Indian firms have already won internationally competitive tenders for the supply of railway wagons, transmission towers, conductors and couplers. Supplies are taking place under these contracts. Negotiations are in progress for supply to Sudan of 77 railway passenger coaches and 100 diesel generating sets. It has been pointed out that India is in a position to supply machinery and equipment for cement, sugar and the textile industries, to provide consultancy services and to undertake turnkey jobs.

SUDAN INDIA INDONESIA USA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

SWITZERAND

President Giri's to Welcome Address

The President, Shri V. V. Giri, made the following speech in reply to the address of welcome by the Swiss Federal Council, Berne on June 11, 1970:

I and my wife and the members of my party are most grateful to you for your very kind words of warm welcome. I feel deeply touched by the generous way in which you have spoken about me and my country. These sentiments of goodwill, I feel, are an expression of the friendship and warm regard of the Swiss people for the people of

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Switzerland, Mr. President, is well known in far-off India, as for over a hundred years, a large number of Swiss people have visited India and associated with our people in trade, commerce and the promotion of industrial and cultural activities.

Many of us have grown up in admiration of the ideals and objectives which have made your country great. You have, if I may say so, the earliest democracy and a confederal system in the modern world. You have not only vigorous functioning of the present day democratic institutions, but you have also the added distinction of combining the modern concept of democracy with its representative character, with the direct democracy which some of the great greek philosophers had dreamt of. This combination of direct democracy and representative democracy in a confederal system is a special and admirable feature of your land. We, on our part in India, have, as you have observed, adopted a democratic and a federal system of Government, which our people are determined to pursue and adhere to. Whatever the difficulties, economic and other, of a vast and varied land, we have also carried the representative character of our institution to the villages of India to ensure participation of people at all levels in the administration of their affairs.

Your people have a rich cultural heritage; they profess different faiths and speak four different languages. It is, if I may say so, a matter of credit to your political genius that the historical identity of your different people has throughout been accorded full respect and recognition. You have already set an example of unity in diversity. In this respect again, there is a great affinity between India and Switzerland. Ours also is a land of diversity and we have sought unity in the midst of diversity while promoting the development of the diverse elements of our vast population.

Your country, Mr. President, has achieved unparalleled prosperity and a re-

makable record of growth in material wellbeing and scientific and technological advance. Research and development is a special feature of your industrial development which you have generously shared with other people. You have, Mr. President, appropriately recalled the cattle breeding project in the State of Kerala which I had the occasion to visit many times, and to see for myself the devotion and the competence of the Swiss experts, and the appreciation of their efforts by the people of Kerala. In some of our other endeavours of development also, you have made friendly contribution by helping our young people in the technical education and training which has provided our industry with experts and most modern technology. As to your own tasks, you could not have accomplished them unless you have been anchored in the great principles laid down in the early days of your history. For material progress cannot far or last long unless it is founded on moral principles and high ideals. As you have mentioned, Mr. President, we in India have endeavoured to follow the path shown to us by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and to regard right and just means as essential to the attainment of national goals.

In your relations with other countries, you have followed the principles of neutrality inspired by a spirit of pence. We greatly admire that policy. We in India have sought to promote international understanding and world peace through our policy of non-alignment and the avoidance of military alliances. Our Constitution under the Directive Principles of State Policy enjoins on the State to promote international peace and security, maintain just honourable relations between nations, foster respect for international law and treaty obligations and encourage settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. True to these principles, India has never hesitated to shoulder responsibility for peace-keeping whenever the international community has called upon her to do so.

Mr. President and Members of the Federal Council, we, like you, believe in

world peace which is to us as it is to you, essential for the welfare and progress of humanity. The Swiss people have placed not only their time and talents but even a part of their territory at the disposal of international organizations. We have long admired the Swiss efforts to alleviate human suffering in any part of the world. Switzerland is the home of international Red Cross which over the years has become one of the most outstanding movements, bringing

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I am, therefore, very happy to renew my associations with Switzerland to which you, Mr. President, referred and to be here today in your Capital, and I bring to you the greetings and the good wishes of the Government and the people of India and their warm appreciation of your culture and your devotion to democracy and the way in which today you are endeavouring to make the foundations of peace firmer throughout the world.

Before I conclude, I should like to thank Your Excellency for the kind sentiments you have expressed, and I express my sincere gratitude for the warm welcome that has been extended to me and to my wife and to the other members of my party by Your Excellencies, the Government and the people of the Confederation.

SWITZERLAND USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Jun 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

SWITZERAND

President's Address to Swiss National Council

Following is the text of the speech of the President Shri V. V. Giri, in reply to the welcome address by the President of the National Council (Parliament) of Switzerland, at Berne on June 11, 1970:

I am very glad to be present at this distinguished gathering of your parliamentarians. I have been associated with legislators for over three decades and as Vice-President had the privilege to preside over the Upper House of our Central Parliament. It is no wonder, therefore, that I feel happy and quite at home in your midst. I am deeply touched, Mr. President, by your words of welcome and the sentiments that you have expressed about me personally and about my country.

We in India have been very much impressed with your long tradition of democracy and your political institutions. We are, unlike you, a young democracy. Having achieved our independence in 1947, we formed a constituent assembly to draw up a Constitution. This declared that India was to be a Sovereign Democratic Republic which should secure for all her citizens justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and opportunity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. Since then all our efforts have been directed towards realising these objectives. The system that we have evolved is democratic because its processes are ultimately controlled by public discussion and by, Parliament elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. This is in accord with the genius of our people and our traditions from the earliest times.

Our system and our policies have met with an encouraging measure of success. India, with a population of 550 millions, remains the largest functioning democracy in the world. To make political democracy meaningful for our vast population, and to give a better standard of living to the common man, without deviating from democratic principles and procedures, today India

is undergoing an industrial and technological revolution on a scale never witnessed before in her history.

I am happy to avail of this occasion to pay my tribute to Your parliament and your fine parliamentary traditions which have over the years become exemplary institutions to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of your people. Some of your traditions in direct democracy are unique in the world by their efficiency and effectiveness. The fact that these institutions have endured and withstood the test of time is in itself a reflection of their strength and innate soundness.

I once again thank you for the great honour that you have done to me in inviting me to visit your National Council and I take this opportunity to convey to you the greetings, the goodwill and the friendship of my government and my people.

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SWITZERLAND USA INDIA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

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SWITZERAND

President's Speech at Federal Council's Dinner

The President, Shri V. V. Giri, made the following speech in reply to the toast Proposed by the President of the Swiss Confederation at the Swiss Federal Council's dinner at Berne on June 11, 1970:

I am most grateful to you for the honour that you have done to me and my wife and members of my party and the sentiments you have expressed which have touched me deeply. It is a great pleasure for me indeed to be here with you and to have enjoyed your excellent hospitality.

My stay in Switzerland is short, but I hasten to assure you that the esteem and the regard, which the Swiss people have shown me, my wife and those accompanying me, have further deepened the sentiments that I always had for your country and for your people. We in India have admired the great efforts that you have made and the astounding success that you have achieved in securing Political stability and prosperity in your country and in furthering the cause of peace in the world. Your contribution in the humanitarian field has also been most exemplary.

I have seen something of your beautiful country during the past few days and I am looking forward to the trip to the Thoune Lake that you have so kindly arranged for me tomorrow which, I am sure, will very much enrich my experience.

Excellencies, gentlemen, may I now invite you to raise your glasses to the health of the President and Members of the Federal Council to the prosperity and well-being of the Swiss people and to the ever-growing friendship and cooperation between the people of Switzerland and the people of India?

SWITZERLAND INDIA USA

Date: Jun 01, 1970

Volume No

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SWITZERAND

President's Speech at Dinner in Honour of Swiss President

Following is the text of the speech of

the President, Shri V.V. Giri, at the dinner given by him in honour of the President of the Swiss Confederation at Bohn on June 12, 1970:

It has given me great pleasure to have you with me here tonight. During the past few days that I have been in your country, I have had the occasion not only to enjoy the beauties of your land, but also to appreciate the way in which you have made use of the gift of the nature and the manner in which you have developed them. I have also been much impressed with your system and methods in running your own affairs as well as in the pursuance of peace in the world and humanitarian aims. Need I assure Your Excellencies that the pleasant memories of this visit would always be with me.

Mr. President, on my arrival here in Berne, you mentioned the continuing favourable development of our bilateral relations, particularly in the field of industrialisation in India, and of late in our cultural and economic relations. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of my Government and myself of the increasing Swiss technical assistance, official and non-official, of the growing number of joint Indo-Swiss industrial collaborations, and the extension of credits in which the Swiss Federal Government have also now participated. With the opportunity I have had during my visit of talks with you, Mr. President, and your colleagues, and having seen something of the spirit of friendship of the Swiss people, I am filled with hope that the future of the Indo-Swiss cooperation is very bright indeed. We are partners in the joint enterprise of making this world of ours a safer, a more peaceful and more prosperous world to live in. The exciting prospects which this partnership opens can and should be realised particularly

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by those of us whom fate has chosen for a somewhat leading role in our countries. We bear these burdens with pleasure, fortified as we are with the mandate of our people on the one hand and the strength of our friendship on the other.

May I now, Excellencies, gentlemen, propose a toast for the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and our peoples, for the health, happiness and prosperity of you, Mr. President, and your colleagues, and the well-being of your people?

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Indo-F.R.G. Bilateral Talks

Following is the text of the joint press statement issued in New Delhi on July 1, 1970, on the conclusion of Indo-F.R.G. biateral talks held in Bonn on June 29 and 30, 1970:

The second round of bilateral consultations between the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany and the representatives, of the Ministry of External Affairs of India was held in Bonn on June 29 and 30, 1970. The F.R.G. delegation was led by Dr. Paul Frank, the State Secretary and the Indian Delegation by Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. Participating in the talks were Indian Ambassador to Bonn, Shri Khub Chand, German Ambassador to

India, Mr. Diehl and high officials of the two Ministries.

Shri Kewal Singh was also received by His Excellency Mr. Walter Scheel, Foreign Minister.

The delegations discussed the entire range of Indo-F.R.G. relations as well as international questions of mutual interest. The delegations considered that avenues of furthering this cooperation in existing and new fields should be explored. The delegations hoped that the Indo-F.R.G. Mixed Commission due to meet in New Delhi in November next would assist in giving a concrete shape to Indo-F.R.G. Cultural Agreement concluded in March, 1969.

The consultations proved once again the value of these regular meetings between the representatives of the two Foreign Ministries. The talks were marked by frankness, friendliness and mutual understanding. It was agreed that the next meeting should be held in New Delhi on a date to be mutually agreed upon.

GERMANY INDIA USA

Date: Jul 01, 1970

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FRANCE

Indo-French Bilateral Talks

Following is the text of joint press statement issued in New Delhi on july 9, 1970, on the conclusion of Indo-French bilateral talks held in Paris from july 3 to 6, 1970:

The Fraco-Indian Consultations were

held in Paris from July 3 to 6, 1970. The Indian Delegation was led by Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary in Ministry of External Affairs and the French Delegation was led by Mr. Herve Alphand, Ambassador of France, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and cordiality and were in confirmity with the traditional friendship existing between the two countries. The

talks provided an opportunity for an exchange of views in depth on the major international questions of common interest and the two sides noted with satisfaction the close similarity of views between France

The entire range of bilateral relations was reviewed and the delegations observed that these relations were developing satis-

factorily. They examined ways and means of further developing cooperation particularly in the economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technical fields.

It was agreed that the next consultations would be held in New Delhi on a date to be fixed later.

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and India.

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri Swaran Singh's Statement at Economic and Social Council Meeting

Following is the text of the statement by Shri Swaran Singh, Minister of External

Affairs and Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 49th, session of the Economic and Social Council at Geneva on July 8, 1970:

Mr. President,

I would like to begin by expressing the appreciation of my delegation for the thought-provoking statement made by the distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations while inaugurating the session of the Council. The statement was eminently befitting the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations in Geneva.

Twentyfive years is a relatively short time in the life of any institution. It is particularly so for the United Nations, based as it is on an ideal to reorganise human society. The full realisation of such an objective is bound to be a long term process.

And yet, a quarter of a century constitutes a reasonable time span for reviewing performance in the past and considering the ways and means of realising the promises for the future. Such a review and forward planning seems to be all the more pertinent in the context of the formulation of the strategy for the second United Nations Development Decade.

It is not a mere coincidence that the Economic and Social Council, the charter organ of the U.N. responsible for coordinating, guiding and directing economic and social activities, should be the first, forum for celebrating the twentyfifth anniversary of the organisation. The activities which have been undertaken under the guidance of this Council during the last 25 years constitute a gratifying feature in a relatively mixed background of valiant efforts and not too infrequent setbacks, particularly in the political field. The efforts of this Council and the specialised agencies and organisations associated with it as U Thant has observed have made a valuable contribution in making the concepts of economic and social justice and of human dignity popular throughout the world.

During the last twentyfive years the international community has made significant progress in identifying the problems of development, in understanding the factors involved in the development process. Under the aegis of the United Nations it has been possible to define the objectives of development clearly and comprehensively. The institutional machinery that has been evolved over the past two decades and a half and particularly during the last decade to cope with the varied and complex problems of development would have been hard to imagine at the time of the establishment

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of the United Nations. Through these forums, the aspirations of more than two-thirds of humanity inhabiting the developing part of the world have been proclaimed with an emphasis and with a demand for justice and fair play, which has very few parallels in human history. Due to the efforts through UN forums there is, at present, a deeper and wider understanding of the problems and aspirations of the developing countries; this has given a new content and dimension to the entire concept of international cooperation and human solidarity.

As regards the prospects for the future the trends during the closing years of the First Development Decade appear to be somewhat encouraging. The buoyancy that characterised the world economy in 1968 continued almost unabated in 1969. In my own country national income during the last three years has increased on an average of a little more than five per cent per annum. What is more important, food production has made a notable advance and industrial production is increasing at rates comparable to those prevailing in the early sixties. Investment as a proportion of national income has reached its earlier level of twelve per cent and the ratio of tax revenue to national income has increased to thirteen per cent. Over the last three years export earnings have on an average registered an increase of seven per cent per annum.

However, relatively better performance of the economies of the developing countries during the last two years should not give rise to a sense of premature elation or complacency. The per capita income in the developing countries has either remained stagnant or shown only marginal improvement. Thus there has hardly been any mitigation of human misery in the developing world.

The process of development has only served to aggravate the crisis of rising expectations. Developing countries at a relatively higher stage of growth can no longer afford to deny their people resources for present consumption, in order to continue investment for future growth. In my own country, while setting our sights high, we are trying to devote resources for mitigating the suffering of the weaker sections of the community, to cope with the problem of growing unemployment and to undertake measures designed to involve in the process of development the landless rural workers, small farmers and underprivileged sections of the society.

The pursuit of these two conflicting objectives, that is, mobilisation of resources for future investment and at the same time finding resources to meet pressing current needs, is by no means an easy task. And what is more, the developing countries are trying to perform this formidable task at a time when international economic cooperation is at a relatively low ebb. There has been very little progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the Geneva and New Delhi conferences of UNCTAD and only marginal fulfilment of the aspirations of the developing countries enshrined in the Algiers Charter. During the last few years, there has Wen stagnation in official aid flows from developed to developing countries. The terms of trade for developing countries have continued to decline and there has been virtually no progress in the removal of barriers in the markets of the developed countries against the imports from developing countries. Knowhow and technology needed by developing countries continue to be scarce,

and when available, expensive and not always suited to their development needs. Scarcity of foreign exchange earnings, either through aid or by trade, has resulted in stagnation in the import levels of many countries. Even the marginal and relatively small quantity of assistance, which is well within the capacity of developed countries seems to be tardy in forthcoming at the most critical stage of development of a number of developing countries.

PROMISE OF THE SEVENTIES

Thus the total picture of development that we have before us prior to the launching of the Second United Nations Development Decade is by no means reassuring. The efforts that we would decide to make during the coming decade will determine the quality of life that all of us, from both developed and developing countries, will live during the decades to come. Any complacency or only partial and half-hearted response to the problems facing the developing countries may see massive unrest in large areas of the world, threatening world peace and security everywhere.

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As we are on the threshold of the Second Development Decade, we find that increasing importance is being attached by certain developed countries to assistance through multilateral channels. The past proceedings of this Council will show that the initiative for the multilateralisation of aid come from the developing countries. They have always regarded it as the best form of aid as there are no strings attached to it. We, however, feel concerned that this emphasis on multilateral aid is coming at a time when there is a substantial, decline, in major developed countries, in bilateral official assistance as well as in the volume of resources being made available to multilateral agencies; in this context what is of prime importance is to reverse this trend.

The most important item on the agenda of this session of the Council is the consideration and, if possible, finalisation of the draft of an international development strategy for the seventies formulated by the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In spite of the fact that there are still square brackets and blanks in the draft strategy, I would like to place on record my appreciation for the work done by the Preparatory Committee.

As the distinguished Secretary General of the United Nations stated in his inaugural address, the vision Implied in the strategy for the Second Development Decade must be embodied in a time-table for action and commitment. Unfortunately, the draft strategy is deficient on both these counts. Almost all the provisions relating to the establishment of target dates for the implementation of the agreed measures are still in square brackets. Moreover, no commitment has so far been forthcoming on some of the measures indispensable for the fulfilment of the objectives of the decade.

What good is it if we give to ourselves Only the goals and not the means to achieve these goals? If we fail to agree on the means at this session of the Council or between this session and the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly, the Second Development Decade would be consigned to the category of many frustrated hopes of the past. Having worked so hard over the last two years in formulating the strategy for the Decade, I sincerely hope that our partners from developed countries would not hesitate to exercise the necessary political will and assume additional responsibilities, which alone will make it worthwhile for the developing countries to plan their future course of development within the framework of a global strategy.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

My delegation would specially urge all advanced countries to transfer annually at least 1 per cent of their individual gross national product as assistance to developing countries. Of this, at least seven-tenths should be in the form of official transfers. As the ability of the developing countries to undertake a number of other measures out-

lined in the strategy depends to a considerable extent upon the fulfilment of this target it is important for the developed countries to reach the target as from the commencement of the Decade. In this connection we are gratified to find that some developed countries have achieved the 1 per cent target since the New Delhi Conference while some others have established specific time table for attaining this target as also the proportion for official transfers.

We would further urge that the initiative which has been taken regarding the untying of assistance to particular Countries should be made applicable to all developing countries from the commencement of the Decade. It will also be necessary to liberalise further the terms of assistance. The experience of my country shows that high rates of interest and low maturity periods lead to inordinate pressures on the balance of payments of a developing country in so early a stage of its process of development that a serious threat is posed to further growth.

It is also our earnest hope that the policy measures recommended, in the strategy document for diversifying commodity structures of international trade will be fully and expeditiously implemented by developed countries. We should reach agreement on the target date for the implementation of a programme of action relating to the removal of barriers. It would be reasonable for the developing countries to ask for the implementation of such a programme of

action within a specified period, as they have all these years suffered heavily because of the tying of aid.

It is our sincere hope that agreement on the broad outlines of a generalised, nondiscriminatory and non-reciprocal scheme of preferences will be reached before the start of the next General Assembly so that the strategy for the Second Development Decade may be launched in an atmosphere of greater confidence and hope for the future.

It would also be of utmost importance for the developing countries that steps are taken to maintain prices and markets for primary products. When I refer to primary products, I have in mind apart from the well-known items like coffee, cocoa, tea and rubber, also items like iron ore and manganese ore which are assuming greater and greater importance in the economies of several developing countries. The compulsion of exports which the developing countries have in order to sustain their programme of development should not lead the developed countries to exploit the weaker position of developing countries. It is particularly necessary to ensure that the developing countries do not suffer a loss on both counts: their imports have to be purchased from tied resources while their exports have to face fierce competition in world markets.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

As a part of their self-help efforts, the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been trying hard to forge closer links among themselves at the regional and sub-regional levels. The developed countries have pledged their support for such endeavours. However, very little progress has been made by way of Implementing the various resolutions adopted on the subject. If the developing nations in Asia, in Africa and in Latin America are to be helped in their endeavours to seek national fulfilment through programme of intensive mutual co-operation, I would plead with the Council to recognise the importance of efforts being made in this field and ensure that adequate financial and technical assistance is made available to regional economic commissions, to regional institutes and to other regional organisations to enable them to undertake regional programmes of cooperation and also to develop Inter-regional contacts and activities.

We are glad to know that an agreement was reached in the Preparatory Committee on the question of the transfer of operative technology to developing countries. This will provide a fairly comprehensive basis for fruitful cooperation in a relatively unexplored area.

CONCEPT OF INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOUR

Another measure which is of crucial significance for the success of the Decade relates to adjustments in the economies of the developed countries designed to increase the access of imports from developing countries and also to promote the establishment of new international division of labour. The need for adjustment has been highlighted in the report of the Task Force of the President of the United States on the United States foreign assistance and by the President of the World Bank in his last address to the Board of Governors of the Bank. We are surprised to see that in spite of overwhelming opinion in favour of such measures the relevant paragraph in the strategy for the Decade still remains in square brackets. In any dynamic action programme we should be able to anticipate difficulties and provide in advance for their solution.

The blanks and square brackets in the draft strategy primarily relate to imparting a time dimension to the measures and to the implementation of the programme of action on which by and large a consensus has been evolved. Thus the gap between promise and performance, between resolution and implementation which characterised most of our efforts during the First Decade still persists. Would we be true to our declared aims; and objectives if we leave these issues unresolved as we enter the Second Development Decade? I would like the Council to reflect seriously on the consequences of our failure to remedy this critical deficiency in the strategy. We will not be fair to the General Assembly if we transmit to it the document as it stands. We are glad to note that the item on the Strategy for the Decade has now been remitted to the economic committee for detailed consideration. As this committee is burdened

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with a number of other complex items, I would suggest that it appoints a working group open to all members for making a

supreme effort to make it possible for the Council to present to the General Assembly a text of the Strategy worthy of our obligations and responsibilities under the Charter.

It has been unfortunate that the centrally planned economy countries have not so far associated themselves in the formation of the draft strategy for the Decade, which, for its success, must be based on universal participation. It should be possible, at this session of, the Council to enable these important countries to make their full contribution. It is our sincere hope that these countries would be able to participate fully in the implementation of the policy measures embodied in the Strategy.

In the context of the Decade, a large part of the economic survey for 1969 is rightly devoted to the question of the review and appraisal of the objectives and policy measures for the Decade. My delegation attaches great importance to making adequate and effective arrangements for reviewing the progress in the implementation of the Strategy. The entire concept of review and appraisal has assumed a new dimension in the context of the Strategy. Review and appraisal will now be carried out within the framework of concommitant and synchronised measures by both developed and developing countries. Implicit in these arrangements is the concept of continuous commitment and accountability to the collective will and decision of the international community.

FREE EXCHANGE OF KNOW-HOW

One of the major preoccupations of this Council during the last two years has been generally the question of the application of science and technology to development and, in particular, the adaptation of the UN institutional machinery in the field of science and technology. We regard the evolving of an effective procedure for the application of science and technology a matter of urgent concern.

The problems of economic and social

development which lend themselves to application of science and technology are so varied, complex and numerous that one has necessarily to determine an inter-priority among them. The developing countries would like science and technology to be harnessed first to achieve their objective of expansion in production and increase in productivity. It is with this aim in view that my delegation has been advocating the creation of a permanent machinery under the aegis of the UNCTAD to deal with the question of the transfer of technology to developing countries.

It is neither practical nor desirable to convert certain fundamental economic, social and political issues into simple questions of science and technology. Each problem of the application of science and technology must be considered on an intensive and sustained basis and in all its aspects: economic, social, financial, political and legal. In view therefore, institutional arrangements should be made only in response to individual problems as they arise and not on a priority basis to deal with all the problems of science and technology together.

DEVELOPMENT - A UNIVERSAL STAKE

I need hardly emphasise the values of international cooperation in the context of the Second Development Decade, not merely to developing but also to developed countries. Disenchantment regarding economic cooperation during the First Decade has been mainly due to the lack of genuine involvement of many developed nations in the development process. For too long, we have considered the development process to consist of 'give' on the part of affluent nations and 'take' on the part of nations struggling against poverty. This has resulted in a double disenchantment: the nations in need of external inputs of capital have found it difficult to reconcile external assistance with their self-respect; and nations in a position to share their affluence have found capital transfers, to developing countries not in conformity with their Short-term view of national self-interest. We hope, that we have since discovered that both developed and

developing countries have a common stake in the process of development.

We cannot afford to ignore the gravity of the problem of poverty. I would like to recall what Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

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said in her inaugural address to the Second UNCTAD - "The question before the advanced nations is not whether they can afford to help the developing nations but whether they can afford not to do so'. We must, therefore persevere in a spirit of joint partnership to attain our common objectives. We have very little time at our disposal to deal effectively with the problem of poverty before it proves an irrevocable threat to peace and security of mankind. We have, therefore, no choice but to succeed.

INDIA SWITZERLAND USA ALGERIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Jul 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. Sen's Statement in Security Council on Apartheid and Arms Embargo against South Africa

Shri Samar Sen, India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, made the following statement in the Security Council on July 17, 1970 on apartheid and the question of arms embargo against South Africa:

The struggle against the aggressive and oppressive action of South Africa started nearly three quarters of a century ago when Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of popular defiance against racial discrimination. Since then this movement has grown considerably and has spread throughout the

world. It was the delegation of India that first brought to the notice of the United Nations the practices of the racist regime of South Africa. Some people have never forgiven us for it; but we are, none the less, proud that we did so, and over the years our initiative has gathered more and more strength and South Africa stands today universally condemned and can find real solace only in the embrace of colonial Portugal.

It is with this background that I have asked to speak before this Council, and I should like to thank you, Mr. President, and the other members of the Council for permission to do so. I should also like to offer our congratulations to you on your Presidency of the Security Council for the month of July, and to express our thanks to the distinguished Ambassador of Nepal for his Presidency of the Council last month.

For more than twenty-five years the international community has expressed its disapprobation and moral condemnation of apartheid. The present request has been supported by forty Member States, and many more would have joined had there been time to consult and contact them. However, the question is important, and the Council will have to decide on practical steps that may have to be taken in order to carry out its earlier resolutions.

It is quite clear that the numerous resolutions of the United Nations calling upon the South African Government to desist from its discriminatory policies have had little or no effect. Resolutions calling upon Member States to take measures of a political and economic nature against South African policies have also not produced result. Meanwhile, South Africa has not only intensified its racist practices but has also built up a formidable military machine to oppose the freedom movement and to spread and to support by force of arms its racist doctrine and practices in the neighbouring Territories of Namibia, Portuguese colonies and Southern Rhodesia. South Africa indeed poses a grave challenge and threat to the peace of southern Africa. There are few parallels in history where the views and

voices of so many have been ignored by so few and for so long.

We have read with great interest the recent debate in the British House of Lords on the intended plan of the Government of the United Kingdom to renew arms supply to South Africa. Lord Caradon, who was with us until the other day, moved an amendment which would inhibit the present British Government from pursuing its objective. It does not surprise us that in the British Upper House Lord Caradon's motion was decisively defeated.

The arguments, used by the British Government can be summarized as follows: it is bound by the Simonstown Agreement. May I remind the Council that all Members of the United Nations are also bound by the United Nations Charter. Secondly, it was said that the defence requirements of the

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British Government, both in their narrower and their wider contexts, call for the resumption of arms supply to South Africa. This argument was adequately met by Lord Chalfont, who did so much as a British Minister for disarmament in the last Government in promoting East-West dialogue in the recent meetings at Rome of the NATO Powers. Lord Chalfont pointed out that the Simonstown Agreement is outdated and outmoded for any defence preparations or strategy of the present-day world; indeed, they are irrelevant.

Of course, the arguments about communism and Soviet influence in the are a were used religiously; but I wonder how much of it is really believed. We have heard similar arguments about communism in South-East Asia and also in the Middle East. I do not know who is winning these battles, but I do know that because of these pet theories, hundreds of Asians are losing their lives daily, their countries are being laid waste, their fields, factories and homes are being destroyed, and their human persons and dignity are being maimed and defiled in numerous ways. I assume that it is no one's intention that similar tragedy should be let

loose in southern Africa. I also wonder what a Youth Assembly of any independence and character will have to say about such a development.

Then the argument was used that the sale and supply of arms to South Africa will bring money to those who provide these weapons. We understand that argument, but I am sure such cynical cupidity, such dangerous greed, cannot be expected to be endorsed or approved by this Council. Obviously, many aristocrats and plutocrats are interested only in money, although their polished manners forbid them to speak about it in public or in private.

Then, we are regaled with two other arguments: the arms would be used only against external dangers and not for sup-Pressing the local population. Our colleague from Mauritius has already explained this aspect of the problem in great detail, and I shall therefore not dwell on it. We have heard this type of argument so often that I should merely be wasting the Council's time in trying to expose its fallacy. We have heard the theory of supplying arms to be used only for specific purposes and for no other. We do not have to go deep into history to realize what has happened when particular Governments have decided to use such arms for purposes very different from what the donors had in mind.

The United Nations has also adopted resolutions encouraging liberation movements. Will those arms help or hinder such movements, even if they are used for external purposes? Is it not the blacks against whom those arms will be used, even internally?

Equally offensive is the theory that the supply of arms does not in any way reduce the detestation which donor countries feel towards apartheid or towards regimes based on total racial discrimination. I suppose those countries will expect us to believe that. such a supply of arms does in fact discourage those racial practices and racist regimes. Logic and morality can be perverted in many ways, and I suppose that some Christian

gentlemen are more adept at it than their barbaric ancestors, heathens and such other inferior breeds.

We believe that the British Government wishes to consult the Commonwealth countries and weigh all other factors before coming to a decision. As a Commonwealth country, we are, of course, gratified by this attention. But all Commonwealth countries are bound by the Council's resolution as well. Besides, it does not need much imagination to decide how each individual Commonwealth country would react to any proposal for resumption of arms supply to South Africa. However, we are grateful to know that no hasty decision will be taken.

The only threat to peace and security in and around the southern half of Africa comes from the South African regime's covert aggression and subversion against the neighbouring independent countries and peoples under the colonial yoke, struggling for their freedom. This is proved by the data on South Africa's defence budget, which, over the last decade, has increased from R44 million to R272 million a year. Ambassador Farah has already given many other details. Of the nearly \$ 1,000 million spent on defence during that period, more than half was on the acquisition of weapons,

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aircraft, naval stores, and other heavy equipment. The South African air force is being geared to the task of combatting "terrorists" which simply means the struggle for freedom of the oppressed people. The contention that South Africa is receiving those weapons for external defence and not for the purpose of enforcing apartheid has not been borne out by the facts, nor has it ever been accepted by the Security Council. On the contrary, the Security Council, during its deliberations in 1963-1964, recognized that there was little chance of persuading South Africa to discard its racist policies without an effective embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa from other countries. This was reflected in resolutions 181 (1963) of August 1963, 182 (1963) of December 1963, and 191 (1964) of June 1964. The Security

Council thus became committed to a certain course of action aimed at weakening South Africa's capacity to impose its racist policies in southern Africa. But neither these nor other measures, such as the cutting-off of economic and trade relations and the prevention of the flow of investments, have had much result, because of the actions of certain states whose exports to South Africa alone make the crucial difference between success and failure of the embargo. Many loopholes have been found to circumvent the purpose of those resolutions. A favoured technique has been the claim that weapons are being supplied under old contracts, the terms of which are rarely specified. In a country like South Africa, where the indigenous people are kept in a state of virtual serfdom, even the supply of shotguns and hunting equipment by South African's trading partners adds to the oppressive apparatus of that country.

The policy of surreptitious support for South Africa's war machines has done much damage by undermining effective United Nations action against apartheid.

In the light of the foregoing, my delegation proposes that the Security Council, keeping in mind the threat to peace which has arisen from South Africa's action in the whole of southern Africa, take immediate action to implement its relevant resolutions and call upon Member States to do the following:

First, to take effective steps to prevent the flow of arms and military hardware to South Africa, directly or through third countries. Member States should be asked to implement fully the various resolutions on the arms embargo, without reservations or restrictive interpretations.

Second, to withhold the supply of, and spare parts for, all vehicles and equipment for the use of the South African armed forces.

Third, to prohibit all kinds of investment and technical assistance, including licences for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, naval aircraft, and the like. Fourth, to discontinue military training, and other forms of military cooperation, for the South African armed forces.

The Security Council might also consider the possibility of keeping the specific question of an arms embargo under constant review. It might also consider the establishment of a sub-committee to deal with this question of arms, among other questions. An expert committee was established in 1964, but its report was not discussed by the Security Council.

As a supplementary measure, the Secretary-General might also be requested to keep this subject under continuing review, either directly or through a special representative, and be authorized to intercede if need be, with those Governments that supply arms and equipment to South Africa and persuade them to discontinue such supplies.

I agree with all that the two previous speakers have said. I do not wish to make any propaganda or speak for effect. There are many specialists in such dissertations. I speak out of agony and desperation, and I hope that this Council will be sensitive to the feelings of a very large number of Member States. Some of us are entitled to wonder how many of the present permanent members, but for the protection of the Charter, would have passed the bar of peaceful intentions - an argument which has often been used to deny the legitimate rights of another permanent member.

Time is running out. Africa is angry, and rightly so. Youth is disillusioned, and we older men and older countries must not be so hypocritical as to say, day in and day

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out, that we wish to work for our children and their children, and then proceed to destroy all their prospects for a full and happy life. The Africans and the young may tolerate us for some time, may forgive us our lack of wisdom - but not for very long. **Date**: Jul 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Indian Representative's Statement on Colonialism

Following is the text of the statement made by Shri S. M. S. Chadha, delegate of India, in the Committee of Twenty four on Decolonisation on July 28, 1970:

Recently my delegation was privileged to accompany the Ad Hoc Group of this Committee to Africa. We were struck by the sense of frustration with the United Nations prevailing among the leaders of the liberation movements in southern Africa who met with the Ad Hoc Group. Many of them have come to the conclusion that the United Nations can no longer help them in achieving freedom for their peoples. They pointed out that mountains of paper exist in the United Nations on questions of Rhodesia, Namibia and the Portuguese Territories, the case histories of which have been reviewed time and again in working papers and in speeches in the, Security Council, in the Committee of Twenty-Four in the Council for Namibia and elsewhere. But the feeling was all pervasive that in terms of effectiveness the United Nations is coming rapidly to a grinding halt. When we sit to discuss colonial problems of southern Africa in the Committee, of Twenty-Four, it is against this background that we must strive for effective action by the United Nations before it is too, late.

The problems of colonial Territories in southern African can best be reviewed in the context of the increasing collusion between the Government of South Africa, the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia and the Government of Portugal.

These regimes have apparently decided that their continuance in colonial Territories of Africa depends on increasing reliance on each other. South Africa has gone so far as to admit publicly that it regards the colonial territories in Its neighbourhood as its first line of defence for its undisguised ambitions rooted in its despicable policy of apartheid.

The lack of effective action by the United Kingdom in respect of Southern Rhodesia has led us to the present impasse wherein the Ian Smith regime continues to defy world public opinion with impunity. The refusal of the British Government to use force has been clearly responsible for Mr. Smith's actions, including the recent declaration of the so-called republic and the establishment of a so-called new constitution based on racist doctrines. Indeed, if the British Government's action - or more appropriately in this case the lack of it were compared with its actions in similar situations in some of its erstwhile colonial territories one cannot escape the conclusion that the fact that the rebels in Rhodesia are of a particular colour influenced that Government's decision. The United Kingdom Government must bear directly the responsibility for the suffering of the majority of the Rhodesian people and for the torture, imprisonment and execution of Southern Rhodesian patriots.

