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POLAND PORTUGAL TANZANIA UNITED ARAB EMIRATES YUGOSLAVIA ZAMBIA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

BAHRAIN

Indo-Bahraini Cultural Agreement

Following is the text of Indo-Bahraini Cultural Agreement signed by Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Shri Nurul Hasan and Foreign Minister of Bahrain, Shaikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak

Al-Khalifa in New Delhi on January 8,
1975:

The Government of the Republic of
India and the Government of the State
Bahrain,

INSPIRED BY their common desire to
develop friendly relations and to promote cul-
tural cooperation between their countries,

HAVE DECIDED TO conclude this
Agreement as a means to coordinate the
phases of cooperation in the fields of edu-
cation, science and culture.

ARTICLE 1

The two Contracting Parties shall en-
deavour to promote and develop close rela-
tions and cooperation between universities,
scientific and research institutions and
schools of the two countries through:

(1) Exchanges of Professors, Research
Scholars and Experts for giving
lectures and conducting special
courses, etc.

(2) Exchange of delegations and repre-
sentatives in the fields of edu-
cation, science, culture, arts and
monuments.

(3) Exchange of visits between scien-
tists, scholars, savants and jour-
nalists.

(4) Exchange of educational, scienti-
fic and cultural materials and
equipment and exchange of tech-
nical research and cultural publi-
cations. Exchange also, as far as
possible, of documents as well as
copies of ancient manuscripts and
of archaeological specimens.

ARTICLE 2

The two Contracting Parties shall en-
deavour to facilitate the exchange of the
experiences in the field of excavation of
monuments in accordance with the regu-
lations of the two Countries.

ARTICLE 3

The two Contracting Parties shall endeavour to offer scholarships to students and post-graduates to pursue their studies, research and training in the universities and various teaching institutions.

ARTICLE 4

The Contracting Parties shall ensure that instructions in the educational institutions of their countries include, to the extent possible, courses imparting exact and sufficiently precise knowledge of the civilisation of the country of the other Party.

ARTICLE 5

The two Contracting Parties shall endeavour to provide to the other Party, at its request and subject to availability, with instructors and specialists to work at their educational, scientific and technical institutions.

ARTICLE 6

Keeping the basic educational principles adopted in their two countries intact, the two

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Contracting Parties shall endeavour to study the required provisions for the equalisation of the educational degrees and school certificates granted by universities and educational institutions in either country for the purpose of equalisation and mutual recognition by the two Parties.

ARTICLE 7

The two Contracting Parties agree to endeavour to promote the study of the civilisation and culture of the country of the other Party through the following means:

(1) The exchange of radio and television programmes, records, tapes

as well as cultural and scientific films.

(2) The exchange of visits of artistes and artiste-troups.

(3) The movement of tourism to acquaint their people with the aspects of life in each other's country.

(4) Participation in each other's international film festivals.

(5) Exchange of educational, scientific and cultural exhibitions.

(6) Exchange of visits of students and athletes.

ARTICLE 8

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the obligations of any person to comply with the laws and regulations in force in either country concerning the entry, residence and departure of foreigners.

ARTICLE 9

Both the Contracting Parties will endeavour to take all appropriate measures and to provide all possible facilities for giving effect to the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 10

The present Agreement shall be ratified and shall come into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification which shall take place as soon as possible at Yaw Delhi.

The present Agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the Contracting Parties shall give notice in writing of its intention to terminate the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives, duly authorised for that purpose, have signed the present Agreement.

Done at New Delhi this eighteenth day of Pausa, 1896 (Saka) corresponding to the Twenty-fifth day of Du Alhija, 1394 and the eighth day of January, 1975 (A.D.) in six originals, two each in Hindi, Arabic, and English languages, all the texts being equally authentic except in case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

BAHRAIN INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

BAHRAIN

Indo-Bahraini Joint Statement

Following is the text of the joint statement issued in New Delhi on January 11, 1975 at the end of Foreign Minister of Bahrain's official visit to India:

At the invitation of Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India, His Excellency Shaikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, accompanied by senior officials, paid an official visit to India from January 6 to January 11, 1975. He visited places of cultural and economic interest in Delhi, Agra and Bombay. The visit of His Excellency Shaikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa is a manifestation of brotherly relations which have always existed between the two countries.

His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Bahrain called on the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. He also called on the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, with whom he had talks. He held wide-ranging talks with the Minister of External Affairs during which bilateral and

international issues were discussed. These talks which were held in an atmosphere of great cordiality and mutual understanding covered all questions of importance affecting peace and cooperation in the region and re-

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veated close identity of views on all matters discussed.

The Minister of External Affairs of India and the Foreign Minister of Bahrain called for the earliest settlement of the West Asia crisis which continues to threaten the peace of the world. They agreed that a solution of this issue must be based on the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories, and that a permanent solution was not possible without the restoration of the national rights of the people of Palestine in their homeland. They expressed satisfaction at the widening relationships and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights in their homeland,

In order to strengthen and diversify existing commercial and economic relations the two Foreign Ministers discussed concrete projects and programmes of economic and technical collaboration. These would be further discussed by the experts of the two countries.

His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Bahrain, on behalf of the Government of Bahrain, and Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, on behalf of the Government of India, signed a Cultural Agreement. The Agreement provides for cooperation in the fields of education, archaeology and technical education.

His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Bahrain thanked the Minister of External Affairs of India for the hospitality and friendship extended to him and his delegation by the brotherly people and Government of India. He cordially invited the Minister of External Affairs of India to visit Bahrain. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Date : Jan 01, 1975

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Indo-FRG Communique

Following is the text, of Indo-FRG communique issued in New Delhi on January 14, 1975 at the conclusion of Indo-FRG talks:

The fifth round of political consultations between India and the Federal Republic of Germany was held in New Delhi on 13th and 14th January, 1975 between the representatives of the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany and representative of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. The delegation of the Federal Republic was led by Dr. Walter Gehlhoff, Foreign Secretary and the delegation of India by Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

Dr. Gehlhoff also called on Shri Bipinpal Das the Deputy Minister for External Affairs on 13th January, 1975.

The two delegations discussed subjects of mutual interest in the bilateral as well as international fields.

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany presented its assessment of the developments in Central Europe, the relations with the East European countries and the progress made in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Among other things the delegation provided an insight into the developments taking place in the European Community and Western Europe.

The Indian side presented its assessment

of the progress made towards normalization on the Indian sub-continent and India's relations with her neighbours. The Indian delegation explained India's policy on the peace-

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ful uses of nuclear energy and reiterated India's commitment in this regard.

The two sides noted that on bilateral questions relations between the two countries in the political, economic and other fields had progressed satisfactorily and they utilized the opportunity to explore possibilities for further strengthening bilateral cooperation for mutual benefit.

The talks were held throughout in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and informality and both sides greatly benefitted from the exchange of views. It was agreed that the next meeting would take place in Bonn on dates to be agreed upon.

GERMANY INDIA USA MALI

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed's Republic Day Message

Following is the text of the President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed's message to the Nation, broadcast by All India Radio on the eve of the 26th Republic Day:

On the eve of the 26th Republic Day, I am happy to convey my greetings and good wishes to my fellow citizens in India and abroad. This is the first time I am addressing our people as their first servant and I

would like to take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude for the love and affection that the people have bestowed on me in such abundant measure. It shall always be my endeavour to justify the trust reposed in me.

Our republic has completed 25 years of its eventful existence and tomorrow we will celebrate our National Day. This is no doubt a joyous occasion but this is also an occasion for calm introspection. We have to draw a balance sheet of our achievements as well as failures and take a firm resolve to overcome the obstacles that have come in our way. Let every one of us on this sacred day turn the searchlight inwards and examine how each one of us may contribute our share to the nation's well-being and progress.

It has been a testing time for the nation and any one with the interest of the country at heart will feel dismayed at the growing temper of violence in our midst. Violence is not only opposed to the national ethos but is the very anti-thesis of the democratic spirit and, if unchecked, will become a grave threat to our integrity and survival. We have chosen the path of democracy and peaceful change, enshrining in our Constitution the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. I would earnestly appeal to the leaders of all political parties to realise the gravity of the situation and take concrete steps to check this drift towards disruption and chaos.

We are facing a serious economic situation and it will require the united effort of our people to overcome the crisis. The spiralling of prices and the shortage of food and other essential commodities have caused serious hardships to our common people. No doubt many extraneous causes are responsible for our present plight and there is no easy way out except through sustained and disciplined work. We as a nation must imbibe the ethics of hard and honest work. Whatever may be one's ideology, no nation can prosper without the unremitting labour of its citizens. We have vast human and material resources. We have laid the foundation for self-sustaining economic growth.

We are one of the foremost industrial nations of the world. Our scientists and technologists are second to none. We have a glorious heritage. With all these advantages we should march forward with unity and courage and with faith in our destiny.

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I believe our basic problem is agricultural Progress. Our country has to be self-sufficient in food, commercial crops and in the basic necessities of life. This is a fundamental requirement of our political and economic independence. To my mind if we have to bring about a resurgence in agriculture we have to evolve after careful study an integrated land and water use plan for the country. This will involve an appropriate combination of crops, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry with a view to increasing agricultural production and productivity. Again rural life will not thrive unless agriculture is linked with a massive growth of small-scale agro-industries by adoption of modern technology on a decentralised basis. With the people's enthusiastic participation and determined action at every level of administration we can make our villages throb with a new life.

The world is now faced with an unprecedented energy crisis. But in a sense this can be construed as a blessing in disguise. We can from now on orient our fuel economy to our indigenous resources. The ultimate source of all earth's energy is the sun and trees are by far the most efficient means known for tapping this solar energy. By growing energy forests in every village and replanting with religious zeal we can not only renew continually the country's fuel resources but also save the soil and the rivers and thus maintain the ecological balance. This and activities like digging canals, contour bunding, recycling of wastes including human wastes, can change the face of our countryside.

During the last year, industrial production suffered a virtual stagnation. Government has adopted a policy of utmost utilisation of installed capacity which, I hope, will improve the state of our economy. It is a pity that our richer classes are blindly

copying the life styles of the affluent societies of the West and the industrial structure is largely oriented to meeting the ever-increasing needs of this small minority. This untenable concept must change and the industry must be made to produce articles of mass consumption at reasonable prices. It is imperative that the public distribution system should play a vital role in channelling essential commodities. It will also be necessary to establish a fair exchange between the agricultural and industrial products.