The record of the United Nations in regard to Rhodesia is also far from encouraging. The attempt at sanctions in the United Nations against Southern Rhodesia has failed to bring about the desired result that is, the institution of majority rule. It has been clear all along that this could never be achieved through sanctions alone so long as South Africa and Portugal refused to implement them. In effect, though marginally hurt by the sanctions, Southern Rhodesia has not only diversified its economy but it has also improved its economic position. The latest Security Council

resolution on Rhodesia again does not go far enough. Indeed one begins to wonder about the sincerity of those who advocate sanctions against Rhodesia but refuse to

140 take any action against South Africa to enforce those sanctions

The territory of Namibia is a direct responsibility of the United Nations, but the United Nations has yet to find effective means to assert its authority in face of the open: defiance by South Africa. Here again the policy of apartheid is being forced upon the people of Namibia by the Government of South Africa. The imposition of Bantustans and other measures aimed at racial separation are only too well known to the members of this Committee. The repression of the African population and the incarceration, torture and execution of patriots have reached massive proportions, yet certain powerful countries in the United Nations which command veto powers in the Security Council refuse to allow effective action against South Africa. It is a matter of regret that thus far even measures short of sanctions against South Africa, several of which have been suggested by my delegation and by others at the United Nations, have not been agreed to.

The Portuguese wars against the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Angola and Mozambique continue unabated. But it is a measure of the success of the valiant patriots of these Territories that as many as 150,000 troops of the Portuguese Government have been bogged down in these campaigns.

Reports have recently been published in the Press about senior Portuguese Government officials thinking aloud about a military victory in Mozambique and in other Portuguese colonies in Africa. This shows that Portuguese officialdom continues to live in a world of Its own. One would not mind if the Portuguese Government took its own time to educate itself, but it is a pity that this has to be done at the cost of the lives of so many innocent African patriots.

Despite the apparent difference in the character of the problems of Portuguese colonies in Africa and those of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, there is a distinct underlying unity amongst them. The difference lies essentially in the fact that the Portuguese purport not to be racist. But the plight of people under Portuguese domination in Africa is in effect not too different from that of their brethren suffering under colonial domination in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. The attempt at settling large numbers of white People under the Cunene River scheme is nothing short of outright racism.

At the heart of the problem in colonial countries in southern Africa - whether in Southern Rhodesia. Namibia. Angola. Mozambique or Guinea (Bissau) - is the question of foreign economic interests. it is now clear beyond any shadow of doubt that Portugal would never be able to maintain its aggressive wars against the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Angola and Mozambique were it not for the powerful economic interests that are operating in those Territories originating from the very same countries that continue to pay lip-service both to the ideals of the Charter of the United Nations and to the cause of freedom, of colonial peoples in Africa. While enriching themselves in the climate of discriminatory labour conditions, and at the cost of the colonial peoples, these economic interests provide the revenues to sustain the Portuguese presence in Africa. The Cabora Bassa dam and the Cunene River scheme are but two of the well-known Instances of such exploitation, but the cancer is increasingly permeating the colonial Territories of Africa.

It is foreign economic interests too, in the ultimate analysis, that are responsible for the existence of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and for the South African presence in Namibia. Not only do the powerful companies operating in the regions provide revenue for the racist regimes to maintain their stranglehold over the majority populations of these Territories, but it is for the sake of these very economic interests that certain key countries from the West

are unwilling to take effective action to solve the political problems of the region. Much of the arms supplied to South Africa and Portugal have to do with greed, pure and simple, on the part of certain vested interests. It is a matter of regret that despite the United Nations Security Council embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa that supply has continued unabated, and we now hear that the United Kingdom may join the club. We should like to make it perfectly clear that my country would view any such development with the greatest concern, and earnestly hopes that the United Kingdom will desist from the supply of arms for any purpose whatever to South Africa.

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The hackneyed subterfuge that arms for defence only will be provided to South Africa is clearly untenable. The so-called defence budget of South Africa is reported to have risen from \$ 50 million in 1958-1959 to several times that figure by now, and the South African Government is understood to be committed to spending mom than \$2.2 billion over the next five years.

The present military equipment of South Africa is reported to be worth over \$ 2.8 billion. Who is all this build up for? From where does South Africa feel threatened - from the peaceful developing States on its northern borders? The hollowness of the argument of "arms for defence" is so apparent that it would be a waste of the time of the Committee to refute it.

The military might of South Africa is nothing but an instrument to preserve white minority domination in South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia, and to bolster the Portuguese regime in its colonies in Africa.

It is no secret that Portugal has been using arms supplied by some of its-NATO allies in Its war against the colonial peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau). Time and again evidence of this has been found not only by the reputable leaders of the liberation movements fighting the Portuguese in these Territories but also by reliable. independent sources. The argument

has been used by some countries that the arms originating from them which Portugal has employed in its colonies were either not meant for that purpose or were purchased without their knowledge. It should be the duty of any country Selling arms to another for specified purposes to ensure that those arms are used precisely for those purposes and for no other. Recent history is replete with instances where arms have been used for purposes other than those they were supplied for, not only in Africa but elsewhere. The responsibility for such misuse should be placed not only on the countries actually using them but also on those who supply such arms. In the case of Portugal, it is this wanton supply of arms and the polilical assistance that it receives from its NATO allies that have been a major factor in the maintenance of the Portuguese presence in Africa.

My delegation would urge a careful reading of the suggestions that have been Put forth by the representatives of the liberation movements to the Ad Hoc Group of this Committee which recently visited Africa. The earlier part of the report of the Ad Hoc. Group contains their general comments in regard to certain matters. Later in the report, specific suggestions of the representatives of liberation movements in regard to courses of action at the United Nations find a place.

Clearly, one of the most significant acts of the United Nations in regard to these Territories has been the recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples for their self-determination. This should be but a starting-point for the United Nations for meaningful assistance to the colonial peoples in their struggle.

The several suggestions that have been made by, representatives for assistance from the United Nations in various forms must be carefully examined by this Committee. Some of the suggestions that were made by the representatives of liberation movements were also made independently by the distinguished Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellency Mr. Diallo Telli, when the Ad Hoc Group

met with him in Addis Ababa.

The specialized agencies in particular could render useful assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa. This question was explored at some length in discussions of the Ad Hoc Group with the leaders of the liberation movements, and my delegation understands that this was followed up by our distinguished Chairman at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council, in Geneva this month. We are anxiously awaiting the outcome of these efforts.

A suggestion which must be followed up in the United Nations is the isolation of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portugal internationally in all possible forums and in every possible way. Likewise, every efforts must be made not only by the United Nations but also by States individually to bring pressure to bear on South Africa, Portugal and the Ian Smith regime for the release of political prisoners.

It should also be the duty of us all to try to ensure in every possible way the

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application of the relevant Geneva Convention to freedom-fighters detained by colonial regimes in southern Africa.

Many of the suggestions that have been made by the representatives of liberation movements, including the illustrations that I have given already, are limited in scope in the total context of colonialism in southern Africa. While the political impact of many of these suggestions, if implemented, would be significant, they are unlikely to have a decisive value in liberating the colonial peoples in southern Africa. There is no getting away from the fact that if the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Namibia and Southern Rhodesia are to attain their cherished right to freedom, sterner action will have to be taken, particularly by the trading partners of South Africa and the NATO allies of Portugal.

Unless that is done, it would be idle to pretend that success is around the comer. If the present stalemate continues for any considerable period our brethren in the colonial Territories of Africa will be irrevocably convinced of the futility of the United Nations. That would not be healthy either for the United Nations or for its well-wishers. The United Nations must make efforts to assist the colonial peoples in their struggle in every possible way and, at the same time, take effective measures against South Africa and Portugal if it is to do its duty by the colonial peoples.

It is these concepts which must find a place in the resolutions which we might adopt at the conclusion of the current debate.

INDIA CHAD USA NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA PORTUGAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ANGOLA GUINEA GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE PERU ETHIOPIA SWITZERLAND

Date: Jul 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad's Statement on Indo-Pakistan Talks on Eastern Rivers

The following statement by Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad, Union Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, was placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on July 27, 1970 on the Secretary-level talks between India and Pakistan on the Eastern Rivers:

As the Hon'ble Members are aware a statement was laid on the Table of the House on the 5th March, 1970, on the conclusion of the fourth Secretary-level meeting between, India and Pakistan on the Eastern Rivers held at Islamabad in February-March, 1970. It was agreed at that meeting

that the next meeting would be held in New Delhi within 4 months for carrying forward the discussions.

A meeting was accordingly held at New Delhi from 16th to 21st July, 1970. The Indian, delegation was led by Shri V. V. Chari, Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation & Power, and the Pakistan delegation was led by Mr. A. G. N. Kazi, Secretary, Ministry of Industries & Natural Resources.

OVERWHELMING NEED OF INDIA

There were lengthy discussions on the quantum of supplies of water to East Pakistan from the Padma. The Indian delegation emphasised that these supplies had to be related to a properly reformulated project of Pakistan taking into consideration all the relevant factors like cropping intensities, rainfall, soil moisture, alternative sources of supplies etc. It should also take into account the overwhelming interests of India on the waters of the Ganga having regard to the fact that the best part of the catchment, culturable area, population etc., of the basin lay in India. The Indian delegation also made

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it clear that Pakistan should see to it, that no Indian territory would suffer any submergence due to the construction of any structure by Pakistan.

The Pakistan delegation, however, reaffirmed their earlier stand that the reformulation of their 'Ganga Barrage Project' could be undertaken only after they had had an idea of the guaranteed supplies of water that would be made available to Pakistan. They, however, made it clear that they had no intention of causing any damage to Indian territory and that the question of safeguarding Indian interests against any adverse effects of any structure in Pakistan would be dealt with in arriving at an agreement between the two Government.

The position at the end of the discussions was that while the Indian delegation held that without the formulation of a realistic

Project they could not, in vacuo, state a figure of supplies, the Pakistan delegation took the view that unless a figure of supplies was indicated in advance by India they could not reformulate a project.

FARAKKA - POINT OF DELIVERY

At this stage it was considered that an agreement on the point of delivery of such supplies as may be agreed upon would facilitate the consideration of the quantum of supplies. It was agreed to recommend to the two Governments that the point of delivery of such supplies of water as may be agreed upon could be at Farakka, this being the point where India would have operational control. The delegations also agreed to recommend to the two Governments the acceptance in principle of the constitution of a body consisting of one representative from each country for supervising such deliveries as may be agreed upon.

The Pakistan delegation have been pressing for a Minister-level meeting for quite some time now but the Indian delegation have always taken the position that in the absence of general agreement based on adequate data they found themselves unable to recommend such a meeting. However, as a situation had arisen in which Pakistan delegation was unwilling to reformulate their project in the absence of a prior indication by India of the quantum of supplies and the Indian delegation considered that the reformulation of the project taking into account the various factors referred to was a pre-requisite for taking a view of the quantum of supplies, it was agreed that the two delegations should bring this situation to the notice of their respective Governments and suggest that the next meeting should be held at a level to be agreed upon by the two Governments within a period of three to six months to consider unresolved issues.

PAKISTAN LATVIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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PAKISTAN

Joint Communique on Farakka Barrage Talks

Following is the text of am Joint communique issued on July 21, 1970 at the end of the talks on Farakka Barrage Project and other matters relating to the Eastern Rivers, held between India and Pakistan in New Delhi:

Delegations headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Industries and Natural Resources, Government of Pakistan and the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation & Power, Government of India, met from the 16th July, 1970 to 21st July, 1970 in New Delhi at the invitation of the Government of India for talks on Farakka Barrage Project and other matters relating to the Eastern Rivers. The talks took place in a very cordial atmosphere.

Both sides agreed to submit to their respective Governments for their consideration the following agreed recommendations:

- (i) The point of delivery of supplies to Pakistan of such quantum of water as may be agreed upon win be at Farakka.
- (ii) Constitution of a body consisting of one representative from each of the two countries for ensuring delivery of agreed supplies at Farakka is acceptable in principle.

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(iii) A meeting be held in 3 to 6 months time at a level to be agreed to by the two Governments to consider the quantum of water to be supplied to Pakistan at Farakka and other unresolved issues relating thereto and to Eastern Rivers which have been the subject matter of discussions in this, series of talks.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA LATVIA

Date: Jul 01, 1970

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YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslavia Cultural Cooperation Programme

Following is the text of the press release issued in New Delhi on July 2, 1970 on the programme of educational and cultural cooperation signed between India and Yugoslavia in Belgrade on July 1, 1970:

A programme of educational and cultural cooperation between India and Yugoslavia for the next two years was signed on July 1, 1970 in Belgrade by the Ambassador of India, Shri R. Jaipal.

The programme provides for a wider exchange of educationist, artists etc. than in the previous years. It includes the visit of a ballet group of the Belgrade National Theatre to India and of an Indian music and dance ensemble of 20 to 25 members to Yugoslavia Apart from the grant of scholarships by both countries to students of the other countries, short term visits by Professors and scientists is also envisaged.

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Date: Aug 01, 1970

Volume No

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CANADA

Indo-Canadian Agreements Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on August 25, 1970 on three agreements signed between India and Canada in New Delhi for providing assistance to India:

Canada and India signed three agreements on August 25, 1970 under which Canada will provide assistance of a total value of \$ 15.2 million or Rs. 10.65 crores.

The agreements were signed, on behalf of India, by Dr. I. G. Patel, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and on behalf of Canada by the High Commissioner, Mr. James George.

One of the agreements is for a development loan of Rs. 9.1 crores or \$ 13 million. This agreement is in continuation of the one signed on April 22, 1970, under which Canada provided Rs. 11.9 crores or \$ 17 million. Both development loans are for use largely by Indian industry for the import of Canadian industrial commodities.

Fifty per cent of \$ 13 million to be provided under this agreement will be used to increase stocks of edible oil seeds through the import of Canadian rapeseed. Other items for import include copper, asbestos, zinc and rubber. There is also provision for miscellaneous commodities like ferro-alloys, acetylene black, etc.

There is no interest or any other service charge on the development loan made available under this agreement. It is to be repaid over 50 years including an initial 10-year grace period - the most favourable terms available to India from any source.

Of the other two agreements signed today, one relates to a plan of operation for Canadian assistance to an all-India coordinated research programme in dry-land agriculture. This project is in direct support of the pronounced emphasis on dry-land farming develop ment contained in the 4th Five-Year Plan. The initial estimated cost of Canadian contribution is \$1.5 million or Rs. 1.05 crores, which will be provided on a grant basis. Canada will also supply suitable agricultural machinery and laboratory equipment not available in India. Indian scientists will also be able to spend short periods at Canadian dryland research centres.

The third agreement relates to a plan of operation for a groundwater hydrological survey of the hard rock areas of Andhra Pradesh. The survey will establish techniques under which various groundwater development agencies will be able to evaluate the extent of groundwater resources and

their potential for future exploration. Covering an area of 3,000 square miles in Central Andhra Pradesh, the survey will provide quantitative data capable of extrapolation to other areas of the Deccan Plateau. The initial estimated cost of this Canadian contribution is \$ 0.7 million or Rs. 50 lakhs which will be provided on a grant basis.

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CANADA INDIA USA

Date: Aug 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Economic Committee Meeting

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on August 11, 1970 On Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Economic Committee held in Prague at officials level from August 5 to 10, 1970:

The second session of Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Economic Committee was held in Prague at officials level from August 5 to 10, 1970. The Indian delegation was led by Mr. K. B. Rao, Adviser, Planning Commission and the Czechoslovak delegation by Dr. Bukovinsky, Director General, Foreign Trade.

The discussions indicated promising possibilities for further growth and diversification of trade exchanges between the two countries with a rising proportion of export of manufactured, engineering and finished goods from India to Czechoslovakia. In the field of joint, cooperation in third countries, need for regular exchange of information

was emphasised. Particular attention will be paid to export of products from Czechoslovak-assisted projects in India. In the field of industrial cooperation it was decided to explore possibilities of collaboration in the core sector of economy covering tractors, fertilizers and petro-chemicals industries.

NORWAY SLOVAKIA INDIA USA CZECH REPUBLIC UNITED KINGDOM RUSSIA

Date: Aug 01, 1970

		Volume No		
1995				
FRANCE				
Indo-French Finan	cial Protocol Signed	l		

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on August 8, 1970, on the Financial Protocol on aid to India signed between India and France in Paris on August 4, 1970:

A Financial Protocol on aid to India amounting to French Francs 152.7 million including Francs 27.7 million for debt relief (for which an agreement had been signed on April 15, 1970) was signed on August 4, 1970 in Paris by Shri Dwarkanath Chatterjee, Ambassador of India to France and Mr. Deguen, Deputy Director, Treasury Department of the French Minis" of Finance and Economic Affairs.

Aid of Francs 125 million will be used for purchase of French goods and services. It comprises of a treasury loan of Francs 62.5 million repayable over 25 years with a grace period of five years and bearing interest at 3.5 per cent per annum. and bank credits of Francs 62.5 million repayable over 10 years.

Aid represents France's contribution

for 1969-1970 to economic development of India within the framework of Aid India Consortium.

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FRANCE INDIA USA **Date**: Aug 01, 1970

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Sardar Swaran Singh's Statement on Indo-G.D.R. Relations

Following is the text of the statement by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on August 3, 1970 regarding Indo-G.D.R. relations:

The question of Indo-G.D.R. relations has come up on the floor of this House from time to time. I am glad to inform the Honourable Members that the Government of India and the German Democratic Republic have agreed to exchange Consulates-General. This will come into effect as soon as technical arrangements are completed on both sides.

As the Hon'ble Members know, our relations with G.D.R. have grown stronger during the past few years. We are particularly satisfied with the growth of our trade and economic relations and our cultural and scientific exchanges. The stage has now come when we feel that our growing economic, commercial and cultural relations should be reflected officially by the establishment of consular relations. We have been in touch with the Government of the German Democratic Republic and as a result we have now finally decided to establish rela-

tions at the level of Consulates-General.

It is in the interest of both the Governments to encourage mutually beneficial cooperation in as many different fields as possible. We hope that the step which we have taken will encourage and facilitate this process and create conditions of further strengthening of friendly relations between us.

USA INDIA

Date: Aug 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President's Independence Day Message

The President, Shri V. V. Giri, broadcast the following message to the nation on the eve of the Independence Day (August 15, 1970):

On the eve of the 23rd Anniversary of our Independence Day I am happy to greet and convey my best wishes to my fellow citizens at home and abroad.

During these years our country has, no doubt, made tremendous progress. But problems of serious proportions have also developed in our economic and political life. This is, therefore, the occasion for us not only to take stock of our strength, but, even more, to reflect on our weaknesses with the resolve to overcome them.

Our biggest problem, to my mind, is unemployment and poverty. Here is, no doubt, a vicious circle where lack of resources impedes creation of more employment opportunities, and this in turn perpetuates poverty. But, this vicious circle must be broken if we are to survive as a nation. We must evolve a bold plan of full employment coupled with rapid economic growth. What we, therefore, need is an action-oriented programme with the main

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accent on full utilisation of our human resources. This vast employment potential can only be created through integrated programme of agro-industrial development.

If the prospect of an additional mouth to feed is alarming, the two additional hand offer us hope if only they are put to productive use. Idle hands work for destruction and tear society from within. The violence that we see all around is the result of this unused and pent-up energy. A stable social order cannot be built on the poverty of the millions, for misery breeds hate, and hate leads to violence. We should never loose sight of our ultimate aim to have a society where people are happy, contended, and willing to work for the orderly development of the social framework, rather than a violent transformation of it.

I have often placed before the country my considered views on how to tackle this problem of unemployment and underemployment of our people so as to ensure social justice and avert social explosion. Steps must be taken betimes to implement the directive principle enshrined in our Constitution that the citizens have the right to adequate means of livelihood. What we need today is a rapid growth of labour-intensive small-scale and cottage industries that will absorb our idle manpower. Now that public attention has been focussed on this problem of problems and there has been a popular awakening, I hope that a national consensus will evolve for solving it on practical and constructive lines. There is no time to lose. Even after 23 years of freedom we have not been able to essure for our people the minimum requirements for a civilised existence. The demand of our people for a fuller and richer life is irresistible and nothing less than a radical

transformation of our society can guarantee them the fundamental rights adumbrated in our Constitution.

On this auspicious occasion of Independence Day I call upon every one of you to turn your attention from the centres of power to the people who toil and sweat and am ready to add to the nation's wealth and welfare. I urge upon leaders to study in the concrete the problems of the area they live in and draw up an integrated plan of work. Democratic planning must involve the people in the formulation and implementation of plans. Without the people's enthusiastic participation, planning will have no meaning whatsoever.

All the world over, the advanced nations during the period of their economic transformation saw to it that their population, instead of being a liability, proved a valued asset. We too must work out such a strategy consistent with our requirements. This is the central issue of our economic, political, and social development, I am sure that when the problem of employment is solved we will have paved the way for the solution of the other formidable problems facing us. The frustration born of poverty and social injustice is a potent cause for unleashing disruptive forces. Once we tackle the problem of poverty in right earnest, we will be able to isolate anti-social elements in our body politic. The conscience of the community must assert itself in a purposeful manner against small, but organised groups indulging in violence.

Friends, I have watched with admiration how countries, devastated and despoiled in the Second World War, have rearisen phoenix-like from the ashes of their earlier selves. These countries have different systems of economic organisation. Yet what they have in common is the deathless spirit of work. We must learn to accept work with a sense of devotion and dedication. Does not our culture sanctify work as worship?

I am stressing the importance of work because in the prevailing clash of ideologies

the basic issue of work is being relegated to the background. Whatever ideology we May subscribe to, without the habit of sustained hard work, we cannot progress. It is hard work and hard work alone that can bring increasing equality through increased prosperity.

A progressive agriculture and a prosperous industry require a suitable political, social and cultural climate. If we allow the energies of the nation to be frittered away in futile conflicts the prospect will be bleak. Without the spirit of tolerance, amity and mutual trust, our democracy will remain formal without any content. The time has come when all of us should actively rise against the forces of Parochialism, commu-

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nalism, and casteism which tend to sap the health of our democratic order. Let every one of us ponder calmly over what we have done for our country and where we are going. The cultivation of a spirit of nonviolence, tolerance and understanding is essential not only for maintaining the decencies of public life, but for our very survival. The growing hiatus between our professions and practices has created a serious crisis of confidence and character in our country today. Let us resolve to recapture the practical idealism that our people displayed under Gandhiji's leadership. The country needs these high moral and spiritual values now more than ever before.

Another vital need is the reform of our administrative structure. The administration must be reoriented so as to activate the constructive energies of our people. It must have the courage to face ever-new challenges and it must faithfully serve and subserve the creative forces of science and technology as well as the welfare of our workers in the fields and factories.

Sovereignty in Indian democracy rests with the people and is rooted in the ideas of the freedom struggle under Mahatma Gandhi's glorious leadership. The principle of supremacy of parliament and of a cabinet

responsible and accountable to it is the bedrock of our democracy. Administration must be an expression of the people's sovereignty. Rules framed in an earlier bureaucratic era can have no validity in welfare state of free citizens. Government machinery should be responsive to the needs and wishes of the people.

Friends, I am an optimist and I have an abiding faith in innate goodness of our people and their political maturity. I firmly believe the hearts of our people are perfectly sound. Let us on this day resolve to work with redoubled vigour to build in this ancient land of ours a new society free from exploitation of any kind.

USA PERU INDIA

Date: Aug 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Sardar Swaran Singh's Reply to the Rajya Sabha Debate on Foreign Affair

Following is the text-of the statement made by the Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, in reply to the Foreign Affairs debate in the Rajya Sabha on August 26, 1970:

Several hon. Members have laid stress on improving our relations with neighbours. I would like to say that this aspect is of the highest importance for India, and I am personally greatly involved in this thinking and this philosophy. I ardently believe that the central theme in our policy should be to have the best of relations with our neighbours. Let us now see our present state of relationship with our neighbours.

BURMA

We have got on the eastern side Burma. I am very happy to report to the House that our relations with Burma are excellent. His Excellency, Chairman Ne Win, visited us only a few weeks back and exchanged ideas with our Prime Minister and other leaders in a very frank manner. There are no problems between India and Burma, and we are living as good neighbours, cooperating with each other in every possible manner. The boundary between India and Burma is being demarcated, and there is no boundary dispute between our two countries. It is a happy thing for me to report that our relations with Burma are in every way excellent. We are cooperating in a variety of ways. Even in the matter of tackling our own problems in our northeastern part, which are not very dissimilar to the problems which Burma faces in her northern region, there is an exchange of in-

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formation and understanding between our two countries.

NEPAL.

On the northern side, we have got Nepal. The House is no doubt aware that the Foreign Minister of Nepal accepted my invitation, and was with us along with a strong team of Secretaries to Government, and we had occasion to discuss matters of mutual interest. We have, as the House is no doubt aware, a unique relationship with Nepal. Our border with Nepal is an open border, and Indians can go into Nepal without any restriction, without any passport. And the Nepalese can come to India without any restriction, without any passport. There is free movement of goods between the two countries. Our Treaty on Transit and Trade is due to expire by the end of October and the two countries are now negotiating the Treaty, and I have every reason to hope that there will be agreement which will be mutually acceptable to both the countries. and which will be to the mutual benefit of the two countries. We are close neighbours and there are old cultural relations. We are

involved in the economic development and industrial growth of Nepal, and we will do everything we can to strengthen this relationship, and to work together for the mutual benefit of the two countries. We respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nepal, and, as good neighbours, have excellent relations with Nepal.

CEYLON

We have also very friendly relations with Ceylon. Ceylon, like us, is following a democratic way of life, and which party comes into power there is their own concern; we should be prepared to deal in a friendly, good neighbourly manner with whichever may be the government. Mrs. Bandaranaike had been Prime Minister before. And one of the most crucial matters which had been defying solution, the problem of persons of Indian origin, was settled when Mrs. Bandaranaike was the Prime Minister. She and our late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, signed an agreement about the future of persons of Indian origin there. And we hope that, this matter having been satisfactorily concluded in the form of an agreement, our relations in the economic field, and in the political field, in every way, win grow from strength to strength.

AFGHANISTAN, DUN AND TURKEY

Then, we have got Afghanistan and Iran on the western side beyond Pakistan. Our relations with Afghanistan have always been very friendly, and we have always admired the brave Afghans for their bravery, and for their patriotism, and for their fervour for national independence. It is true that with Iran our relations had not been as close some years back. But I would like to say that we have over the last few years established some very valuable links in the economic field with Iran. His Imperial Majesty, the Shah of Iran, paid a visit to us some time back. We have several proiects of collaboration between our two countries in oil and in several other fields, and this is creating a sense of understanding between our two countries. It is no doubt correct that Iran and Pakistan and Turkey

are close to each other, and they have what is called a Regional Cooperation Union formed between these three countries. There may also be a military content of that. But there is no reason why we should not try to establish and normalise our relations with those countries who may be friendly and close to Pakistan. And in this category I place Iran and Turkey. We are definitely improving our relations with Iran and I can say that they are much closer now, and I do not see why this friendship cannot grow whatever may be their relationship with Pakistan.

I have accepted an invitation of the Turkish Foreign Minister to pay a visit to Turkey, and I intend to go to Turkey in the course of the next two or three months. This is how we intend to improve our relations with the Asian countries.

OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

I attach the highest importance to developing close relations with all Asian countries, and it will be my endeavour to pursue a line which would strengthen our relations not only with our immediate neighbours but also with other Asian countries in South-East Asia, as also in West Asia.

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I would also like to mention in this connection the recent visit of the Foreign Minister of Japan. He was here with us for three days, and I had long discussions with him. We exchanged views on political problems of Asia, and also on problems of world peace. We also went into bilateral relations and economic relations between our two countries.

JAKARTA CONFERENCE:

While on this issue, I would like to dispose of one point which has been mentioned by several hon'ble Members as this relates to this region. They asked why we did not go to Jakarta when some of our Asian friends convened a conference. An

explanation is due as to why we did not go to Jakarta.

The more I think of the decision, the more I feel convinced that that was the correct decision. We would have been in great difficulty, and our capacity to do anything substantive and effective in relation to Indo-China would not have been there. if we bad attended the Jakarta Conference. First, I would say, it was not an easy decision to take, particularly because Indonesia, which is a friendly country, was the host, and other friendly countries were attending it. Then, why did we take this decision? The answer is simple and obvious. We found that Asian countries like Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Nepal, and even Pakistan, were not attending it. Secondly, many of the, principal parties to the dispute in Cambodia were not attending the conference. Could such a conference, howsoever wellintentioned it might be, attended by parties which were heavily weighted in one direction, produce anything worthwhile which might make a move towards restoration of peace in that troubled part, Cambodia? We weighed this very carefully, and we came to the conclusion that going there might give us the satisfaction of participation, we might subscribe to a formula, we might be a party to a formulation which is easy to trot out when important diplomats of countries get together, but it will not take the situation even an inch towards peace. I wish we were Incorrect because we am more interested in peace. But the cruel reality is that our assessment has turned out to be correct. Although the formulation from Jakarta appears to be unexceptionable, Cambodia has not moved towards peace. Civil war still continues there.

The Americans have stated that they have withdrawn their forces. Our information also points to the fact that they have withdrawn. American land forces have been withdrawn. But there is information that even now there are foreign troops in Cambodia itself. We have information that there are South Vietnamese troops there, there are Thai troops there. They are our friends. But it is to be seen that both

Thailand and South Vietnam are signatories to the Jakarta Conference formulation, and they say that all foreign troops should be withdrawn. But their own troops are inside Cambodia. So, when a situation of that type arises, I would leave it to the judgment of the House as to whether it was proper for us to go to a conference of that nature, or it was proper for us to preserve our capacity to play an effective role at the crucial moment. When I say that, I would like to remind the House that we are in the position of having our contacts with all parties to the dispute in Indo-China. We are in contact with the Lon Nol Government. We have got our mission in Phnom Penh. We are also in contact with the representatives of Prince Sihanouk in Peking, because we have our mission there, and he is functioning from there.

INDO-CHINA

Now, there are two parties to the dispute in South Vietnam the Government in Saigon and also the Provisional Revolutionary Government which now contains what at one time used to be the National Liberation Front I would like to say that it is wrong to suggest that this is a new recognition that we are giving to that party which is a very relevant party to the South Vietnam dispute. They are participating in the discussions in Paris. Therefore, they are very much a relevant party. When I attended the U.N. General Assembly, I had made a specific suggestion from the United Nations forum that bombing of North Vietnam should stop and a conference should take place to which the National Liberation Front should also be invited. So, I can recall with some satisfaction my feeble voice

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which I had raised at that time in New York when I had urged that N.L.F. should be represented in the conference. From the very beginning our attitude has been that the National Liberation Front is a necessary party for any satisfactory solution of the vexed problem of Vietnam. We are in touch with both of them.

We have an Ambassador in Laos. We are also in touch with the Pathet Lao. At this stage I would like to inform the House that there is some ray of hope in the Laotian situation, because the two parties - the Pathet Lao and the Royal Laotian Government - appear to be willing to talk. I cannot say that they will talk about substantive political issues straightaway. But the very fact that the two of them are prepared to talk - this time most probably in Laos, rather than in Paris or in any other part of the world - is definitely a positive sign in the Laotian situation which we should welcome. And in-this, our Chairman of the International Control Commission in Laos is playing a very good role, and the International Control Commission as a whole is providing all possible facilities for the two parties to get together and to start a dialogue. Some contact has already been established, and it is hoped that this might develop into a full-fledged dialogue in which not only the procedural Issues, but in course of time even the substantive political issues, may be discussed.

Similarly, we are in touch with North Vietnam. We have about half a dozen representatives of a fairly high level. in a these regions of Indo-China. We are the only Asian country who are in touch With all the parties, with all the relevant parties, to the dispute in Indo-China. We have to play a role by which we can restore peace in these regions. We want the restoration of peace and it has been our consistent policy. We have been pursuing that policy consistently. And I feel that this is the correct policy to be pursued in Indo-China. If we make any strong statement, that might satisfy ourselves, but that does not help the situation. What is most important is that it is the Asian blood that is spilled there. It is the Vietnamese blood, it is the Laotian blood, and it is the Cambodian blood that is being spilt. I feel that we should do something to end this terrible war which has gripped our brethren in Indo-China.

Ever since the French colonial rule ended, they have not enjoyed even a moment

of peace and tranquility, and we should be with all the forces that might be conducive to taking the whole problem from the battle-field to the conference table. We have been of the view that the problems have got so much interlinked that the Vietnamese problem has become the kingpin of the whole problem. This is being discussed in Paris where all the parties are, and we continue to hold the view that the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam, starting with the American troops, followed by a slightly broadbased Government in South Vietnam, can open up a situation where the Paris peace talks may make progress.

It is in that connection that we have never hesitated to express our viewpoints to all the parties. It is not our policy to say one thing to one party and another thing to other parties. What we say publicly is also what we say in private and in diplomatic encounters with all the parties. This is our considered opinion. Otherwise, the whole thing will go on, and I do not see any other prospect of restoration of peace.

The situation in South-East Asia, as I have said, has got some little tinge of hope particularly in Laos. The fact that the Americans have nominated a new Ambassador for the Paris talks, and the talks are continuing, are all hopeful signs. But the situation in Cambodia still continues to be a matter of great anxiety, and a great deal of patient work will have to be done before the situation takes a shape where one could say with some measure of confidence that we are moving towards peace.

WEST ASIA

The situation in West Asia, however, has of late shown signs of improvement, and let us hope that the cease-fire, which is at the moment a temporary ceasefire, will get stabilised, and the talks, already started in New York under the auspices of the United Nations, will bear fruit. We have already taken the view that the Security Council resolution of 1967, which spells out the

essential elements which have to be fulfilled if peace is to be restored, will have to be implemented. Let us hope that these talks will lead to the implementation of the Security Council resolution, and thus release the Arab lands which are under the illegal occupation of Israel, and restore them to the countries whose rightful lands they are. It is only by implementing the Security Council resolution that lasting peace can be restored to West Asia.

EUROPE

I agree with hon. Members who have noted with satisfaction the conclusion of the treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S.S.R. at Moscow. I have already made a statement expressing our satisfaction and happiness at the conclusion of this treaty. I agree with my esteemed friend Shri Chagla when he described this treaty as really historical. These two countries have a long history of hostility, and even today, the hoary tales and memories of the great devastation of wars grip the minds of the generation. If these two countries, casting aside their past history of hostility, in a genuine spirit of give and take, conclude a treaty which both of them feel does guarantee to them the essentials which are necessary for the two countries to normalise their relations, it is a great achievement.

And, in this, our admiration should go to the Soviet leaders, and also to Chancellor Willy Brandt who has shown a great deal of imagination, and this has also been reciprocated by the Soviet leaders. In the history of difficult negotiations in the world, I think, this treaty will be a landmark, not only in regard to the contents of the treaty, but in regard to the speed with which it has been negotiated. This means that the two sides were determined to find a common ground, and it is good not only for those two countries, not only for Europe, but for the entire world. In the place Where, unfortunately, in our own generation, two bloody wars were generated, there is now a realisation that countries with different

ideologies, countries having difficult problems awaiting settlement, can resolve their difficulties or, at any rate, conclude treaties which surmount some of the biggest obstacles known to history. This is a very positive development and we should all welcome this development.