We were privileged to receive many distinguished world statesmen in recent months. These goodwill visits, have helped to strengthen the bonds of friendship between us and these countries. I was happy to find keen appreciation by these leaders of India's foreign policy and her efforts to provide a better and happier life for her people. They particularly welcomed India's commitment to the ideals of freedom and equality and her unceasing endeavours to improve the climate of peace in the sub-continent. The world is watching the progress of our efforts in creating a new social order through democratic means.

Friends, I am an optimist and I do not share some people's gloom about our future. Our people are mature and our Constitution has remarkable resilience. But, as I have said earlier, there are no short cuts to the attainment of our rightful place in the world except the straight path of unity, discipline, hard and honest work. While not minimising the enormity of the challenge facing us, I firmly believe that it can and should be boldly met and overcome by the united will of our people. May God guide us on the right path.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

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HUNGARY

Indo-Hungarian Trade Protocol

The following press release or Indo-Hungarian Trade Protocol was issued in New Delhi on January 20, 1975:

A trade protocol for the year 1975 between India and Hungary was signed on January 17 in Budapest. Apart from the traditional items of Indian exports like ground-nut oilcakes, pepper, coffee, etc., the protocol provides for export of several non-traditional goods such as mild steel tubes

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and fittings, tinned fruit juices, confectionary, chemicals, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and miscellaneous engineering products like air compressors, dry batteries, hand tools, etc. Imports from Hungary will include steel and steel products, chemicals, drugs and medicines, high pressure gas cylinders, machine tools, conveyor belts etc.

The over-all turnover envisaged under the present protocol is of the order of Rs. 815 million - Indian exports being around Rs. 400 million and Hungarian exports around Rs. 415 million.

HUNGARY INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

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IRAQ

Indo-Iraq Joint Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique issued on January 21, 1975 at the end of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi's official visit to Iraq:

At the invitation of His Excellency Mr. Saddam. Hussein, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, paid a friendly official visit to Iraq from the 18th to the 21st of January, 1975.

The Prime Minister of India called on His Excellency Field Marshal Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, and held talks with His Excellency the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and other Iraqi leaders. She visited places of cultural, economic and industrial interest in Baghdad and Mosul. The University of Baghdad conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Law on the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and her party were accorded a warm and cordial welcome which reflected the traditional friendship between the two peoples and their strong desire to consolidate and enlarge cooperation in all fields.

During the visit the Prime Minister of India expressed admiration of the progress made by the people of Iraq under the leadership of Arab Baath Socialist Party and appreciated the successes achieved in consolidating the country's economic independence and gaining control over its national resources for the well-being of the people of Iraq.

The Prime Minister held extensive discussions with the Vice-Chairman Of the Revolutionary Command Council on matters of, bilateral interest and of international significance. The discussions, in which they were assisted by their respective delegations, revealed a close identity of views on all subjects.

The two sides reiterated their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter and their belief in the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference as

fundamental to proper international conduct: and relations between States on a basis of sovereign equality. They stressed the continuing validity of the policy of non-alignment which had served the international community well. They agreed on the importance of maintaining the unity and the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and resolved to cooperate actively to ensure the success of the forthcoming Non-Aligned Nations Conference in Colombo.

The Prime Minister and the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council reviewed the international economic situation as it directly affected the developing countries. They called on the developed countries to place their economic relations with developing countries on an equitable and just basis. They reaffirmed their conviction that the developing countries should also streng-

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then economic and technical cooperation among themselves in order to achieve speedier and all round progress.

Both leaders welcomed the process of decolonisation in the former Portuguese colonies in Africa. They welcomed the announcement that Angola would become independent on the 11th of November 1975. Reviewing the situation in Southern Africa, they condemned the racist policies being practised in that region, which were an affront to the conscience of mankind. They strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by south Africa in defiance of the United Nations resolutions.

The two leaders stressed the importance to all countries in the area of the Indian Ocean being a Zone of Peace free from foreign military bases and Great Power rivalry and tension. They called on all concerned to renew their efforts for the earliest realisation of the objectives of the United Nations resolution in this regard. The two leaders agreed to keep in close contact on developments in this matter.

The Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary

Command Council of Iraq referred to the Gulf and the tense situation prevailing there and along Iraq's eastern borders. He pointed out the extent to which this threatened peace and security in the region. The Prime Minister expressed the Government of India's full awareness of the dimensions of these problems. Both sides underlined the necessity of resolving these problems in accordance with treaty provisions, international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter, which included non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and peaceful settlement of outstanding disputes among nations.

Discussing the situation in the Arab region, the two leaders condemned the aggression against the Arab people and reiterated their belief that a just peace cannot prevail in the region without the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the restoration to the Arab people of Palestine of their full rights. They reiterated the full support of their Governments to the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their homeland.

The Prime Minister of India outlined recent developments in the process of normalisation of relations among the countries of the sub-continent. The Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council expressed his appreciation of the initiatives taken by India and the positive results achieved in this direction. He expressed his confidence that these developments would contribute significantly to stability and cooperation in the region as a whole.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of the agreements reached during the visit to India of the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council in March 1974 and at the first session of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation held at Baghdad from 12-15 January, 1975. They expressed confidence in increasing possibilities of collaboration between the two countries in development of oil industry, setting up of industrial and transportation projects and developing the potential of agriculture and water resources in Iraq. It was noted with satisfaction that

the trade turn over during 1975 was planned to be substantially increased. The Indian side assured Iraqi side of the continued co-operation in providing technical training to Iraqi personnel in India and in deputing qualified Indian experts to Iraq in accordance with its needs.

The Prime Minister expressed her thanks to the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council for the hospitality and warm welcome accorded to her and her party during the visit. The Prime Minister renewed the invitation extended to His Excellency the President of Iraq by His Excellency the President of India. The Prime Minister invited His Excellency the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council to visit India. Both the invitations were accepted with pleasure.

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IRAQ USA INDIA SRI LANKA ANGOLA NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA MALI

Date : Jan 01, 1975

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JAMAICA

Speech by the Foreign Minister at Dinner in Honour of Jamaican Foreign Minister

Following is the text of the speech of the Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri Y. B. Chavan at the Dinner in honour of Jamaican Foreign Minister, Senator Dudley Thompson in New Delhi on January 30, 1975:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome Your Excellency to India. Your visit takes place between two important events - the conclusion of an exciting series of test cricket between India and the West Indies and the

opening of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Jamaica.

Our countries enjoy cordial and friendly relations and share many ideals - our belief in a multi-racial society, dedication to non-alignment, respect for democracy and human rights and the emphasis on economic development for improving the lot of our people. We have watched with great interest the steps taken to create a Caribbean Community and to modernise economic and social conditions of the people through regional cooperation.

We are looking forward to the forthcoming meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government in Jamaica. The Commonwealth link gives an additional dimension to the happy relations between our two countries. We have already exchanged views on how best to utilise the opportunity of the forthcoming Jamaica Meeting to further the understanding and cooperation which exist within the Commonwealth. I would, however, like to reiterate that Commonwealth countries must join hands in seeking pragmatic solutions to the world economic crisis and particularly the problems of the most seriously affected developing countries. I welcome this opportunity of being in your beautiful city soon.

Your Prime Minister has accepted our invitation to visit India towards the end of this year. We believe that there is great potential for cooperation between India and the countries of the Caribbean in economic and technological fields. We, therefore, look forward to his visit as an excellent opportunity for strengthening our mutual ties.

May I now request the distinguished guests to join me in a toast to the health of H.E. Senator Dudley Thompson and for Indo-Jamaican friendship?

JAMAICA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jan 01, 1975

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MALDIVES

Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Banquet Speech at Male

Following is the text of the speech of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi at the banquet given in her honour at Male on January 12, 1975:

I am deeply touched by the warm welcome extended to me on my arrival at Male and the kind words spoken by H.E. Mr. Ahmed Zaki.

I should specially like to thank him for the understanding which he has shown. We in India do not believe in big and small. We accept the sovereignty of independent nations

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and if we want to strengthen ourselves, it is not to make our power felt but merely to enable us to stand on our own feet and to look after our own people. When you consider the size of India, its enormous population, its great diversity, you will understand that this effort of looking after ourselves and progressing in this fast changing, highly competitive world can only be an Indian effort and whatever help we get from outside -- and we do get help for which we are grateful - is only such a very tiny fraction of the effort and the resources needed. But we just have to strengthen ourselves. But, as you have rightly judged, this strength will always be used in the interest of peace, in the interest of helping our neighbours and other friendly countries. We agree with you that it is only through direct bilateral and multi-lateral co-operation that countries such as ours can be stable and strong and hold our own with the rest of the world.

I am indeed happy to be in your beautiful country. Coral islands have a special fascination and I have long been looking for-

ward to this visit.

Mr. Prime Minister, our two countries, as you have said, have a long history of traditional contacts and friendly relations in the commercial and cultural fields. Maritime traffic between India and the Maldives was uninterrupted over many centuries to the mutual benefit of both the countries. More recently, after our countries attained independence, these contacts have developed into close and sustained co-operation, beneficial to our governments and our peoples. It is my sincere hope that we shall endeavour to broaden and deepen these contacts in the years to come.

We live in a world which in recent times has witnessed grave economic problems of an unprecedented nature. The last two years in particular have seen unparalleled increases in the prices of essential commodities, the impact of which is felt not only by developing countries but, to some extent, by affluent countries also. In this situation, it becomes all the more essential for developing countries to take special steps to maintain the tempo of economic development, despite the severe economic burdens that it poses. Indeed, this calls for greater sacrifices on the part of our peoples but I am confident that they will wholeheartedly rise to the situation with their usual fortitude.

The basic tenets of India's foreign policy have been non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. These have led us to cultivate relations and broaden co-operation with various countries. The manner in which the great powers are seeking to create a climate of detente is a testimony to the validity of this policy. No other policy can create a better atmosphere of peaceful economic development, and ensure the security and welfare of the people at large. In the area of the Indian Ocean, India and the Maldives earnestly support the concept of a zone of peace, free from great power rivalry, and would welcome the co-operation of these powers in practical steps towards implementing this concept.

We, in India, have noted with admiration

the steady progress made in the economic development of the Maldives in recent years, thanks to the sustained efforts of a hard-working people and an enlightened leadership. I am sure the various projects under implementation will bring about the greater prosperity and well-being of Maldivians.

I am glad that bilateral economic and technical co-operation between our two countries has steadily grown in the past few years. With further intensification of these programmes, an increasing number of Maldivians will be enabled to contribute usefully to the development of their homeland.

Distinguished guests: I invite you to join me in a toast to the health and happiness of His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Maldives, His Excellency the Prime Minister, to the progress and prosperity of the people of the Maldives and, to the friendship between the peoples of the Maldives and India.