PAKISTAN

In relation to Pakistan, I would like to say that after the Tashkent Declaration, we on our side have done our best to make not only oral suggestions, but also have taken concrete decisions, sometimes even unilaterally and sometimes at the cost of being criticised by friends in this House, so that the principal objective of normalising the relations might be achieved. But, I am sorry to report, we have not succeeded. We said that we are prepared to resume trade, we are prepared to resume communications between the two countries, and we are prepared to arrange airline flights from one country to another, and whatever may be the other means, even by rail or by boats. But, unfortunately, we have not succeeded.

I am in full agreement with the suggestion that trade between East Pakistan and West Bengal should be resumed. But it is not only between East Pakistan and West Bengal or Assam, but between the two countries as a whole, because both the countries stand to gain and no country stands to lose. Sometimes one hears stories that Pakistan is paying for its coal four times or three times the price that they will have to pay if they had purchased it from us. Our West Bengal friends are fond of eating fish and have to pay a high price because East Pakistanis cannot bring fish to West Bengal. There are several other matters in which Pakistan is adopting policies which are sterile and which do not yield any result, but there it is. Sometimes one gets a very uncomfortable feeling that the leaders in Pakistan, some of them at any rate, have always harped on the atmosphere of confrontation. At this moment, to my thought comes the moving words which were uttered in the Central Hall of Parliament by one of our great leaders, Shri Trailokyanath

Chakravarty, and when I heard, I must confess, after a long time a person speaking from his heart, I thought how ardently he felt about the importance of relations between India and Pakistan and how he described the new forces that are emerging in Pakistan, particularly in East Pakistan.

I have no doubt in my mind, and I can say based on my experience of the Indo-

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Pakistan relations, that the people of Pakistan and the people of India want to live in peace; but somehow or other, there are certain types of leaders in Pakistan who always keep up an atmosphere of confrontation. One feels amazed at the type of speeches that are made by certain leaders. But we should be clear in our objectives. Whereas we should be prepared to meet any threat that we might face from any country including Pakistan, our objective should be to work patiently for improving the relations, because we have got long borders and we are neighbours. Ultimately, we have to live in peace. If we look to other parts of the world, no two nations, when they are close neighbours, have remained in perpetual enmity, and I am very glad that once again some very sober voices from different sections of the House have been raised which created hope in my mind that there is a general desire among the people in India that our relations with Pakistan should improve.

Of course the relationship cannot improve by unilateral action. The other side has to reciprocate, and It should be our endeavour to work in such a manner that the chances of relations improving are brightened. Just as other countries can live with certain equations, even though the ideologies may be different, even though the political systems may be different, even though the national objectives may be different, still a code of good-neighbourly relations can be worked out. This should be our objective. I know some people might say that I am, unnecessarily optimistic in this, but in international relations I am Particularly reminded of

the advice given by a very senior colleague of mine, Shri Chagla. He said that in international affairs we should not nurture illwill for long, just as we should not also talk of friendships being for ever. We should adjust our attitudes with the changes that might be, in the situation, and should take advantage of whatever may be the favourable situation, so long as our objectives are clear, and I am quite clear about our long-range objectives even in regard to our relations with Pakistan.

CHINA

A great deal has been mentioned about China. Some friends have said that we do not fully assess the situation that obtains today between India and China. I would like to assure them that this is one matter about which we give anxious consideration almost constantly, and we review the situation from time to time. There have been some indications, even press reports. And, therefore, it is necessary for me to give our present assessment of the situation. In this connection I would say that we do notice a slight change in the attitude of China towards - and propaganda against - her neighbours, including India, of late; but we have not yet seen any change in the substantive matter so far as Chinese stand towards India is concerned. We are always prepared to settle all matters with our neighbours, including China, peacefully, through bilateral negotiations, on the basis of respect for our territorial integrity and sovereignty, and the non-use of force or threat of force. We hope that China will sooner or later change her hostile attitude towards India and revert to the path of peace and reason.

Neither China nor India can change the geographical fact that both our countries have a long common border. It is in the interest of both countries to settle the border question peacefully and normalise relations in other fields as well. If and when China is willing to take a concrete step in this direction, she will not find us lacking in response. However, should China use or threaten to use force, she will find us ready

to defend our motherland. This is broadly our present relationship with China, and I would Eke you to view this with a certain measure of realism.

U.S.S.R.

Mention has been made of certain matters to show that we are following a policy which is subservient to the Soviet Union. Take for instance the question of Soviet maps. That has been with us ever since independence. In fact, these maps are nothing but a reproduction of the Kuomintang maps. This is the research that we have made now. At that time, they followed the Kuomintang Chinese maps, and they are reproducing them again and again. At any rate, to this question of maps I shall come again.

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About cultural centres we are adopting a uniform policy: whether they are the cultural centres of missions of the Soviet Union or of any other country, our considered approach is that they should not be established in places where those countries do not have either consulates, or their trade representatives, or their embassies. If they are in other places, we close them. This is the position that we have taken. We are trying to work out a new framework, and any cultural centre that fits in with that framework, whether it is of the Soviet Union, or the United States, or Germany, or the U.K., it will function; otherwise it will not be permitted to function.

Mention has also been made about a trade centre building which is coming tip in Malabar Hill. This is a mutter about which - because something has appeared in the press - I would like to take the House into confidence. With regard to this I would like to gay, even without referring to any paper, that this was an area which was leased by the Soviets quite some time back, and it is known to everybody that there is no restriction on the purchase of land by foreign missions. Only, they cannot purchase land in prohibited areas. There-

after, they got the permission of the Corporation of Bombay for putting up a building. They submitted a plan like any individual, and permission was granted to them. This was known to the Government of Maharashtra, this was known to the Corporation. There are trade centres of other countries in all manner of localities, and I do nut see why there should be any objection to the USSR having a trade centre at that place. They have not contravened any law; they have not grabbed any land. They purchased the land, got the permission to construct a building and they are constructing it. The law of the land is that land can be purchased at any place, unless it is in a prohibited area, and mere proximity to the house of a dignitary - howsoever high he may be is no ground at all. So, in the matter of their Trade Representative's building, it is a thing which is absolutely straightforward, and, if I may say so, there is no impropriety involved.

There was some impropriety involved in the matter of use of C.D. numbers. The Soviet journalists were not following the correct rules in this connection and as soon as this matter came to our notice we pointed it out to them. They have assured us three or four weeks back that they have discontinued that practice and they will not use it.

I might as well, at this stage, give my views about the Soviet maps because this has been engaging the attention of the House.

I would like to say that in their depiction of the India-China boundary, the Soviet maps and atlases broadly follow the Chinese alignment. However, these maps have been more consistently adhering to the pre-1947 Kuomintang alignment than to the alignment indicated in the maps published by People's China in 1953, 1956, and 1962. The Russian maps thus show the Chang Chemmo valley within India, whereas the Chinese Communist maps push the alignment from the Karakoram Pass to Demchok further west to include more areas of India within China. With this exception, the Soviet maps follow generally the Chinese alignment of the boundary. I might bring to the attention

of the House that all Soviet maps and atlases show Jammu and Kashmir entirely within India.

This erroneous depiction of India-China boundary is of deep concern to the Government of India. The Government had been taking it up at the appropriate level with the Soviet Government since 1956. Apart from several verbal representations made through diplomatic channels, both in Delhi and in Moscow, written representations had also been made to the Soviet Government in 1956, 1958, 1966 and 1968. Further, during official and ministerial visits, the Government have been urging the Soviet Government to correct these erroneous depictions. The Soviet Government have also been supplied with Survey of India maps on scale 1"- 70 miles. This Government have thus been utilising, in a sustained manner, diplomatic and official channels for representing or protesting to the Soviet Government on this question. It would, therefore, be wholly wrong to charge the Government with inaction in this matter. Even a few days ago, our Ambassador in Moscow took up the matter strongly with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, and our Ministry took up with the

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Soviet Embassy here. The Soviet Government, in response to our representations, both verbal and written, have conveyed to us that delineation on the maps had no political significance, and that there should be no doubt about the Soviet Union's respect for India's territorial integrity. They also promised to look into the matter further. The Government proposes to take up this question with the Soviet Government again, and to convey to them the degree of feeling in Parliament and in the public in this country on the wrong depiction of the Indian border in the Soviet maps.

While we have every right to take objection to this wrong depiction, and persevere with the Soviet Government to depict India's northern boundary in conformity with the Indian alignment, it is not in

our national interest to mix up this issue with the general question of our relations with the Soviet Union. As Parliament is aware, we have extensive cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of economic and industrial development, in cultural and political matters, and in the defence fields. These constitute the substance of our relations with the Soviet Union, and it would be unwise to undermine or endanger this basic friendship. At the same time, this friendship, and our desire to maintain and expand relations with the Soviet Union, can not inhibit or deter this Government from taking this question of wrong maps firmly and seriously.

A mention has also been made of some other wrong foreign maps. We have been taking up wrong depiction with the U.S. Government also. I my in this connection draw the attention of the House to the fact that all foreign maps and atlases which depict our boundaries erroneously, including those from the Soviet Union, attract the provisions of our laws which prohibit their entry into India. I would like to add that we have taken up strongly with the U.S. Government about the wrong depiction of our boundary.

Naturally we should express concern. But, at the same time, there should be some measure of balance while formulating our views in this matter. After all, mere depiction by third parties, howsoever irritating it might be, cannot alter the hard facts about our boundaries which we are determined to defend and which nobody can violate. So, mere lines on other people's maps or portfolios should not excite our feelings beyond a point, and should not be used to spoil relations which otherwise are of an excellent nature.

A MEMBER: What about Goa? America recognises Goa as a Portuguese province. It does not recognise, and it has been reiterated, that Goa is part of India.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Goa is a part of India. Whether anybody recognises it or not, I do not care, just as I do not care

what they depict in their maps. Goa is a part of India. Goa is represented in this Parliament. Why should we bother as to what other people talk about Goa?

A MEMBER: The Leader of the Opposition has raised one very important point That is about a secret arrangement being made about a security pact with Russia. What is that security arrangement?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is an absolutely wrong suggestion for anybody to make that there is any pact, secret or other. wise, of a defence character with the Soviet Union, or with any other country. I have always said, and I would reiterate, that we are prepared to get our equipment from any country, but we have no defence pact or security pact or secret pact with any country.

USA INDIA BURMA NEPAL AFGHANISTAN TURKEY IRAN PAKISTAN MALI JAPAN INDONESIA CHINA CAMBODIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VIETNAM THAILAND UNITED KINGDOM FRANCE LAOS ISRAEL RUSSIA GERMANY UZBEKISTAN

Date: Aug 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Sardar Swaran Singh's Statement on the F.R.G. -U.S.S.R. Treaty

Following is the text of the statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, in the Lok Sabha on August 14, 1970 On the Treaty signed between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Moscow on August 12, 1970:

Honourable Members are aware - that the new Chancellor of the Federal Republic

of Germany, Herr Willy Brandt, when assuming office in October 1969 had declared that one of his principal foreign policy objectives would be to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on the renunciation of force. Negotiations opened in Moscow in December 1969 and after a number of meetings a draft treaty was initialled by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries in Moscow on 7 August 1970 and signed by Chairman Kosygin and Chancellor Willy Brandt in Moscow on 12 August 1970.

In this Treaty, the two Governments have jointly pledged to renounce the use of force or threat of force in their mutual relations as well as in international relations. They have also agreed to respect the inviolability of all existing frontiers of the European States.

The signing of this agreement between USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany is a landmark in the post-war history of Europe, and the leaders of the USSR and of West Germany deserves our felicitations. The West German leadership showed courage and vision to bring about mutual understanding, confidence and detente, and the Soviet leadership showed wisdom and statesmanship in working for reconciliation and mutual goodwill in the interest of the wider cause of international peace and progress and cooperation among nations.

India warn-Ay welcomes this development as a positive step towards peace and security in Europe and hopes this treaty would be a precursor of many bilateral and multi-lateral agreements leading to all round cooperation in the cause of peace and progress not only among the countries of Europe but also in other regions of the world.

India has always believed that there should be no use of force or threat of use of force in international relations and that international differences and disputes should, be settled by peaceful means. We have always advocated and adhered to the prin-

ciple that there should be peaceful cooperation between nations irrespective of their social systems or ideologies, but based on the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is, therefore, a matter of particular gratification for us that the Treaty which has been signed between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany strengthens the policy laid down by late Prime Minister Nehru and which we have tried to follow firmly in our international relations.

It is our fervent hope that the countries of Europe will, from now on, be able to divert their talents, resources and energies to the work of peace and construction not only in the interest of Europe but also in the service of humanity at large.

USA GERMANY RUSSIA INDIA

Date: Aug 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

JAPAN

Indo-Japanese Joint Statement

Following is the text of a joint statement issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit to India of Mr. Kiichi Aichi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan from August 17 to 20, 1970:

His Excellency Mr. Kiichi Aichi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, paid a visit to India from the 17th to the 20th August, 1970, on the invitation of Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs of India. The Foreign Minister of Japan was accompanied by His Excellency Mr. Shinsaku Hogen, Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ryozo Sunobe, Director-General of the Asian Affairs

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Bureau, together with other senior officials of the. Ministry and assisted by His Excellency Mr. Atsushi Uyama, Ambassador of Japan in India. The Minister for External Affairs was assisted in the discussion by the Deputy Minister, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, the Foreign Secretary, Shri T. N. Kaul, and Secretary, External Affairs, Shri S. K. Bannerji.

His Excellency Mr. Aichi called on the President, Shri V. V. Giri, the Vice-President, Shri G. S. Pathak, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon.

The two Foreign Ministers exchanged views with each other on the 18th and 19th August in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality on a wide range of subjects of common interest to both the countries.

In reviewing the international situation, the two Foreign Ministers reiterated the basic policy of the two countries to promote peace and stability in the world. They welcomed the recent developments in West Asia and Europe and expressed the hope that this would lead to a reduction of tensions in other parts of the world. They expressed concern over the troubled situation in Indo-China and its possible repercussions. They agreed that the people of all countries in this region should be free to decide their own future, according to their wishes without any interference from outside. They felt that a durable solution could best be found through peaceful negotiations.

They noted the economic and social progress being achieved in South East Asia. In this context, they recognised that in addition to bilateral collaboration, it was necessary to hasten the process of intensive and broad-based regional economic cooperation, for instance, through the ECAFE.

The two Foreign Ministers reviewed bilateral relations and felt that there is much scope for expanding cultural, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. They agreed that steps should be taken in this direction.

The two Foreign Ministers were of the view that the common commitment of the two countries to democratic institutions provides a firm basis for active cooperation. They further believed that this visit and the discussions held would strengthen the bonds between the two countries and contribute to greater understanding.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan expressed his deep appreciation to the Government and the people of India for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality extended to him and his party during their stay in India.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan extended an invitation to the Minister of External Affairs of India to visit Japan. The Minister of External Affairs of India was glad to accept the inivitation and expressed the hope that he would be able to visit Japan in the near future.

JAPAN INDIA USA CHINA

Date: Aug 01, 1970

Volume No

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JAPAN

Indo-Japanese Agreement on Agricultural Development Project

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on August 19, 1970 on an agreement signed between India and Japan for starting a pilot agricultural pro-

ject its the Paralkote Zone in Dandakaranya:

An agreement was signed in New Delhi on August 19,1970 between the Governments of India and Japan for starting a pilot agricultural project in the Paralkote Zone in Dandakaranya. Under the agreement the Government of Japan will provide know-how relating to Japanese methods of cultivation and will also supply machinery, experts and fertilizers required for the project.

The agreement was signed by Shri M. G. Kaul, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, and by His Excellency Atsushi Uyama, Ambassador for Japan in India.

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JAPAN INDIA USA SENEGAL

Date: Aug 01, 1970

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NORWAY

Indo-Norwegian Agreement

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on August 3, 1970 on the agreement signed between India and Norway regarding a Norwegian grant for fertilizers:

Norway has made a grant of Rs. 37.7 million for the purchase, insurance and transport of fertilizers to India during the next three years. An agreement for this was signed between the two countries in New Delhi on August 3, 1970.

During 1970, the Norwegian Government will supply CAN Fertilizers and in 1971 they will provide Urea. The quantity and type of fertilizers for 1972 will be

decided later.

The rupee value of the fertilizers will be used in India for development schemes to be mutually determined by the two Governments.

On behalf of India the agreement was signed by Shri M. G. Kaul, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and on behalf of Norway by the Ambassador H.E. Mr. Haakon Nord.

NORWAY INDIA USA

Date: Aug 01, 1970

Volume No

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PAKISTAN

Pakistan's Reported Decision to Dispose of Indian Property.

Following is the text of the statement by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, in the Lok Sabha on August 11, 1970 regarding the reported decision of the Pakistan Government to dispose of Indian property and the reaction of the Government of India thereto:

During and soon after the 1965 conflict the Government of Pakistan took over the Indian properties in Pakistan and declared them as enemy property. The value of the Indian properties/assets so seized by Pakistan, is estimated at Rs. 109.00 crores.

Under Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration signed in 1966, India and Pakistan had agreed: "to discuss the return of the property

"to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connection with the conflict:" India immediately thereafter expressed its readiness to discuss the question of the return of properties and assets taken over by either side. But Pakistan did not respond.

In October 1968, it was confirmed that the Government of Pakistan were disposing of by auction some of the properties seized during the 1965 conflict. Several Tender Notices for sale of Indian properties have since appeared in the Pakistan newspapers.

The Government of India have been in touuch with the Government of Pakistan on this question ever since 1966. The Government have been drawing the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the relevant provision of the Tashkent Declaration and pressing for the reciprocal return of the seized properties/assets. The Government

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have also been protesting against their sale. It has been pointed out to the Government of Pakistan that such action on their part is arbitrary and contrary to International Law and practice and a flagrant violation of the Tashkent Declaration. It has also been made clear to Pakistan that India would not recognise the title that Pakistan or any third party might claim to have acquired through such illegal sale by auction or other means.

So far there has been no positive response from Pakistan. Pakistan's contention is that assets seized during the conflict become the property of the seizing Government whose legal right to their disposal was unquestionable. The Government of India have made it clear that they do not accept this contention.

The Government are of the view that the question of the return of the seized properties should be settled bilaterally. Our efforts in this regard are continuing. Friendly countries have been kept informed of Pakistan's intransigent attitude in this regard.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA UZBEKISTAN

Date: Aug 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

THAILAND

Indo-Thailand Accord on Economic Cooperation

Following is the text of a press release on the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding for economic cooperation between India and Thailand at Bangkok on August to, 1970:

A Memorandum of Understanding for medium term economic cooperation between the Royal Government of Thailand and the Indian Government was signed on August 20, 1970 by H.E. Doctor Prayoon Kanchanadul, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Economic Affairs on behalf of the Royal Doctor P. K. Banerjee, Indian Ambassador ceremony at the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The signing ceremony was preceded by an exchange of views between H.E. Mr. Bunchana Atthakor, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Royal Government of Thailand and H.E. Shri K. B. LAll, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Government of India on further development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Memorandum of Understanding was prepared as a result of discussions, which took place from July 17 to 23 between an Indian trade delegation led by Shri K. S. Raghupathi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Government of India and the Royal, Thai delegation led by H.E. Doctor Prayoon Kanchanadul, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Economic Affairs. In discussions the two delegations were guided by initiative taken by H.E. Bunchana

Attakhor, Minister of Economic Affairs, Royal Thai Government, and H.E. Shri B. R. Bhagat, Former Minister of, Foreign Trade and Supply, Government of India in their meeting in New Delhi in August 1969 to strengthen cooperation in commercial, industrial and other economic fields between the two countries.

The Memorandum of Understanding envisages a three year arrangement under which Government of India agree to buy 100,000 tons of rice per year from Thailand and Royal Thai Government agree to buy for an equivalent value plant, equipment and machinery from India, for Thai state enterprises and Government organisations under competitive international tenders.

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THAILAND INDIA USA

Date: Aug 01, 1970

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UNITED KINGDOM

Sardgar Swaran Singh's Statement on British Decision to Resume Arms Sale to South Africa

Following is the text of the statement by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha On August 3, 1970 regarding the British Government's declaration of intent to resume the sale of arms to South Africa:

The Government of India are greatly concerned about the British Government's declaration of intent to resume the sale of arms to South Africa. Government are in no doubt that the total effect of this shift in British policy will be to reinforce the racist regime in South Africa; instead of bringing stability, peace and security to the region, it will add to the existing tensions.

Furthermore, such a shift Will affect the security and vital interests of a great number of countries in Africa and Asia, some of whom are also members of the Commonwealth. The proposed British decision would also be in utter disregard of the U.N. resolutions banning the sale of arms to South Africa.

In announcing their intention, the British Government invoked the so-called Simonstown Agreement concluded in 1955 which accorded Britain certain facilities at the Simonstown naval base for the defence of the sea routes round South Africa. Britain and South Africa agreed to cooperate in defence of the sea routes through their 'respective maritime forces'. The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home. declared in the House of Commons on July 20, that: "It is our intention to give effect to the purpose of that agreement and we believe that as a consequence we should be ready to consider within that context applications for the export to South Africa of certain limited categories of arms, so long as they are for maritime defence directly related to the security of the sea routes."

The British Government have sought to justify their partial return to their former policy of supplying arms to South Africa on grounds of broad defence needs in relation to the security of the trade routes "which have grown in importance since the closure of the Suez Canal". But this strange strategic doctrine has no relation to existing realities. It conjures up a threat where none exists, and tries to cover up the fact that Britain will be arming the racist regime of South Africa. Truth is that South Africa is today Africa's only military power, well-equipped with sophisticated arms and defence equipment. With her disproportionately greater military strength, South Africa is a threat to her neighbours and not the other way round. As regards the distinction which the British Government have sought to make between arms and equipment for maritime defence and arms which would assist enforcement of the policy of apartheid, it cannot convince anyone. It is our belief that any accretion of military strength to South Africa can only strengthen her resolve to continue the policy of apartheid. It will also inevitably introduce a new element of tension and conflict, especially for the neighbouring African countries, and bring in great power rivalry and cold war into the Indian Ocean region.

The House is aware of our desire to see the Indian Ocean region remain an area of peace and tranquility, free of great power conflict, military and naval bases and other manifestations of a military presence. We cannot but view with grave concern any intention of the British Government to introduce tension into this region through a resumption of arms supply to South Africa.

The House is doubtless aware that the declaration of British intent to arm South Africa has caused widespread dismay and concern all over the world, and more specially among the Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia. Our Prime Minister has already sent a message in reply to the British Prime Minister's communication on

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the subject, conveying our serious concern and misgivings over British intention to arm South Africa.

The House is also aware of the efforts so far made by India in the United Nations and other multilateral and inter-national forums to prohibit the supply of arms to South Africa. At the recently concluded debate in the Security Council the Permanent Representative of India drew attention to the obligation of the international community to observe and implement the United Nations Resolutions on arms embargo to South Africa. On 23rd July, 1970, the Security Council reiterated its earlier resolutions and called upon all states to ban the sale of arms to South Africa unconditionally and without reservations: whatsoever. The House may be assured that Government will do its best to concert efforts with all likeminded countries, especially of Asia and Africa, to dissuade the British Government

from resuming arms supply to South Africa in consonance with Britain's own obligations to the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

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CANADA INDIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Date: Sep 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CANADA

Indo-Canadian Agreement Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on September 2, 1970 on the development loan agreement signed between Canada and India:

A development loan agreement signed in New Delhi on September 2, 1970 between Canada and India provides new flexibility in the use of Canadian development assistance. The agreement for Rs. 4.2 crores (\$ 6 million) will be used by the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi for the import of railway locomotive components. The agreement was signed by Mr. G.A.H. Pearson, Acting Canadian High Commissioner and Mr. A. T. Bambawale, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

The components will be supplied by the Montreal Locomotive Works and will include engine and chasis components, electrical equipment, generators, controls and motors for 90 BG and 45 MG diesel locomotives. Part of the loan can be used for manufacturing or overhaul services for components in Canada.

Canadian development loans carry no interest, service or commitment charges and are repayable over fifty years with a 10-year grace period.

CANADA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Sep 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Prime Minister's Address

Following is the text of the speech of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at the Third Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, at Lusaka on September 9, 1970:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates,
I welcome this opportunity to give the greetings of the people of India to the Government and people of Zambia, and to the Heads and Representatives of the nations who have gathered here. President Tito deserves our special thanks. But for his unremitting efforts, perhaps this meeting would not have taken place. We are glad that this Non-Aligned Conference is meeting for the first time in Southern Africa close to the spirit, the mood and the very heartbeat of Africa.

Here in Lusaka we can feel the ebb and flow of the continuing battle against remnants of colonialism in Angola and Mozambique. We can feel the vibrations of the struggle against the minority Government in Zimbabwe, and the apartheid policies of the racist regime in the Union of South Africa, and of the stirrings of the national

movements in Namibia and in Guinea Bissau. These freedom fighters are engaged in the same battle as we were only recently They are risking their lives for the same principles that we hold dear. We extend our support to these brave men and women.

As I said yesterday, the revolution of our times is unfinished, and the purpose of this Conference is to draw up a clear programme of action to carry it for-ward. This is the challenge that the decade of the Seventies places before the non-aligned countries.

Only a short while ago, the issue of war and peace, of the disposal of human beings and their destinies, were decided in a few capitals of the world. No longer is it so; because millions of people in the resurgent continents of Asia, of Africa, of Latin America and the Caribbeans, have come into their own; because we determined that decisions involving us, whether concerning war and peace, or the direction and pace. of our social, economic and political development, could be made only by us, in our own way, and in our own countries. Mat is how non-alignment was born. It expressed our individual and, collective sovereignty, our devotion to freedom and peace, and our urgent need to give to our people a better life and the opportunity to live in freedom, in dignity and in peace. At a no time was there any intention to set up a third world.

This is our endeavour. The odds are tremendous. Each step has met with criticism and opposition. But we have carried on. Let us not be deterred by cynics and the hostile propaganda of the powerful media of communications. From the begining, there has been no lack of inquisitors, who looked upon non-alignment as heresy and distorted its meaning. They said it would not work. But we can answer back in the famous words of Galileo: "And yet it moves"!

The criticism of non-alignment has shifted on two counts. Those who now

concede that non-alignment had some utility in the days of the cold war confrontation, maintain that this is no longer so. The reviling is not any more about the basis and principle, but of its practice.

Have the non-aligned States lost their relevance? The answer is an emphatic no. Twenty-five years after the last holocaust, the world is not yet on the brink of peace. The nuclear balance of terror still confronts us. The war in Vietnam is said to be waged with "conventional" weapons, yet these include chemical contamination of food and plant life. The only way to have a clean war is not to have a war at all. Hence India stands and works for total disarmament.

The great powers certainly have the major responsibility for international peace and security. We welcome all initiatives towards the resolution of differences through negotiations, but even if they reach accord on their common interests, and decide upon mutually acceptable limitation of strategic arsenals, the rest of the world, of which we form a considerable part, could hardly remain mere onlookers. We have an equal stake in peace, but the quality of this peace should be such as will ensure our own sovereignty and security.

Not only national honour but national interest demands that we do not mortgage our decisions in domestic and in international affairs to foreign dictate. This was one element of our policy of non-alignment. As the logical corollary, we rejected the enemies of our erstwhile rulers. As my father declared: "We are in no camp and in no military alliance. The only camp we should like to be in is the camp of peace which should. include as many countries as possible." May I thank the Conference for its gracious gesture in memory of my father and the many distinguished delegates for their kind references to him?

We decided that our respective territories should not be used for the subjugation of other people, for subversion, or for the carving out of spheres of influence. Indian manpower and resources had been used for imperialist purposes. Once free, we declared that this would no longer be permitted.

We have all been subjected to domination, exploitation and the humiliation of racial discrimination. How could we compromise with racialism. in any form? The pernicious theory that one man is superior to another merely on the ground of race or

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birth has been proved to be false, yet it continues to dominate the thinking of many.

Today's world is a single entity. We are deeply convinced that by staying out of military pacts, the non-aligned countries can use their collective wisdom and influence to tip the balance of power in favour of peace and international co-operation.

These have been the positive achievements of non-alignment. If today belief in the efficacy of military pacts has weakened, if historic animosities are giving way to essays in friendship and co-operation, if a breath of realism is influencing international policies towards detente, the nations assembled here can claim some credit. However, this should not lull us into complacency.

The big powers have never accepted the validity of non-alignment. Neither colonial ism nor racialism has vanished. The old comes back in new guise. There are subtle intrigues to undermine our self-confidence and to sow dissension and mutual distrust amongst us. Powerful vested interests, domestic and foreign, are combining to erect new structures of neocolonialism. These dangers can be combated by our being united in our adherence to the basic tenets of non-alignment.

I have touched upon certain general points, but, on such an occasion, one cannot ignore some of the explosive situations which confront the world.

I should like to take this opportunity to convey, our admiration and best wishes to President Nasser for his statesmanship and courage in accepting the cease-fire. We disapprove of Isreal's intransigence. Israel should be prevailed upon to comply fully with the U.N. Security Council Resolution of November, 1967. We cannot deny to the people of Palestine their inalienable right to the homelands from which they were exiled.

The situation in South-East Asia has further deteriorated. We are deeply concerned about the spreading of the conflict to Cambodia. AR foreign forces should withdraw from the various countries of Indo-China, the lead being given by the U.S.A. Our assessment, based on talks with the various parties concerned, has led us to believe that a broad-based Government comprising all elements of South Vietnam would pave the way for the success of the Paris talks. Recent developments in Laos indicate the possibility of talks between the two sides there. As Member and Chairman of the International Commission, we have offered our good offices to both the concerned parties for this purpose. To preserve peace and to provide for the reconstruction of this war-torn area, some kind of international convention or agreement should be signed by all the parties concerned as well as the great powers and other interested parties to ensure respect for the neutrality, independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of all the Indo-China States.

We have been deeply disturbed by the reported intention of the United Kingdom and other Governments to supply arms to the Government of South Africa. This dangerous and retrograde step will threaten the neighbours of South Africa and also the Indian Ocean area. Any accretion to South Africa's military capability will abet its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and may encourage it to annex other territories. The argument that this is being done to protect the so-called security of sea routes is untenable. We would like the Indian Ocean to be an area of peace and co-operation. Foreign military bases will create tension and great-power rivalry.

The spirit of freedom goes hand in hand

with the spirit of equality. Beyond the political problems of the Unfinished Revolution, there are complex and difficult economic tasks. However, a realistic appraisal of our natural resources, our capacities and our competence reveals the possibility of our working together to reduce our dependence on those who do not respect our sovereignty so that economic leverage for thinly disguised political purposes cannot be used against us. Neo-colonialism has no sympathy with our efforts to achieve selfreliance. It seeks to perpetuate our position of disadvantage. International markets are so manipulated that primary producing countries have a permanent handicap. The levers of technology also are operated against us through unequal collaboration and royalty agreements.

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Hence we have to redouble our efforts to gain for each nation the opportunity to develop to its full stature. The primary responsibility rests upon each developing country, but we also owe a duty to one another. The fallacy that there is no complementality between our economies has so far made it difficult to realise the undoubted potential of mutual co-operation. There is greater complementality amongst our economies than between the economies of developed nations. Yet, advanced nations have been more successful in forging instruments of co-operation amongst themselves and our own effort in this direction has not even begun. The potential of trade and economic co-operation amongst us has been left virtually unexplored. By meeting each other's needs, we would diversify our trade, safeguard it against the caprices of international commerce, and reduce our dependence on middlemen and brokers.

This Conference should formulate the manner in which we could strengthen one another, and give due priority in our national policies to positive measures for mutual co-operation. Such co-operation will help each of us to find some solutions to our respective problems, and also give us the capability to induce these changes in the

economic system at the global level.

Through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, we have tried to persuade the international community to make changes which have been overdue in the economic system. This is now well understood all over, the world. But only some have been accepted in Principle, and even their implementation has been tardy. In a few weeks, the Second Development Decade will be launched by the U.N. General Assembly. So fan, there has been little progress in evolving guidelines for international co-operation. Many nations which have the capacity and, if I may say so, the duty to make a decisive contribution, hedge their statements with reservations. For too long has international co-operation been viewed as a one-way traffic from the rich to the poor nations.

As the Prime Minister of Guyana said yesterday, between ourselves we possess the major part of the world's natural resources. Our manpower resources are no Less plentiful. It should not, be beyond our ingenuity to develop these resources, and employ the manpower for the Production of wealth for our peoples. Because of historical circumstances, economic relations have not been developed as among Ourselves, but between each of our countries and the erstwhile metropolitan powers. We can now make the first attempts to discover areas of cooperation in many fields of development - generation of power, development of agriculture, improvement of roadways, railways and telecommunications, the expansion of higher education and training in science and technology. If we decide - and I hope we shall - to make a beginning with this study, India will be glad to play her modest part.

We all recognise the malaise afflicting the development process. We know of the growing gap between developed and developing countries, between the northern and southern hemispheres, of the indifference of the affluent, the disappointments of the First Development Decade, and the failure of the affluent countries to transfer even one per

cent of their gross national product. We are painfully familiar with the pitfalls of "aid", in which the bulk of credits are tied to purchases from donor countries, and with the fact that a big portion of new credits goes to the repayment of old loans. But the question is: Must we endlessly wait in the hope that some day the developed countries will undergo a change of heart and acknowledge that disparities in the world are not in their won interest? It would be unrealistic to expect miracles of magnanimity. Even if this should happen, I am afraid that it would be of no avail in the absence of the right conditions in our I own countries. We must determine to help Ourselves, to sacrifice, to pool our resources of knowledge and initiative. We must work together on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis.

From my own experience, I have learnt that will-power, unceasing endeavour and the capacity for sacrifice sustained and strengthened us during our struggle for political independence. These same qualities will help us towards economic freedom.

The power to question is the basis of all human progress. We are free because

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we questioned the right of others to rule over us. But intellectual and cultural emancipation is just beginning. We are rediscovering ourselves, and the fact that a country sees things in terms of its own geography and history. Those who dominated the world's political affairs, and manned its economic controls, also imposed a monopoly of ideas. For years we accepted their values, their image of the world and, strangely enough, even of ourselves. Whether we like it or not, we have been pushed into postures of imitation We have now to break away from borrowed models of development and evolve models of the worthwhile life which are more relevant to our own conditions - not necessarily as a group but as individual countries with distinctive Personalities.

The world today is united in peril, not

merely the peril from nuclear destruction but the more insidious daily pollution of our environment. We should be united in prosperity, and in the blossoming of the spirit of man. The non-aligned countries must be in the vanguard of the movement to create the world of tomorrow and to enrich thecontent of human life.

The Unfinished Revolution can reach fulfilment if we have faith and confidence in ourselves and the assurance that, however long and arduous the journey ahead, we shall reach our destination.

USA ZAMBIA INDIA ANGOLA ZIMBABWE GUINEA NAMIBIA GUINEA-BISSAU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VIETNAM ISRAEL CAMBODIA CHINA FRANCE LAOS SOUTH AFRICA GUYANA

Date: Sep 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Sardar Swaran Singh's Statement in the General Assembly

Following is the text of the statement by Sardar Swaran Singh, Foreign Minister of India, in exercise of his right of reply to the statement by the Home Minister of Pakistan in the general debate in the U.N. General Assembly on September 29, 1970:

I shall have another occasion to compliment you on our election and at the moment I shall briefly deal with the distortions presented by the Home Minister of Pakistan this afternoon in discussing India-Pakistan relations and answer some of the calumnies he has uttered against my country.

Our basic approach to all problems between India and Pakistan is that they must be discussed, negotiated and eventually settled by the representatives of the two

countries. There should be no pre-conditions and there should be no insistence that one side must accept in advance the priorities of the other side. It was in this spirit that we signed the Tashkent Declaration and I regret that, in spite of all our efforts to carry out the terms of this Declaration, we have always met with negative response from Pakistan. We did more. We removed unilaterally all restrictions on trade with Pakistan; it continued to ban all trade with India, with the result that these two neighbouring countries have no trade with each other. We suggested negotiations an the properties seized by each side during the 1965 conflict; instead of entering into negotiations Pakistan sold most of the Indian Properties for its benefit and in total violation of the existing agreements and of international law. I should add that the Indian properties in Pakistan were many times more in value than the Pakistan properties in India. We are ready to open up travel facilities and trade routes to and through Pakistan, but Pakistan would have none of it. We proposed, not once or twice but several times, the signing of a no-war declaration between the two countries, but Pakistan rejected our proposal every

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time. However, we continue to remain patient and hopeful. Perhaps a day will soon come when the rulers of Pakistan will realize that these two countries which have so much in common must live in a spirit of co-operation to the benefit of both. Those rulers may even draw from the lesson of modem trends in Europe and elsewhere.

Since I am merely exercising my right of reply, I shall not deal in detail with the merits of the various problems raised by the representative of Pakistan but would confine myself to two or three specific issues.

On Kashmir the basic issues are all known to all Member States and our position remains unchanged. However, the Home Minister of Pakistan could not resist the temptation of giving a distorted picture. it is not true that the partition of the subcontinent was done as a result of any application of the principle of self-determination. It was done, as should be known to the Minister of Pakistan, as a result of a political settlement between the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League and the British Government. Very different might have been the story if all the Indians had voted on this issue before the British left.

Secondly, it is untrue to say that we did not in our original complaint to the Security Council, which has still not been disposed of, claim Kashmir as an integral part of India. We said repeatedly that the accession of Kashmir was complete both in law and in form.

The third distortion the representative of Pakistan mentioned I was that the public opinion in Kashmir has not been consulted. It has been repeatedly consulted. It is, however, true that unfortunately some Kashmiris could not exercise their franchise as they were not allowed to participate from the Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir. All these facts should be known to the representative of Pakistan. He then made the ridiculous comparison between Kashmir and Namibia, Portuguese possessions and so on. These distortions and abusive charges do not deserve any detailed answer. The world can judge our record on colonialism as against any other country. Besides, I do not suppose It is the Intention of Pakistan's delegation to suggest that an Integral part of a country should be separated by a plebiscite. I should not like to think what will then happen to East Pakistan or other parts, even in West Pakistan.

In any event all these considerations were fully known before the Tashkent Declaration was signed both by Pakistan and India and this declaration Pakistan has refused to honour soon after it signed it.

Pakistan occupies by force a large part of this Indian state of Kashmir, illegally barters away part of it and commits aggression on India to take more. This must end. In case there is still any doubt about this aggression in 1965, let me quote from a recent statement by Mr. Bhutto who was the, Foreign Minister of Pakistan at that time. I am quoting from the Dawn, an important newspaper in Pakistan and like all Pakistani papers, is under the control and guidance of the Pakistani military regime. The Dawn of 8 September of this year, reports:

"Mr. Bhutto said he was ready to own the charge that he engineered the 1965 war against India.

"If Quad-i-Azam" - that is Mr. Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan and the Father of the nation - " was wrong in starting the first war against India in Kashmir, then I am equally wrong,' he added."

The representatives would no doubt realize that it is this attitude, these admissions, these wars against India that have brought about a basic change on the Kashmir question. I can only hope that the Home Minister of Pakistan would also realize as much. So while we remain ready to discuss all matters including Kashmir, all that has happened over the last twenty-four years cannot but be taken into account.

Secondly, the representative of Pakistan spoke about the regrettable communal riots in India and the alleged harassments, if not something much worse, of the minorities in India. Now, there are many minorities in India. India is a vast country of over

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550 million people and it is our pride and glory that we manage to live together in spite of occasional friction and disturbances. It would be totally wrong to describe all these incidents as communal; nor will it be right to leave the impression that in these riots the victims belong only to one community. We regret and deeply deplore - as indeed has been done by all, I repeat all, the political parties in India both

inside and outside Parliament - these riots, which have, their origin in complex social, economic and political factors. Foreigners would naturally find it difficult to underand appreciate these fully, but we in India have to deal with them courageously. patiently and with every means at our disposal. We continue to do so. We regret that Pakistan has launched a systematic campaign in many garbs to exploit these tragic events which occurred four months ago for its narrow political ends. If it were really concerned about these incidents, it could mute its radio broadcasts and abate its propaganda which continuously incite violence and communal passions. It could in addition follow a more humane policy towards its own minorities, 200,000 of whom have fled to India this year alone. This is ten times the average figure of the five previous years.

There is still another aspect. The Indian Muslims number 60 millions - as was mentioned by the Home Minister of Pakistan himself. This is many times the population of many Member States represented here. They form the third largest Muslim community in any country of the world. This significant and numerous community enjoys an the rights as Indian citizens and occupy respectable and responsible positions in our national life and contribute effectively to it. They do not need Pakistan as their advocate - in fact they find such advocacy a source of confusion and embarrassment. They also do not fail to note that there is only one other State with its status law to which the Ambassador of the United Arab Republic drew our attention yesterday which also claims its co-religionists as its nationals. I shall not elaborate on this, any more than I shall elaborate on the plight of the minorities in Pakistan under a military regime.

in the circumstances, it appears to us that the offer of Pakistan for an independent investigation of the conditions of minorities in Pakistan is meaningless Those Hindus who remain in Pakistan are so demoralized and victimized that they cannot be expected to give their views freely and frankly without incurring the wrath of a military regime

with all its consequences. Let it not be forgotten that there is no way in Pakistan of voicing the grievances of those unfortunate people. There is no parliament; the press and other media are controlled by the Government and public meetings are not allowed to concern themselves with the conditions of minorities. Those who are interested in the rights of man have merely to look at Pakistan's Constitution which is in itself a travesty of human rights and dignity, and I am sure that they would feel some concern for the unending stream of refugees from Pakistan. It is not without significance that a Commission that was set up by President Ayub Khan to report on the conditions of minorities never made its report. At least, it was never made public nor do we know whether it was ever prepared. In this context, representatives may be interested in reading a report entitled "Hindus Find Life Shaky in Pakistan" appearing in the Washington Post of 14 July 1970. Such reports could be multiplied.

Very different is the situation in India: free press, free travel and free association prevail to a point where there is genuine concern in certain quarters whether this wide and intense freedom does not at times make it possible for some elements to create unnecessary trouble. Nonetheless we think it is better to rum the risk of such abuses of those fundamental freedoms, rather than try to curb them. Foreign correspondents of news media can travel freely in India and do report regularly on happenings in the country. For instance, in a despatch to the Christian Science Monitor of 16 July, there is a very full discussion of the problem of minorities in India. The facts of all the communal incidents are well known and no outside investigation is necessary or desirable. All that I can say is that the international community may be interested in helping the Government of Pakistan to bring about a degree of democracy in that country which might at last relieve the agonies of those unfortunate People and pave the way for better Indo-Pakistan relations.

of Pakistan's concern for Indian Muslims unlike the religious minorities in who are migrating in large numbers to India, they find the conditions in India such as to enable them to play their part in India and they do not show any desire to leave India and cross Over to Pakistan?

Thirdly, on our negotiations with Pakistan on the Farakka barrage, the Home Minister of Pakistan gave his view: this problem is a technical and practical one. It is not a juridical problem. The basic practical aspect of the problem is that India needs every drop of water it can find in the Ganges river system, while in East Pakistan there is too much water, periodic floods and widespread water-logging. Nonetheless, if it is established that in certain seasons and in certain limited areas East Pakistan vitally needs some water from this Indian river, then, in a spirit of co-Operation, we shall do whatever we can to help. This is what the engineers on both sides are working out and we hope that their efforts win succeed. This is also the spirit of our assurance to Pakistan, a reference to which was made by the Home Minister of Pakistan.

In conclusion, I wonder why the representative of Pakistan brings up these bilateral issues to the United Nations year after Year, in season and out of season. Their excuse is that this forum should be used for explaining to the Member States the current situation between two neighbouring countries. To us, these attempts seem very much like an abuse and a waste of time, particularly as India is always ready - indeed, eager - to sit with Pakistan and negotiate all the problems in a sincere desire to solve them. May I in this context quote Article 4 of the Tashkent Declaration, a declaration to which both India and Pakistan have subscribed? It reads:

"The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that both sides will discourage any propaganda directed against the other country, and will encourage propaganda which promotes the development of friendly relations between the two countries."

We have not, and the world community has not yet recovered from the tragic shock of President Nasser's death yesterday, and yet attempts are being made to create discord between two neighbouring countries who should, by all logic and in all circumstances, live in peace and co-operation. This is a great pity.

INDIA PAKISTAN USA UZBEKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE NAMIBIA

Date: Sep 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Sardar Swaran Singh's Tribute to the Memory of President Nasser

Sardar Swaran Singh, Foreign Minister of India, paid the following tribute to the Memory of Mr. Gamal Abdel Nasser President of the United Arab Republic, at the XXV Session of the United Nations General Assembly On September 29, 1970:

In President Nasser the world has lost a really great and outstanding leader. The non-aligned world has suffered an irreparable loss, because those of us who had the honour of working with him in Belgrade and in Cairo know the wise words and the great guidance that he provided to the countries in the non-aligned circle.

In the Afro-Asian world, he made a significanct advent at Bandung. He was young at that time, but his youth and his dynamism greatly impressed all the participants, and he soon emerged as a great and outstanding leader of the Afro-Asian community. He took charge of the affairs of

his country at a very crucial time. His country had a great history and a great past spreading over thousands of years. But at the time when he assumed authority the

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conditions were really difficult and it was his youthful and dynamic leadership that created a new hope, not only amongst the people of Egypt but also amongst the Arab countries, who discovered a new faith in their future and in their destiny. But for his great courage and his unflinching faith in his people, the troubles that the Arab countries have passed through during the last twenty years would have perhaps taken a different turn.

Not only is this a loss to the international community but we in India feel particularly grieved because in him we had a very dear, great and trusted friend.

He visited India on several occasions. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru always had the closest of contacts with him and they exchanged views on a matters not only of bilateral but of international importance. It was a great shock to the people of India when this news was received there.

In the course of human history great men come and the law of nature is such that they also depart. But in the departure of President Nasser the modern world - the present-day, complicated world - has lost a great and outstanding leader whose leadership was of particularly great value at the present moment, when he was bending all his energies to the restoration of peace in an area which has passed through great suffering and which has been torn by great difficulties.

We fully associate ourselves with the feelings that have been expressed here, and we should like to join in offering our condolences to the people and Government of the United Arab Republic.

Date: Sep 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at Banquet to the Prime Minister of Singapore

Following is the text of the speech by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at a dinner given in honour of the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew and Mrs. Lee, in New Delhi on September 1, 1970:

We arm happy to have the distinguished Prime Minister of Singapore and Mrs. Lee with us once again.

The links between Singapore and India are many. As the Prime Minister himself graciously pointed out when I was there two years ago, the very name Singapore, being of Sanskrit origin, bears testimony to this link. We are glad that among those who built that dynamic nation and made it their home are people whose ancestors were from India.

Reinforcing the ties of kinship are ties of shared historical experience, of freedom lost and freedom regained, and of common aspirations. As Your Excellency said in this very hall four years ago, to the day, societies in our countries are composed of many races and languages, and hence we both prize tolerance. We are secular states. We have adopted parliamentary democracy. We regard economic backwardness as our main enemy, and consider social good to be the

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supreme economic objective. Loyalty to democracy, secularism and socialism in

domestic affairs and to non-alignment in foreign policy, establishes a special brotherhood between us. Whenever we have ha difficulties, we have been heartened by your sympathy. We are with you in your endeayour.

In India, the recession is fortunately behind us. Our economy is poised for advance. Our aim is not merely to achieve quantitative increases of production, but to push ahead with structural changes. In quick succession, we have adopted several legislative measures in the last few months which are taking us forward towards our goal of establishing a truly egalitarian, socialist society. Only last week, we adopted a Patents Bill which will liberate our industries and our scientific research from foreign technological domination.

We have solved some problems. But no problem ever really goes away. It returns in new garbs and guises. Our very success in proceeding towards national self-sufficiency has increased rural disparities. Progress in other fields has heightened the impatience of all those groups and sections who have not yet benefited.

A major problem today is that of unemployment, especially of the educated. This again is a problem bred by progress. In our current development plans, we aim at creating opportunities by which trained young people can set up industries and be their own masters.

So, with our challenges we have the exhilaration of living in exciting times. Like other societies the, world over, in ours also, some young people have taken to violence. They decry the tradition of non-violent social change built by Gandhi and Nehru, but fortunately one has glimpses of forces of sanity and order beginning to try to contain this adventurism.

The times in which we live appear similar in some ways to the time of the Industrial Revolution in Western Europe two centuries ago a time of flux and rapid technological change, and of the emergence of new political and economic concepts and new social patterns. Formulations seem to become old even at the moment of their birth, and the young everywhere are trying to find meaning and form out of the welter they see around. They seem to know what to reject but not yet what to accept and value.

In such a situation, we ought to redefine the very concept of development. Is it our aim only to enable our people to have the level of goods and services which people in the advanced countries do? Especially when these advanced countries have themselves begun to discover that "progress" does not create happiness, and that, in the midst of affluence, there can be unfulfilment and restlessness of spirit.

We must endeavour to strike a new equilibrium between the material and the intangible, the needs of the spirit. It is Possible that the ancient wisdom of this continent could help us to avoid and overcome the malaise brought about by the acquisitive instinct. But young people in many places are discovering that perhaps continuous change itself is a form of equilibrium.

Milton had once called Athens the eye of Greece. Singapore can truly be called the eye of South-East Asia. I look forward to an exchange of views with Your Excellency on the changes that are occurring in our two countries and in the neighbouring countries and on the form at work in the world. Your visit helps to strengthen our bilateral relations and will enable us to work together in the world.

We must also try to evolve a system of regional cooperation which will strengthen the countries of our region. It has been our view that true strength can come only from the building of our economies. There is great scope for helping one another in this task.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, May I request you to join me in a toast to the happiness and success of Ms Excellency Mr. Lee Kuan Yew and his gracious wife, and to the progress and prosperity of the people of Singapore?

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REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE INDIA USA GREECE

Date: Sep 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

SINGAPORE

Reply by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew

Following is the text of the speech by prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in reply to the toast proposed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi:

I am not a stranger in Delhi, and I am happy to gay that each time I visit Delhi, I feel very much amongst friends and feel able to speak freely and frankly as one does amongst friends. Not only because we share many ideals in common, but because we feel very much together in so many of the major issues in this world. Since my last visit in 1966, as the Americans would put it, the 'scenario' has vastly changed and we must find in this completely altered situation new relevance to policies which are designed to prevent us from becoming mere auxiliaries of either of the super powers. Non-alignment must find new relevance in the vastly changed world and I look forward to sharing your thinking on these matters with both you and your colleagues in charge of foreign affairs.

As I flew in across the Deccan Plateau, I was struck by the greenness and the lusciousness of the crops below and I thought to myself how few could have predicted four years ago that the green resolution would

become a reality and open up new avenues for progress and growth in India. But as you have pointed out so vividly, material progress alone does not bring the fulfilment which human endeavour strives to give to its peoples. I would wish to believe that, the ancient cultures can survive technological changes which bring about changes in ways of life and give fulfilment to our peoples despite the materialistic, affluent, rather harsh, cold, hard-headed types of societies which today have emerged as the successful models for the developing countries. As one thing common about all those that have developed, they keep their profit and loss accounts very carefully and make sure that they are in the blank. I would wish that because our peoples in Singapore have descended from cultures which go back to the days before affluence was an end in itself, although we try and keep our books in the blank we keep our souls very much warm and we keep our friendships more important than just our own self-interests. And in this regard, may I say how much I owe to you and before you, to your father, for the many valuable stays I had in Delhi and from which I have received so much friendliness and help.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, may I ask you to raise and join with me to drink to the health and happiness of the President of India?

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Sep 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

SINGAPORE

Indo-Singapore Joint Communique

Following is the text of the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit of the Singapore Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, to India from August 30, 1970 to September 5, 1970:

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, His Excellency Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, paid a State visit to India from the 30th August to the 5th September, 1970, accompanied by Mrs. Lee and senior officials of his Government

During his visit, the Prime Minister of Singapore was received by the President and Vice-President of India and had discussions with the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, called on the Prune Minister. The Prime Minister of Singapore also visited Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Agra, Ajanta and Ellora.

The Prime Ministers had a cordial and useful exchange of views on a variety of topics of mutual interest to both countries, including the international situation with special reference to South East Asia.

The two Prime Ministers re-affirmed their belief in the continuing and increasing

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validity of non-alignment and expressed the hope that the forthcoming conference at Lusaka would determine the new relevance of non-alignment in the vastly changed circumstances of today, and adopt policies that will enhance the economic and political evolution of the world and particularly of developing countries.

The two leaders discussed the situation in Indo-China. They agreed on the need for an early and peaceful settlement through negotiation within the broad framework of the Geneva Agreements. They called on all parties to respect the right of the peoples of each state in the region to determine their future free of outside interference, and expressed the hope that they would agree to

the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Indo-China, and to the ensuring of the sovereignty, neutrality, independence and territorial integrity of the various states of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. They noted the hopeful signs in Laos, and hoped that the Paris talks would proceed to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Prime Ministers reviewed the changing situation in the South East Asian region, and the progress so far achieved in its economic and social development. The two Prime Ministers agreed upon the need to promote broad-based economic cooperation between the countries of the region, and commended the role being played by such regional organisations as the ECAFE and the Asian Council of Ministers, of which both countries are members, in this effort.

The Prime Ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations and expressed the hope that measures will be taken by both Governments to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the economic, commercial, cultural, technological and scientific fields. They noted that this would contribute towards the effort being made in each country for its own development. They recognised that the common commitment of the two governments and peoples to the values of parliamentary democracy, an integrated secular society, and a socialist pattern of development contributed to this end. They welcomed the opportunity that the visit had given them to exchange views and recognised that such high level visits assisted the two countries in a greater understanding of each other, and expressed the hope that these visits would increase in the future.

The Prime Minister of Singapore expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome and gracious hospitality accorded to his and his party during the visit which had been interesting and instructive.

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE USA INDIA ZAMBIA CHINA SWITZERLAND LAOS FRANCE

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

President Giri's Speech at Luncheon by Soviet President

Following is the text of the speech by the President, Shri V. V. Giri, on the occasion of the official luncheon given in his honour by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Mr. N. V. Podgorny in Moscow on September 23, 1970:

President Podgorny, Chairman Kosygin, Comrade Brezhnev, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Over the past few years we have built up such a healthy tradition of exchange of visits that today I have a feeling of being completely at home in the midst of our Soviet friends. This feeling has been reinforced by the kind words which you, Mr. President, have said about my country, my people and myself. It is my fervent hope that the trend which you have set over the past years to strengthen our friendship and expand our mutual co-operation will continue in years to come and the succeeding generations will both benefit from it as well as build upon it.

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I am particularly happy to be in the Soviet Union in the centenary year of great Lenin for whom our people have the highest regard. Lenin was one of those great spirits who gave to the world a new message of equality and social justice and also influenced our own struggle for freedom from colonial rule. During the last two years it is a matter of happy coincidence that the progressive humanity of the world paid their

homage to the memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin - the founder of the socialist state in the world and Mahatma Gandhi the Father of our Nation who rekindled the values we have cherished from ancient times, and led us in our march to freedom and liberty. As I look back on the last two decades of our relationship, several outstanding features strike me. Our political relationship has progressed from the days of distant acquaintance to one of intimate confidence and active cooperation.

For the happy consummation we owe an eternal debt of gratitude to our great leader - Jawaharlal Nehru, the maker of modem India and the main architect of this magnificent edifice of friendship between our two countries. True, we are situated differently, we have different historical and political experiences and we have chosen truly egalitarian, democratic and socialist society, a way of life which is best suited to the genius and the traditions of our people. The fact remains that in the larger context of a vast area of agreement which exists between our two countries, these divergences appear minor and inconsequential. As we agree on the fundamental principles which should govern and guide international conduct and behaviour, we can see these differences in their proper perspective.

Our peoples and our governments deeply cherish peace, they believe in human equality and freedom and are totally opposed to colonialism, racism and exploitation of one nation by another. There form the basis of our whole-hearted cooperation in the cause of international peace and human progress.

Over the last fifteen years, we have received very valuable Soviet support in our economic development, especially in the public sector enterprises which are the backbone of our industrial revolution. Whether in industry or technology, in science or engineering, in agriculture and oil exploration, your support has been crucial and unreserved and we are grateful for that.

Similarly, economic and commercial

relations between our two countries have grown in a spectacular fashion from infinitesimal proportions in the early 1950s to a sizeable proportion of our global trade and economic assistance. In building a vital sector of India's economic strength with Soviet technology and knowhow, you have made it possible for India to speed up her rate of economic growth and helped giving the people a better standard of living.

Our relations do not limit themselves to these commercial and economic exchanges only. A decade of imaginatively conceived cultural exchange programmes have acquainted our countries with each other's achievements in the fields of science, literature, art, sports, journalism, cinematography, etc. Indian writers have been translated in several languages in the Soviet Union and have sold by the millions.

Similarly, our students as well as others are reading Russian writers from Pushkin, Tolstoy, Gogol, Gorky and Sholokov to some of the most creative young writers of today. Not only that, there is a large programme of translating Soviet books on science and technology into Indian languages to be used as text-books in our educational institutions. I cannot think of any other two peoples who derive such pleasure and profit from each other's creative talents.

Yet another aspect of our relationship has been our common concern and common action in the cause of peace. The historic declaration signed in Tashkent - from where I came yesterday - was a dramatic manifestation of our mutual desire to develop a spirit of good neighbourliness in this region and supersede conflict with cooperation. While on the subject, I might assure you that we adhere to the letter and spirit of the Tashkent Declaration and hold it as a model of charter of good neighbourliness. And inspite of the setbacks which we have received in our endeavours to improve our relations with Pakistan, we do not intend to give up the effort. Indeed, if I may say

so, India and Pakistan, like other countries in the region and elsewhere, do not have an alternative but to live in peace and harmony.

These in short, are the highlights of Indo-Soviet relations over the last two decades. We can certainly be proud of our record, but let It not lull us into a sense of complacency. It should spur us to greater cooperation in the interest of our two peoples.

Looking at the world, we are glad to notice substantial and qualitative changes taking place in the European situation. Your country has just signed a treaty of nonrecourse to force and of co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany. May I take the liberty of complimenting Your Excellency and your Government under the distinguished leadership of Chairman Kosygin on your wisdom, foresight and statesmanship in sincerely pursuing the path of peace and reconciliation? A people matured in the crucible of sacrifice and struggle know the value of peace, and I think, the people of Soviet Union have earned It in ample measure and you are steadfastly working for it everywhere in the world. In West Asia too, we are glad that the Soviet efforts have succeeded in bringing about a ceasefire, and we hope that the tenuous which has been brought about will lead to peaceful and just solution of all the disputes in the region. Unfortunately, recent new tensions have reappeared in this region which should be a matter of grave concern to all of us. We hope that wise counsels will prevail and the efforts at securing peace will not be impeded.

The dark clouds of war, however, continue to hover over the Indo-Chinese region. Our Governments agree that no durable solution to the conflict can be found by external interference or imposition of an external solution. The people of the region must be allowed the choice to decide their own destiny in the light of their own genius. So long as this basic rule is not understood and applied, I am afraid,, the conflict will continue and any patch-work solution will

not endure.

May I say once again that I am very happy to be amongst friends and to bring you a message of goodwill and goodwishes from my people? May I invite your Excellencies to join me in a toast to the health and well-being of President Podgorny and Chairman Kosygin, and to the friendship and cooperation of 750 million Indian and Soviet peoples?

USA RUSSIA INDIA UZBEKISTAN PAKISTAN GERMANY

Date: Sep 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

UNITED KINGDOM

Indo-British Agreements Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on September 24, 1970 on two agreements signed between India and United Kingdom for two new British loans to India:

Two agreements for new British loans to India were signed in New Delhi on September 24, 1970 in an exchange of notes between the British High Commissioner in India, Sir Morrice James, and Shri Y. T. Shah, Joint Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance.

The first of these agreements for œ26 million (Rs. 46.8 crores) is the U.K. -India Maintenance Loan No. 2(1970) and this is available for the full range of maintenance imports, components, commodities, other items and related services from Britain.

crores) will be reserved for allocations, under the import policy for Actual Users, to UK-oriented industrial units, firms, etc. who in recent years have been able to receive allocations against the separate Kipping Loans.

The œ 26 million (Rs. 46.8 crores) loan is the first to be given against the British offer made at the Aid India Consortium meeting held in Paris in May to pledge œ 45 million (Rs. 81.0 crores) in loans to India in the financial year 1970-71, in addition to the advance debt-relief of 17.5 million (Rs. 13.5 crores) for 1970-71 made available in March 1970. Other new agreements will be signed later in the year.

Today's agreement brings the total value of loan agreements signed between Britain and India to & 445 million (Rs. 801.0 crores).

The second new loan agreement signed on September 24, 1970 is for &3.1 million (Rs. 5.58 crores) and is intended for the purchase of spares, steel rolls and capital renewal items for the Durgapur Steel Works. The new loan is not being made available from Britain's current aid pledge, but from savings which have occurred under an earlier loan for Durgapur, the & 22 million (Rs. 39.6 crores) U.K.-India (Durgapur Extension) Loan of 1962. This new loan will provide for the purchase of items which have been agreed by the two Governments to assist the smooth running of the plant. Some of the equipment has already been shipped and the & 3.1 million loan therefore also provides for reimbursement against those purchases which have already been authorised. This agreement is a further step in the long and continuing association of the Indian and British Steel industries.

Both the new loans have been granted on the same soft terms as all recent British loans, which are interest-free and repayable over a period of 25 years, including a grace period of seven years before repayments begin.

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Date: Oct 01, 1970

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Indo-Australian Bilateral Talks

Following is the text of the joint statement issued at the conclusion of the fourth Indo-Australian bilateral talks held in Canberra from October 19, 1970 to October 21, 1970:

The fourth consultative meeting between the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and the Department of External Affairs of the Government of Australia was held in Canberra on 19th, 20th and 21st October.

The Indian delegation was led by Shri S. K. Banerji, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and included Shri A. M. Thomas, High Commissioner for India in Australia, Shri K. R. P. Singh, Joint Secretary, Economic Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri E. Gonsalves, Joint Secretary, South Asia Division, Ministry of External Affairs and Shri G. Raj, Deputy High Commissioner at Sydney.

The Australian delegation was led by Sir Keith Waller, Secretary, Department of External Affairs and included other senior officers of that Department as well as Mr. A. L. Paltridge, First Assistant Secretary, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Industry.

Views were exchanged in an atmosphere of frankness and cordiality on a wide range of subjects of general international concern and upon matters of bilateral interest to Australia and India, including the development of economic, trade, cultural and scientific relations. Specific areas for cooperation have been identified which will be actively pursued by each Government as appropriate. The value of regular and informal discussions of this kind in furthering mutual understanding was reiterated.

During his stay in Canberra, the leader of the Indian delegation called on the Minister for External Affairs of the Government of Australia, Mr. William Memahan.

It was confirmed that the next meeting should take place in New Delhi at a suitable date in the second half of 1971.

AUSTRALIA USA INDIA

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

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BULGARIA

Indo-Bulgarian Trade Protocol Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on October 11, 1970 on the Indo-Bulgarian Trade Protocol for 1971 signed between India and Bulgaria in Sofia on October 10, 1970:

The Indo-Bulgarian Trade Protocol for 1971 was signed in Sofia on October 10, 1970 by the Indian Deputy Minister, Chowdhary Ram Sewak and the Bulgarian Deputy Minister, Mr. Tikomorov.

The principal items of export from Bulgaria during 1971 will be special steel, rolled steel products, drugs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, tractors and other machinery.

Among other things India will export to Bulgaria are increased quantities of iron ore, animal feed compound, jute manufactures, finished leather, wire ropes, drugs

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and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, marine

products, etc.

Bulgaria proposes to send a technical team to India to identify new engineering, manufactured and consumer items, for importing on a continuing basis. Interest has been expressed in new items such as handloom textiles, catalysts for ammonia, synthesis aluminium foil, sport shoes, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, gramophone records, petrol and jeeps etc.

BULGARIA INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date: Oct 01, 1970

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INDIA AND THE EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

President's Statement on His Return From State Visit to U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Hungary

Following is the, text of the statement issued in New Delhi on October 8, 1.970 by the President of India, Shri V. V. Giri, on his return from his State visit to U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Hungary:

I am happy to be back home after a fortnight's visit to the USSR, Bulugaria and Hungary and feel it my duty to share my impressions of these visits with all our people.

I was deeply moved by the goodwill, warmth of friendship and the affection which the people in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Hungary extended to me and my party. I was only too conscious that this was a demonstration of the friendship and affection of people of these countries for the people of India. Whether it was during the talks with the leaders in the capitals or during my visits to small towns. to factories or to collective and cooperative

farms, to educational or cultural institutions, everywhere one could see great sympathy, goodwill and admiration for India for what she stood for and for the policies she was pursuing.

I often asked myself the reason for which India was held in such affection and esteem by the friendly peoples of these countries. There are several reasons: there was India's history and cultural heritage and certain values that the people of India have held dear throughout the ages. Then, in the present century, our struggle for freedom, and the message of truth and non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi has left a deep impact on the minds of people. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's policies of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence among nations, irrespective of their political and social systems, and his earnest striving for international peace - the policies which he firmly pursued with great courage in spite of many difficulties - have also won for India great regard.

During this visit, I felt more and more that we have to rededicate ourselves to the message of Mahatma Gandhi in solving our political, economic and social problems. We shall have to follow the path of non-violence of love and goodwill towards each other, and of co-operation and national solidarity. This has been India's Inner strength for which she has been admired by other countries. Internationally, we have to work even more vigorously for the cause of international understanding, peace and co-operation. This could be our best response to the friendship and respect which is shown towards India by our friends abroad.

Another impression that I carry vividly with me is that of the remarkable achievements of the peoples of these countries in the economic, industrial, scientific, educational and cultural fields. With the ravages

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of the Second World War, their economies had been completely shattered, but within the last two decades, despite all sorts of difficulties, they have built up prosperous economies and have given their people a very high standard of social services. Every citizen has full opportunities for education, and for cultural pursuits, and there is provision of housing, employment, health services and pensions for the old in these States.

All this has been achieved by extremely hard work combined with sacrifice, discipline and a sense of patriotism. There is, I believe, no alternative to real hard work, national discipline and cooperative effort if we have to achieve economic prosperity and social justice for every Indian citizen and I feel the goal is within our sight.

Ours is a democratic ssystem and our citizens have the right to question and to express themselves freely as to what they approve and what they disapprove. While debates and discussions are essential, our aim also should be that we all work togather in a spirit of harmonious co-operation and with a sense of strong patriotism to achieve our economic and social goals. I feel that we should endeavour to tackle the problem of poverty and unemployment in India with imagination and vigour.

We cannot afford to waste our enormous resources, human and material, and thereby cause discontent and dissatisfaction to our youth in the country. In our pursuit to achieve the fundamental rights adumberated in our Constitution, we have only to follow the directions given by the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, for rural reconstruction, through the spread of agroindustries, and by exploitation of every inch of land available.

Everywhere I went people showed tremendous interest in our economic progress, in our industrial development and in our social and cultural achievements. I could feel their warm sympathy for the success of our economic and social progress. The Governments and the peoples conveyed their earnest desire to co-operate with US and to assist us in our efforts to the best of their ability and to the extent our Govern-

ment considers feasible.

One or two aspects of their economic and social welfare activities which I found to be of considerable interest were:, firstly, the amazing results achieved in the development of agriculture and its ancillary industries by co-operative endeavours. This helps them in running their farms on most modern and efficient lines and to make a substantial contribution to their national economies.

Secondly, I was greatly impressed by the activities for construction of housing accommodation going on in these countries. In every city that I visited huge blocs of flats are constructed every year to provide decent housing accommodation for their citizens. In the city of Moscow alone, every year a lakh of flats are constructed and everybody is provided good housing accommodation at most reasonable rents.

The leaders of these countries, during long discussions, expressed their keen interest to develop further trade and economic co-operation between India and their countries. Export of consumer goods as well as of engineering products has great possibilities and I am sure that our Government and industry will study this matter carefully.

In international relations, I could see the dedication of the Governments and the peoples of these countries to international peace and understanding and co-operation among nations. Nobody can understand the horrors of war better than these countries. The people of these countries, therefore, yearn for peace and international co-operation. They appreciate our policies as they have full faith in our devotion to the cause of world peace.

In all these countries the leaders, the members of Government and various representative associations conveyed their affectionate greetings and good wishes to our people. I have great pleasure to take this opportunity to do so.

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

President's Message on the Eve of Silver Jubilee of U.N.

Following is the text of the message broadcast to the nation by the President, Shri V. V. Giri, on October 23, 1970 an the eve of the Silver Jubilee of the founding of the United Nations:

Tomorrow is the Silver Jubilee of the founding of the United Nations. Twentyfive years is a short period to measure the growth and progress of a world organisation whose principle object is a total dedication to the cause of peace. Before the Second World War, we had in existence the League of Nations. it failed not because there was anything inherently wrong in it, but because the great powers at that time were more keen on preserving the status quo in relation to their colonial empires, rather than to carry forward the noble purposes of the League. At the end of the Second World War, a revolution in Ideas had taken place, and the emergence of subject nations to sovereign Statehood became inevitable. It was not merely political independence that they sought, but a better way of living for the common man, more especially in countries which were subject to colonial rule.

Within eighteen months of the United Nations coming into being, in our own country on the eve of our freedom, an Asian Relations Conference met in New Delhi in April 1947 on the initiative of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In a memorable address to that Conference, attended by delegates

from 28 countries of Asia, he declared:

"The freedom that we envisage is not to be confined to this nation or that or. to. a particular people, but must spread out over the whole human race. The universal human freedom cannot also be based on the supremacy of any particular class. It must be the freedom of the common man everywhere and full of opportunities for him to develop."

It is in this spirit that we have directed our efforts relentlessly in our own functioning in the United Nations. It is heartening for us in India to see that these efforts, however modest, are now yielding results.

Today, this world body with its wide membership, embracing all free nations, may truly claim to reflect the hopes and aspirations of the ideal of one world. The dynamic forces of history are moving in the direction of harmony. The alternative is a continued threat of opposing nuclear powers, leading surely to destruction of all mankind; and the opposing forces are brought closer today because of this very solemn thought.