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MALDIVES INDIA USA PERU

Date : Jan 01, 1975

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MALDIVES

Indo-Maldives Joint Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique issued on January 14, 1975 at the end of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Maldives:

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Maldives, H.E. Mr. Ahmed

Zaki, the Prime Minister of India H.E. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, visited the Republic of Maldives from January 12 to 14, 1975.

The Prime Minister of India called on the President of the Republic of Maldives. The Prime Minister of India extended on behalf of the President of India an invitation to the President of the Republic of Maldives to visit India which would be warmly welcomed by the Government and people of India as a further reiteration of the close and good neighbourly relations between the two countries. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

During her stay in the Republic of Maldives, the Prime Minister of India and her party visited the Bandos Tourist Resort, the Government Hospital in Male and other places of cultural and historical interest. The Prime Minister of India was accorded a civic reception at the Galolu National Grounds in Male by the Government and citizens of the Republic of Maldives and received throughout her visit a warm and cordial reception reflecting the traditional ties of close friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The two Prime Ministers discussed a number of subjects of common interest in the international fields and reviewed in detail their bilateral relations. At these talks the Prime Minister of India was assisted by Shri Kewal Singh, Foreign Secretary, Shri V. H. Coelho, Ambassador of India to the Republic of Maldives, Shri B. K. Sanyal, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri A. S. Gonsalves, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Shri Salman Haider, Director, Prime Minister's Secretariat.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Maldives was assisted by Hon. Ahmed Hilmy Didi, Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Adnan Husain, Minister of Education, Mr. Ahmed Naseem, Acting Director, Department of Development and Foreign Aid, Mr. K. Ahmed Ismail, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Ahmed Jaleel, Chief of Protocol and Miss Asima Mohaned, Assistant Under Secretary

Ministry of External Affairs.

These exchanges took place in an atmosphere of mutual friendship, cordiality and understanding and revealed a close identity of views on matters of interest to the two countries. The two Prime Ministers agreed that frequent personal contacts and exchanges of visits between the leaders of the two countries as also between their peoples at all levels would serve to strengthen the traditional friendship and open up fresh avenues- for fruitful cooperation between them.

The two Prime Ministers reiterated their conviction that relations among States should be based on mutual respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and on development of cooperation among them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed their desire to maintain the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace free from the tension created by great power rivalry and military escalation. They viewed with concern recent developments in the Indian Ocean area and called on all concerned to refrain from any action which militates against the attainment of this objective. They recognised at the same time that the establishment of an effective and comprehensive system of regional cooperation among the countries of the area would promote not only their own interests but also the consolidation of peace and stability the world over.

The two Prime Ministers discussed India's programme for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Maldives expressed his appreciation and full understanding of India's policy in this field and the conviction that the benefits of this technology could contribute significantly to the economic development of the countries in the region.

The two Prime Ministers reviewed economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. They expressed satis-

faction at the progress achieved and agreed to explore further possibilities in this field which would undoubtedly benefit the peoples of the two countries. They agreed in particular on the need for measures to improve their bilateral cooperation in the fields of education, fisheries, air and sea communications with a view to promoting commercial, cultural and other exchanges.

The two Prime Ministers considered the visit of the Prime Minister of India to the Republic of Maldives a significant milestone in the close, friendly and good neighbourly relations which have traditionally existed between the two countries and that it would greatly contribute to strengthening the co-operation and mutual understanding between them. The Prime Minister of India expressed her sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Maldives for the warm and cordial reception extended to her and the Members of her party by the Government and people of the Republic of Maldives.

MALDIVES INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MAURITIUS

Speech by the Prime Minister at Dinner in Honour of Prime Minister of Mauritius

Following is the text of the speech of the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi at the Dinner in honour of Prime Minister Ramgoolam of Mauritius in New Delhi on January 7, 1975:

It is a great pleasure to have amidst us Sir Seewoosagur and Lady Ramgoolam, two warm-hearted and wonderful friends of our

country. I am specially glad that Lady Ramgoolam has been able to accompany the Prime Minister. On behalf of the Government and people of India I extend a welcome to them and to the other distinguished members of their delegation.

Those of us who have visited Mauritius cannot forget the charm of that great little country and the hospitality of its- lively and energetic people. Mauritius, which occupies an important place at the crossroads of the Indian Ocean, has successfully absorbed and Synthesized a variety of cultures, from Asia and Africa, from the East and the West, and has evolved a distinctive character which is unmistakably Mauritian. Mr. Prime Minister, you have been the inspirer of this process and the true leader of your nation. Under your guidance Mauritius has gained cohesion and is also making progress in the economic sphere.

India has a hundred silken bonds of friendship with Mauritius - ethnic, cultural and economic. I am glad to see increasing economic cooperation between our two countries. In the task of building a dynamic Mauritius, our experience is at your disposal. We know that ultimately each country develops out of its own ability. But it is always useful to have sympathetic neighbours and friends.

Mauritius and India share a common outlook towards international problems. We are both members of the non-aligned community and our objective has been to foster peace and friendly cooperation among nations. But as inhabitants of the Indian Ocean neighbourhood, we are both concerned at recent developments which have cast a shadow over this area. Military bases have been expanded and massive and powerful fleets and armaments have been inducted. These have aggravated tensions at a time of mounting crisis in West Asia and growing economic difficulties all over the world. It is heartening that a states-

out so forthrightly on this issue. Together with our other friends in this region, we should spare no effort to reiterate our resolve to live in peace and to develop our resources and our commercial and economic exchanges on a just and equitable basis. We do not want to be drawn into any new international power conflict, for that can lead only to incalculable disaster.

Many countries of the developing world have suffered acutely from the global economic crisis. I do not know what solutions will be found by the ingenuity of statesmen of the world. The situation cannot be allowed to drift. Difficulties can be mitigated to some extent by greater effort on the part of the affected countries to share their resources and technical skills. It is in this spirit that India approaches the immediate future. I am sure that Mauritius has the same attitude.

Not all recent events have been dismal. There have been heartening developments on the great African Continent. Another empire is in the process of dissolution. The peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau have come into their own. The new Government of Portugal has responded to the call of history. The march of the people of Africa cannot be halted by countries which still swear by apartheid. This is clear from the quickening of the political pulse in Zimbabwe and the Namibia. We hope that South Africa will not long continue to defy the dictates of human dignity and of the unanimous advice of the world community.

National freedom and equality amongst nations together form the basis on which a harmonious world order can be built. But if equality can become a functioning reality only then there is greater readiness among the strong to recognise the aspirations and just demands of the weak. Only thus can a true world community be established. I hope that Mauritius and India will always work together for ushering in such a new order.

Ladies and Gentlemen, May I request you to raise your glasses to the health of the Prime Minister of Mauritius and Lady

Ramgoolam, to the prosperity of Mauritius and to evergrowing friendship between our two peoples.

MAURITIUS USA INDIA ANGOLA GUINEA GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE PORTUGAL ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MAURITIUS

Prime Minister Ramgoolam's Reply

Following is the text Of the speech of Prime Minister Ramgoolam of Mauritius at the Dinner given by Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on January 7, 1975:

I wish to express to you, your colleagues in the Government and the people of India my appreciation and gratitude for the most cordial and warm reception that has been extended to me, my wife and all the members of my delegation. Your warm words just now have touched our hearts and we do not know how to respond to the ideas and sentiments expressed by you just now.

When we met this afternoon, you mentioned that our two countries are close together not only because of very old ties but also because we have so much in common today. And we have just reported that we share together many of the problems which affected the developing nations of the world.

As you are so well aware, we gained our independence only recently and, this evening, I would like to say how much we were influenced and inspired in our political struggle by the ideals which have motivated the Indian people right from the dawn of

history.

The independence of your great country, Madam Prime Minister, has opened up a new era in the history of mankind for it was only after its independence that the liberation of the colonial peoples made a real start. I have no doubt that, as elsewhere, in the developing world, we in Mauritius are watching with admiration the stupendous tasks which you have undertaken in your great country. In our own country, we are doing our share in improving the overall quality of life of our people. And in this venture of ours we have received so much of generous assistance from you, your Government and your people. For

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this my Government and my people are indebted to you.

In this century which has witnessed the greatest achievement in the field of science and technology, the common man all over the world has a chance to raise his voice and to make himself heard. And it is our good fortune that your country has all the time championed the cause of the common man.

Our visit to India is a pilgrimage. We have come here to the country from where the majority of the people of Mauritius originated and as a result of this historical fact, the peoples of our countries have a great deal in common. There exist between our two countries very strong bonds of friendship, to which you have just referred, and we are happy indeed that our countries are coming closer and closer together.

That is not enough. As you have just mentioned, we must work for peace and friendship in this part of the Indian Ocean. We have shared the common ideals we are working together for African brothers and sisters who are now almost on the eve of freedom. Only a small piece of that continent of Africa is still under apartheid control. We hope that freedom also shall be achieved soon. I don't think it necessary for me to say more.

On behalf of my delegation and in the name of my Government and my people, I wish you, Madam Prime Minister, your Government and your people all the very best.

May I now ask you to raise your glasses and drink to the health and happiness of the Prime Minister and the people of India?

MAURITIUS USA INDIA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MAURITIUS

Indo-Mauritian Joint Communique

Following its the text of the joint communique issued in New Delhi on January 14, 1975 at the end of Prime Minister Ramgoolam's visit to India:

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of Mauritius, His Excellency Dr. the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, accompanied by Lady Ramgoolam, paid a visit to India from January 5 to 14, 1975. The Prime Minister of Mauritius was accompanied by H.E. Sir Abdul Razak Mohammed, Minister of Housing, Lands, Town and Country Planning, the Hon'ble R. Jomadar, Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Hon'ble Kher Jagatsingh, Minister of Economic Planning and Development, the Hon'ble D. Basant Rai, Minister of Youth & Sports, the Hon'ble R. Modun, Minister of Fisheries and H.E. Mr. Rabindra Churburrin, High Commissioner of Mauritius in India.

His Excellency Prime Minister Ram-

goolam received a very warm welcome from the people and the Government of India reflecting the deep and abiding ties between the two countries.

His Excellency Prime Minister Ramgoolam held wide ranging discussions with Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India. In these discussions the Prime Minister of India was assisted by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister for External Affairs, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Agriculture, Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of Defence, Shri K. D. Malaviya, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, Shri T. A. Pai, Minister for Heavy Industries, Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Finance, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister for Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Shri V. C. Shukla, Minister of State for Planning, and senior officials of the Government of India, including the High Commissioner of India to Mauritius. These discussions covered issue of international importance as well as of bilateral cooperation in all fields. The talks revealed a close identity of views on all subjects.

Reiterating their faith in the principles of the U.N. Charter, the two Prime Ministers stressed the continuing validity of non-alignment and re-affirmed their adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference, as fundamental to international

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conduct and relations between States on the basis of sovereign equality.

Both the leaders hailed the emergency of Guinea-Bissau as an independent sovereign State and welcomed the declaration of the new Government of Portugal on granting self-determination and independence to the peoples of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe Islands, Cape Verde Islands and Angola. The two Prime Ministers noted some positive developments in Zimbabwe and hoped that these would lead to the establishment of a democratic and free Government there on

the basis of majority rule.

They deplored the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the Union of South Africa and hoped that it would abide by the latest U.N. Resolutions, and recognize the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and transfer power to the people of Namibia without further delay.

Both Prime Ministers reiterated their opposition to all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid now being practised in Southern Africa.

The two Prime Ministers called for universal disarmament including a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of all such weapons. While reviewing the question of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the two Prime Ministers stressed the importance of harnessing nuclear power for economic development and human welfare and of ensuring that the benefits of nuclear technology do not remain confined to a few countries.

The two leaders stressed the importance to all countries of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, free from foreign military bases and great power rivalry and tension. They called on all concerned to renew their efforts for earliest realisation of the objectives of the UN resolutions in this regard. The two Prime Ministers deplored the setting up of any military base on the islands of Diego Garcia. The two leaders agreed to keep in close contact on developments in this regard.

The two Prime Ministers called for the earliest settlement of the West Asia crisis which continues to threaten the peace of the world. They expressed their conviction that the earliest implementation of the UN resolutions was essential towards creating the conditions necessary for a just and equitable peace. Such a settlement must take into account the legitimate and inalienable rights of the people of Palestine. The two Prime Ministers welcomed the recent resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the

Palestinian people and their inalienable right to their home-land.

The two leaders reviewed the international economic situation and in particular as it affects developing countries, they called upon the developed countries to place their economic relations with developing countries on an equitable and just basis. They urged the early implementation of the Resolution of the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. so as to bring about a more just world economic order.

The Prime Minister of India outlined recent developments and initiatives taken for the normalisation of relations among the countries of the sub-continent. The Prime Minister of Mauritius expressed his appreciation of the Indian initiative and of the positive results which had been achieved in this direction. He was confident that these developments would contribute significantly to stability and cooperation in the region as a whole.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius explained to the Prime Minister of India the situation prevailing in Mauritius. The Prime Minister of India expressed her full appreciation of the efforts made by Mauritius contributing to the peace, cooperation and stability in the region and the world as a whole.

The two Prime Ministers were pleased to note the Progress achieved in technical, economic and cultural cooperation between Mauritius and India since the visit of the Prime Minister of Mauritius in January-February, 1972. The Prime Minister of Mauritius expressed the satisfaction at the speedy progress being made towards the completion of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute in Mauritius. The Prime Minister of Mauritius thanked the Prime Minister of India for providing the services of Government of India experts and consultancy organisations to help Mauritius complete various techno-economic projects now underway. An agreement providing a line of credit of Rs. 50 million by

India to Mauritius was signed between the two countries. Indian authorities also indicated that commercial credits of the order of Rs. 100 million may be made available to Mauritius to meet Mauritian requirements of transport and similar equipment. India also agreed to enhance its capital grant for the Mahatma Gandhi Institute by Rs. 3 million. Central Electricity Board and Central Training institute would be amongst the other recipients of the grants.

The Prime Ministers were gratified to note that since their previous meeting several measures had been taken for promoting further cultural contacts between their two countries. They recalled the signing of a cultural agreement between the two countries in February, 1973, which was ratified by the representatives of the two countries before this visit.

The Prime Ministers had the opportunity to discuss the progress of joint ventures in Mauritius.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius thanked the Prime Minister for the warm hospitality and friendship extended to him and his party by the friendly people of India. He cordially invited the Prime Minister to visit Mauritius. The invitation was thankfully accepted.

MAURITIUS USA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM GUINEA GUINEA!!GUINEA-BISSAU PORTUGAL
MOZAMBIQUE SAO TOME E PRINCIPE ANGOLA CAPE VERDE ZIMBABWE NAMIBIA MALI

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Indo-Pak Shipping Protocol

Following is the text of Indo-Pak Protocol on resumption of shipping services signed by Shri M. Ramakrishnayya, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport and Mr. K. T. Kidwai, Secretary, Ministry of Communication of Pakistan in New Delhi on January 15, 1975:

RECALLING the provisions of the Simla Agreement of 1972 to progressively restore and normalise relations between the two countries, and

RECALLING further the Protocol on Resumption of Trade between India and Pakistan signed at New Delhi on the 30th November, 1974, and

RESOLVING to restore direct shipping services between the two countries

The Delegations of India and Pakistan which met in New Delhi from the 11th to 15th January, 1975, have agreed as follows:

- (1) Necessary steps will be taken by both the countries to restore direct shipping services by the 15th February, 1975, on the principles of sovereign equality, and mutual benefit.
- (2) Such services will cover the carriage of cargo between the two countries.
- (3) Such carriage will only be by the vessels of the mercantile marine sailing under the flag of either country in accordance with its laws and regulations.
- (4) All cargo between the ports of the two countries shall be carried on the principle of equality in matters relating to cargo liftings, and freight earnings on an annual basis.
- (5) Vessels of either country will load in the ports of one country only such cargo as is destined for the other country.
- (6) For coordination of all questions connected with the operation of direct shipping services between both the countries, the Government of India hereby nominate the Director General of Shipping, Bombay on

their part and the Government of Pakistan likewise nominate the Director General of Ports and Shipping, Karachi, on their part.

(7) The authorities referred to in Article (6) will nominate the shipping companies of their respective countries to determine by mutual discussion the details of operation of the services. For this purpose the representatives of the Shipping companies shall meet, as early as possible, on a mutually convenient date.

(8) The vessels of either country, their crew, and cargoes shall be admitted to the territorial waters and the ports of the other country and shall be accorded the most-favoured-nation treatment relating to their entry, stay, loading/unloading of cargo, leaving of the ports, and all necessary facilities for safe maritime navigation.

(9) The provisions of Article (8) shall be subject to Article (5) and such restrictions as are or may be imposed, from time to time, by the laws of either country.

(10) Either country shall adopt, within the limits of their laws and port regulations, all appropriate measures to facilitate and expedite maritime traffic, to prevent delays to vessels and to expedite the carrying out of customs and other formalities applicable at the ports.

(11) All ship documents including those relating to nationality, registration, tonnage and survey issued or recognised by one country shall be recognised by the other country.

(12) Either country shall recognise the seamen's identity documents issued by the appropriate authorities of the other country.

(13) Holder of Seaman's identity documents specified in Article (12) shall, during the stay of the vessel in the ports of the other country, be permitted to land on temporary shore leave without visa, on his obtaining a Landing Permit valid for a period

not exceeding 24 hours, provided he deposits his Continuous Discharge Certificate with the Immigration authorities and provided further that the crew list has been submitted to the concerned authorities in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in that port. The said person shall be subject to customs control. His entry and stay in port shall be governed by the provisions of the India-Pakistan Visa Agreement of 14th September, 1974, and the laws and regulations in force in that port.

(14) When a member of the crew disembarks in the port of the other country due to illness, he shall be permitted to enter a hospital. He shall also be permitted to rejoin ship or be repatriated. If a member of the crew is left behind for reasons such as, "missing the ship" or his transfer from the ship, he shall be permitted to rejoin ship or be repatriated.

(15) The captain of the vessel staying in the port of the other country or a person authorised by him shall be permitted and assisted to contact or visit the Consular official representing the interest of the other country.

(16) If a vessel of either country be involved in maritime peril or encounters any other danger off the coast or in the ports of the other country, the vessel, the cargo, the crew and the passengers shall receive the same assistance which is accorded to a national vessel, its cargo, crew and passengers. This will be subject to the respective laws and international obligations of the two countries,

(17) The cargo, ship stores, machinery spares, etc., of the damaged vessel which have to be off-loaded, shall not be subject to customs duties and taxes provided the same are taken out of the country within a reasonable period.

(18) All payments and expenses relating to shipping services between the two countries shall be effected in freely convertible currency in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations in force from time to time in each country.

(19) The representatives of the two authorities referred to in Article (5) above shall meet, as necessary, to discuss and resolve all outstanding problems. If they are unable to settle any question concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol, such questions shall be referred to the respective Governments for settlement.

(20) To facilitate urgent consultations in matters relating to implementation of this Protocol and any arrangements made thereunder, visas shall be granted immediately, on request, to four nationals of either country nominated by the respective authorities re-

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ferred to in Article (6), for travel to the other country. Names and full particulars of the nationals so nominated shall be exchanged as soon as possible and Consular authorities representing the interests of both the countries informed accordingly.

(21) Both the Governments shall take necessary steps to rescind with effect from the 1st February, 1975, the existing restrictions on the entry of merchant vessels of their countries to each other's ports.

(22) The working of this Protocol shall be reviewed by the two Governments after the lapse of one year and thereafter as may be mutually agreed upon.

(23) This Protocol will come into force on the date of signing.

PAKISTAN INDIA MALI CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

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1995

PAKISTAN

The following press release on Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement was issued in New Delhi on January 23, 1975:

A Trade Agreement was concluded between India and Pakistan at Islamabad today, according to official information received here. This was in pursuance of the Simla Agreement of July 2, 1972 and the Trade Protocol of November 30, 1974 between the two countries.

The agreement was signed by Shri Y. T. Shah, Commerce Secretary, India, and by Mr. E. A. Naik, Commerce Secretary, Pakistan, on behalf of their respective Governments. The two Commerce Secretaries have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding incorporating inter-alia banking arrangements.

The Agreement comes into force with immediate effect. It will be valid for one year and will be extendable by a further period of two years.

In pursuance of the Memorandum of Understanding between the two Governments, the representatives of the State Bank of India and the National Bank of Pakistan have also agreed upon and signed the working arrangements for remittance facilities between the two countries in regard to trade.

The two Delegations had discussions in Islamabad from January 20 to 23, 1975. The Indian Delegation was led by Shri Y. T. Shah, Commerce Secretary, and the Pakistani Delegation by Mr. E. A. Naik, Commerce Secretary. The Indian Delegation included representatives of the Ministries of Commerce, External Affairs, Finance and the State Bank of India and the State Trading Corporation.

The Indian Delegation is leaving for Karachi tonight where they will meet the representatives of the Pakistan Federation of Chambers of Commerce and other interest.