It may well be that the United Nations, as an organisation, has not measured up to the demands of the member States. But history has abundantly proved that it is men, more than institutions, who have kept alive, the nobler ideals. In the same way I have no doubt that the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter will continue to animate the human race to pursue the efforts towards world peace and a fuller and a better way of life - a life that makes this earth worth living and which enables nations and their peoples to grow towards achieving lasting good.

The United Nations as it has emerged during these twenty-five years has pursued incessantly its twin objectives, namely, social emancipation of the common man and securing abiding peace among nations. It has been our policy to work towards the fulfilment of these objectives. Let us on

this day rededicate ourselves to strengthening the United Nations in every possible way.

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INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Oct 01, 1970

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Address to General Assembly

Following is the text of the address delivered by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, to the XXV Session of the United Nations General Assembly on October 23, 1970:

I bring to you and to the United Nations the greetings of one-seventh of mankind the people of India.

May I congratulate you, Mr. President, on your being elected to preside over this historic session? It is a tribute as much to Norway as to your own long and distinguished service as jurist and statesman to the world community.

The first Secretary-General of the United Nations also came from Norway and

he rendered it devoted service at a difficult phase of its career. I should like also to recall the contribution towards the building of the United Nations made by another Scandinavian, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld. Their example will inspire people in many countries to regard the world as their home.

On this occasion, may I express our

esteem for you, Mr. Secretary-General, and for your untiring efforts to uphold the United Nations and the vision enshrined in its Charter? You have had to draw Upon your inner reserves of faith, wisdom and patience. Your guide is the ancient counsel to "be a lamp unto oneself." It is our earnest hope that you will continue to lead this Organisation for many more years.

We welcome the admission of Fiji to the United Nations earlier this month. We have ties of kinship with these beautiful South pacific islands, and we are glad that one more colony has attained Independence.

This jubilee celebration is tinged with anxiety and the mood is one of self-examination. The United Nations was born out of the experience of the Second World war, and out of a desire "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", and to promote universal respect for fundamental human rights and international justice. its founders were conscious of the attempt of a previous generation to build the League of Nations, and of the reasons for Its collapse.

Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that the United Nations spelt "the end of the system of unilateral action and exclusive alliance, and spheres of influence, and balance of power and all the other expedients which have been used for centuries and which have failed". "We propose", he went on to say, "to substitute for these a universal Organisation which all peace-loving nations will have a chance to join".

Twentyfive years later, the principle of the universality of the United Nations membership does not yet prevail. The system of unilateral action and exclusive alliances has not been disowned. Spheres of influence and balance of power continue to actuate the policies of many nations, even though they fail to produce the desired results.

Thus the United Nations has been afflicted by the same malady as the League of Nations, that is, the attempt to direct

and control its activities and to use it as an instrument for national ends. To the extent it could be so used, it was applauded and when it did not serve such purpose it was ignored.

The right of a people to choose their form of Government is accepted in name only. In reality, there is considerable interference in the Internal affairs of many countries. The powerful make their presence felt in many ways, relentlessly attempting to enlarge their spheres of influence. The extension of their military commitments to new areas inevitably attracts counteraction by other powers. The limited wars which we have witnessed in the last twentyfive years are the consequence of such policies.

Two such conflicts have dragged on for years, in the Middle East and in Vietnam. Our views have been reiterated here a few days ago. In the Middle East the relevant question is whether, in our age, we can allow the frontiers of States to be changed by

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force of arms. we feel that territories occupied by force must be vacated. That is why we support the Security Council Resolution of November. 1967. Peace and security can come only with neighbourliness and understanding.

Recently one set of proposals was made by President Nixon on Vietnam, and another by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Some common ground must be found between the two propsals. We hope that they are not regarded as final by either side. Perhaps an agreement on the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces, beginning with American forces, can lead to purposeful negotiations.

The United Nations has not been able to prevent these wars or bring about a settlement. But it has been the peacemaker in several conflicts. It has provided a useful mediating agency and meeting place where arrangements have been hammered out. Even those who feel that the United

Nations has not fulfilled its original hopes do recognise that the world needs an international organisation which will work for peace and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. If the United Nations were to disintegrate, would. we not find it necessary to establish some other international organisation for the same objectives? Let us therefore preserve what we have, breath new meaning and purpose into It, so that It can create an order where the use of force would defeat its own purpose.

Countries which, like us, have won freedom newly, have attachment for this Organisation and a special stake in its functioning. We are aware that old attitudes persist; at the same time there is some difference, however small. Recent events have shown that military power alone does not give full control, of the situation on all occasions because other national wills, even of smaller nations, are also at work.

I have come here to reiterate my country's deep commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter. Ever since India became sovereign, the United Nations has occupied a pivotal position in her foreign policy. In his very first policy statement after, India-attained freedom, Jawaharlal Nehru declared:

"The world, in spite of its rivalries hatred and inner conflicts, moves inevitably towards closer coperation and the building up of a world commonwealth. It is for this one World that free India will work, a world in which there is the five cooperation of free peoples, and no class or group exploits another."

All these twentyfive years, we have striven to make the United Nations stronger, and to defend it from the corrosive effects of cynicism. We have borne burdens on its behalf, undertaking missions of peace to Korea, the Gaza strip, and Congo. We have endeavoured to serve the cause of peace in Indo-China. We have sought to reconcile conflicting viewpoints in this forum. And we have resisted attempts to subordinate the United Nations to power-

ful national wills.

The recent Lusaka Conference of non-aligned countries, in which nearly half the members of the United Nations participated, reaffirmed the faith of non-aligned countries in this world Organisation and resolved to work to strengthen it. We may not have technological power or nuclear arsenals, but our voice has to be heard. The United Nations should take full advantage of the support of these governments, and also of the inmost desire for peace which exists in the peoples of all nations. That is what enabled the United Nations to survive the cold war. Its influence can be enhanced by keeping it above power politics.

The great revolutionary cycle which was set in motion by the struggles for Independence, by the yearning for equality, by the search for a new meaning in life, is not yet complete. In Lusaka, we pledged ourselves to complete the Unfinished Revolution of our times. Rekindling faith in itself, the United Nations must concern itself with this unfinished task. Vast political changes have taken place, but some countries still find themselves under the yoke of colonialism. The world Organisation must work for their liberation. Where theories of racial superiority determine governmental policies, the

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United Nations must work for racial equality. We cannot view with equanimity the supply of arms to South Africa. The total abolition of colonialism and racialism in every form is a prerequisite of a new world order.

Political freedom is incomplete if it does not lead to wider horizons of economic opportunity, and this is possible only with peace. Hence, apart from preventing suffering and dispelling fear and uncertainty, disarmament would make a decisive difference to development. India has always used such influence as she had to achieve the acceptance of total disarmament. Nearly twenty years ago, we were instrumental in bringing about a private meeting of the great powers which ultimately led to the

Test Ban Treaty. However, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was formulated later, does not stop the production of nuclear weapons or remove stockpiles, but perpetuates the division between nuclear powers and others, thus creating yet another vested interest.

The world has become accustomed to nuclear arsenals, and insensitive to their evil, perhaps even unable to comprehend the sheer magnitude of the fearsome destruction they hold. There is a helpless acceptance of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons as part of our daily lives. Our pre-occupation with smaller day-to-day problems clouds a careful examination of the assumptions and policies which have led to the arms race.

Ironically enough, neither those who possess the stockpiles, nor those who seek to be protected, - feel secure. Power undermines itself from within and turns into impotence. As the Buddha said, "Iron turns to rust and rust devours iron".

Even a small reduction in the production of armaments would release vast material and technological resources for human welfare and would help the narrowing of economic disparities.

So far as we the independent developing nations are concerned, economic development has only just begun. We have our failings. We allowed our growth to be inhibited by structural and other difficulties - an outmoded social system and attitudes of mind, an administrative machine which was devised by foreign rulers for their own purposes. Many other difficulties am inherent in under-development. But our biggest impediment has been the attitudes of the strong nations, the kind of terms which they have set for financial outflows to the developing countries and the manner in which the poor nations are shut out from their markets. It will be difficult for our endeavour to succeed so long as technological neocolonialism persists.

Tomorrow at our Commemorative Session when the second development decade

will be proclaimed, we shall formally adopt the international development strategy which has already been endorsed by the General Assembly and which moves forward from the archaic donor-donee relationship between developed and developing countries to the concept of partnership. Fun support to measures outlined in the strategy by all member States of the United Nations can make a material contribution to the objectives enshrined in the Charter and revive faith in international economic cooperation. However, whether the strategy succeeds or not, the developing countries should not remain passive spectators. It is imperative for us to intensify our own efforts vigorously to the maximum extent Possible in Our countries and to develop trade and economic cooperation with one another. We can be effective if we are united. We must Plan further than one decade. In the coming twentyfive years we should evolve a concept of a larger freedom or man.

Let it not be thought that I consider the affluent powers alone at fault. We are no more virtuous than they - only our weakness makes it appear so. Sometimes our own attitudes and conditions encourage their moves. I am acutely conscious that we ourselves have been content, unimaginatively to follow the beaten track and have offered no alternative vision. Even movements which questioned the concept of an acquisitive society have, in the course of time, drifted into the same patterns.

International organisations tend to use as a basis for discussion and decision certain yardsticks of progress in economic functioning and so on, which have been evolved

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in a few countries in circumstances entirely different to thaw in the developing countries. Some nations use men, money and propaganda to Impose their economic philosophy on others. The United Nations and its Agencies should not accept such premises automatically and elevate them to universal dogmas. Each problem must be viewed in its own setting. No nation should be up-

rooted from its special heritage, and the programmes for its progress must grow out of its own experience. In India we should like to build a distinctive design of life by reexamining the sources of our history, and by separating the perennial from the transitory in our tradition.

Our top priority is economic and social development, but we often ask ourselves: development for what and for whom? There is a growing awareness in the world that technology and intensive specialisation do not necessarily enrich the human dimension. The urgent need is for a unified view of the world's resources and the world's experience, and of man's power of invention. We are one of the species on this planet Earth. Have we the right to squander its resources. to pollute water and air, to extinguish animal and plant life, to upset the delicate balance in Nature and mar its beauty? Cannot an organisation such as the United Nations direct our thinking in terms of the larger well-being?

Much has been said about the population increases and the advance of science and technology. But the more significant explosion of our times is the awakening of human consciousness on a global scale. Seers have for long thought of mankind as am family (Vasudhaiva kutumbakam as ancient sages in my country called it). Modern technology his brought all countries close, and has provided visual proof of this unity. what man saw with his inward eye, science has made possible to see with the outward eye. Science. technology and art are reaching across national frontiers. So are the yearnings of peoples. From a fragmentary Interpretation of human civilisation, we are moving to the threshold of a universal history of man. The theories which have dominated our age seem hardly relevant, for neither appears to provide true answers to our questions.

For centuries, vast numbers in the countries under colonial, rule were apathetic and resigned. Thier awakening is accompanied by expectation and impatience. These have sometimes led to the growth of popu-

lism, encouraging fascism on the one hand and the destructive exuberance of the extreme left on the other, seeking short cuts and easy ways. We see this in several countries, including my own. An addiction to violence has grown, seeking by destruction to obliterate all that was and is. But history cannot be changed; it can be used. Neither for the weak nor for the strong is there an easy way. We believe that wrong means often distort the ends, and violence for a purpose often deteriorates to violence for its own sake. Violence is evil, but what is worse is that it breeds contempt and callousness at a time when all our senses must be specially sensitive and attuned to every naunce of the swift movements of change. Mere condemnation of discontent can lead to acts of desperation. The answer is to seek to understand and remove the causes, by initiating the process of peaceful change. Rebels and non-conformists are often the pioneers and designers of change.

The Unfinished Revolution is not confined to the poorer, developing countries. The advanced countries also have their Unfinished Revolution. We find it in the movement for women's liberation, in the revolt of, young people, the ferment in the universities and the assertion of Black and Brown power.

Why do theme movements remain on the periphery of the nations' activities It is not for lack of courage or sincerity, or depth of feeling, but because each group deals with only a small out of the problem and does not view it in Its entirely. If these groups were to see the larger perspective, they would soon realise, that it is not they alone who have been denied emancipation in a world of free men, but that the vast majority of people are themselves prisoners of old conceptions of politics, economics and of social attitudes and functioning. If their present restlessness can be harnessed to creative purposes, they can set the pace for history and give a new direction to mankind. The change we desire, the change which must come, is not of Pace, quantity or

manner, but of basic quality of what man is, of what man can be.

The concepts of freedom, democracy and justice have not remained fixed but have evolved and changed over the years. People rightly look for greater content in them and seek greater participation for themselves. Each individual wants his true self to be understood, his worth to be realised.

The coming twentyfive years it, which we must lay the foundations for a larger freedom for man will make many demands on the leaders and peoples of all nations and on the administrators of the United Nations and its Agencies. They have done good work in difficult conditions. It is now to be considered whether the organisational structure and procedures, and the definition of goals and dirties needs reappraisal. Many suggestions have been made for the better implementation of the Articles of the United Nations Charter and of its Resolutions. It is obvious that there should be a recommitment by member States to the ideals of the United Nations, but it is equally important to draw up essential new programmes which might help to avoid the mistakes of the old world.

Our independence coincided with a remarkable acceleration of communications. So from the very beginning, our foreign policy was based on the premise that in a shrinking world, there could be no place for war as an instrument of policy. The responsibility to help more than five hundred million people to fulfil their aspirations gives us a compelling interest in peace, especially with our neighbours. We have always affirmed that the way of the world should be not power but peace, hot confrontation but cooperation. The world is not for destruction, it is for development. Governments and statesmen of the world, indeed citizens of all nations, need to make earnest and well considered efforts to submerge national ambitions and rivalries in the wider interest of the preservation of civilisation and the survival of humanity.

Time, space, matter, life, all the old certainties are under question. The exploration of outer space and the research into the nature of life are placing new responsibility in man's hands. Many countries are turning their attention towards the sea-bed and its treasures. The United Nations should ensure that the resources born of all these explorations are used not merely for the aggrandisement of individual nations but for the welfare of the family of man.

The irony of mankind is that we have the means, and we see the vision, but we lack the will and the trust to take the one big step forward. As the Maitri Upanishad says, "The mind is the source of all bondage, and also the source of liberation". It is by breaking through the cages of constraint that man can go forward.

In the years to come, let the United Nations strive to bring about an era of international transformation by consent, a new era of justice and peace.

INDIA NORWAY CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FIJI USA VIETNAM CONGO KOREA CHINA ZAMBIA SOUTH AFRICA

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Sardar Swaran Singh's Reply to Pakistan

The following is the text of the statement by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs in exercise of his right of reply to the Statement of the Home Minister of Pakistan in the general debate in the United Nations General Assembly on October 1, 1970:

We exercised our right of reply within two or three hours after Pakistan had spoken. Now the distinguished representative of Pakistan has come to the forum after 48 hours to reply to what I had spoken in order to establish a self-evident truth that Pakistan's facts and arguments are not only different from ours but also take longer to think out and present.

Under the pretext of right of reply the representative of Pakistan has treated this Assembly to a long tirade of abuse and untruths against my country. Hon'ble Delegates will have noticed that the distinguished Home Minister of Pakistan spoke 189

for 25 minutes on what he called his right of reply. He has delivered a statement which is longer than that of most other delegates in the general debate. This merely illustrates what I said the other day: Pakistan has persistently sought to exploit this august forum for its narrow, secterian purpose of Propaganda against India, instead of the more constructive purpose of making a contribution to the common international issues during this Silver Jubilee of the U.N. Organisation.

The distinguished Home Minister of Pakistan has repeated the false charges about the maltreatment of minorities in India. I reject all the accusation as incorrect. I should like merely to say that these accusations are politically motivated to further Pakistan's hostile designs against my country. The world knows very well the record of India in the field of human rights, individual freedom, democracy, secularism and the equality of opportunity enjoyed by all the minorities of India which has enabled the members of the minority communities in India to occupy the highest positions in the State.

I regret that the Pakistani delegate has continued this afternoon with the familiar barren debate on Kashmir. I say barren because he knows very well that whatever may be the differences on this issue, they can only be settled in bilateral negotiations

between our two countries. India is always willing to enter Into bilateral negotiations with Pakistan on this and on another Indo-Pakistani differences without any preconditions. The day before yesterday I mentioned Article 4 of the Tashkent Declaration wider which both India and Pakistan am pledged not to do propaganda against each other. If Pakistan is serious about settling Indo-Pakistan is serious about honour this commitment. It should realise by now that neither propaganda nor even the use of force is going to make us forsake our duty to defend the territorial integrity of our land. - Unfortunately, for Indo-Pak relations Pakistan lad hoped, ever since its establishment, to use outside powers to settle this bilateral problem of Pakistan. She may now realise that this dependence or, other powers will not solve this problem.

Since the Pakistani delegate became eloquent on the right of self-determination and on the desirability of honouring commitments, may I restate the position of Kashmir to show the incorrect basis of Pakistan's accusations:

First, Kashmir is an integral part of India from the time that the State acceded to India. We told this to the U.N., the first time we addressed it, in our letter of 1st January, 1948, complaining against Pakistani aggression on Indian territory in Kashmir. And, this position cannot be changed and has not changed.

Secondly, the issue in Kashmir is basically of Pakistani aggression against Indian territory. All aggressors try to justify their aggression by trying to raise a dispute about the area on which they commit aggression. Some speak of secure frontiers and others of kith and kin.

Thirdly, India's efforts to come to an amicable settlement are based on our genuine desire to develop and strengthen good neighbourly relations with Pakistan. Our hope in the early days that some compromise formula may be worked out, was frustrated by Pakistan's refusal to pull out of Kashmir which was to be the first step towards any settlement of this issue. Indeed, it was Pakistan which failed to honour its commitment to the U.N.: its aggression in 1965 shows absolutely clearly what regard Pakistan has for Its commitments to the United Nations.

Fourthly, India and Pakistan are obliged under the Tashkent Declaration to discuss and settle all their differences, Including those about Kashmir, bilaterally and peacefully. In spite of the threats and provocations from Pakistan, we continue to adhere to this declaration and are willing to enter into bilateral negotiations with Pakistan on all Indo-Pakistan issues without any pre-conditions. I repeat this offer here and now to the Government of Pakistan: Let us sit down and discuss ways and means of implementing all the pro-

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visions of the Tashkent Declaration rather than create greater difficulties by making sharp and barren statements against each other.

I would like to assure the delegation of Pakistan that we in India want to develop good neighbourly and friendly relations with the Government and the people of Pakistan. After the 1965 armed conflict the Heads of Government of Pakistan and India signed at Tashkent the Declaration which clearly spells out the obligations willingly undertaken by the two countries I would like to remind the Hon'ble Minister leading the Pakistan delegation that we have agreed to renounce the use of force. for resolving whatever may be the differences between our countries, on which there may be lack of agreement. This offer of bilateral discussion is genuine and sincere and we expect a positive response.

INDIA PAKISTAN USA UZBEKISTAN

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Sardar Swaran Singh's Statement in the General Assembly

Following is the text of the statement made by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs to the XXV Session of the United Nations General Assembly on October 2, 1970:

Mr. President,

I offer you our congratulations on your election as the President of the current session of the General Assembly. You represent Norway, a country which can take pride in its reputation as peaceful, just and progressive. Your personal qualifications and your family's dedication to international effort are well known. I should also like to express our appreciation of the services of your distinguished predecessor, Mrs. Angie Brooks-Randolph. I would also repeat our admiration for U Thant, whose skill and dedication have won him our respect.

Today is Mahatma Gandhi's 101st birthday, and we in India will take a fresh pledge to dedicate ourselves once again to the ideals for which the Mahatma lived and died, peace and non-violence being the foremost among them. We may not fully succeed in living up to his ideals but we must continue to try.

There are many developments in India which give us satisfaction. Our people are expecting better life through our development plans. We have had a sizeable increase in agricultural and industrial production. Our trade is also showing signs of Improvement. India has once again demonstrated.

strated its faith in full-fledged democracy. Alongside that there is a growing desire of the common man to share more equitably in the distribution of national wealth.

Twenty-two days ago a great conference ended at Lusaka, and in twenty-two days from now we shall be celebrating the signing of the Charter. The Conference of Lusaka owes much of its success to the efforts and organization undertaken by the Government and people of Zambia, and once again we should like to thank them. The final declarations and resolutions of that Conference are being circulated as United Nations documents. They represent the consensus of fifty-three Members of the United Nations representing about half the human race. I would urge that everyone read them.

The Conference at Lusaka highlighted several key, points. These are: international peace and security, peaceful co-existence, and friendly relations, solution of international problems by negotiations, the value of the United Nations as a universal forum, decolonization, development, disarmament and the pursuit of the principles of non-alignment. In order to fulfil the objectives we subscribed to at Lusaka, we seek the widest support and co-operation of the Members of the United Nations.

In assessing the achievements of the United Nations over the past twenty-five years, the major factor that strikes us is that, while another world war has been avoided, insecurity still prevails and that,

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while tension between the great Powers, has eased and negotiations between them in certain fields have begun - developments which are welcome - armed conflicts are still raging in many Parts of the world. This situation requires attention from the world community. A positive step in that direction that has been taken is the adoption by the Sixth Committee last week of the Declaration on the Principles of Friendly Relations. A further step to strengthen the edifice of peace that this Assembly could

take is to adopt a declaration on the strengthening of international peace and security.

Such a declaration should particularly include prohibition of the threat or use of force to settle international differences, scrupulous respect for existing international frontiers, inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by military conquest, settlement of disputes exclusively by peaceful means, regional co-operation, reduction of the gap between the developing and the developed countries, disarmament, and the right of self-determination for people under racist and colonial regimes.

The developing countries particularly face innumerable threats to their independence and identity. They also face impediments in their economic development. Pressures continue from countries better organized, better developed and better equipped militarily. This has come to be known as neo-colonialism and one of our efforts in the coming years should be to arrest them trends. In this context may I draw your attention to what our Prime Minister said at. Lusaka about Intellectual and cultural emancipation? She said:

Those who dominated the world's political affairs and manned its economic controls also imposed a monopoly of ideas. For years we accepted their values, their image of the world and, strangely enough, even of ourselves. Whether we liked it or not, we have been pushed into postures of imitation. We have now to break away from borrowed models of development and evolve models of the worthwhile life, which are more relevant to our conditions - not necessarily as a group but as individual countries with distinctive Personalities."

There has been a great deal of success in the United Nations programme of bringing new territories and new countries to independence, but much remains to be done. Portuguese colonialism in Africa, South Africa's illegal Occupation of Namibia, defiance by the racist regime in Rhodesia

and the continued colonial status of a large number of territories and areas remind us of how much more needs to be done.

South Africa denies the fundamental rights to the majority of its citizens and its policy of apartheid poses a threat to the peace. The alliance which has emerged there between the forces of colonialism and racism in an effort to preserve "white supremacy" is an affront. We deplore the attitudes and actions of certain countries which encourage the regime in Salisbury, Pretoria and in the Portuguese possessions

We are concerned at the declared intention of the Government of the United Kingdom to resume the sale of arms to South Africa. Any accretion to the military strength of South Africa will increase the threat not only to the neighbouring countries in Africa, but also to the Indian Ocean area. We should like this area to be a zone of peace free from great Power rivalry.

Much has been said about the United Nations peace-making and peace-keeping operations. We believe that in the changing and evolving political scene of the world, the United Nations should occupy a central place. The expectation of the Charter that in the field of peace and security the great Powers would work in concert has not, unfortunately, materialized. We hope that in the coming years this co-operation will be forthcoming for the benefit of all.

We believe that in order to bring about a better atmosphere and eliminate many difficulties which persist it will be necessary to give all Members in the United Nations a Peeling of participation in all decisions that may be made. Whether it be the issues of war and peace, economic development or independence and sovereignty, all Member States should participate in decision making. We welcome the co-operation among the great Powers, but are anxious that whatever decisions they may arrive at should be subject of discussion among all of us and

that no decision should be implemented untill it has received significant support, or consensus, if you like, of the United Nations as a whole.

We regret that the universality of membership of the United Nations has not been achieved. In particular, there is a general realization that without the rightful participation of the People's Republic of China this Organization will continue to face difficulties in solving several basic problems.

It is a matter of concern that the United Nations and the Secretary-General have been handicapped for lack of adequate funds. We would, therefore, urge that all Members should co-operate in ensuring that the important problems in various fields undertaken by the United Nations do not suffer for paucity of funds. The Indian delegation will do whatever it can to strengthen the hands of the Secretary-General in this respect. Equally, we are concerned about our procedures and methods of work. We would support any steps which may be suggested to bring about improvements in these matters. We attach great importance to suitable geographical distribution, not merely for the Organization as a whole, but in all its departments and at all levels.

We consider that the Charter, if faithfully implemented, would overcome many difficulties which the Organization faces. Mr. Lester Pearson, a noted peace prize winner and a former Prime Minister of Canada, said recently that "It is the sheerest hypocrisy for governments to flee from their own responsibilities by blaming the world Organization." We regret that it is becoming increasingly a fashion to denigrate the importance of the United Nations by what Mr. Pearson calls the tendency of governments "to flee from their own responsibilities".

India has made its contribution to the various United Nations peacekeeping operations. We hope that the differences on the initiation, control and financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations

will be speedily resolved so that the United Nations can contribute more effectively to preserving peace. India accepts the principle of strengthening the machinery of peace-keeping by the United Nations and would consider concrete action after the modalities have been agreed upon.

General and complete disarmament under international control is even more urgent today. The nuclear arms race and innovations in sophisticated delivery systems is making life on the planet daily more precarious. It deflects resources and energies from constructive work. It also leads to deadly competition, military blocs and spheres of influence.

The Indian delegation will strive to ensure the success of the Disarmament Decade through a comprehensive programme of disarmament for the next ten years. We must concentrate our attention on general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament. We realize that it may not be possible to achieve progress all at once and that collateral measures are expedient. We are aware of the tremendous contribution which the technology of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including peaceful nuclear explosions, can make to the economy of the developing world. The benefits of this technology should be available to all States without any discrimination. At Lusaka the non-aligned nations indicated a general order of priorities which should be followed in drawing up the programme for the Disarmament Decade.

It is obvious that measures of nuclear disarmament, such as cut off in the production of fissionable material for weapons. purposes, a comprehensive test ban, reduction and destruction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and so forth, should receive the highest priority. The next priority should be for other measures in the disarmament field, such as an agreement prohibiting the development production and stockpiling of chemical and biological weapons and providing for their elimination from the arsenals of all nations.

I should like to refer briefly to the

denuclearization treaty relating to the seabed and ocean floor. The approval to the agreement on non-emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed beyond the twelve mile limit is to be welcomed, but it is only a limited disarmament measure in this field.

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My delegation is convinced that the seabed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that the potential wealth of the area and its resources should be developed and used for the benefit of mankind as a whole. I should like to appeal to all representatives to make a sincere and determined effort to define the regime of the seas and to create an international machinery to regulate it before a mad rush to expropriate the resources of this last frontier sets in.

As regards the Conference on the Law of the Sea, my delegation supports the viewpoints expressed at the non-aligned summit in favour of convening a conference on the law of the sea at an early date, after adequate preparations have been made for it by a preparatory committee. We are of the opinion that all the questions, namely, the regimes of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea and the contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas, etc., should be dealt with at the same time in a comprehensive manner, rather than in a piecemeal fashion.

On the occasion of this twenty-fifth anniversary session of the United Nations we can derive some satisfaction from the contribution of this Organization in placing economic co-operation for development on a sound, rational and dynamic basis. We have a long way to go, however, in order to realize the fundamental objectives of the Charter for creating conditions of stability and well-being and for ensuring a minimum standard of living necessary for human worth and dignity.

The gap separating the affluent and the poor nations bus been widening rapidly; this is a serious threat to the independence of the developing countries and to international peace and security. Some of the recent trends in the field of international economic co-operation indicate that there has been a retreat from the high ideals of the fifties. Despite the endeavours of the developing countries to contribute their due and rightful share in the world economic life, the process of their continuous alienation from the mainstream of the world economy remains unabated.

India views with favour and looks forward with great expectation to the effort of the international community to adopt an international development strategy for the seventies as a basis for solving the problem of poverty in a concerted manner and on a rational and comprehensive basis. My delegation would, therefore, commend to the Assembly the strong recommendation of the non-aligned nations that the General Assembly at its commemorative session should adopt a declaration on international development strategy for the 1970s.

Such a concept does not admit of halfhearted measures undertaken in an isolated manner. What we need is a definition of goals and objectives and time-bound policy measures to achieve them. The adoption of a mere declaratory resolution by the General Assembly launching the Second Development Decade would not - I repeat, not -represent any point of departure, and hence our plea for a strategy of development which not only would provide for policy measures to enable the developing countries to overcome their current economic difficulties but also would be a decisive move towards the objective of restructuring international economic relations on a just and equitable basis.

The primary task for the implementation of the strategy would rest on the developing countries themselves. One of the most hopeful features of the past decade has been the determination shown by. the deve-

loping countries to try to achieve economic and social progress through their own efforts. At the same time they have progressed also towards broadening and diversifying economic relations among themselves, with a view to imparting strength to their national endeavours. It is our sincere hope that consistent with the commitments undertaken by the developed countries in UNCTAD and other forums and as reflected in the draft strategy for the decade now under consideration by the General Assembly, the developed countries will assist in the implementation of concrete and specific schemes to be put forward by developing countries in the field of economic co-operation and regional and subregional integration among themselves.

While we attempt to build the edifice of a secure peace at the United Nations we

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cannot overlook the conflicts that are currently raging in the world. The situation in Viet-Nam continues to cause us deep concern. We recognize that all pat-ties to the conflict have declared their adherence to the Geneva Agreements and their desire to achieve a peaceful solution in Viet-Nam. The cessation of the bombing of the DRVN has been appreciated generally, as also the desire of all sides to continue the talks in Paris to find a peaceful settlement. In our view those talks can progress if there is an indication that all foreign forces will be withdrawn from Viet-Nam. The United States Government already has withdrawn some troops, and we believe that a firm time-table, together with a date for final withdrawal, will help the negotiations in Paris. A broad-based Government comprising all elements of South Viet-Nam would be another factor which could contribute to the success of the negotiations.

The eruption of fighting in Cambodia has increased the tension in that area. We earnestly hope that the people of Cambodia, with whom the Indian people have historic ties of culture and friendship, will be able to overcome all their internal difficulties

and will be allowed to live in peace and friendship with their neighbours, without any interference from outside.

In Laos the proposed negotiations between the parties are not making much headway.

The conflict in the States of Indo-China has brought much distress and suffering to their people. As a result of this series of conflicts the people of those countries have suffered grievously through death and destruction over the years. India has an abiding interest in peace and stability in that area.- Everything should be done to put an end to this human misery.

At present it would be difficult to discuss separately the problems of the States of Indo-China, and we believe that once the fighting in Indo-China is stopped it would be necessary to have an international conference to resolve the complex situation now gripping those States. India is prepared to join other States and interested parties in working out arrangements to ensure respect for the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and neutrality of all the States of Indo-China.

West Asia is another region which is torn by bitter conflict and has not seen peace for many years. Israel continues to occupy large Arab territories seized in the 1967 conflict from which they must withdraw. The human problem of Arab refugees exiled from their homeland cannot be ignored and the just rights of the Palestinian people must he respected.

The determination of the international community to take concrete steps to respect and protect the just and reasonable rights of the Palestinian people would provide the most effective and durable check against many desperate measures and the hijacking which we all deplore and which cause much needless suffering to so many innocent people. We are glad that all the hostages have been released.

The foundations of a just and lasting

peace in West Asia were laid three year's ago when the Security Council adopted resolution 242 (1967). This resolution must be fully implemented. My delegation hopes that the talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Special Representative will take place without further delay or procrastination. We share the general concern for peace in this area and hope that the proposed talks will result in the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 1967 and a just and lasting peace in the area.

While conflict and tension continue in Asia, there have been certain positive developments in Europe which we welcome. I refer to the Treaty recently signed between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. We hope that this development will open the way for further agreements to strengthen security in Europe. I should also. like to express the hope that the bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms will bear fruit. This will not only be an important arms limitation measure but also a positive contribution to the general relaxation of tension in the world.

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International relations are entering a phase characterized by increasing interdependence on the one hand and the desire of States to pursue independent policies on the other. Scientific and technological innovations, rapid communication, increased commerce and ecological considerations are lowering the barriers between States and encouraging co-operation. Side by side, the international community remains separated by political, economic and racial barriers and prejudices; the weak continue to live in the shadow of the more powerful and neither peace nor prosperity nor the right to independence and equality have yet become the integral attributes of all mankind. The United Nations is at the centre of the world, attempting to restrain the aggressor, fighting greed and prejudice and promoting international co-operation on a just and

equal basis.

I am certain that the Heads of State and Government attending the commemorative session beginning in a fortnight's time will give the requisite lead to make our Organization more effective.

The world today seems full of strife. Conflicts and conflagrations are unfortunately continuing. This naturally saddens us all especially when we meet to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. However, the situation is not entirely full of gloom and despair. Let us not fall to take note of the many areas in which significant progress towards peace and prosperity is being made. World peace has been maintained for a quarter of a century even though we have been unable to stop local wars. The pace of development in many parts of the world is gathering momentum. The threat of starvation has been lifted. The production of foodgrains in countries like India is not only matching current needs but also rising faster than the growth in the population. Each year more and more countries are throwing off the colonial yoke and declaring their determination to play. their full part as independent,. free nations.

As the United Nations completes its twenty-fifth year, we can look to the future not with despair and despondency but with hope and confidence.

INDIA NORWAY USA ZAMBIA NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA CHINA CANADA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SWITZERLAND FRANCE CAMBODIA LAOS ISRAEL GERMANY

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri Surendra Pal Singh's Statement on Fiji

Following is the text of the statement made by Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, on Fiji in the General Assembly on October 13, 1970:

Many Fijians are of Indian origin. But today all of them - an the citizens of Fiji - irrespective of their origin, are Fijians first, Fijians last and Fijians always. This process of integration has not been smooth nor has it been fully completed but it gives us great satisfaction that the leaders and the people of Fiji have united in freedom to serve the needs and ideals of their new nation.

Whenever a country becomes independent its jubilation, its hopes and its fears cannot but be shared by us. We ourselves went through the process not very long ago, and we are anxious that all colonial Territories - large or small - should achieve their independence and join the United Nations. We have been working for that over the years and the success of Fiji is a significant milestone on the hard road to the total emancipation of the peoples still under colonial rule. We welcome it

Fiji is in Asia and we are Asians. And all Asia must rejoice today when yet another country of that continent achieves independence and becomes a Member of the United Nations.

For those reasons we have been pleased, privileged and honoured to co-sponsor the draft resolution for Fijis admission to the United Nations. Sceptics or men of small faith and smaller confidence have recently developed a habit of denigrating the importance and usefulness of the United Nations. We deplore it and Fiji's application dis-

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proves it. In our view, the United Nations is the best and most imaginative organization mankind has yet devised for its sur-

vival in peace, justice and progress. We are proud to open its doors to Fiji.