The Delegation is scheduled to return to New Delhi in the early hours of January 25, 1975.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Indo-Polish Protocol

The following press release on Indo-Polish Protocol was issued in New Delhi on January 24, 1975:

A Protocol on further cooperation in various fields between India and Poland was signed here today by His Excellency Mr. Jan. Mitrega, Deputy Prime Minister Of the Polish People's Republic, and Shri T. A. Pai, Minister of Industry and Civil Supply, at the Concluding Plenary Session of the Second meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

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The Protocol sets out the programme of further cooperation between the two countries in the fields of Trade Exchange, Mining Industry and Machinery, Fisheries and Agriculture, Ship-building and Shipping, Electronics, Heavy and Machine Building Industry and Science and Technology.

Both sides noted that trade turnover between the two countries in 1974 was expected to be Rs. 1500 million as against Rs. 850 million in 1973, registering an increase of nearly 75%. Ways to further increase trade and the promotion of the export of non-traditional and engineering items to Poland

were discussed. The Polish side expressed a desire for greater off take by India of equipment and machinery. Ways and means of promoting trade according to contemporary needs were also discussed.

In the field of Mining Industry and Machinery, particular attention was paid to the speedy completion of the Sudamdih-Monidih projects. Discussions on cooperation in Marine Fisheries included the setting up of a trawler construction yard and joint ventures.

In the field of Shipping, the Polish side agreed to deliver an aggregate tonnage of 300,000 DWT including an OBO and two Product Carriers. There was also a possibility of the Polish side placing orders for hulls for construction in Indian Shipyards according to Polish specifications.

In Electronics, steps for accelerating trade and technology transfer were discussed and items offering prospects of trade exchange were identified. Greater cooperation was envisaged between the recently constituted Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (E.T.T.D.C.) and its counterpart in Poland.

A two-year Science and Technology Working Programme was signed on January 21, 1975, in the presence of the two Co-Chairmen in which diverse areas of cooperation were detailed and the mode of cooperation was specified. These areas include Mining, Coal Industry, Metallurgy, Organic Intermediates and Pesticides, Molecular biology and Irrigation.

In industrial cooperation, long-term possibilities were identified for supplies of castings and forgings, EOT cranes, flat bogie wagons and cable machinery from India. A programme was also drawn up concerning the possible supplies of coke-oven batteries by India.

During his stay in India, H.E. Mr. Mitrega, paid a visit to Jaipur and Bangalore, where he visited the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the Hindustan Machine

Tools.

POLAND INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LATVIA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

PORTUGAL

Indo-Portuguese Joint Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique issued in New Delhi on January 1, 1975 at the end of Foreign Minister Soares' visit to India:

In response to an invitation from Shri Y.B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India, Dr. Mario Soares, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Commander Conceicao Silva, Secretary of State for Social Communication, accompanied by a delegation paid an official visit to India from December 27, 1974, to January 2, 1975. The Portuguese Foreign Minister laid a wreath at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi. The Portuguese Foreign Minister paid a call on the President of India. He also called on the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira

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Gandhi, with whom he had talks. He had talks with the Minister of External Affairs during which they exchanged views on bilateral and international issues. These talks were held in an atmosphere of great cordiality and mutual understanding.

The Minister of External Affairs of India and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal signed at New Delhi, December 31, 1974, on behalf of the Heads of the State of their respective countries, a Treaty on recog-

dition of India's sovereignty over Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and related matters. Diplomatic relations between the two countries, which had been broken off in 1955, were resumed immediately upon the signature of the Treaty.

The talks held at New Delhi showed the desire and agreement of both Governments to re-establish and develop their mutual relations on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations in order to contribute to the reinforcement of world peace and security as well as to the strengthening of international cooperation.

In the course of the talks between the two delegations there was a fruitful exchange of views on economic, technical and cultural cooperation flowing from the agreement to re-establish normal relations between the two countries. It was agreed that visits by delegations of the two countries would take place to implement such cooperation.

The two Governments showed keen interest in concluding in their mutual benefit a cultural agreement at an early date which would include the promotion of Portuguese language and culture and be in keeping with the wishes of the people of the two countries. Importance was also attached to the development of cultural contacts and the preservation of historical and religious monuments in Goa, Daman and Diu.

In the course of his stay in India, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Social Communication, accompanied by all members of the delegation, visited Goa on December 28 and 29. They had an opportunity of meeting the Chief Minister and other leaders of Goa and were warmly welcomed by the people. They were present at the exposition of the relics of St. Francis Xavier. During his transit through Bombay, Dr. Soares met several Goan personalities who took the opportunity to show him around some of their educational and cultural institutions. The delegation also paid a visit to the Taj Mahal and other places of historical interest in Agra.

The Foreign Minister of Portugal extended an invitation to the Minister of External Affairs of India to visit Portugal which was accepted with pleasure.

PORTUGAL INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

TANZANIA

Speech by the Vice-President at Banquet in honour of Prime Minister Kawawa

Following is the text of the speech by the Vice-President of the Republic of India, Shri B. D. Jatti at the Banquet in honour of Prime Minister Kawawa of Tanzania in New Delhi on January 16, 1975:

I am very happy to welcome you, Mr. Vice-President and your distinguished colleagues to our country. We remember vividly the memorable visit of President Dr. Julius Nyerere in 1971 and of Vice-President Mr. Aboud Jumbe over a year ago; and we have been eagerly looking forward to Your Excellency's visit so as to continue the personal exchanges between the leaders of our countries, whose results have brought about such beneficial cooperation between us.

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India and Tanzania are of course no strangers to each other; both follow similar ideologies based on our common desire to pattern our society on socialist principles which alone can meet the aspirations of the new generations; we both stand solidly behind non-alignment and peaceful co-existence whose significance in international affairs receives growing respect; both of us border the Indian Ocean where the shadows of tension and conflict seem to gather with the

introduction of powerful armaments and the expansion of military bases. If I may say so, it would be difficult to think of many other countries whose policies and objectives in the international and in the field of bilateral co-operation are so close and vigorous as Tanzania and India.

The leading role that Tanzania has played in the history of the liberation of Africa from foreign domination and racial injustice is now crowned by solid results and achievements. We see today the dissolution of Portuguese colonialism in Africa under a new and liberal Government. We see the beginning of the end of the illegal minority regime in Zimbabwe; and we have no doubt that Namibia also cannot long remain under iniquitous and unlawful occupation against the will and conscience of the world community. The Organisation of African Unity has rightly recognised the special role of Tanzania in this long struggle for human rights and human dignity, and the liberation committee of the OAU based in Dare-es-Salaam, supported and assisted by your people, owes a special debt to the wisdom and dynamism of your leadership, headed by President Nyerere. India is well aware of the tasks ahead, of the continued recalcitrance of the South African Government, and of their refusal to recognise the fundamental principles of civilised conduct. We assure you that the Government and people of India will stand beside you until foreign domination and racial oppression are banished throughout the continent of Africa.

Tanzania and India have both been severely affected by the energy crisis and the sudden rise in raw material prices. This has seriously affected our economic growth and our development in many fields of national activity. We realize that essentially we must overcome these setbacks through our own efforts and our own resources of men and material. We also believe that there is a great deal which developing nations can do amongst themselves by pooling their resources and skills to mitigate the damage caused to our economies. We feel that the non-aligned world as a whole should also occupy themselves vigorously to meet this

challenge which could affect us in more than economic terms. We have been exchanging views with our friends, and during the course of your discussions we hope to discuss these matters with you in depth and detail.

We are happy to see our bilateral relations standing at such a high level of co-operation and marked by a very close identity of approach and objectives. We are confident that solid foundations have been laid on which we can now build, perhaps even more rapidly than in the past and with greater confidence in each other's capacities and abilities. I hope, Mr. Vice-President, that from your visit to our factories and establishments, to our training and research institutions in industry and agriculture, we will have the benefit of your views and advice so as to determine where we can explore further avenues of exchange and mutual assistance. We know, for example, the great social reforms that you are conducting in the Ujama villages and the success that it has achieved. You will recognise something similar in our countryside. You have large agricultural and industrial projects of which we also have experience, and there is an increasing volume of technical skill which could be profitably utilised to the benefit of our two peoples. I believe that there will be opportunities for Your Excellency to review and discuss these matters with our leaders during your stay in our country and I have no doubt that your visit will stimulate our joint endeavours.

I must mention also the concern which we feel at the continuing deadlock and lack of progress in the settlement of the West Asia crisis. India's views on this are clear; the grave injustice perpetrated on the people of Palestine must be rectified and the occupation of territory by aggression must be liquidated if a climate of true peace and a lasting settlement is to be achieved. If this does not happen in the very near future, we see the possibility of renewed and wider conflict whose effects, politically and economically, would be incalculable, and would not fail to affect our countries as well as a majority of the developing world.

Even now, as I have mentioned earlier, there are ominous signs of the intensification of tension across the Indian Ocean, a historic high-way between Africa and Asia. This area, vital to our development, must be kept free of foreign intervention and the pressures that result from foreign military escalation. We shall exchange views and coordinate our approach to this mounting threat to all of us in the region.

Once more, I welcome you, Mr. Vice-President and your distinguished colleagues. Please consider yourself at home in our country, and feel free to give us your views and advice on any matter that you think are of interest and importance. This is indeed the basis of the trust and friendship that exists between us.

Excellencies, may I request you to drink a toast to the health of the President of Tanzania, Dr. Nyerere; of Vice-President Mr. Aboud Jumbe, of our distinguished guest, Vice-President and Prime Minister, Mr. Rashidi M. Kawawa and his distinguished colleagues; and to the ever growing friendship between the peoples of Tanzania and India.

TANZANIA INDIA USA ZIMBABWE NAMIBIA ECUADOR PERU

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

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TANZANIA

Prime Minister Kawawa's Reply

Following is the text of the speech of Prime Minister Kawawa of Tanzania at the Banquet given by Vice-President Jatti in New

Delhi on January 16, 1975:

I must say how delighted I am to be in this friendly company of leaders of this great country. I am indeed very grateful for your kind and warm welcome which my delegation and myself have been accorded and for the very encouraging words that have been spoken about my country by you, Mr. Vice-President. We do indeed feel at home in this country and look forward with great pleasure that every day we shall spend here, will be both eventful and memorable.

Tonight as we gratefully partake of the most gracious hospitality offered by your country, our thoughts are turned to what made this possible. This we know. It is the fraternal friendship that exists between the leaders and people of our two countries. It is our historical ties built over a long time of contact across our common ocean. It is the fellowship forged by similar experiences and hardships of colonialism in the past and our present common endeavour to develop our people under difficult conditions. It is at the same time our common and sustained endeavour to contribute whatever is within our capacity to the peace and understanding in the world. We need peace and understanding in our countries and with our neighbours as much as we need it in the wider world.

Mr. Vice-President, Ladies and Gentlemen, India and Tanzania both belong to the non-aligned movement. Our non-aligned stand has enabled our two countries to chart our national courses for the best interests of our peoples. It has enabled us to befriend but not to play second fiddle to great powers. This movement which was started by weak and poor nations had been in the past looked upon with contempt. But through its great and exemplary founders among the greatest of whom was the late beloved Nehru; it is now a force to reckon with. The principles which inspired Nehru, Nkrumah, Tito, Nasser and Sukarno are very much alive today. They were as they are now, those of peace, justice and defence of the independence of small nations.

Tanzania will continue to stand shoulder

to shoulder with India in carrying on the traditions of peace and justice. We in Tanzania, feel especially honoured that our leader Mwalimu Julius Nyerere has been selected to be one of the distinguished recipients of the Nehru Peace Award. To Tanzania peace and justice are inseparable. The systems of colonialism and apartheid are inherently systems of wars. We shall continue to fight against them in the future as we have done in the past. Africa naturally occupies our first attention for there they constitute an immediate danger to our country's security in particular and that of Africa in general, let alone the danger they pose to the whole world. We are glad that our Indian friends have recognised these dangers as such and

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made big contributions materially, morally and diplomatically.

Our joint stand in international forums on these problems have greatly strengthened our mutual ties of friendship. It is gratifying that some of these systems in Africa are now in disarray. While this system floats and flounders, the systems of apartheid and oppression in Southern Africa shake and tremble before the brilliant success scored by freedom fighters. The situation in Southern Africa is thus favourable to the African cause. But a lot still remains to be done until final victory is achieved. The freedom fighters still need our help and even much more than before.

In Mozambique, independence should be achieved on June 25, 1975 as scheduled. The Transitional Frelimoled Government is in complete control of the internal situation, and has done its level best in assuring those whites who wish to live in Mozambique that they have as good a future there as they would have anywhere else.

In Angola the picture is promising though complicated. The country being richly endowed with natural resources, has naturally attracted the greed of foreign capitalist monopolies. Some of these are already manoeuvring to have the Cabinda enclave

which is rich in petroleum deposits, carved off Angola. We believe that those encouraging secession in Angola will come to no good. We are happy that the liberation movements have been able to overcome their differences and form a united front that will lead the country to independence.

Mr. Vice-President, Africa's priorities now are freedom for both Zimbabwe and Namibia. In this respect we are happy that the impending collapse of Portuguese colonialism has meant the lessening of our logistical problems. Zimbabwe and Namibia have no more buffer states between them and free Africa. One would have expected that even this alone could have been sufficient to make the racists realise the impending doom of colonialism in these countries. Perhaps they do. As far as Africa is concerned, let me say again that no solution which is not based on majority rule will be entertained. This should be clear to our sympathisers as well as those who give aid and comfort to our enemies.

In Zimbabwe, the rebel Smith has indicated that he wants to talk. He is, as he says, prepared to sit at the conference table with leaders of freedom fighters. We welcome this if it is sincere, and Africa is going to test his sincerity. But he must realize that it will make this job easier if his aims are consonant with those of Africa, and that is, the basis of negotiation will be the achievement of majority rule at the time agreeable to both sides. But if he were to go to the round table with objectives other than these, he would have to realise that those other aims will not be accepted. And that failing the settlement on the basis of majority rule will mean that Africa, though unwilling, will have to fight on and furiously too. Africa is prepared sincerely to achieve peace in Zimbabwe by negotiations, it will be upon Smith and his colleagues to opt for peace or war. The alternative of war, is an ugly choice for Africa, but without a settlement on the basis of majority rule, Africa will have no choice but to continue with this struggle to the bitter end.

Mr. Vice-President, what we say for

Zimbabwe holds for Namibia as well and that is that independence must come on the basis of majority rule. In Namibia and Zimbabwe, Africa's objectives have always been majority rule before Independence. The transfer of power to the majority in Namibia should be coupled with the respect of its territorial integrity and sovereignty, in its entirety. Any manoeuvres of creating pockets of Bantustan or dismemberment of any part of its territory will not be tolerated by free Africa and Namibia people. Furthermore in Namibia as in Zimbabwe any meaningful constitutional discussion will have to be preceded by the freeing of the many political prisoners currently languishing in jail.

Mr. Vice-President, if my audience tonight should wonder why I have dwelt at such great length on the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, I have done so because the issue is a crucial one not only for us in Africa but for humanity as a whole. Indeed the abolition of apartheid and colonialism is a responsibility of every peace-loving nation. We must render all necessary help to the oppressed people in Southern Africa and also play a positive role in all international forums to promote their cause.

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Mr. Vice-President, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me now turn to our bilateral relations. Tanzania appreciates the technical and trade relations that have been growing between our two countries. We have more than 500 Indian experts working in various institutions in Tanzania while a considerable number of our people receive training here in many fields each year. There are excellent opportunities for expanding our cooperation and I believe that the coming years will see increased cooperation in various fields. We are especially grateful for the big part India is playing in establishing small scale industries which in time should play an important role in improving the economy and welfare of our people.

When talking about our bilateral relations one can hardly avoid talking about our common ocean - the Indian ocean. India

and Tanzania both being littoral states cannot afford sinking into inertia on the face of increased great power rivalry in this ocean. We in Tanzania have watched these developments with great anxiety and have not failed to express our disquiet. We are pleased to note that India's position on this question is close to our own. We, therefore believe that concerted efforts on the part of all littoral states is necessary so as to ensure that the Indian Ocean remains free from great power rivalry.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let me now ask you to rise and join me in a toast to the health of His Excellency the President of India and to the continued friendship between India and Tanzania, to the health of the Vice-President and Mrs. Jatti and to all friends gathered here.

TANZANIA USA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA
ZIMBABWE NAMIBIA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

TANZANIA

Indo-Tanzanian Cultural Agreement

Following is the text of Indo-Tanzanian Cultural Agreement signed by Minister of Education, Social Welfare and culture, Shri S. Nurul Hasan and Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Tanzania, Mr. G. Mapunda in New Delhi on January 17, 1975:
The Government of the Republic of India
and

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

INSPIRED by a common desire to es-

establish and develop closer cultural relations in the spirit of the high ideals of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and

DESIROUS of promoting and developing in every possible manner such relations and understanding between India and Tanzania, especially in the realms of art, culture, education including academic activity in the field of science and technology, sports, public health and mass media of information and education,

HAVE AGREED TO conclude the following Agreement:

ARTICLE 1

The Contracting Parties shall facilitate and encourage cooperation in the fields of art and culture, education including academic activity in the field of science and technology, public health, mass media of information and education, sports and games and journalism in order to contribute towards a better knowledge of their respective cultures and activities in these fields.

ARTICLE 2

The Contracting Parties shall encourage and facilitate:

- a) reciprocal visits of professors and experts for delivering lectures, study tours and conducting special courses;
- b) reciprocal visits of representatives of educational, literary, scientific, technical, artistic, sports and journalists' associations/organisations and participation in congresses, conferences, symposia and seminars;
- c) exchange of materials in the fields of culture, science, education, sports, translation and exchange of books, periodicals and other educational, scientific, technical, cultural and sports publications, and wherever possible, exchange of art specimens;

and

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(d) reciprocal facilities to archaeologists to gain experience of excavations as well as preservation and display of archaeological finds, and for purposes of training, as also in regard to exchange of specimens, replicas or casts.

ARTICLE 3

Each Contracting Party shall endeavour, according to its abilities, to provide facilities and scholarships to students and scientific personnel of the other country seeking to study in its institutions of higher education and research laboratories.

ARTICLE 4

For the implementation of Article 3, the Contracting Parties shall decide by mutual agreement about the recognized institutions of higher education and research centres.

ARTICLE 5

Each Contracting Party shall, according to its ability, desirability and mutuality, present different facets of the life and culture of the other Party through the media of radio, television and press. With this end in view, the two Parties shall exchange suitable materials and programmes.

ARTICLE 6

The Contracting Parties shall facilitate and promote:

- a) exchange of artistes and dance and music ensembles;
- b) exchange of art and other exhibitions;
- c) exchange of films, documentaries,

radio and television programme recordings and recordings on discs and tapes; and

d) exchange of experts in the field of cinematography and participation in each other's International Film Festivals.

ARTICLE 7

The Contracting Parties shall encourage visits of sports teams between the two countries and shall facilitate, subject to the national laws and regulations in force, their stay and movements in their respective territories.

ARTICLE 8

The Contracting Parties shall, to the extent Possible, ensure that text books prescribed for their educational institutions, particularly those relating to history and geography do not contain any deleberate misrepresentation of facts about each other's country.

ARTICLE 9

Each Contracting Party shall welcome the establishment in its territory of cultural institutes or friendship associations devoted to educational and cultural put-suits by the other Contracting Party or the Contracting Parties jointly, in accordance with its laws, regulations and general policy in this regard; it being understood that prior clearance of the Government concerned would be obtained before any institution is established under this Article.

ARTICLE 10

For the fulfilment of the objectives of the present Agreement, a Joint Committee may be established by the Contracting Parties as and when considered necessary consisting of an equal number of representatives of the two Governments, which shall meet as agreed upon between the Contracting Parties at the request of either of them, alternately in New Delhi and Dar-es-Salaam.

The Joint Committee will be responsible for reviewing periodically the working of the present Agreement, advising the Governments concerned in formulating and recommending any items of interest to either Party in the fields envisaged in the present Agreement, as well as advising the manner in which the working of the Agreement may be improved upon.

ARTICLE 11

The present Agreement shall come into force on the (late of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification. It shall remain in force for a period of five years and shall be renewed automatically thereafter for further period of five years each until either Contracting Party gives to the other Party a six months prior written notice of its intention to terminate the present Agreement.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorised representatives of the Contracting Parties have signed the present Agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

DONE at New Delhi on this twenty-seventh day of Pausa, 1896 (Saka) corresponding to the seventeenth day of January, 1975 (A.D.) in six originals, two each in Hindi, Kiswahili, and English languages, all the texts being equally authentic except in case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

TANZANIA INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

TANZANIA

Following is the text of the joint communique issued in New Delhi on January 21, 1975 at the end of Prime Minister Kawawa's visit to India:

At the invitation of His Excellency Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of the Republic of India, a delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, led by His Excellency Mr. Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, M.P., Prime Minister and Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, paid a friendly visit to the Republic of India from January 14 to 22, 1975.