A country does not become independent by merely wishing for it or by simply waiting for a favourable turn in the affairs of men. The people of Fiji have deserved it and earned it through their leadership, through their unity and through their sacrifices. We must pay a tribute to them, particularly to the leaders of the different political parties. A few months ago the Prime Minister - then Chief Minister of Fiji, Sir Kamisese Mara, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. S. M. Koya, visited the United Nations and explained with clarity, courtesy and conviction the situation in their country. We accepted their analysis and welcomed their initiative, and today we see the fulfilment of their dreams and the reward of their wisdom.

In this task of bringing Fiji to independence the Government of the United Kingdom has done its share, and we appreciate its efforts. We hope that it will soon terminate the colonial status of many other Territories under its control and that the other colonial Powers, notably Portugal and South Africa, will draw timely lessons from history even if they are not sensitive to the sufferings of the people of Africa they hold in servitude and contempt.

Much has been said about the natural beauty of Fiji and its economic resources. But patriotism transcends these facts. We love our countries not because they are rich or poor, not because they are like gardens or like deserts, but because they are our own, because we belong to them, and they make us what we are. Patriotism becomes almost synonymous with self-respect.

In the years ahead Fiji will, we are confident, grow in strength and wealth and just pride, and will contribute effectively to the world's welfare and to its civilization. They will face difficulties like all the newly independent countries, but they will overcome them through their work and devotion, skill and co-operation.

The people and the Government of India will cherish and strengthen their friendship with the people and Government of Fiji in all possible ways for the mutual benefit of our countries. Fiji's natural assets, tourist trade and economic development not only promise great advantages to it but will contribute effectively to stability in that part of Asia. We look forward to a great future for Fiji.

In welcoming Fiji to the membership of the United Nations I should like, on behalf of my country and my delegation, to extend our warmest felicitations to the Government and the people of Fiji and to convey to them our best wishes for their independent future and our deepest admiration for their achievement

We are gratified, therefore, that the Assembly has accepted Fiji's application with total unity and full acclaim.

INDIA FIJI USA PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. Sen's Statement on Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration of U.N.

Shri Samar Sen, India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, made the following statement in the General Assembly on October 12, 1970 on the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations:

At this hour I should not like to take the time of the Assembly to give the background to the document which we are considering. Ambassador Akwei of Ghana, Chairman of the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, has dealt adequately with the subject and he has told us how much work, how much detailed study, went into the preparation of this document. All ideas, all suggestions, from whatever quarters they came, whether from non-governmental organizations, representatives of departments or from Governments, were taken into account before this document was finally produced. I should like representatives to

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keep that fact in mind. He also emphasized the importance of speed if we are to have a final document ready in time for 24 October, the day on which we are to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

When we undertook the preparation of this document we had all intended to have a simple, short document, which would emphasize the main tasks before the United Nations in the coming years. There were many suggestions, including the Indian suggestion, that this year should be declared the year of peace and the theme should be "peace". That theme was later expanded to read "Peace, justice and progress". I think we have fulfilled that expectation by drawing up this document.

We should also keep in mind that this is not the only document to be adopted. There will be a whole series of documents, which are now under special study and are being actively prepared in other Committees. The question arises, therefore, whether, by having this general document in the form in which it has been prepared by the Committee we shall gain or lose when it is considered along with the other documents now under study.

It seems to my delegation that if we now try to compress into each paragraph what has been discussed in detail in various other documents, for instance, the strategy on the Second Development Decade, on friendly relations, on international peace and security, on the disarmament decade, on colonialism, if all those subjects are going to be compressed into single paragraphs here and now, we shall not only not achieve anything fruitful, but in fact we shall run the risk of compressing it to a point of not being able to identify the many issues in those fields and therefore detract from the value of this document which, as I said, should be simple, short and straightforward and at the same time emphasize the main problems before us.

Of course, in this exercise we cannot expect to satisfy the delegation of Portugal because whatever this Assembly does never satisfies it, and we are pleased that it does not

The other point should like to emphasize for the consideration of this Assembly is that all the amendments, particularly the amendment moved by the Ambassador of Chile, Ambassador Pinera, are naturally acceptable to us. So are the amendments moved or informally talked about by various African delegations. We are in full accord with them. Indeed, it would be a very sad day if the Indian delegation ever stood up at this rostrum and tried to detract from the sentiments expressed in an African amendment. Nevertheless, we realize that if the Assembly is to have a general document it must command the widest possible support of the Assembly. If we adopt the document with a majority vote with many reservations, many hesitations, many declarations, and all kinds of controversy - apart from the time necessary to settle those things - it will, in our opinion,, not be a very fruitful document. We shall have achieved by majority vote the kind of success we can expect through resolutions, but we shall not have the distinction of having achieved in this session a document whch will command the imagination of the world and which will be able to inspire many future generations.

It was in this spirit that we went very carefully into the substance of the document before us. There were very strong feelings on certain matters held by the Western bloc, the Eastern bloc, the develop-

ing countries, Africans, Asians, Europeans and so on. If we are to settle all those problems now I believe that it will take a long time and perhaps will not give any greater satisfaction than what we can obtain now. If it is intended that we should not have a document, that is a very different matter, but my delegation thinks that it would be a great pity, and I would therefore, with all humility, urge that what we have achieved is the best in the circumstances, and while we shall be very happy if the Assembly accepts all the amendments, if there are difficulties or differences, and if the time available to us is not adequate, let us be satisfied with what we have. It is a remarkable achievement that within three months an international document of this type has been produced. In the history of international relations I do not think such an achievement has been obtained before in so short a time.

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INDIA GHANA USA PORTUGAL CHILE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. M. Aga's Statement in Fourth Committee on Colonial Territories in Southern Africa

Following, is the text of the statement made by Shri S. M. Aga, Member of Parliament and Member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, in the Fourth Committee in the General Debate on Colonial Territories in Southern Africa on October 8, 1970:

Once again this year the Fourth Committee, has decided to consider together the questions of Namibia, Southern Rhodesia

and the Portuguese Colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), and rightly so. While my delegation supports this suggestion, as it has done in the past, in the conviction that joint consideration of these territories is appropriate in view of the many problems of a common nature that confront them, it is nevertheless necessary that each of these territories be given detailed consideration, keeping in view the individual problems involved.

A major factor justifying joint consideration of these colonial territories is the increasing collusion between the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime of Mr. Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia. Unwilling to abandon its colonial possessions, in keeping with its medieval colonial ideology, the Portuguese Government has found a natural ally in the Government of South Africa, which has similar aims not only in regard to the maintenance of its illegal hold on Namibia, but also in regard to the maintenance of the illegal regime of Mr Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia. South Africa, in turn, has poured massive aid, both economic and military, into the Portuguese colonies and in Southern Rhodesia to aid and to bolster its avowed "first line of defence".

South Africa has a clear stake in the maintenance of the colonial status in Angola and Mozambique. Unfortunately, it is not alone in the massive aid that it has provided to the Portuguese Government in these territories. Certain other countries also continue to participate in financial and economic assistance to the Portuguese regime in its colonies in Africa, and in the economic exploitation of the peoples of these territories, taking advantage of the unjust and discriminatory labour conditions which the Portuguese masters have imposed. The Cabora Basa Dam in Mozambique and the Cunene River Scheme in Angola are but two of the better known examples of such participation by outside countries, particularly South Africa, for the purpose of strengthening the Portuguese stranglehold in its colonies. Apart from this, the South African regime has a direct stake in the

economic benefits that are to acrue from such schemes, as also in the fact that the racial balance of the region is sought to be changed by importing white settlers into the areas which are to benefit from these schemes.

My delegation notes with satisfaction that the Governments of Sweden and Italy have taken steps to discourage participation by their nationals and companies in the Cabora Basa Scheme. It is to be hoped that other countries concerned will, also follow suit. We would also hope that the General Assembly will call upon all countries concerned to withdraw from these schemes, which only serve to further Portuguese and South African colonial ambitions in Africa, and which have been repeatedly condemned by the patriotic freedom fighters in Mozambique and Angola.

My delegation earlier this year was privileged to accompany the Ad Hoc Group of the Special Committee on Colonialism to Africa to meet leaders of liberation movements from the Portuguese colonies, from Namibia and from Southern Rhodesia. We were struck by the unanimity with which these eminent leaders condemned the economic exploitation in their territories by companies and nationals of third countries, under the pretext that such participation was in the interests of the inhabitants of those colonial territories. Not only were these leaders unanimous in their denunciation of the foreign economic interests operating in their territories, but also in their conviction that the withdrawal of such outside economic interests would precipitate the fall of Portuguese colonial rule in Africa. It is these economic interests, these

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concessions to powerful companies and individuals that provide the revenues to maintain the massive Portuguese army of almost 200,000 men in Guinea (Bisau), Angola and Mozambique to conduct the aggressive war against the peoples of those territories and to threaten the independence and territorial integrity of neighbouring Africa

It is well known that South Africa is providing direct military assistance to the Portuguese Government to wage war against the freedom fighters in its colonies. However, the most important source of arms for these wars lies elsewhere. It is no secret that the weapons that the Portuguese Government is using against the freedom fighters have been obtained from some of its allies in the NATO. Whether or not these arms were supplied for use in Africa is a question that is irrelevant. Neither is It relevant whether the arms have been supplied by the governments concerned or merely by companies and individuals. In every such case the responsibility for the use of arms by the Portuguese Government in its colonial wars in Africa must lie equally with the countries where these weapons originated. Clearly, it is not sufficient for a country to plead ignorance of such use of these weapons by Portugal, when it was well-known that such weapons would be used by Portugal in its colonies. It is a pity that helicopters and gun-boats from certain Western European countries still continue to find their way to Portugal despite the clearest indication that these are only meant for use against the freedom fighters in Guinea (Bisau), Angola and Mozambique.

Namibia is a direct responsibility of the United Nations, and it is unfortunate that no effective action has as yet been taken in this world body, and particularly by the Security Council, to enable the United Nations to assume administration of the territory. South Africa has continued its open defiance of the United Nations on this question, but no such defiance could be sustained were it not for the unwillingness of certain permanent members of the Security Council to take effective action against that country. We are amazed at the impunity with which the whole system of apartheid is being extended by South Africa to Namibia, and at the manner in which the African people of the territory are being divided by the South African Government into so-called Bantustans. The entire monstrous structure

of South African laws is being applied to the people of Namibia. Reports are heard, from time to time of secret "trials" of freedom fighters and others accused of nothing more than striving for the freedom of their country, resulting in the torture and death of the patriots. Not that the open "trials" in South Africa or in Namibia are any better. It is known to the whole world now that once the South African Government has decided to wreak its vengeance, no legal bars prove a hindrance. The recent infamous trials of the group of 20 people in South Africa is a classic example.

My delegation hopes that the British Government will not go through with its recently announced policy to consider supply of weapons to South Africa. There is no escaping the fact that the supply of any weapons whatever, whether "defensive" or otherwise, would have a profound impact on the colonial situation in Southern Africa. With its armed might, which is out of proportion to its defensive needs, South Africa can only be a nuisance to its neighbours and a terror to the African patriots in the colonies in Southern Africa.

Southern Rhodesia provides a tragic example of the abdication of responsibility by the British Government, without any pretence of hiding the racial overtones which have accompanied the lack of effective action on the part of that Government The rhetoric of the British Government in regard to Southern Rhodesia in 1965 convinced neither Mr. Smith nor world opinion. It is generally recognised that effective action at that time by the British Government, in keeping with Its long tradition of using force in its colonies, would have immediately brought the rebellion under control. Even today, an unequivocal decision of the Government of United Kingdom to use force to topple the illegal regime of Mr. Ian Smith would have a salutory effect in Southern Rhodesia. It may even prove unnecessary in the ultimate analysis to actually use force, so long as the intention to do so is made clear and unambiguous. But open assurances from responsible leaders in the United Kingdom Government

over the last few years to this effect that force would never be used against the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia have clearly not helped the situation. The illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia has not only continued to maintain its own power, while terrorising the African population of Southern Rhodesia, but has managed to consolidate and strengthen its position despite the sanctions imposed against it.

My delegation continues to believe that the use of force by the administering Powers remains the most effective means of bringing down the illegal regime of Mr. Ian Smith. If other measures, such as sanctions, are to be imposed against Southern Rhodesia to topple the illegal regime, such measures could be effective only if they are also applied to South Africa and Portugal. According to the latest figures available in the United Nations, exports from Southern Rhodesia have risen by about 25 per cent in 1969 as compared to 1968. This is largely the result of the assistance which the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia receives from South Africa and Portugal to help circumvent the sanctions. Clearly, therefore, unless the sanctions are extended to include those countries which are actively assisting Southern Rhodesia, it is unlikely that they will have the desired impact in regard to that territory. This point is so obvious that it does not merit any explanation. Yet certain countries, particularly some of the permanent members of the Security Council, have persistently barred any such action.

The attention of the Security Council has been drawn on a number of occasions to the grave situation existing in the colonial territories under Portuguese administration, in Namibia and in Southern Rhodesia. For some time now the Security Council has been actively seized with the latter two questions. However, it is a matter of regret that little of significance has emerged so far from its deliberations towards a solution of these problems. In regard to Southern

Rhodesia, on the one hand the Security Council continues with vigour in its task of trying to enforce the sanctions; on the other hand, it refuses to take any effective action against the countries directly responsible for the survival of the illegal racist minority regime of Mr. Ian Smith. If nothing is to be done in regard to the biggest loop-holes, the plugging of little leaks may well be a waste of effort.

In regard to Namibia, some suggestions have emerged from the Security Council, such as the reference of the question to the International Court of Justice. My delegation is not opposed to such a move; at the same time, we are conscious of the serious reservations voiced by the leaders of. the South West Africa People's Organisation on the point, which figure in the report of the ad hoc group of the Committee of 24 which visited Africa in May-June this year. In particular, we must warn against any complacency in regard to these questions arising from a feeling that, after all, something is being done.

The slow pace of progress on these questions in the United Nations, particularly in the Security Council, reinforces our feeling that, in the ultimate analysis, the peoples of Guinea (Bisau), Angola, Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia may well achieve their freedom only through force of arms. The United Nations has already rightly recognised the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their inalienable right to freedom and independence. and the General Assembly has exhorted all States to render moral and material assistance to colonial peoples in their struggle. But it is also necessary to show our collective solidarity with the struggle of the colonial peoples. The non-aligned nations which met recently in Lusaka suggested inter alia international contributions to a fund for such assistance. The General Assembly must lend the weight of its authority to this suggestion.

Mr. Chairman, earlier in my statement I stressed the need to give detailed consideration to each of the questions that we are

discussing together in this debate. My delegation reserves its right to take the floor at the appropriate stage to express its views on individual questions.

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INDIA NAMIBIA ANGOLA GUINEA GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE USA PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA ITALY SWEDEN ZAMBIA

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. M. Aga's Statement on Tenth Anniversary of Declaration on independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Following is the text of the statement by Shri S. M. Aga, Member of Parliament and Member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, in the General Assembly on the special programme of activities in connection with the tenth anniversary of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, on October 12, 1970:

This year is one of historic significance not only because it is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, but also cause it marks the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples The Special Committee on colonialism which was entrusted with the task of preparing a special programme of action for this occasion, has performed a useful task in presenting us with a draft for the consideration of the General Assembly.

It is sad that we have to consider a programme of action at all today. Such a document ought never to have been necessary. Fully ten years have elapsed since the Declaration, but as many as forty-five territories with a population of over twenty-eight million still remain under colonial rule. While the Declaration has had a salutary effect in accelerating the pace of decolonization, it is a matter of regret that certain countries still cling to their colonial possessions. Some even refuse to acknowledge the colonial nature of those Territories.

The draft programme of action pre-Pared by the Special Committee on Colonialism is the logical outcome of developments - and in some colonial Territories the lack of them - since the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Apart from maintaining a steady pressure against colonial Powers through its Special Committee, the United Nations has over the Years taken various steps in keeping with the changing colonial pattern. However, these steps have by and large fallen short of the hopes and fears which they evoked, and of the aspirations that were their motive force. The Security Council has consistently failed to take effective measures in regard to the all-important colonial problems in southern Africa. Efforts by interested countries to bring the incongruous situation in that part of the world to an end have met with defiant resistance on the part of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal racist minority regime of Mr. Ian Smith. But equally persistent and intransigent, if less spectacular, has been the attitude of certain other countries right here at the United Nations, which continue to claim at the same time that they stand for the elimination of colonialism. Lip service is, I am afraid, a poor substitute for action.

In the face of the frustration - indeed the provocation - facing the anti-colonial counties at the United Nations, the Special Committee of Twenty-Four has shown admirable restraint in its suggested programme of action. Under the chairmanship of His Excellency Ambassador Davidson Nicol of Sierra Leone, that Committee has conducted wide consultations and has made a sincere attempt to accommodate the views of as many countries as possible, including

those of colonial Powers, in preparing the draft.

Colonialism continues to be a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security. So long as colonial regimes continue to suppress the peoples of colonial Territories there can never be peace or security. The continuance of colonialism Itself is an anachronism and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. In these circumstances it is only fitting that the draft programme of action should reiterate an Important principle that has already been recognized by the General Assembly, that the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence is legitimate and that colonial peoples have a right to struggle, if necessary by force of arms, against colonial Powers which suppress their inalienable rights to freedom and independence.

To facilitate the struggle of the colonial peoples and to assist them in casting off their shackles of colonialism, it is imperative

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that the specialized agencies as well as States individually and collectively should render them all possible moral and material assistance. The situation in the colonial Territories in southern Africa has been aggravated by the operation of foreign economic and financial interests, which serve to enrich the colonial Powers and thereby facilitate the suppression of the colonial peoples. It is imperative that all countries dissociate themselves from the operation of those interests.

The draft programme of action suggests the imposition of sanctions against South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council. It also suggests the widening of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia to include all measures set out in Article 41 of the Charter. These are but steps that a large number of delegations at the United Nations, including my own, have consistent-

ly advocated in the Security Council and elsewhere. Unfortunately, we have not so far met with success.

This session of the General Assembly is a momentous session, and this document will prove a momentous document, inasmuch as it sets out the thinking of the overwhelming majority of members of the United Nations in regard to colonial questions. It is a fitting follow-up of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. We sincerely hope that in this august Assembly the programme of action will meet with the unanimous approval which it deserves.

INDIA USA PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA SIERRA LEONE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi's Statement on India's Pledge for the U.N. Capital Development Fund

Following is the text of the statement by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Member of Parliament and a member of the Indian delegation in the U.N. General Assembly, aft October 30, 1970:

The Government of India have decided to pledge an amount of 150,000 Dollars (in non-convertible Rupees) for the year 1971 for the United Nations Capital Development Fund. I may recall that out of the present level of the resources for the Fund amountmg to 2.7 million Dollars, India's contribution alone amounts to I million Dollars.

We have all along attached great importance to the contribution that the Fund can make to the economic development of the developing countries. We played a

major role in bringing the fund into being and after its establishment we have tried to contribute to it as generously as our resources can permit. At the 7th session of the Governing Council of the UNDP India was among those countries which took initiative to authorise the Administrator of the UNDP to start operating the fund with the resources available to it.

At present we are in consultation with the UNDP administration on the best way of utilising the resources already pledged by us in order to make the fund operational. We sincerely hope that that these consultations will very soon result in a large part of the resources pledged by us being utilised for specific projects in other developing countries. We thus attach the highest importance to the utilisation of the resources already pledged in order to translate the fund into an operational scheme.

Nevertheless, pending the utilisation of the resources already pledged by us we are making another contribution of 150,000 Dollars for the year 1971 as a token of our continued support for the Capital Development Fund and our great interest and trust in the potentialities of economic cooperation among developing countries themselves as a factor for stimulating economic and social progress in these countries.

Mr. President, I need hardly point out that in keeping with the true spirit of international cooperation and particularly consistent with the agreement already

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reached within the framework of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade the efforts of the developing countries for imparting strength to the idea of the Capital Development Fund and making it operational must be supplemented by contributions from developed countries. We are still hopeful that these countries will also join in order to make the fund truly multilateral and an effective instrument for canalising the efforts of all groups of countries in an extremely impor-

tant sector of economic activity. The realisation of the original purposes of the Fund will continue to elude us until the international community is able to elicit the cooperation and support of the developed countries for the Fund.

INDIA USA

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Dr. Nagendra Singh's Address at Fifty-fifth Maritime Session

Following is the text of the Presidential address. by Dr. Nagendra Singh, at the 55th Maritime Session of ILO Conference in Geneva on October 14, 1970:

I am overwhelmed by the graciousness and generosity shown to me by elevating me to this chair. I feel greatly honoured and deeply moved. It is not merely a distinction conferred on me but it is the one bestowed on my country also. I am indeed most grateful to the distinguished delegate from Norway, Mr. K. J. Oksnes, the distinguished representative of the Employees' Group, Mr. Rice Oxley, and the distinguished representative of the Workers' Group, Mr. Wiemers, for the most kind and generous words they have said about me this morning. I shall ever cherish with much gratitude the memories of this day.

On my side the only way I can reciprocate is to sincerely endeavour to be at your service always. In this regard I have to beg of Your Excellencies to continue to show me the same kindness and generosity throughout as you have bestowed on me today, because without the gracious co-

operation of every member of this Conference, no progress would appear to be possible. Our common objective is to see that the Conference is a great success, for which every effort has to be made to produce results, fruitful to all concerned in every way and to that end, I do pledge myself.

While welcoming you to this 55th Maritime Session of the ILO, one may ask why there is a special conference session convened to deal with the problems of maritime labour when the general session of the International Labour Conference deals with the problems of all other categories of workers. The reply to this question and the full appreciation of why we are meeting today in this session may well give us the clear mandate which needs to be reiterated here to pursue our work fruitfully.

Maritime labour has special problems and the nature of these problems is such that it needs consideration by those who have the technical competence to deal with them at national and international levels. In the case of maritime labour, the nature of work is different, the place of work is the floating ship wandering on all the seas of the world, the employers are not confined to one country, the spells of work are scattered - these can be lonely on many an

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occasion and the nationals of one country work on the bottoms belonging to another country. Then there is the maritime class from which the workers come. This raises problems of recruitment, contract of employment and security of service. Above all, is the size of maritime labour employed throughout the world which is very substantial indeed.

When, therefore, we deal with maritime labour in this Conference, we must remember why this special session of the Conference has been called and what our responsibilities are

Merchant shipping, which functions on

maritime labour, is perhaps the most internationalised industry of the world. Though ships fly the national flags and are registered nationally, in operation they are throughout international. Hence, for the regulation of maritime labour, which runs them, the assistance of an international organization is indeed God-sent. In the field of labour relations, therefore, the merchant shipping industry is deeply indebted to the ILO for all that has been achieved by its maritime sessions despite the fact that we meet once in ten years. As many as 27 international conventions and 16 recommendations have been formulated by this Organisation on a variety of subjects ranging from hours of work, manning and wages to welfare in ports. It is significant that the ILO is the only international Organisation in the world that deals with this vital subject though in recent times merchant shipping has attracted much attention and the economic and technical aspects are being catered to by the UNCTAD and IMCO. However, it is left to the tripartite machinery of the ILO, which is indeed unique both in its character and its magnificient contribution to this specialised field, which vitally affects millions of mankind. In this supreme effort to produce appropriate international labour regulation, we are fortunate in having the assistance of the distinguished Director-General of the ILO, Dr. Wilfred Jenks, whose outstanding legal personality as a jurist of world repute will undoubtedly be an asset to all of us.

In dealing with maritime labour, there is still one other major aspect to remember. A great deal of change is taking place in economic groups which constitute nonmaritime industries and progress and advance is being made continually in these areas. Maritime labour must not be left out of this constant moving up that goes on merely because they belong to one confined industry or because they always continue to seek employment in the maritime industry. A broader outlook and understanding of the situation is thus' required.

The maritime industry is an old one. While it has problems and a past, it has also a future and a prospect. Look at the expansion that has taken place both in the direction of the world fleet tonnage and the widening of the horizon of international trade, each one trying to double itself today from what it was ten years ago. The Director-General's report abundantly reveals the high hopes that are in the offing. All these facts entitle not only the employer and the employed but also the Governments of the member states to feel that they must all be jointly involved in the great process of building up the future as participants and co-sharers of the brightness that lies ahead.

I do pray that the decisions which this conference will reach will be fair and far reaching. I do entreat you, Sirs, to look at the common problems from a long-term point of view and see them as a total situation which requires mature handling and an 'amicable and under-standing approach to all problems and issues that concern us. We should lose no time in coming to our task and under your ultimate direction and your supreme Will, namely, Will of the Conference, we must achieve success. If the raison d'etre of the ILO and its maritime session is to produce benign laws to regulate the labour and social aspects of maritime life, our efforts are indeed twice blessed. First, because of the great humanity that goes into our effort 'at every step of concession and compromise which is directed towards achieving the greatest good of the greatest number and, second, because the 205

entire process of labour regulation is based on consent not only of those who are required to give and those that benefit but also of all concerned including the onlooker Government as well. Manu, the earliest codifier of human laws has not said in vain that the essence of all good laws is the consent of all concerned and the ILO is indeed great in being interested in the production of such laws alone that are blessed by the consent of all. May, I, therefore, end with Manu's note "Yato Dharmasya Tato Jaya" - where there is law there is victory.

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

NETHERLANDS

Indo-Netherlands Agreement

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on October 29, 1970 on the agreement between India and Netherlands for a loan of rupees 83 million for India's development plans:

An Agreement between the Government of India and the Netherlands Government for a loan of 40 millions guilders equivalent to rupees 83 million, for India's development plans was signed on October 28, 1970 at the Hague by the Indian Ambassador Shri J. N. Dhamija and President, Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing Countries, Mr. C. A. Baron Bentinkck. The loan forms the financial contribution which the Netherlands Government has undertaken to make to India for the year 1970-71 at the meeting of India Consortium of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development held in Paris in May, 1970. The loan is payable in 30 years with eight years grace period at interest 2 1/2%.

INDIA THE NETHERLANDS FRANCE

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

Pakistan's Reported Decision to Dispose of Indian Property

Following is the text of the statement by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, in the Lok Sabha an August 11, 1970 regarding the reported decision of the Pakistan Government to dispose of Indian property and the reaction of the Government of India thereto:

During and soon after the 1965 conflict the Government of Pakistan took over the Indian properties in Pakistan and declared them as enemy property. The value of the Indian properties/assets so seized by Pakistan, is estimated at Rs. 109.00 crores.

Under Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration signed in 1966, India and Pakistan had agreed:

"to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connection with the conflict."

India immediately thereafter expressed its readiness to discuss the question of the

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return of properties and assets taken over by either side. But Pakistan did not respond-

In October 1968, it was confirmed that the Government of Pakistan were disposing of by auction some of the properties seized during the 1965 conflict. Several Tender Notices for sale of Indian properties have since appeared in the Pakistan newspapers.

The Government of India have been in touch with the Government of Pakistan on this question ever since 1966. The Government have been drawing the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the relevant provision of the Tashkent Declaration and pressing for the reciprocal return of the seized properties/assets. The Government

have also been protesting against their sale. It has been pointed out to the Government of Pakistan that such action on their part is arbitrary and contrary to International Law and practice and a flagrant violation of the Tashkent Declaration. It has also been made clear to Pakistan that India would not recognise the title that Pakistan or any third party might claim to have acquired through such illegal sale by auction or other means.

So far there has been no positive response from Pakistan. Pakistan's contention is that assets seized during the conflict become the property of the seizing Government whose legal right to their disposal was unquestionable. The Government of India have made it clear that they do not accept this contention.

The Government are of the view that the question of the return of the seized properties should be settled bilaterally. Our efforts in this regard are continuing. Friendly countries have been kept informed of Pakistan's intransigent attitude in this regard.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA UZBEKISTAN

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Trade Protocol with Poland Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on October 12, 1970 on the Trade Protocol for 1971 signed between India and Poland in Warsaw On October 6, 1970:

Following the talks between an Indian Trade Delegation led by Chowdhary Ram Sewak, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and the Polish Delegation led by Mr. Ryszard Strzelecki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, a Trade Protocol for 1971 has been signed on October 6, 1970, in Warsaw.

The Protocol envisages increased import into India from Poland of tractors and components, fertilisers, sulphur, steel products, newsprint and refractory materials.

India will export to Poland, among other items, increased quantities of iron ore, tanned and finished leather, railway wagons, textile machinery, auto ancillaries, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and other engineering and consumer goods.

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Date: Oct 01, 1970

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THAILAND

Indo-Thailand Accord on Economic Cooperation

Following is the text of a press release on the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding for economic cooperation between India and Thailand at Bangkok on August 20, 1970:

A Memorandum of Understanding for medium term economic cooperation between the Royal Government of Thailand and the Indian Government was signed on August 20, 1970 by H.E. Doctor Prayoon Kanchanadul, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Economic Affairs on behalf of the Royal Government of Thailand and by H.E. Doctor P. K. Banerjee, Indian Ambassador on behalf of the Indian Government at a ceremony at the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The signing ceremony was preceded by an -exchange of views between H.E. Mr. Bunchana Atthakor, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Royal Government of Thailand and H.E. Shri K. B. Lall, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Government of India on further development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The memorandum of understanding was prepared as a result of discussions which took place from July 17 to 23 between an Indian trade delegation led by Shri K. S. Raghupathi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Government of India and the Royal Thai delegation led by H.E. Doctor Prayoon Kanchanadul, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Economic Affairs. In discussions the two delegations were guided by initiative taken by H.E. Mr. Bunchana Atthakor, Minister of Economic Affairs, Royal Thai Government, and H.E. Shri B. R. Bhagat, Former Minister of Foreign Trade and, Supply, Government of India in their meeting in New Delhi in August 1969 to strengthen cooperation in commercial, industrial and other economic fields between the two countries.

The Memorandum of Understanding envisages a three year -arrangement under which Government of India agree to buy 100,000 tons of rice per year from Thailand and Royal Thai Government agree to buy for an equivalent value plant, equipment and machinery from India, for Thai state enterprises and Government organisations under competitive international tenders.

THAILAND INDIA USA

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Press Statement on the Conclusion of President's Visit

Following is the text of the statement issued to the Press on October 1, 1970 on the conclusion of the official visit of the President, Shri V. V. Giri, to the U.S.S.R.:

The President of the Republic of India, Dr. Varahagiri Venkata Giri, and his wife, Shrimati V. Sarasvathi Giri, were in the Soviet Union from September 21, 1970 to October 1, 1970, on an official visit on the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Government. The President and Shrimati Girl were accompanied by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Minister in the Ministry of Finance, Dr. Nagendra Singh, Secretary to the President and Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. The Presi-

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dential party also included some members of his family, representatives of his Secretariat and staff, the representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs and the representatives of the Indian Press.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the President of India and his party visited, besides Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Tbilisi and Kiev and acquainted themselves with the life and achievements of the Soviet people. They saw various industrial enterprises, collective farms, scientific, cultural and educational establishments and visited places of historic and cultural interest. The President also took the opportunity of familiarising himself with the activities of trade union organisations.

In Moscow, the President laid wreaths at the Mausoleum of V. I. Lenin and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at Leningrad at the Piskarev Memorial Cemetry and at

Kiev at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. At a solemn meeting of the Indo-Soviet Friendship held in Moscow the Soviet public warmly greeted the President of India. The Lomonosov University of Moscow conferred on the President at this meeting the Scientific Degree of Doctor Honoris Causa: Throughout their stay, the President and his party were greeted with warmth and cordiality by the Soviet people and the Soviet leaders. This warm welcome was a manifestation of the feeling of friendship and respect which the Soviet people hold for the people of India.

During his stay, the President of India met and exchanged views with the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Mr. N. V. Podgorny and the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. D. S. Polyansky. On the Soviet side, others who took part in the talks were, Mr. V. V. Kuznitsov, First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Mr. N. M. Pzgov, Soviet Ambassador to India, Mr. A. A. Formin, Chief of the Department of South Asia in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. S. A Bondaranko, Deputy Chief of the Department of International Relations of the U.S.S.R. Presidium of the Supreme Soviet took part in the talks. On the Indian side, Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla, Minister-in waiting, Mr. D. P. Dhar, Ambassador of India, Mr. Nagendra Singh, Secretary to the President, Mr. Kewal Singh, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. H. R. Bhandari, Minister in the Embassy of India, Moscow, and Mr. A. K. Damodaran, Counsellor, Embassy of India, Moscow, participated.

The exchange of views related to various aspects of Indo-Soviet bilateral relations and also covered some international issues which were of mutual interest. It was noted with deep satisfaction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in the economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields are developing very well. The con-

viction was expressed that the further strengthening and broadening of the existing close relations for which there are favourable prospects correspond not only to the national interests of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and India but also contribute to the consolidation of peace in Asia and in the rest of the world.

During the talks an opportunity was taken by the Soviet leaders to inform the President of India of the achievements of the Soviet people in the development of their national economy, culture and science. The President of India in turn informed the Soviet leaders of the progress made by India in different fields.

The exchange of views reaffirmed the relevance and significance of the principles on which the foreign policies of India and the Soviet Union are based, namely, equality, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

On the situation in Indo-China, deep anxiety was expressed by both sides in regard to the continuing war in Vietnam and the extension of hostilities to Cambodia and Laos. Both sides were of the view that outside interference in the affairs of Indo-China should cease, so that the peoples of these States can themselves shape their political and economic future according to their own national interest in peace and security. On West Asia, both sides were

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convinced of the urgent need for the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council of November 22, 1967, so that the consequences of aggression are liquidated and peace and prosperity restored to this area.

The Soviet side expressed their satisfaction that India continued to pursue a policy of non-alignment which has made a valuable contribution to the cause of the removal of inter-national tensions and the resolving of disputes by peaceful means.

The Indian side highly appreciated the desire of the Soviet Government to live in peace and friendship with other countries. They particularly welcomed the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany which is an important step for the strengthening of European security. They hoped that the treaty would facilitate the creation of an atmosphere of peace, stability and cooperation amongst European States.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the personal contacts between the Soviet and Indian leaders promote the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of both countries. The visit of the President of India to the U.S.S.R. would serve the cause of consolidating these relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India for the benefit of both countries and world peace.

The President of India conveyed an invitation to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Mr. N. V. Podgorny to visit India. This invitation has been accepted with satisfaction.

USA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM RUSSIA UZBEKISTAN UKRAINE GEORGIA CHINA VIETNAM CAMBODIA LAOS GERMANY

Date: Oct 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

UNITED KINGDOM

Sardar Swaran Singh's Statement on British Intent to Resume Arms Sale to South Africa

Following is the text of the statement by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on August 3, 1970 regarding the British Government's declaration of intent to resume the sale of arm to South Africa:

The Government of India are greatly concerned about the British Government's declaration of intent to resume the sale of arms to South Africa. Government are in no doubt that the total effect of this shift in British policy will be to reinforce the racist regime in South Africa; instead of bringing stability, peace and security to the region, it will add to the existing tensions. Furthermore, such a shift will affect the security and vital interests of a great number of countries in Africa and Asia, some of whom are also members of the Commonwealth. The proposed British decision would also be in utter disregard of the U.N. resolutions banning the sale of arms to South Africa.

In announcing their intention, the British Government invoked the so-called Simonstown Agreement concluded in 1955 which accorded Britain certain facilities at the Simonstown naval base for the defence of the sea routes round South Africa. Britain and South Africa agreed to cooperate in defence of the sea routes through their 'respective maritime forces'. The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, declared in the House of Commons on July 20, that: "It is our intention to give effect to the purpose of that agreement

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and we believe that as a consequence should be ready to consider within that context applications for the export to South Africa of certain limited categories of arms, so long as they are for maritime defence directly related to the security of the sea routes."

The British Government have sought to justify their partial return to their former policy of supplying arms to South Africa on grounds of broad defence needs in relation to the security of the trade routes "which have grown in importance since the closure of the Suez Canal". But this strange

strategic doctrine has no relation to existing realities. It conjures up a threat where none exists, and tries to cover up the fact that Britain will be arming the racist regime of South Africa. Truth is that South Africa is today Africa's only military power, wellequipped with sophisticated arms and defence equipment. With her disproportionately greater military strength, South Africa is a threat to her neighbours and not the other way round. As regards the distinction which the British Government have sought to make between arms and equipment for maritime defence and arms which would assist enforcement of the policy of apartheid, it cannot convince anyone. It is our belief that any accretion of military strength to South Africa can only strengthen her resolve to continue the policy of apartheid. It will also inevitably introduce a new element of tension and conflict, especially for the neighbouring African countries, and bring in great power rivalry and cold war into the Indian Ocean region.

The House is aware of our desire to see the Indian Ocean region remain an area of peace and tranquillity, free of great power conflict, military and naval bases and other manifestations of a military presence. We cannot but view with grave concern any intention of the British Government to introduce tension into this region through a resumption of arms supply to South Africa.

The House is doubtless aware that the declaration of British intent to arm South Africa has caused widespread dismay and concern all over the world, and more specially among the Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia. Our Prime Minister has already sent a message in reply to the British Prime Minister's communication on the subject, conveying our serious concern and misgivings over British intention to arm South Africa.

The House is also aware of the efforts so far made by India in the United Nations and other multilateral and international forums to prohibit the supply of arms to South Africa. At the recently concluded debate in the Security Council the Perma-

nent Representative of India drew attention to the obligation of the international community to observe and implement the United Nations Resolutions on arms embargo to South Africa. On 23rd July, 1970, the Security Council reiterated its earlier resolutions and called upon all states to ban the sale of arms to South Africa unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever. The House may be assured that Government will do its best to concert efforts with all like-minded countries, especially of Asia and Africa, to dissuade the British Government from resuming arms supply to South Africa in consonance with Britain's own obligations to the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

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Prime Minister's Address

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AFGHANISTAN

Indo-Afghan Trade Arrangements

Following is the text of the joint press note issued in New Delhi on November 15, 1970 at the, end of the visit of the Foreign Trade Secretary, Shri K. B. Lall, to Kabul:

At the invitation of the Royal Afghan Government Mr. K. B. Lall, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Government of India visited Kabul from November 13 to November 14, 1970.

He paid his respects to H.E. the Prime Minister, H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister and H.E. the Finance Minister.

Detailed trade talks were held with H. E. Dr. Akbar Omar, Minister of Commerce.

Since the Current Trade Arrangement expires on July 31, 1971, it has been agreed that the trade exchanges between the two countries will continue to be regulated till then by the procedures worked out under it in 1968.

The improvement of the existing system has been deferred to the period commencing 1st August, 1971. The two sides will engage themselves in meaningful discussions on intended improvement at a mutually convenient date as early as possible, and in any case not later than February 1971. Meanwhile, both sides will make every effort to persuade the trading communities of the two countries to desist from abusing the existing system to the disadvantage of producers and consumers of Indian and Afghan products.

The Indian Licensing Authorities will issue Custom Clearance Permits on the basis of Transit Certificates issued by the Royal Afghan Government to the extent of last year's quantities. Cumin seeds, medicinal herbs and asafoetida will continue. to be exported without a ceiling.

Transit procedures and procedures for Indian counter-exports will be fully observed and streamlined to the advantage of the producers and consumers of the two countries and to maintain reasonable prices of

Afghan products in India and Indian products in Afghanistan.

It has been agreed that Indian importers will be persuaded to step up the export of non-traditional items from India to the extent of 25 per cent of the value of their imports from Afghanistan.

Facilities will be available for the export of Afghan dry-fruits by road route to India.

The two Governments will cooperate with each other in preventing the diversion of goods imported from each other to third countries.

H.E. Dr. Omar and Mr. K. B. Lall agreed that there is room for diversification of trade between the two countries. It was agreed that when new arrangement for the period commencing 1st August, 1971 is concluded, efforts will be made to Provide for facilities for the diversification for their mutual trade.

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AFGHANISTAN INDIA USA

Date: Nov 01, 1970

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AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS' CONFERENCE

Prime Minister's Address

Following is the text of the speech by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at the Fourth Afro-Asian Writers' Conference, held in New Delhi on November 17, 1970: it is always a privilege to meet writers, and you are all welcome to our capital city. I see some familiar faces amongst you and some new faces. But we welcome you all as friends, friends of India and friends for the causes and ideals which we hold dear and which you also are trying to promote and cherish.

India, as you perhaps know, has more major languages than any other country and each has a long and rich literary history. I hope that our authors have made You feel at home here and that they and all of us will benefit from your presence.

Writers are gifted with insight and more intense feeling than their fellowmen. The written word has powerfully influenced the mind of man and has enhanced its awareness and sensitivity. Writers and poets give voice to the innermost urges of the people. They affirm a nation's basic beliefs and ideals.

Writers have often been pioneers of protest. They have raised their voice against foreign rule and domestic social in-Justice. In India, many leaders of our freedom movement, as also of social reform, have themselves been outstanding writers. Others have had close relationship with writers and thinkers. This is but natural. For there can be no political or social transformation without a corresponding intellectual effort. Thought and action must arise out of a searching analysis of social forces. It is this search which produced in France the leaders of Revolution. In Russia, it produced Lenin and Gorky. In India, Tagore, Gandhi and Nehru. At the most significant and creative phases of history, the man of action and the man of ideas do not live in isolation. They work together and take the people with them. They lead revolutions. Or if their effort is allied to sensibility, as poets and writers, they become powerful instruments of change. If writers choose to be unmoved by the situation around them, they become irrelevant and might even be impediments to progress.

The writers' purpose is to communicate

to the people their search for truth and beauty. In the colonial age, everything was politics, because every person of integrity could have only one objective, that is, freedom. Love of freedom acted as the focus of all creative effort. Most nations of Africa and Asia have now achieved freedom. We have overcome the humiliation of being regarded as interlopers in our own land. But in our two continents, there still ae people who are struggling for independence and equality. Our sympathy and salutations naturally go out to all those valiant soldiers of freedom who fight for national honour

Even though we are politically independent and sovereign, the battle of freedom is not completely over. Social transformation is still to be completed. Forces are at work within our country to limit true freedom. Some are interested in keeping the newly free nations weak and divided. Unfortunately, some writers sometimes allow themselves to be exploited by these forces.

In India, our political system gives the fullest freedom to every person to express his point of view. We are confident that the people have the wisdom to weigh and to decide the validity of contending theories; and that they will reject false doctrines and choose the right one. If writers propound narrow and harmful theories, the people will ultimately disown them.

One of the great struggles which we in the newly free countries have to wage is against the forces of superstition. Seeds of dissension, whether in the name of religion,

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caste or language, threaten national integrity and freedom. Our experience during our struggle for independence has taught us that it is our inner divisions which make us vulnerable, that whenever we have been united, our strength has been enormous, and that this does count, regardless of military force. In my country, despite the great figures of history - Buddha, Ashoka and Akbar, despite Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, religious fanaticism and

feelings of caste superiority do persist. In fact, after my father's death they seem to be on the increase. Thus writers have a very great role to play in our society. Their writings should propagate the larger freedom which is based on social equality, secularism and national thinking.

Every now and then the question is asked: Must writers be in politics? It is for them to choose, not for politicians to decree. Whether or not writers enter politics, they cannot ignore life's challenge and adventure. They cannot ignore the joys and the sorrows of the people. Else, what literature would they create? Should they not add to the human content of life through their poetry and essays, their plays and their novels?

The technology of printing and broadcasting has not always been used for human welfare or for the good of people. Countless books and journals advocate prejudice, hatred and violence. In nations where literacy is not yet universal, the printed word is apt to command more veneration than it does in advanced societies. Exaggerated claims or baseless accusations are given credence. Hence, what might be described as eccentricity elsewhere, could create misunderstanding and tension here.

Although all nations have become politically, independent, we continue, to some extent, to view the rest of the world from the angle of our erstwhile rulers. In some Afro-Asian countries, books, especially of advanced study, are largely those of British and American authors. In others, there may predominantly be books by French authors. Certainly there are liberal and open-minded scholars both in English and in French. But can national bias be kept out? it is urgent that we should establish direct nation-to-nation relationship amongst ourselves. We should encourage more scholars and authors to study one another's languageand write authoritative books on one another's. culture and society. Two months ago, I found in Zambia that messages from Lusaka. could come to Delhi only through London. Mechanical help is understandable, but sometimes we have allowed third-country filtra.tion of our ideas and attitudes. Translation almost invariably travels through a European language. This Conference might initiate a major programme of direct literary exchange and translation.

In India, writers are not accountable to Government. They are answerable to their own conscience and to the judgment of the people. Their responsibility is to society as a whole. They must advocate all that makes life more free, more just, morehumane, and more beautiful. Their guiding principle should be that of the early seers of our country: Lead me from untruth to, truth, from darkness to light, from death to immortality.

Immortality, in spite of all the new medical miracles, does not mean physical immortality, but the survival and continuity, of great ideas, ideas which liberate man from aggressiveness and narrowness of mind, from hatred and from fear.

Literature does not lay down moral precepts. It creates an atmosphere where values are cherished. It strengthens moral fibre and judgment, and fashions attitudes.

Conferences such as this one can help to enlarge awareness amongst writers of their own role and responsibility not only within their nation but in the international community. So fast is the development oftechnology and communcations that formal institutions of governance of education and of social organisation will become obsolete everywhere if they are not reformed to meet the needs of the contemporary and the future world.

The most significant development in the last two decades has been the explosion of human consciousness, the consciousness that we are becoming one human family, one world. National frontiers are bound to remain, but these are no longer impenetrable to the flow of ideas and thoughts. The newly free countries of Asia and Africa naturally

find greater kinship with one another. I hope this Conference will strengthen mutual understanding and friendship.

I should like to congratulate those of our friends who have received awards. We know that they and many who are not present with us have been deeply involved in what is happening around them or deeply concerned with the problems of poverty of social injustice and inequality. We that peace and justice can only come if Problems are solved. We must solve them partnership with one another. Conferences like yours, and this Conference I hope, will be a step forward in this direction of creating understanding leading to friendship and of peace.

INDIA USA FRANCE RUSSIA ZAMBIA UNITED KINGDOM

Date: Nov 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIANS' CONFERENCE

Prime Minister's Inaugural Address

Following is the text of the inaugural address by the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at the Seventh Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians held in New Delhi on Novmeber 16, 1970:

First of all, may I extend a very warm welcome to all the statisticians of the Commonwealth who are here today and say bow glad I am that they are meeting ill Delhi. I hope that they will be enabled to see at first hand something of the changes which are taking place in our country, in our industry and in our agriculture. We have, as you no doubt know, immense prob-

lems and face unfinished tasks. But I hope that You will look upon India not as a country beget with problems but as a country with a courageous heart engaged in meeting a great variety of challenges.

In our own long history, there have been epochs where statistics were collected and employed with a thoroughness not generally equalled in those days elsewhere. The great treatise on political economy, Kautilya's Arthashastra gives details of the great variety of economic and administrative information which was maintained by the Mauryan Empire three centuries before the Christian Era. In the mediaeval period, a Powerful Sultan of Delhi, Alauddin adopted a Policy of price stabilisation and rationing, for which he ordered an elaborate programme of fact-gathering. The Moghuls also collected administrative statistics, as we can see from the Ain-i-Akbari written in the time of Emperor Akbar in the 16th century. Our decennial census, now a hundred years old, is known as much for its accuracy as for its great variety of economic and social information it records.

After our Independence, we adopted economic planning as a strategy in our fight against poverty and social injustice. We felt the need for information which until then had not been collected or tabulated. As Professor Mahalanobis has pointed out, quite often we followed the wrong path. But fortunately we had had some pioneers in the field who have done bold work in social analysis. You are all familiar with their work. and I need not name them. Professor Mahalanobis, who is with us today, symbolises the intellectual dynamism and creativeness of our statisticians. The Indian Statistical Institute, which he has founded and guided, is one of our finest institutions.

With the initiation of economic planning, rapid expansion of statistical activity became inescapable. The Central Statistical Unit which was established in 1949 was expanded to form the Central Statistical Organisation in 1951. Its main functions are to advise the Union Ministries and State Governments on procedures of data collection

and to indicate standards to improve the quality and content of national statistics. The C.S.O. has also been entrusted with the compilation and publication of national income estimates. Another important statistical undertaking is the National Sample Survey which conducts countrywide sample surveys on a continuing basis and furnishes data on production and consumption. These organisations have done useful work and have helped us to become one of the more advanced among the developing countries.

But it would not be correct to claim that even out, statisticians are in a position to give us a full picture of our vast country with its complex and contradictory conditions. In India, you will find "scientific" evidence for any point of view that you may wish to advance. Anything that you say about us would be true of some part of India, and yet not be the whole truth.

Here, as elsewhere, the administration is burdened with superfluous paper work. Forms and documents proliferate. Much money is spent. But this is not always accompanied by a systematic and perceptive analysis of the information collected. I am tempted to agree with Dr. Borlaug, the Agricultural Scientist, who was recently awarded the Nobel Prize. He was with us a short time ago and in one of his speeches he remarked that if by some mutation, the human stomach was enabled to digest cellulose then it might be possible to feed all the world's people with the paper accumulated in Government offices.

One of the major debates in our country concerns unemployment, the extent of it as well as the remedies that have to be undertaken. Professor Mahalandbis has already told us something about what was done about this. But recently some economists and statisticians who were asked to examine the available figures in use revealed somewhat disconcertingly that the existing statistics were inadequate and unscientific. India is predominantly agricultural and is ruled by the rhythm of the monsoon and our

joint family system is still very strong. It is difficult to draw a margin between unemployment and underemployment, as can be done in urban industrial societies with the immediate family as a unit. The yard sticks of unemployment developed elsewhere are not strictly relevent to us. Thus we need more reliable figures to assist us in the formulation of an appropriate employment policy.

In the two decades of development in India growth itself has given rise to new problems. The new wealth and productive capacities which have been added, could not be evenly distributed among our various regions and strata of society. The poorer sections are not making as much progress as the better off, hence in the process, disparities seem to be increasing. These disparities are today the biggest political factor in our politics. Economic analysts and statisticians must give us a far clearer picture of development and help us to make purposeful advance with our policy of growth with social justice and social equality.

In the last two decades we had undertaken and completed the development of the infrastructure. We have now to embark upon a series of specific but related policies, designed to find solutions for specific aspects of development. Our statistical tools have, therefore, to become more sophisticated.

At the same time, we expect our statisticians to help the general public to understand that our problems must be solved in our own context. Research centres and international organisations sometimes take up exercises in international comparisons. These do help but not in all cases, for they tend to be weighed in favour of concepts which have been developed in advanced societies. For example, the obsession with the growth rate creates social problems if in this effort we neglect the social consequences. Statisticians should educate the people against the danger of over-simplifications. They should also remember-and help people to remember-that the figures which they employ deal with living problems of human beings

and not inert abstractions. For example, in a population census an individual might be reduced to a figure, but he continues to exist in a world of reality with his own motivation, hope, fear, success and failure. In this sense, the 550 million people of India represent as many problems, together with their action and interaction. Non-statisticians often make rude remarks about statistics. However, none can deny that the

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complexity can be grasped only with the help of statistics which will facilitate rational decisions at social, economic and political levels.

The Commonwealth consists of advanced and developing countries. Through Commonwealth organisations, we have been able to exchange much useful information. In India we have always followed the policy of placing at the disposal of fellow members of the Commonwealth and the United Nations, whatever skills and training facilities have been established in our country. Indian statisticians have rendered useful service in a number of countries in Africa and Asia.

The Commonwealth today is facing many challenges. India has made a significant contribution to the making of the Commonwealth as we know it today. We are, therefore, interested in its survival and renewal. Experts in search of knowledge can help to see our problems in the larger perspective, for, if the Commonwealth is to survive and make itself relevant to each of its members, we must discover areas of cooperation between us and cooperation can be effective only if consideration is given to the basic ideas and to the interests and feelings of member countries. I hope this meeting of Statisticians will help in the process of seeking and finding new relevance for the Commonwealth.

I would like to welcome you once again and give my good wishes for this Conference. May your decisions help us in making our decisions and finding a path which can take us quicker towards the progress which our People so badly need.

USA INDIA FRANCE

Date: Nov 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade Protocol with Czechoslovakia Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on the Trade Protocol signed between India and Czechoslovakia in New Delhi on November 18, 1970:

A Trade Protocol for 1971 envisaging the possibility of further increase in the two-way trade exchanges in the coming year going up to a level of Rs. 100 crores has been signed in New Delhi November 18, 1970 between India and Czechoslovakia. The Protocol was signed by H.E. Mr. J. Strba, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on behalf of his Government and Chowdhary Ram Sewak, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade on behalf of Government of India.

The items of export from India to Czechoslovakia in 1971 would, among others be building materials and sanitary fittings, textile machinery, machine tools and hand and small tools, equipment for hospitals, components and spare parts for tractors and other engineering goods, ready-made garments and woollen hosiery, carpets, textiles, cotton yarn, iron ore, coir products, finished leather, gramophone records, linoleum, chemicals etc.

The principal items of import from Czechoslovakia would be tractors, rolled

steel products, tool alloy and special steel, organic and inorganic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, components and raw materials for Czech-assisted projects in India, shunting locomotives for steel industry and other items of machinery and equipment under collaboration projects, etc.

Next to U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia is the second largest trading partner of India

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among the Socialist countries. India's exports to Czechoslovakia have steadily risen from Rs. 43 million in 1953 to Rs. 308 million in 1969 and a further increase is expected at the end of this year. Czechoslovakia has been a very receptive market for a wide variety of Indian engineering goods the export of which to Czechoslovakia has increased from Rs. 4 lakhs in 1964-65 to Rs. 2.6 crores, in 1969-70.

NORWAY SLOVAKIA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date: Nov 01, 1970

Volume No

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Indo-F.R.G. Agreement Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on the agreement for assistance signed between India and the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi an November 19, 1970:

An agreement for assistance totalling Rs. 55.35 crores (DM 270 million), which the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had pledged at the meeting of the Aid-India Consortium held at Paris in

May, 1970, was signed in New Delhi on November 19, 1970. The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany H.E. Mr. Guenter Diehl and Shri Y. T. Shah, Joint Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), signed on behalf of their Governments.

The Agreement is a sequal to the successful conclusion of the talks held last month in Bonn between the delegation of the two countries It may be noted that the quantum of aid for 1970-71 has increased to DM 270 million as compared to DM 250 million for 1969-70. The talks in Bonn also covered other matters of common interest in the economic field and particularly the question of increased exports from India to Germany.

The economic assistance of Rs. 55.35 crores under this Agreement will be utilised as follows:

- (i) Rs. 17.73 crores (DM 86.5 million) as commodity aid for purchase of goods and services. Of this Rs. 3.8 crores (DM 16.5 million) would be by way of liquidity assistance for meeting India's import requirements from any source;
- (ii) Rs. 12.3 crores (DM 60 million) for projects to be mutually selected;
- (iii) Rs. 3.075 crores (DM 15 million) for loans to small and medium size enterprises by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and National Small Industries Corporation;
- (iv) Rs. 3.075 crores (DM 15 million) for financing of projects approved by the Indian Inter-Ministerial Committee for Capital Goods;
- (v) Rs. 15.64 crores (DM 76.3 million) towards deferment of certain instalments of repayment of principal in respect of earlier German

Credits, maturing between April 1, 1970 and March 31, 1971; and

(vi) Rs. 3.53 crores (DM 17.2 million) towards reduction of interest payments falling due between April 1, 1970 and March 31, 1971.

TERMS OF THE ASSISTANCE
(a) Rs. 36.18 crores (DM 176.5 million) amounts mentioned at (i) to (iv) in the preceding paragraph, will be

extended in the form of loans repayable in 30 year,- (including a grace period of 8 years) carrying an interest rate of two and a half per cent per annum;

- b) The deferment of debt repayments totalling Rs. 15.64 crores (DM 76.3 million) represents rescheduling over a period of 10 years of certain payments falling due in the current financing year; and
- (c) Rs. 3.53 crores (DM 17.2 million) will be made available as grant-inaid.

With the signing of this Agreement, German economic assistance to India by way of credits (including grant-in-aid for the reduction of interest charges) for India's development programmes totals Rs. 1,030.2 crores (DM 5,025.2 million).

India has been importing with German assistance, raw materials, components and other maintenance requirements for the economy, and equipment for various industries like automobile, chemicals, engineering, power, steel, etc.

Among the important projects undertaken with German assistance are the Rourkela Steel Project, the Gujarat Aromatics Project. being implemented by the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation, Rourkela Fertilizer Plant, Neyveli Mining Scheme, Durgapur Power Station (5th Unit), Expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and

its conversion into an alloy and special steel plant, New Government Electric Factory, Bangalore, Expansion of the Kalinga Pig Iron Plant, the Kargali Coal Washery (Extension), the Sawang Coal Washery and Telco Tool Room Factory.

Amongst many projects set up with the, German Technical assistance are the agricultural project at Mandi, the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and the Engineering Export Promotion Scheme.

GERMANY INDIA FRANCE USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Nov 01, 1970

Volume No

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION

F.A.O. Assistance for Agricultural Projects

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on November 3, 1970 on an agreement signed between the F.A.O. and India about financial assistance for agricultural projects:

India is to receive financial assistance of over 212,000 dollars from the FAO under an argeement signed in New Delhi on November 3, 1970. The agreement was signed by Mr. Cedric Day, FAO's Resident Representative on behalf of the FAO and by Shri Kamala Prasad, Deputy Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Member-Secretary, Indian Freedom from Hunger Compaign Society, on behalf of India, at a ceremony at Krishi Bhawan this morning.

The FAO assistance, which will include technical advise, is for four specific projects towards which India's contribution will be of the value of 618,287 dollars. These projects are Farmers' Training and Extension

Service, the establishment of Hatcheries in India, the development of Rural Youth Clubs in Udaipur and Young Farmers' Training Centre at Rakhra, Punjab.

The equipment and supplies for these Projects, either foreign or bought locally, will be provided by the FAO. The execution will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with the help of FAO's technical expertise.

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An amount of 16,800 dollars as FAO's contribution with the equivalent of 25,000 dollars to be spent by the Government of India has been earmarked for the three-year project under the title head of Farmers' Training and Extension Service. It aims at bringing agricultural set-vice and technology to the farmers' doorsteps and imparting knowledge through trained scientists and technologists. Under the project, local problems and difficultise of agriculture as they are encountered will be discussed and qualified technical advice will be given on the spot after studying specific problems in the farmer's own fields. Advice will be made available at every stage through the season.

The first project area is to be located in the Kaira District of Gujarat State where the Service Cooperatives can obtain the help of well trained agricultural experts from the Agricultural Institute of Anand. The scheme if successful, can be readily expanded by organizing mobile teams of experts who would be able to conduct classes and operate the service throughout the State.

A two-year project for the establishment of hatcheries has been allocated 103,500 dollars ass International contribution and the equivalent of 492,200 dollars in rupees by the Government of India. Under the project. five hatcheries are to be set up, each with a capacity of 50,000 eggs, located at the Central Government's Regional Poultry Farms at Bangalore and Bombay, the integrated Poultry Project at Chandigarh and at locations to be selected in West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi.

Another three-year project for the development of Youth Clubs at Udaipur in Rajasthan will receive 59,100 dollars from FAO with the equivalent of 57,260 dollars from the Government of India. The Project is a part of India's Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The clubs which will be run by the University of Udaipur are part of the effort to increase food production. The objective of new Youth Clubs is to revitalise the existing Youth Clubs by supplying technical guidance, supervision, a complete package of inputs and a training ground for improved agricultural practices.

The Young Farmers' Association, a nonpolitical and non-sectarian organisation, dedicated to promoting rural reconstruction, began a training centre at the village of Rakhra near Patiala some years ago. It has already invested the equivalent of 12,500 dollars in developing a model farm and providing training in poultry, fisheries, animal husbandry and the latest farming techniques. The present project aims at providing support to the training centre, the International contribution for which will be 42,982 dollars, Government of India's contribution amounting to 43,827 dollars. The Centre will train 200 farmers in improved practices in agriculture, animal husbandry, farming machinery and related fields each year. Projects will be started for poultry, dairy, grape and guava cultivation and custom fanning which will also help to ensure a self-generating economy, apart from meeting the expenditure of the Training Centre.

INDIA USA

Date: Nov 01, 1970

Volume No

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. Sen's Statement on Proposed Rejection of Credentials of South African Representative

Following is the text of the statement made in the U.N. General Assembly on November 11, 1970 by Shri Samar Son, Permanent Representative of India, supporting the amendment moved by a number of African and Asian countries to reject the credentials of the representative of South Africa:

The delegation of India will support the amendment moved by a number of African

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and Asian States. In doing this we are conscious of the many questions which are agitating the minds of many in the Assembly. It is not, however, the technical nature of the document, the Letters of Credence, which has been challenged. It is essentially a political disapproval of what the South African Government has done to violate the Charter and its continued adherence and encouragement to apartheid on the plea of domestic jurisdiction, a plea which has been repeatedly rejected by the Assembly and the Security Council. In addition, South Africa continues to be in possession of South-West Africa, which is to be administered by the United Nations. The U.N. has been frustrated in its work by the action and attitude of the Government of South Africa. Further, the Government of South Africa is helping in all - I repeat in all - possible ways the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia, which both the United Nations and the administering power have sworn to bring down.

I could continue the list of South Africa's misdeeds, but I think I have said enough to indicate that the only contribution South Africa has made, is to pay its yearly assessment to the United Nations budget so that it can use this forum with only one intention in mind: to oppose the Charter and the decisions of this organisation.

If South Africa is unable to meet the obligations of the Charter - and obviously it cannot - the normal course should have been for it to leave the United Nations. But it has no intention of doing so and we are tackling the problem of what to do with it. It has to be realized that the United Nations has repeatedly urged the member States to break off diplomatic and other relations with South Africa. India was the first to do so. But apart from such individual actions, is it not ridiculous that the organisation which asks its members to disassociate themselves from a particular member, would yet continue to give full rights and privileges to that member?

The question, therefore, is how we should bring our displeasure home to South Africa. Under the Charter, a decision for suspension or exposure could be recommended by and through the Security Council and in the course of time, we would expect that council to examine this problem in all its aspects, even though we are aware that any majority, or even a nearly unanimous, decision of the Council can be vetoed by a permanent member which wishes to support South Africa for whatever reasons, but which can always take care to declare in public that it is against apartheid.

We have simply one objective in supporting the proposed amendment: To record our conviction, in unmistakable terms, that we consider that the South African Government has long ceased to be capable of fulfilling the obligations of the Charter and that it also has no wish to do so.

We know that the proposed amendment, as also the suggested draft resolution, can raise a number of technical and legal issues. However, given the political situation as it is, we are prepared to face them. It is also possible to argue that another kind of resolution would have reduced, if not eliminated, some of these legal and technical consequences.

Now we have been favoured with a

legal opinion which was given on - to several past instances, I do not recall if any opinion was given on those occasions and if it was, what that opinion was. However one fact is clear: unless the assembly is obliged to vote automatically in favour of the credentials committee's report it has two options open. One, to oppose it which the legal opinion says would be against the Charter as it would mean suspension. And the other course is to abstain or withhold approval. That is what has been proposed and is obviously the democratic right of the assembly which cannot be denied or refused.

But all this is rather irrelevant to our present purpose, which is to emphasize that we strongly disapprove of South Africa and all it does and stands for. We do not construe our support for the amendment in any other sense. We shall ask for a roll call vote so that we can determine clearly and accurately who is in favour of this simple issue and who is not.

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INDIA SOUTH AFRICA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Nov 01, 1970

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1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. Sen's Statement on Representation of People's Republic of China in U.N.

Following is the text of the statement made in the US. General Assembly at New York on November 20, 1970 by Shri Samar Sen, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, supporting the move seeking representation of the Peoples Republic of China in the United Nations:

Following your injunctions, Mr. President, I shall restrict my comments to explaining how India will vote on the draft resolution before us. The delegation of India declares its renewed support for Draft Resolution A/L 605, which follows the purpose and phraseology of similar draft resolution in the past. Our support for the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China is based on the principles of the universality of our organisation as also on the provisions of the Charter. India is among those countries which have voted consistently on this matter for the last 21 years and which have taken a logical view of this matter. As recently as October 2 this year, the Foreign Minister of India stated before this Assembly:

"We regret that the universality of membership of the United Nations has not been achieved. In particular, there is a general realisation that without the rightful participation of the People's Republic of China, this Organisation will continue to face difficulties in solving several basic problems".

Similar views have been expressed by several speakers during the, general debate as well as in the commemorative session of the Assembly.

The principle of universality has already been reflected in the declaration of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations which was adopted unanimously on October 24. Besides, the proper representation of China by the People's Republic of China is a right fully established in law, facts and justice and on consideration of further international cooperation in and through the United Nations.

For more than 21 years The great Chinese people have been denied their rightful place in our organisation. We have always felt that there was no justification for the continuation of that state of affairs. My delegation notes with satisfaction that with a new awareness of the need to renew contacts with the People's Republic of China, two important countries have successfully negotiated the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and others are in the process of doing that. We welcome that trend and we hope that this will also be reflected in the vote on draft resolution AIL 599.

My delegation has always maintained that the proper representation of China by the People's Republic of China is a simple matter and, therefore, should not be subject to the rule of a two thirds majority. My delegation will, therefore, vote against draft resolution contained in document AIL 599 and will support as already indicated the draft resolution contained in document AIL 605,

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INDIA CHINA USA

Date: Nov 01, 1970

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PAKISTAN

Sardar Swaran Singh's Statement in Lok Sabha on Arms Supply to Pakistan by U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Following is the text of the statement by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, in the Lok Sabha on November 9, 1970 regarding supply of arms to Pakistan by the United States, of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Pakistan's declaration to use the arms against India:

Government appreciate and share the concern of all parties in Parliament about the latest announcement by the U.S. Government regarding American supply of arms to Pakistan. The result of this decision may well be that Pakistan, which is already over-

armed, will use this accretion of armed strength to threaten India instead of trying to settle differences peacefully through bilateral discussions.

The House will recall that in 1965 the U.S. Government had imposed a ban on the supply of lethal weapons to Pakistan and India. On September 30, 1970, we were officially informed that the United States Government had decided to make an exception to this ban and to supply to Pakistan some aircraft and armoured vehicles in replacement of losses and natural attrition. We lodged protests with the U.S. Government through their Ambassador here as well as through our Ambassador in the United States. The U.S. Government had given us an assurance, and later made a public statement, that this sale would be a one-time exception to the ban.

The American Government has told us that they have offered to sell to Pakistan six F-104 type star fighter-interceptors, 300 armoured personnel carriers, seven B-57 bombers and four maritime patrol aircraft, These are sophisticated offensive military hardware.

In reply to our protest, the American Government has tried to justify its decision by saying that no great significance should be attached to this replacement of items of equipment and that this sale was to meet Pakistan's defence requirements. We have pointed out that we are unable to accept these arguments. Pakistan has repeatedly asserted that India is her only enemy. As the House is aware, India has, apart from signing the Tashkent Declaration, made repeated offers of a No-War Pact to Pakistan and has taken several initiatives for normalising relations with her. Pakistan has therefore, no ground to apprehend any threat from India; on the other hand, it is Pakistan that has committed aggression against India thrice since independence. Certain Pakistani leaders who held high office in 1965 have been proudly asserting during their recent election campaign that it was under their leadership that Pakistan had started these conflicts with India.

According to reliable estimates, American military aid to Pakistan from 1954 to 1965 was of the order of 1.5 to 2 billion dollars. What is particularly disquieting for us in this deal is that the United States tries to justify it on the ground that they are replacing the equipment supplied by them which has become unserviceable with use and time. The mere acceptance, in principle, of any responsibility for replacement becomes a cause for grave concern. But for American arms aid to Pakistan, the sub-continent might have been spared more than one destructive war.

Past assurances that U.S. arms to Pakistan would not be used against India proved worthless, and this time even such an assurance has been omitted. This shows that U.S. Government itself believes that these arms will be used against us. Such a step will not only increase tension on the sub-continent and lead to an arms race, but will also make Pakistan more intransigent towards India and render normalisation of our relations with Pakistan more difficult. The U.S. decision, therefore, is all the more regrettable particularly at this juncture when we were beginning to see some hope

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of normalising relations with Pakistan in some fields.

When the U.S.S.R. supplied arms to Pakistan in 1968-69, we protested to them. We pointed out to them that their military equipment, in addition to what Pakistan had already received from America and China, was obviously for use against India. At that time the U.S.S.R. Government assured us that their arms supply to Pakistan was not intended to hurt India but might help in persuading Pakistan to normalise relations with India. We did not agree with this assessment. We, therefore, continued our objections with the Soviet Government. We are glad that the Soviet Government have given consideration to our representations and informed us that they have not supplied - and do not intend to supply - any

military hardware to Pakistan in addition to that already supplied in the past.

PAKISTAN USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN MALI CHINA

Date: Nov 01, 1970

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TURKEY

judo-Turkish Joint Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit of Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs, to Turkey from November 2 to 5, 1970:

At the invitation of His Excellency Mr. Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, His Excellency Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs of India, paid an official visit to Turkey from 2nd to 5th November. 1970.

His Excellency Sardar Swaran Singh was received in Ankara by His Excellency Mr. Cevdet Sunay, President of the Republic of Turkey, and His Excellency Mr. Suleyman Demirel, the Prime Minister. His Excellency Sardar Swaran Singh also called on the Ministers of Commerce, Industry and of Energy & Natural Resources.

The Minister for External Affairs of India also visited Istanbul.

On the occasion of this visit, the two Ministers held several talks during which they exchanged views on international issues and reviewed the state of bilateral relations between the two countries.

These talks were attended on the Indian

side by:

His Excellency Mr. U. S. Bajpai, Ambassador of India in Turkey, Mr. R. D. Sathe, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. S. V. Purushottam, Deputy Secretary in the Ministery of External Affairs, Mr. Gajendra Singh and Mr. A. K. Verma, First Secretaries in the Embassy of India, Ankara.

And on the Turkish side by:

His Excellency Mr. Orhan Eralp,
Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs, His Excellency Mr. Mahmut Dikerdem, Ambassador of Turkey in India, His
Excellency Mr. Danis Tunaligil, Deputy
Secretary General for Political Affairs at
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, His
Excellency Mr. Tevfik Saracoglu, Deputy
Secretary General for Economic Affairs in
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other
high officials of the Ministry.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding.

With regard to the international situation, the two Ministers reiterated the attach-

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ment of their countries to the cause of world peace and their sincere determination to work unceasingly for the consolidation of cooperation among States in conformity with the universally recognised principles governing international relations.

The two Ministers welcomed the XXV Anniversary of the United Nations and reaffirmed their dedication to the principles and purposes of the Charter, and expressed their resolve to strengthen the United Nations to make it a more effective instrument for safeguarding international peace and security. Welcoming the resolution passed at the XXV Anniversary Session of the United Nations on colonialism, the two Ministers emphasised the urgency of liquidating all remnants of colonialism as well

as all abhorrent practices like apartheid incompatible with human dignity.