During their stay, His Excellency Mr. Rashidi M. Kawawa, M.P., and his delegation visited Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Bangalore, Goa and Bombay. While in India, they also visited the Okhla Industrial Estate, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Weaving Centre (Gharaunda), the Industrial Area, Hindustan Machine Tools, Bharat Electronics, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

At the end of their visit, His Excellency Mr. Rashidi M. Kawawa and his delegation expressed their deepest appreciation of the Industrial development taking place in India, particularly in the field of small scale industries, housing schemes and education. They also expressed their sincere acknowledgement of the progress made by India in agriculture and in science and technology.

The hospitality and the warm reception extended to the delegation was an indication of the historic ties and the very friendly relationship and cooperation which exist between the two countries; the peoples of India and Tanzania have similar ideals; the Indian Ocean, which links the two countries, has been a symbol of cultural exchange, commercial cooperation, navigation and communication.

During their stay in India His Excellency Mr. Rashidi M. Kawawa called on the President and on the Vice-President of India.

His Excellency Mr. Rashidi M. Kawawa held extensive discussions with the Prime Minister of India Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In their discussions His Excellency the Prime Minister and Second Vice-President was assisted by the Hon'ble Mr. G. Mapunda, Minister for Labour & Social Welfare, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Kassano, Member of National Executive, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Amani, Member of the Revolutionary Council and H.E. Mr. A. D. Hassan, Tanzania's High Commissioner.

The Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was assisted by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, Shri Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education and Social Welfare, Shri Bipinpal Das, Deputy Minister of External Affairs and senior officials including the Indian High Commissioner to Tanzania.

These discussions took place in an atmosphere of great understanding and friendliness revealing the close friendly relations between the two countries. Both sides reaffirmed their faith in the principles of the U.N. Charter and their adherence to the objectives and principles of non-alignment. They expressed their satisfaction at the positive role of the group of non-aligned nations in their support for the political liberation of colonial countries as well as economic independence of all developing countries. In this respect they hailed the decisions taken during the Fourth Non-Aligned Summit Conference which was held in Algiers in 1973. Both countries expressed their satisfaction that the policy of non-alignment had undoubtedly proved its continued validity in the conduct of international relations.

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Recalling the decision of the Lusaka Non-aligned Summit Conference in 1970 and the UN General Assembly Resolution of December 16, 1971, both sides stressed the imperative need to maintain the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, free from great power rivalry and foreign military bases. Both sides reiterated their firm conviction that the expansion of the naval base at Diego

Garcia in the Indian Ocean would constitute a threat to the peace and tranquility of the region. They called upon the littoral States, the non-aligned nations and the world community to redouble their efforts for the earliest implementation of the UN resolutions in this regard.

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Non-aligned Conference at Lusaka and Algiers, the Indian delegation explained to the Tanzanian delegation the great contribution which nuclear technology used for peaceful purposes could make for the economic development of all peoples. The Tanzanian side expressed appreciation of India's policy in this regard.

Both sides reaffirmed their unequivocal commitment to the total elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism in all forms from Africa, Asia and Latin America. They welcomed the dissolution of the Portuguese colonial empire in Africa. They warmly welcomed the emergence of Guinea-Bissau as an independent and sovereign State and its entry into the United Nations. The formation of the provisional Government in Mozambique by the FRELIMO Liberation Movement last year and the approaching independence of Angola, Sao Tome and Principe as a result of the negotiations between the Portuguese authorities and the leaders of Liberation Movement of these countries were noted with great satisfaction. Realising that the new Governments of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe will be facing the task of consolidating their freedom, both Governments pledged to give their full support to these new freedom loving nations in their peaceful development.

Both sides agreed that the situation in Southern Africa-Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa constitutes a great danger to peace and stability. The two delegations reaffirmed that the independence of Zimbabwe should be based on majority rule and that the rightful representatives of the people of Zimbabwe should be invited to a constitutional conference to achieve this end. Both sides reaffirmed the continuing constitutional responsibility of the British Government to-

wards Zimbabwe. The coming together of the major liberation movements of Zimbabwe under the banner of the African National Council was noted with great satisfaction by both sides. They reaffirmed their full support for the gallant freedom fighters and expressed their faith that the victory of the people of Zimbabwe was inevitable. They strongly condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa and reaffirmed their full support to the latest U.N. Resolutions on Namibia. Both sides renewed their pledge to support fully the freedom fighters of Namibia in the realisation of their noble objectives.

The apartheid and racial discrimination practised by the racist regimes in power in South Africa are crimes against humanity. India and Tanzania reaffirmed their determination to work indefatigably in the international forums against these inhuman practices. They will continue to work for the total elimination of racism and apartheid in any form. They called upon an peace-loving people to rededicate themselves in the struggle against racist and apartheid.

Regarding the situation in West Asia the two sides expressed their full satisfaction at the two historical resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 22, 1974 reaffirming the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Both sides condemned Israeli aggression and expressed their total support for the just struggle of the Arab people. They called upon Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied by force and to secure immediately the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed their support for the people of Indo-China to secure their national objectives. They emphasised the need for the urgent implementation of the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973.

The Prime Minister of India explained various initiatives taken for normalisation of relations in the sub-continent. The Prime Minister and 2nd Vice-President of Tanzania deeply appreciated the steps taken by India

in this direction and hoped that they would contribute to the stability of the region.

The Prime Minister and Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania described various measures taken for the economic and social development of the people of Tanzania. The Prime Minister of India expressed her deep appreciation of these developments. The Prime Minister and Second Vice-President of Tanzania described further the initiatives taken by Tanzania to increase friendly cooperation with all neighbouring countries. The Prime Minister of India expressed her appreciation of these developments and congratulated Tanzania on the great role played by it in the liberation of colonial territories in Southern Africa.

The two leaders reviewed the international economic situation in the light of the difficulties faced by developing countries and called upon the developed nations to regulate their relationship with developing countries on a basis which would be just and equitable. In this regard they called for the early implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations. They reiterated the need for developing countries to come closer in economic, technological and scientific fields.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the level of mutual cooperation reached in economic, technical and scientific fields. Both sides agreed to further expand this cooperation and to hold regular consultations to achieve this objective. Accordingly, an agreement was signed setting up a Joint Commission at Minister's level, to review and further expand economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries. In this context it was decided that a special effort shall be made in the fields of fisheries, oil and mineral exploration and in the training of technical personnel.

A Cultural Co-operation between the two Governments was signed which envisag-

es the formation of a joint committee for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Agreement.

Both sides expressed their great satisfaction at the friendly visit of the Government Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, led by the Prime Minister and Second Vice-President, His Excellency Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa. The visit constituted a landmark in the further enrichment of their existing close relations.

The Government Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by the Prime Minister and Second Vice-President His Excellency Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa tendered profound thanks to the Vice-President of the Republic of India, His Excellency Shri B. D. Jatti, and the Government and the friendly people of the Republic of India for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to them during their stay in India. The Prime Minister and Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania extended an invitation to the Vice-President of the Republic of India to visit Tanzania. The Vice-President thanked His Excellency the Prime Minister and Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania for the kind invitation which he cordially accepted.

TANZANIA INDIA USA ALGERIA ZAMBIA GUINEA GUINEA!!GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA SAO TOME E PRINCIPE NAMIBIA ZIMBABWE SOUTH AFRICA ISRAEL CHINA FRANCE MALI

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Indo-UAE Cultural Agreement

Following is the text of Indo-U.A.E. Cultural Agreement signed by Minister of Edu-

cation, Social Welfare and Culture, Shri S. Nurul Hasan and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.A.E., Mr. Ahmed Khalifa-Al-Suwaidi in New, Delhi on January 3, 1975:

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United Arab Emirates,

INSPIRED BY a common desire to establish and develop closer cultural relations and

DESIROUS OF promoting and developing in every possible manner the relations and understanding between India and U.A.E. in the realms of art, culture, education, including academic activity in the fields of

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science and technology, sports, public health and mass media of information and education,

HAVE AGREED to conclude the following Agreement:

ARTICLE 1

The contracting Parties shall facilitate and encourage cooperation in the fields of art and culture, education, science and technology, public health, mass media of information and education, sports and games and journalism in order to contribute towards a better knowledge of their respective cultures and activities in these fields.

ARTICLE 2

The Contracting Parties shall encourage and facilitate:

- a) reciprocal visits of professors and experts for delivering lectures, study tours and conducting special courses;
- b) reciprocal visits of representatives of educational, literary, scientific, technical, artistic, sports and journalists' associations and organisations and participation in con-

gresses, conferences, symposia and seminars;

c) exchange of materials in the fields of culture, science, education, sports, translation and exchange of books, periodicals and other educational, scientific, technical, cultural and sports publications, and wherever possible, exchange of art specimen; and

d) reciprocal facilities in regard to visits by archaeologists of one country to the other to enable them to gain experience of excavations as well as preservation and display or archaeological finds, and for training purposes, and also in regard to exchange of specimens or casts.

ARTICLE 3

Each Contracting Party shall endeavour to provide facilities and scholarships to students and scientific personnel of the other country seeking to study in its institutions of higher education and research laboratories.

ARTICLE 4

Each Contracting Party undertakes to examine the conditions under which the diplomas, certificates and university degrees awarded in the other country can be recognised for purposes of study in its own educational and other institutions.

ARTICLE 5

Each Contracting Party shall endeavour to present different facets of the life and culture of the other Party through the media of radio, television and press. With this end in view, the two Parties shall exchange suitable materials and programmes.

ARTICLE 6

The Contracting Parties shall facilitate and promote:

a) exchange of artistes, and dance and

music ensembles;

b) exchange of art and other, exhibitions;

c) exchange of films, documentaries, radio and television programme recordings and recordings on discs and tapes; and

d) exchange of experts in the field of cinematography and participation in each other's International Film Festivals.

ARTICLE 7

The Contracting Parties shall encourage visits of sports teams between the two countries and shall facilitate, subject to the national laws and regulations in force, their stay and movements in their respective territories.

ARTICLE 8

The Contracting Parties shall, to the extent possible, ensure that text-books prescribed for their educational institutions, particularly those relating to History and Geography, do not contain any error or misrepresentation of facts about each other's country.

ARTICLE 9

Each Contracting Party shall welcome the establishment in its territory of cultural institutes or friendship associations devoted to educational and cultural pursuits by the other Contracting Party, or the Contracting

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Parties jointly, in accordance with its laws, regulations and general policy in this regard; it being understood that prior clearance of the Government concerned would be obtained before any institution is established under this Article.