The two Ministers expressed concern at the growing disparity between developed and developing countries, constituting a serious threat to world peace and stability. They welcomed the launching by the United Nations of the Second Development Decade and expressed the hope that the full cooperation of all developed countries will be forthcoming to promote the economic development of the developing countries with a view to arresting and reversing the growing disparity between them.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, the two Ministers expressed the hope that present efforts would lead to a speedy and peaceful solution of the crisis. They reaffirmed the necessity of the early and full implementation, including the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories, of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967. For the attainment of these objectives, the two Ministers stressed the need to maintain the ceasefire and to re-activate Ambassador Jarring's Mission.

The two Ministers also discussed the situation in South East Asia. The Minister for External Affairs of India gave a detailed account of the stand of his Government on this problem, stressing the need for the withdrawal of all foreign forces. The two Ministers expressed the hope that a peaceful and agreed solution could be found in the near future to this conflict on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Agreement, enabling the people of Vietnam to decide their own future.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey explained the recent developments in Cyprus and reiterated Turkey's desire to arrive at a peaceful and agreed settlement of this problem on the basis of the independence of Cyprus. The two Ministers called for an agreed and early solution of this problem which would fully safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Turkish and Greek communities on the island in order to enable them to live in peace and

complete security. They expressed the hope that the exploratory talks between the representatives of the two communities would pave the way for the realisation of this objective.

In the course of discussions, the two Ministers explained their views on Indo-Pakistan relations. The Minister for External Affairs of India affirmed that the solution of Indo-Pakistan problems should be based on the Tashkent Declaration. He expressed the hope of his Government for the establishment and promotion of friendly relations between India and Pakistan. He added that India would continue to make all efforts to resolve all problems between the two countries through peaceful means. The Foreign Minister of Turkey reiterated that all problems between the two countries should be settled peacefully so that friendly and good-neighbourly relations may be established between India and Pakistan.

The two Ministers noted with satisfaction the development of relations between India and Turkey in various fields and felt that there was need to infuse greater dynamism into this process. They recalled the treaty of Friendship and the Cultural Agreement signed by the two countries in 1951.

They also noted that preparations for the conclusion of a Trade Agreement between the two countries have been completed and that the Agreement is awaiting signature.

The two Ministers agreed that trade between their countries has not developed in accordance with existing possibilities and stressed the desirability of establishing

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closer economic and commercial relations between India and Turkey.

The Minister for External Affairs of India stated that his Government will continue to provide suitable credit facilities to enable firms or agencies of India to undertake investment projects or consultancy services in Turkey.

The Turkish Foreign Minister pointed out the usefulness of such a measure which will largely favour firms of India in the open and competitive field of development investments in Turkey, while at the same time helping the promotion of economic relations between the two countries.

The two Ministers agreed that both India and Turkey had much in common in their cultural heritage and there was considerable scope for cultural and technical exchanges between the two countries. The two Ministers agreed that meetings between officials of the two countries should take place in the near future as envisaged in the Cultural Agreement to examine ways and means of quickening the Pace of such relations between the two countries.

The Minister for External Affairs of India expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality and friendship which he received during his stay in Turkey. The two sides agreed that his visit had proved extremely useful in promoting better understanding of each other's problems and objectives which should contribute to a closer relationship between the two countries.

The Minister for External Affairs of India extended a cordial invitation to the Foreign Minister of Turkey to visit India at a date convenient to him. The Foreign Minister of Turkey accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

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Date: Dec 01, 1970

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Indo-F.R.G. Technical Cooperation Agreement

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on December 11, 1970 on the technical cooperation agreement for promotion of tourism signed between India awl the Federal Republic of Germany:

An agreement to provide technical cooperation for promotion of tourism was signed in New Delhi on December 11, 1970 with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany.

Under the agreement, which is supplimentary to the Indo-German technical cooperation agreement of 1966, the Federal Republic of Germany will give the services of eight tourism advisors for a period of two years. In addition they will arrange for 20 Indians to receive their training in various aspects of tourist trade in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The agreement between the two Governments was signed by the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and Shri B. N. Raman, Additional Director General of Tourism and ex-officio Joint Secretary.

The specialists under this technical cooperation programme will advise the Indian Government agencies, public and private institutions and other organisations on promotion of tourism. They will also advise on hotel construction and management and provide facilities for organising training Courses by the Ashoka Hotel and further training to the teachers for the catering institutes and food craft centres.

Out of eight advisers, who will be for the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, one for organising tourism and act as project leader and the other specialist for hotel industry. The India Tourism Development Corporation will have advisers, out of this team, five will be hotel specialists for the Ashoka Hotel for training purposes. One specialist for tourist and hotel organisation who will also act as a coordinator.

The German experts will have Indian under-studies so that they may continue the work started by the experts.

The Indian authorities will provide facilities at the Ashoka Hotel for running training courses. They will also bear the running cost of the project, including local accommodation, internal transport and office facilities.

GERMANY INDIA USA

Date: Dec 01, 1970

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Loan Agreements with F.R.G. Signed

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on December 19, 1970, on three loan agreements signed between India and the Federal Republic of Germany, in Frankfurt on December 18, 1970:

Shri Kewal Singh, Ambassador of India to the Federal Republic of Germany and Director Bachem of the German Bank for Reconstruction, signed three loan agreements in Frankfurt on behalf of their respective Governments on December 18, 1970.

The first agreement amounting to DM 25 mm is to be used by India for payment of the foreign exchange cost for goods

and services whose import has been approved by the capital goods committee.

The second agreement amounting to DM 101.5 mm is to be used by India for imports of goods and services from the Federal Republic of Germany as well as from other countries and is a form of liquidity assistance.

The third agreement amounting to DM 76.3 mm reschedules the debts, whose principal and/or Interest were falling the year 1970-71.

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HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Broadcast on Dissolution of Lok Sabha

Following is the text of the broadcast by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, from the Delhi station of AU India Radio on December 27, 1970 on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha:

There comes a time in the life of a nation when the Government of the day has to take an unusual step to cut through difficulties in order to solve the pressing problems with which the country is beset. The present is such. a time. Therefore, on the advice of the Council of Ministers, the President has dissolved the Lok Sabha before its full term. In a Parliamentary Democracy this. is not unusual, but in India it has happened for the first time.

Why did we do this, when it is conceded on all sides that our Government could have continued in power for another 14 months?

It is because we are concerned not merely with remaining in power, but with using that power to ensure a better life to the vast majority of our people and to satisfy their aspirations for a just social order. In the present situation, we feel we cannot go ahead with our proclaimed programme and keep our pledges to our people.

In the years since Independence, the nation has many achievements to its credit -- vast and complex industrial enterprises, agrarian reforms, including the abolition of the Zamindari system, mass education including substantial expansion of university and technical education; major social reforms and advance in many other spheres; particularly in science and technology.

But despite this progress, many problems still await solution. Millions live in backwardness and poverty in towns and countryside. Justice - social, economic and political - which is the basis of our Constitution, is yet a goal to be fought for and attained. Our people are rightly impatient in their ardent desire for a speedier and more resolute advance towards this goal.

Our recent political initiatives reflect this urge. The decision to nationalise the banks, the setting up of the Monopolies Commission and the attempts to abolish privy purses were welcomed by large masses of people throughout the country.

These attempts to accelerate the pace of social and economic reforms have naturally roused the opposition of vested interests. Reactionary forces have not hesitated to obstruct in every possible way the proper implementation of these urgent and vitally necessary measures.

The present political situation has set in motion a process of rethinking on major political issues within every political party. With the division in the Congress, we lost our party majority although throughout we retained the confidence of Parliament. The amendments to the Constitution designed to pave the way to abolish Privy Purses and Princely privileges were lost by a fraction of a vote in the Rajya Sabha. The Presidential Order derecognising the Princes has been struck down by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

Economic difficulties and the growing impatience of the people are being exploited by political elements. Violent activities are being organised by extremists. Reactionary groups are arousing communal passions and trying to divide our people. This has often led to a break-down of law and order and the dislocation of normal life, causing suffering to our people. The challenges posed by the present critical situation can be met only by the proper and effective implementation of our secular socialist policies and programmes through democratic processes.

Time will not wait for us. The millions who demand food, shelter and jobs are pressing for action.

Power in a democracy resides with the people. That is why we have decided to go to our people and to seek a fresh mandate from them.

We hope that the elections will be completed in time for the new Lok Sabha to assemble in March 1971 well before the end of the current financial year.

The old year is ending. I wish you - each one of you - a happy New Year - a year of renewed hope and common endeavour to realise the great goals, which we have set for ourselves.

INDIA USA

Date: Dec 01, 1970

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. Sen's Statement on Colonial Territories

Following is the text of the statement made by Shri Samar Sen, Permanent Representative of India, in the Fourth Committee on December 1, 1970 on the remaining items on the general debate on colonial matters, excluding the questions of Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese territories in Africa which were discussed in a separate debate earlier:

Mr. Chairman,

Twenty-five years ago we signed the Charter which envisaged the self-Government of all colonial territories, and 10 years ago we adopted a specific resolution for achieving this end. Yet, 44 territories are still under colonial rule. The most important among these belong to Africa, but a large number lies scattered over the globe and we must continue to give detailed attention to all of them.

It is generally accepted that the colonial Powers concerned originally came to occupy these territories primarily for economic or strategic reasons. The importance and significance of these reasons have naturally changed over the years, but they are still the only justifications we can find for the administering Powers holding on to these territories. Some administering Powers have argued that the smallness of size, resources and population, and in certain cases the remoteness of particular territories, have made it difficult for them to achieve selfdetermination and independence. We recognise that special circumstances should be taken into account; but it seems to us that in most cases the difficulties are not so great as we are led to believe. How can we accept that after decades, if not centuries, of colonial rule, the administering Powers could not create conditions in which the inhabitants of these areas would exercise their legitimate right to self-government? In these territories, persons nominated by the administering Powers continue to have real political power - only marginal or secondary role is assigned to the local inhabitants, and that too only in some areas. This is not only unsatisfactory by itself, but is definitely against our basic objectives: self-government and economic development. We would urge that the administering Powers should ensure that progress in these two directions is achieved with speed and determination and by planned action.

We regret that some administering Powers and their sympathisers have at times tried to confuse, or cast doubt, on the aims of the United Nations about some of these smaller territories. We must restate categorically that the primary function of the United Nations is to ensure that the will of the peoples in these territories about their political future is determined, respected and fully implemented. This is also why the United Nations has rightly insisted that it should find out, wherever necessary, at first-hand the wishes of the people in colonial territories. My delegation believes that the United Nations should continue to use this right, and make sure that in specific instances it associates itself directly in any proposed act of self-determination.

This subject is closely connected with the question of visiting Missions of the United Nations to colonial territories. Unfortunately, in the recent years, the Committee of 24 has been persistently refused requests for sending visiting Missions to most colonial territories. We deeply regret that such refusal has frequently come from countries which have not only accepted visiting Missions of another organ of the UN but have themselves participated in some of these Missions. We believe that visiting

Missions have been used by the Trusteeship Council with some success, and that these Missions can provide the basis for a proper study of the problems in different territories as well as for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants about their political future. We hope that the administering Powers concerned will review their policies and not continue to obstruct such Missions proposed by the Special Committee on Colonialism.

On Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, my delegation welcomes the General Assembly Resolution 2590(XXIV) of 16 December 1969 in that it provides for inclusion, in consultation with the Special Committee on Colonialism, in the Trusteeship Council's visiting Missions to the territory of non-members of that Council. Such a step should lend greater regional balance to the composition of the Trusteeship Council's visiting Missions to the territory con-. cerned. We are gratified that an African and an Asian have been included in the forthcoming visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council to New Guinea. We look forward with interest to the report of this Mission.

Only a few weeks ago we were greatly pleased at the unanimous admission of Fiji as a member of the United Nations. The agreement between the appropriate parties which led to Fiji's independence has demonstrated how its leaders were inspired by ideals of their country's interests and freedom. My delegation will do its utmost to ensure continuing and close co-operation with Fiji in all fields, both within and without the United Nations.

We continue to be greatly concerned by the action of the British Government in detaching certain islands from colonial territories in the Indian Ocean to form the socalled British Indian Ocean territory for military purposes. This cannot promote peace, but only tension.

Mr. Chairman, in the debate on colonial territories in Southern Africa, held earlier in this Committee, the Indian delegation emphasised the work the specialised agencies

can do in helping colonial peoples in Africa. These agencies and other international organisations and institutions associated with the United Nations, can contribute significantly in other colonial territories also. They can provide expertise and assistance in specific fields and indirectly reduce the dependence of the smaller colonial territories on the administering Powers. We should, therefore, like to support intensified pro-

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grammes of assistance by the specialised agencies in the smaller colonial territories. In certain colonial territories more and more assistance is being sought through the specialised agencies for several development projects: we appreciate this trend and should like to encourage it.

The smaller colonial territories urgently need assistance for education and training. Programme for such assistance has been worked out at the United Nations as also in several countries, including my own. India continues to provide a substantial and increasing number of scholarships for education and training for peoples in the non-self-governing territories. Clearly all our efforts will have to be greatly strengthened and assistance must be given on an international scale to the inhabitants of the smaller colonial territories so that they can effectively reduce their dependence on others when their over-due freedom comes.

In short, we would work for the free-dom of all territories. Such freedom must come as speedily as possible, and must ensure, to the extent humanly possible, a better future, in full dignity, for all the inhabitants of these territories. We cannot allow arrogance and prejudices work over labours, nor permit military and economic considerations frustrate or retard the fulfilment of the rights of these neglected peoples.

INDIA NAMIBIA USA GUINEA FIJI

Date: Dec 01, 1970

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri S. Sen's Statement in the Security Council

Following is the text of the statement of the Permanent Representative of India, Shri Samar Sen, in the United Nations Security Council on December 7, 1970, on Portugal's aggression against the Republic of Guinea:

Mr. President,

My delegation would like to thank you, and the members of the Council, for the courtesy in permitting me to speak, in this important debate. We offer our sincere congratulations to you for your Presidency of the Council for December. We should also like to express our appreciation to the outgoing President, Ambassador Tomeh of Syria, for his able guidance of the Council's work. It was during his Presidency that the Council received the news of the most recent attack by Portugal of the Republic of Guinea. Immediately we heard of this attack in India, our President sent the following message to the President of Guinea:

"The Government and people of India deplore the attempt by foreign agencies to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Guinea. We note with satisfaction that the valiant people of Guinea have successfully resisted these attempts. The entire civilised world is in sympathy with you and your people. We are glad that the United Nations Security Council has unanimously demanded immediate withdrawal of all external armed forces and mercenaries and their equipment and the cessation of the armed attack. We hope that the strong resentment gene-

rated in the world community will restrain these adventures. You have our full sympathy and support in your effort to resist this gross interference in your internal affairs."

We have now before us the report of the Special Mission which was headed by Ambassador General Khatri of Nepal. I should like to add my voice to the many eloquent tributes, which have been paid to this Mission, its Chairman, its Members and its Secretariat. The report it has produced is remarkable for three reasons: First, it is brief, conclusive and unanimous; secondly, it is supported by a recorded wealth of evidence from various groups who might possibly know what was happening; thirdly, it has been submitted with utmost speed. We congratulate the Commission. We also should like to express our appreciation to a large number of Diplomatic Representatives at Conakry who spoke before the Commission or sent written statements to it. Their assistance and their courage were of great help to the Commission. In expressing our sense of sorrow and grief to many persons who were killed or wounded in the fighting,

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we do not forget the members of Foreign Missions who too suffered during the aggression by foreign murderers coming from the colonial territories of Guinea (Bissau).

The most noteworthy feature of the report is that on Substantial matters there is no disagreement among the numerous witnesses the Commission examined.

On the morning of Sunday, the 23rd November, when the Muslims were observing, their month of Ramadan, and many other, Christians were preparing for the Sunday Prayers, a group of murderous men and mercenaries moved out on their mission of massacre. That they did not succeed in their vicious work is a signal tribute to the courage, preparedness and patriotism of the armed forces and the people of Guinea. The cowardly attack was beaten off and the city defended. The mercenaries, therefore, failed

in their primary objective, which was to try to change the Government of the Republic of Guinea by the assasination of its leaders and by capturing important and vital institutions in that country. Another significant objective of the attack was to assasinate Mr. Cabral, the distinguished leader of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (P.A.I.G.C.), and to cause as much damage to his freedom of movement as possible. From the testimony appended to the report of the Special Mission, it seems that the invaders were apparently under the impression that they had killed Mr. Cabral. However, while they succeeded in freeing some prisoners held by P.A.I.G.C. in the course of their movement to ensure freedom of African territories in bondage to Portugal, they did not succeed in killing Cabral, whose, liberation movement includes some of the finest men dedicated to their motherland

What has been the attitude of Portugal to all these attacks? We in India have some experience of the Government of Portugal. Their attitude and their denials have not come to us as surprises. On the one hand they moan and groan that "jurisprudence has been evolved in the United Nations that is systematically adverse to Portugal" (whatever that may mean), and on the other hand they ruthlessly carry out a campaign of annihilating freedom fighters. attacking foreign countries regardless of cost in blood, treasure and human misery, and refusing to pay the slightest heed to the basic principles of the U.N. Charter on Colonialism that all colonial territories must obtain independence in the speediest manner possible.

The Government of Portugal do not even have the elementary civility to explain their point of view, if indeed they have any, before the Council when it is discussing one of the most serious charges, that of established aggression by a member State. Their latest letter impugnes the impartiality and the work of the Special Commission, alleges easy gullibility on the part of the Commission, and is critical also of the international. press. The Government of Portugal must

be condemned with all the authority of this Council, not for these accusations but for their, repeated and continuous aggression in Africa.

Quite evidently, the Portuguese Government could not undertake these campaigns and keep up its blatant effrontery to and violation of United Nations decisions but for the support and sustenance it has obtained from its friends and allies. We have heard it argued that Portugal is vital to some countries. I do not know what those countries are, but we cannot accept that her allies, as a group, are so feeble that without this poor and backward country their military plans and economic growth would suffer any set back. Nor have we known any instance where the foreign suppliers of arms have been able to ensure that the arms are used only for a specified purpose. It should be easy for Portugal's allies to cut off this diseased limb. No question of honour is involved, as the Government of Portugal is not only dishonourable but has been univervarsally condemned for its cruelty and utter Jack of any civilised standard.

If, in these circumstances, colonial wars are tolerated and the use of force for maintaining foreign domination, with its philosophy of ruling over "lesser breed", is allowed, we can come to only one conclusion. The conclusion is that Portugal with her friends is determined to follow an arrogant and realistic policy to the complete disregard of the rights of the colonial peoples in particular and of the African people in general. We are absolutely certain that it will do incalculable damage to the United Nations if such a conclusion was encouraged

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even in the slightest extent by any action that this Council might take or by any statements it might hear. I am glad to note that until the present, all the statements which we have listened to put the blame entirely and without qualifications on Portugal. The Government of Portugal cannot escape the verdict of this Council by simply denying the charges, unless of course we think that

the Governor-General of Guinea (Bissau), General Antonio Spinola, has revolted and declared independence of Portugal, in the same manner as Ian Smith did in Rhodesia. "one of us can believe this, nor does the Government of Portugal make this claim.

Mr. President, there exists a moving account of the conversation between an Algerian soldier and a French colonial which took place during the Algerian fight for independence. After the two men had talked for some time, the Algerian soldier, who was in a French prison, concluded by saying, "Colonel, both you and I are brave men and not afraid to die. However, I shall win and you will lose, because I have faith in the cause I am fighting for." This statement sums up the philosophy of the freedom fighters. No matter what vendetta is let loose on them, no matter what price be extracted from them, no matter what the Council and other bodies may decide to do, they shall in the end win. The struggle may be long and arduous, the path may be strewn with misery, humiliation, death and sacrifice, but the goal will be achieved. It is also this spirit that we sham with all colonial peoples, as also that of the African states, their sentiments for the speedy liquidation of the colonial empires in Africa, as also elsewhere.

But clearly the United Nations has an important responsibility in this field. The distinguished Representative of Zambia has quoted President Kuanda's statment that "The United Nations is wise only after the event." The events did take place in Guinea, but would the United Nations now become wise and use its ample powers? Or shall we, once again, be lost in cynicism and sophistication and power politics when faced with clear evidence of aggression? Colonialism has been condemned everywhere in the various forums in the United Nations, and the Security Council has the duty to eliminate it. I am sure that the Council Will not allow any outside impression to gain ground that the organ of the United Nations most directly concerned with international peace and security did not take adequate and appropriate action to put an end to

colonialism which has repeatedly been found to be a threat to international peace and security. Over the years the Security Council has proved itself unable to deal with this problem. If the Council would not or could not act adequately and promptly on a simple and established case of aggression, What credence or reliance could Weaker or smaller nations place on the Great Powers' guarantees in any other fields? Often complaints are allowed to be submerged in power politics. The record of the Security Council is too familiar to need any elaboration. I only hope that Guinea's complaint will not end in a similar manner. Portuguese colonialism, which draws its life blood from its military alliances, does not understand reason and is bent on a collision course in its attempts to maintain its colonies at all cost. India, from her own experience, can say Portuguese colonialism will understand and listen only to one thing: force. The colonial peoples of Africa, suffering under Portuguese domination, have repeatedly appealed to the Powers and Organisations who may be of help, but all that has been in vain. Africa has shown great patience, but that should not be mistaken as weakness. Those who still refuse to believe that colonialism is a threat to international peace and security can only be those, mainly white peoples, whose interests or countries are not suffering from it. But we cannot expect the Africans, the Asians and Latin Americans to be so calm about it. In fact, it would be wrong of them to do so. So, the test today is whether all the Europeans and other similar peoples have genuine sympathy for the Africans, or whether they wish to enmesh every clear cut issue in a morass of platitudes and sanctimony. I speak both in sorrow and in anger - in sorrow for the victims and in anger because this evil of colonialism is allowed to continue to exist and take its regular toll of African lives and property. We must, all of us together, stop this insensitive anachronism in an age which claims to be civilised.

INDIA PORTUGAL GUINEA SYRIA USA NEPAL GUINEA-BISSAU CAPE VERDE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ALGERIA ZAMBIA

Date: Dec 01, 1970

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri A. S. Mani's Statement in Third Committee

Following is the text of the statement by Shri A. S. Mani of the Indian Delegation in the Third Committee of the twenty-fifth General Assembly on the creation of the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights, an December 5, 1970:

The proposed post of a High Commissioner for Human Rights has been an issue before us for the past several years. Political and other arguments for and against the creation of the post have been advanced by several delegations. The General Assembly decided last year that high priority should be given to this question this year.

Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly is no mean achievement. Since its adoption, many countries have become free and their new Constitutions have incorporated fundamental freedoms in the form of Bin of Rights often based on the Declaration. Those countries deserve our praise.

Complaints of violations of human rights continue to come. Those violations have been and are being investigated by ad-hoc groups of representatives. The United Nations cannot demand as a matter of right that the Member States allow ad-hoc groups to enter their territories to enquire into the complaints. The meagre information trickling through does not justify any practical management of a high order and higher

expennditure. In the present circumstances we cannot realistically expect the United Nations to do more than what it is already doing.

Many Western countries have either appointed Ombudsman or are in the process of doing so. Solely for the furtherance of and guaranteeing the rights of their people. In India we have created such a post by an Act of Parliament and he is styled in our national language as Lok Pal-the protector of rights of people.

The creation of the European Convention on Human Rights together with the machinery established is another welcome development. The authorities there did not find the necessity fo appointing a Supervisor. How these authorities will view the functions of the proposed High Commissioner cannot be judged on material available with us.

Where societies are homogeneous, advanced socially, and enjoy a fair standard of living, violation of, human rights can be expected not to be widespread. Violations can and do occur in countries where wide economic and other disparities and limitations exist. The responsibility of the States for sraightening out these disparities and limitations and in ensuring equal rights and freedoms for a their citizens must remain paramount. Most of the communications received by the Secretary-General have been found to be anonymous, pseudonymous, frivolous and seem to arise out of a sense of frustration. These causes do not afford sufficient ground to advance the administrative area of the United Nations. Besides there are the Commission of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. These two instruments envisage submission of reports by State parties on measures which they have adopted and the progress made in the observance of these rights. These reports are transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights for study and general recommendations. The Covenant on Civil and Political

Rights provides for the establishment of a Human Rights Committee which can perform useful functions in redressing complaints. One of the active subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Human Rights is its. Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities-Another Committee on Elimination of Racialism has also started functioning-Reports of all these bodies are discussed in the ECOSOC every year. With these tools and existing staff, the Secretary-General has enough assistance to guard against violations and, if they do occur in odious forms or in a vast scale, he can report to the appropriate organs of the United Nations. Proliferation of expensive new jobs is perhaps not the way to tackle a

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problem of this kind, Particularly when the Declaration itself has many lacunae.

It is a well-known fact that the Declaration of Human Rights is vague in many of its vital definitions; it merely lays down certain guiding principles in regard to promotion of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The Declaration is not a legal document as such. The proposed High Commissioner will be expected to implement the Human Rights embodied in the United Nations Charter.

In order to achieve any measure of success in his work, a body of well-defined legal and justiciable rules relating to human rights have to be evolved by the United Nations and accepted by the Member States as legally binding on them. The International Covenants on Human Rights are the legal instrument; to give effect to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The articles relating to the implementation of these two Covenants should be adequate and the appointment of a High Commissioner can hardly bring about any major improvement.

Many countries need more time to adopt these Covenants and to implement their provisions through national laws. Most of these countries have become tree only a decade ago and other countries are still in the processes of stabilising their political institutions and advancing their backward economies - twin relics of colonialism. The United Nations in its various systems are aware of this difficult situation, especially the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiaries, UNESCO and ILO, to mention but a few. "The provision of Human Rights call for: first, the establishment of norms and second, the building up of guarantees to protect the individual against arbitrary acts by the civil power. These in turn raise the question of 'universal' intervention by the International Community through the United Nations into matters which might well be regarded by its members as within their domestic jurisdiction, and thereby falling outside the scope of the United Nations," so observed an ex-senior official of the United Nations.

The above factors, in the opinion of our delegation, have not been extensively analysed and the analysis so far made cannot be deemed complete and unbiased. In fact the Working Group that went into the function did not contain even a single member from those groups that either did not want the post or required an objective study. To achieve satisfactory results, step-by-step operation is inescapable, which has been our attitude ever since the proposal was first mooted

Let all countries first of all sign and ratify the various relevant Covenants. This will lead to uniformity of obligations which in our view is an essential condition before any effective enforcement machinery can be thought of. Meanwhile, let us trust the Commission on Human Rights; let us also continue with the improvised ad hoc committees to meet specific situations. And finally, let us study the problem in depth.

It has been argued that the appointment of a High Commissioner will hasten the very ideals of the Declaration to be translated into practice. This will be valid only if all countries are prepared to extend their whole-hearted co-operation to him and invite him to visit each country and study the contraventions, if any. Is this possible

today? The question becomes more pertinent when the United Nations Committee on Namibia are not allowed to enter that territory which rightly is under the charge of the United Nations and illegally is under the control of another country whose violations of human rights we are powerless to abate or prevent, let alone abolish.

Although my delegation has an open mind and our approach is a flexible one, it is our considered view that the time has not yet arrived to take a firm decision for a new appointment and that the Committee on Human Rights under the provision of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights should serve the purpose. Ours is an open society; anybody is welcome to visit and see how our Constitution with its fundamental rights and Objective of State Policy works. Rule of law based on an independent judiciary and a parliament to which members are elected by universal adult franchise through free and fair elections have governed our policy also in regard to the observance of human rights. Every nation has its discontented and disgruntled indivi-

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duals. Their petitions, which are sometimes addressed to the Secretary-General, should first be examined by machinery established by our Parliament. India has enough safeguards and constitutional powers to ensure the promotion of observance of human rights. I am grateful to the distinguished delegate of Ceylon for his complimentary words that India which has 117 of world's population is capable of looking after and safeguarding human rights.

The United Nations High Commissioner, even if he is appointed, will have many problems connected with the sovereignty of nations. However eminent a person is chosen for this high office, and whatever checks and balances may be placed on his activities, he will be unable to promote human rights in large parts of the world; nor will he be in a position to prevent violations of human rights.

While substantive reasons are not strong enough for creating another post, the financial implications are for every one to ponder; the new office if estimated to cost \$306,800 a year.

For all these reasons, our delegation is not convinced that the time for the proposed creation of the post of High Commissioner-is ripe and that if it is created, its effectiveness will be of doubtful value and validity and that the financial implications would create difficulties for many countries. The most immediate and important and deserving higher priority that this subject deserves is the question of assistance in cases of natural disaster. After Peru, East Pakistan is in a state of agony, anguish untold and indescribable suffering of millions of people struck by an unprecedented catastrophe.

Sometimes we become impatient with our talks because we are so slow in achieving it. Most of us are too much in hurry about everything we do. We want things to grow overnight like mushrooms. Important results don't happen that quickly. We must plan carefully and work constantly at our task so that someday we may complete it as we wish.

My delegation reserves the right to speak at a later stage on more substantial points and exercise the right of reply, if occasion arises.

INDIA USA NAMIBIA PAKISTAN PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date: Dec 01, 1970

	Volume No	
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JAPAN		
Sixth Indo-Japan Bilateral	Γalks	

Following is the text of the Joint press release issued at the end of the sixth Indo-Japan bilateral talks which concluded at Tokyo on December 22, 1970:

The sixth consultative meeting of the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Ministry of External Affairs of India took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo on December 21 and 22, 1970.

The Indian delegation consisted of H.E. Mr. S. K. Banerji, Secretary, ministry of External Affairs, and leader of the delegation, H.E. Mr. V. H. Coelho, Indian Ambassador to Japan, Mr. K. R. P. Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. E. Gonsalves, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. V. V. Paranjpe, Director, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. A. G. Asrani, Counsellor, Embassy of India, Mr. S. E. Joshi, Counsellor, Embassy of India, and was assisted by other officials of the Embassy.

The Japanese delegation consisted of H.E. Mr. H. Mori, Vice-Minister for Foreign 238

Affairs and leader of the delegation, H.E. Mr. S. Hogen, Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. A. Uyama, Japanese Ambassador to India, Mr. R. Sunobe, Director-General, Asian Affairs Bureau, Mr. O. Kurino, Deputy Director-General, Asian Affairs Bureau, Mr. T. Iguchi, Head of the South-West Division, Asian Affairs Bureau, and was assisted by other officials of the Ministry.

The consultative meeting started with the opening, remarks by H.E. Mr. H. Mori, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, and by H.E. Mr. S. K. Banerji, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of India.

The meeting provided a valuable occasion for following up the discussions which had taken place last August in New Delhi between H.E. Mr. K. Aichi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, and H.E.

Mr. Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs of India. There was a wide exchange of views on bilateral relations and on recent international developments of mutual interest to both countries. Among the subjects discussed were: a review of the international situation and its futures prospects, situation in Asia, and in particular, Indo-Japanese bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Throughout the meeting, the discussions were held in a most frank and friendly atmosphere and greatly contributed to a better understanding of the policies and positions of the two Governments. In the light of the rapidly changing situation in Asia, the holding of the consultative meeting at this time was felt to be most opportune. In concluding the meeting, the two delegations reaffirmed their intention to maintain close consultations on all matters of mutual interest through diplomatic channels and also to promote closer contacts at all level between the two countries.

It was agreed that the seventh consultative meeting would be held in New Delhi on a mutually convenient date.

JAPAN INDIA USA

Date: Dec 01, 1970

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PAKISTAN

India's Notes to Pakistan on Kashmir

Following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on December 23, 1970 on the official notes sent by the Ministry of External Affairs to the High Commission of Pakistan in India on October 19, 1970

and December 19, 1970 in reply to Pakistani notes of August 29, 1970 and November 9, 1970 respectively on the statement of Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in Srinagar on July 14, 1970 to the effect that the question of Kashmir had been decided once and for all:

NOTE OF MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DATED OCTOBER 19, 1970.

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the High Commission of Pakistan in India and has the honour to refer to Note No. IN(4)-616170 dated the 29th August, 1970 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

The statement made by the Prime Minister of India in Srinagar was a reiteration of a fact which has been stated by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Home Minister of India on several occasions in the past. The Government of India have reiterated this on a number of occasions during the last many years. As the Government of Pakistan are aware, the State of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India in 1947 and is part of India. The

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attempts of the Government of Pakistan to distort or misrepresent the situation are, regrettable and the Government of India are obliged once more to reject them.

Despite the fact that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, Pakistan continues to remain in illegal occupation of about 32.500 sq. miles of the State, as a result of repeated aggression by Pakistan in the past. Hence, the only issue to be settled in Kashmir is the situation arising out of this illegal occupation by Pakistan. The Government of India are of the view that this situation can best be settled bilaterally and through peaceful means and have, on more than one occasion, expressed their willingness to discuss with Pakistan all issues between the two countries, including the situation created by Pakistan's illegal occupation of about 32,500 sq. miles of Indian territory in the State.

The Government of India are aware of the view of the Government of Pakistan that there cannot be any normalisation or improvement of relations between the two countries unless Pakistan's demands in Kashmir are satisfied. It is the considered view of the Government of India, however, that, while all outstanding issues between the two countries should be discussed peacefully and bilaterally with a view to arriving at amicable solutions, the normalisation of relations between the two countries would create conditions in which long-outstanding questions could be seen and dealt with in a better perspective. The restoration of contacts and the development of cooperation between the people of the two countries would lead to a gradual improvement in the atmosphere and would be conducive to the solution of pending issues. It is a matter of regret that the many proposals, and unilateral approaches made by India in this respect have not been responded to positively by Pakistan. In the circumstances, the Government of Pakistan are not justified in making accusations against India regarding India's desire to improve relations with Pakistan.

It may be mentioned that the issue before the Security Council of the United Nations is the continuous illegal and forcible occupation by Pakistan of a part of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir and the situation arising therefrom. it is an incontestable principle that aggression cannot give any right to the aggressor over areas under its illegal occupation. Hence, Pakistan cannot possibly have any pretensions to any locus standi in regard to matters concerning the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

The Ministry of External Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the High Commission of Pakistan the assurances of its highest consideration.

NOTE OF MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DATED DECEMBER 19, 1970.

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the High Com-

mission of Pakistan in India and has the honour to refer to Note No. IN(4)-6 6 70 dated the 9th November, 1970, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan are aware that the State of Jammu and Kashmir in its entirely became part of India as a result of its accession of India in 1947. This fat cannot be altered by misrepresentations by any one

There remains the question of Pakistan's illegal occupation of about 32,500 sq. miles of Indian territory in the State. The Government of India have expressed their readiness to discuss this question and all other issues between the two countries peacefully and bilaterally and hope that Pakistan will adopt a cooperative and realistic approach and peacefully and their illegal presence on Indian territory in Kashmir.

As has already been pointed out by the Government of India, the views and opinion of the Government of Pakistan in regard to the UNCIP resolutions of 1948 and 1949, are entirely without substance.

The Ministry of External Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the High Commission of Pakistan the assurances of its highest consideration.

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PAKISTAN INDIA USA MALI **Date**: Dec 01, 1970