ARTICLE 10

For the fulfilment of the objectives of the present Agreement, a Joint Committee may be established by the Contracting Parties as and when considered necessary, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the two Government, which shall meet as agreed upon between the Contracting Parties at the request of either of them, alternately in New Delhi and Abu Dhabi.

The Joint Committee will be responsible for reviewing periodically the working of the present Agreement, advising the Government concerned in formulating and recommending any items of interest to either Party in the fields envisaged in the present Agreement, as also advising the manner in which the working of the Agreement may be improved upon.

ARTICLE 11

The present Agreement shall be subject to ratification by the Contracting Parties in accordance with the procedural requirements of their respective Constitutions and shall come into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification. It shall remain in force for a period of five years and shall be renewed automatically thereafter for a further period of five years, until either Contracting Party gives to the other a six months prior written notice of its intention to terminate the present Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorised representatives of the Contracting Parties have signed the present Agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

DONE at New Delhi this thirteenth day of Pausa, 1896 (Saka) corresponding to the third day of January, 1975 (A.D.) in six originals, two each in Hindi, Arabic and English languages, all the texts being equally authentic except that in case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Indo-UAE Joint Communiqué

Following is the text of the joint communiqué issued in New Delhi on January 6, 1975 at the end of President Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan's State visit to India:

At the invitation of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the President of India, His Highness Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, the President of the United Arab Emirates paid a State visit to India from January 1 to 5, 1975.

His Highness, the President of the United Arab Emirates, held talks in Delhi with the President of India, the Prime Minister and other Indian leaders. He visited places of cultural and economic interest, and industrial projects in Delhi, Agra and Bombay.

His Highness Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan was accorded a very warm and brotherly welcome by the people and Government of India reflecting the close and friendly ties between the two countries and the strong desire of the two peoples to consolidate and enlarge cooperation in all fields.

His Highness Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan held wide ranging discussions with Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India. These discussions covered issues of international importance as well as bilateral cooperation in all aspects and revealed a close identity of views.

In these discussions H.E. Mr. Hamadan bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, Minister of Finance, H.E. Mr. Ahmed Khalifa al-Suwaidi, Minister

of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Abdulla bin Humaid Al Qasimi, Minister of Water and Electricity, H.E. Mr. Mana Saeed Al Otaiba, Minister of Petroleum & Industry, H.E. Mr. Ahmed Sultan bin Sulaim, Minister of State, Cabinet Affairs, Dr. Adnan Al Pachachi, Personal Representative of the President of United Arab Emirates, and officials from the United Arab Emirates participated in the talks. On the Indian side, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, the

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Minister for Petroleum & Chemicals, Shri K. D. Malaviya, the Minister of Finance, Shri C. Subramaniam, the Minister of Commerce, Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya, the Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Chandrajit Yadav and senior officials of the Government of India participated in the talks. The Ambassadors of the two countries assisted their respective delegations.

The President and Prime Minister reiterated their faith in the principles of the UN Charter. They stressed the continuing validity of Non-Alignment and reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference as fundamental to international conduct and relations between States on a basis of sovereign equality.

They called for universal disarmament including a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the destruction of existing stock-piles of all such weapons. They stressed the need to develop nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes and for promoting rapid economic development in all countries.

The two leaders reviewed the international economic situation especially as it affects developing countries and called on the developed countries to place their economic relationship with developing countries on an equitable and just basis. Both reaffirmed their desire to develop closer technological and economic cooperation with all develop-

ing countries. They urged the early implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly so as to bring about a more just world economic order.

The President and the Prime Minister called for the earliest settlement of the West Asia crisis which continues to threaten the peace of the world. They agreed that a solution of this issue must be based on the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories. They held that a permanent solution was not possible without the restoration of the national rights of the people of Palestine in their homeland. Welcoming the recent resolutions of the UN General Assembly, they expressed satisfaction at the widening relationships and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights in their homeland.

The two leaders stressed the importance of all countries in the area of the Indian Ocean being a Zone of Peace free from foreign military bases and Great Power rivalry and tension; they called on all concerned to renew their efforts for the earliest realization of the objectives of the UN resolutions in this regard. The two leaders agreed to keep in close contact on developments in this matter.

Both leaders hailed the emergence of Guinea-Bissau as an independent sovereign State, and welcomed the policy of decolonisation being followed by the new Government of Portugal. They looked forward to the earliest independence of all the remaining Portuguese colonies in Africa. Reviewing the situation in Southern Africa, they condemned the racist policies being practised in that region, which were an affront to the conscience of mankind and in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, where the overwhelming majority of Member States had demanded the expulsion of South Africa from the world body.

The Prime Minister of India outlined recent developments and initiatives taken for

the normalisation of relations among the countries of the Sub-continent. The President expressed his appreciation of the positive results which had been achieved in this direction. He was confident that these developments would contribute significantly to stability and co-operation in the region as a whole.

In order to augment cultural, educational and technical co-operation between the two countries, a Cultural Agreement was signed by H.E. W. Ahmed Khalifa Al-Suwaidi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the UAE Government and Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, on behalf of the Government of India.

With a view to giving greater substance to their commercial economic and technical relations, the two sides agreed to consider participation in joint ventures in the UAE and India as well as in third countries. A Joint Commission headed by the Ministers

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of External Affairs of the two countries has also been established to meet regularly and ensure the implementation of various proposals agreed upon by the two sides.

The President of the United Arab Emirates thanked the President of India and the Prime Minister for the warm hospitality and friendship extended to him and his party by the brotherly people and Government of India. He cordially invited the President of India and the Prime Minister to visit the U.A.E. The invitations were gratefully accepted.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES INDIA USA ISRAEL GUINEA GUINEA!!GUINEA-BISSAU PORTUGAL
SOUTH AFRICA MALI

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Indo-US Economic Joint Communiqué

Following is the text of the Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi on January 24, 1975 after the meetings of the Indo-US Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission held in Washington:

The Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission of the India-US Joint Commission held its first meeting in Washington on January 20 and 21, 1975, to discuss ways to broaden economic and commercial relationships between the two countries. Progress made by the Sub-Commission underscored a new stage in US-Indian Economic Relations based on an increasing and closer cooperation in a wide range of activities in trade, agricultural inputs, taxation, investment and industry.

The meetings were chaired by Indian Finance Secretary, Shri M. G. Kaul, and Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs, Mr. Thomas O. Enders. Two other sub-commissions, one on Science and Technology and one on Education and Culture, will meet during the next few weeks. The Sub-Commission meetings are in preparation for a meeting of the Joint Commission, chaired by the Secretary of State, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, and the Minister for External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, which will be held in Washington on March 13 and 14, 1975.

The Sub-Commission decided on specific steps to expand economic relations between the two countries. Toward this objective, the two sides agreed that a joint business council should be established to increase direct contacts between the business sectors, including Indian Public Sector enterprises, in industrial and commercial projects of high priority.

Indian officials expressed their interest in expanding the scope and magnitude of Indian exports to the United States and agreed to provide a list of non-traditional products with potential for increased exports to the United States. The U.S. delegation provided a list of product categories in which the U.S. is interested in expanding its exports to India. Both sides agreed to co-operate in such trade expansion on a Government-Government and Government-private business basis. Both sides also agreed upon the need for a regular and timely exchange of information on marketing conditions and regulations which might affect their exports to each other.

The Indian and U.S. delegations exchanged views on the U.S. Trade Act of 1974. The Sub-Commission discussed provisions considered to be of particular relevance and benefit to India, and also examined questions relating to the implementation of a U.S. system of generalised tariff preferences.

Concerning problems faced by India as a result of recent short supply of key commo-

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dities, U.S. agricultural experts gave a detailed presentation of current and projected market developments, especially in the areas of fertilizers and pesticides. Considering the importance of agriculture to the two economies, the delegates decided to form a special working group which will meet immediately to concentrate on the supply of certain agricultural inputs in short supply, including developing long-term Indian capacity for production of these items.

To improve the climate for U.S. investment in India, the two sides agreed to hold talks within the next few weeks on a possible double taxation treaty.

The Sub-Commission also explored new ways to stimulate co-operation between U.S. and Indian firms in the development of high technology and export oriented industries

and in co-operative ventures in third countries. Both Governments, in co-operation with the proposed Joint Business Council, will actively co-operate to assure that such opportunities are fully utilised.

USA INDIA PERU

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Joint Communique

Following is the text of a Joint Communique issued on January 23, 1975 on the External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, to yugoslavia:

At the invitation of the Vice President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Milos Minic, the Minister of External Affairs of India, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, paid an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from January 19 to 23, 1975. Foreign Minister Chavan was received by the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Josep Broz Tito and had a cordial exchange of views with him. During his stay in Belgrade, the Indian Foreign Minister called on Mr. Kiro Gligorov, President of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Mr. Dusan Petrovic, Chairman of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. Minister Chavan laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior at Mount Avala. His

visit to the Military Museum gave him a glimpse of the unremitting struggle of the Yugoslav people for freedom. The Indian Foreign Minister was deeply touched by the warmth of the reception accorded to him, reflecting the close ties of friendship between the two countries.

The two Foreign Ministers had wide-ranging talks, covering bilateral relations and international issues of major importance. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of traditional friendship, mutual confidence and full understanding. Taking part in the talks were:

On the Indian side - Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for External Affairs; Mr. V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Mr. P. N. Menon, Ambassador of the Republic of India to the SFR of Yugoslavia; Mr. N. P. Jain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Mr. P. A. Nazareth, Director (Economic Division), Ministry of External Affairs; Mr. O. N. Sheopuri, Counsellor, Embassy of India; Mr. A. N. Abhyankar, First Secretary, Embassy of India; Mr. S. N. Dongre, Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister.

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On the Yugoslav side - Mr. Milos Minic, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Miljan Komatina, Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Berislav Badurina, Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ilija Topaloski, Ambassador of the SFR of Yugoslavia to the Republic of India; Mr. Vladimir Milovanovic, Special Adviser to the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Dzevad Mujezinovic, Director, Department for South and South East Asia, FSFA; Mr. Gavro Cerovic, Director, Department of Economic Relations, FSFA; Miss Liljana Tambaca, Special Adviser at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, Acting Director of Group for Analyses and Planning, FSFA; Mr. Dusan Litvinovic, Chief of Group for South Asia, Department for South and South East Asia, FSFA.

The two Foreign Ministers reviewed and noted with satisfaction the growth of bilateral cooperation in different fields and resolved to give it a new momentum responding fully to mutual requirements and possibilities. They expressed their hope and confidence that the forthcoming ninth session of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee to be held in New Delhi in February this year would open up new possibilities of more intensive economic, scientific and technical cooperation. They agreed that the increasing sophistication and diversification of the economies of the two countries had led to a growing complementarity which opened up new possibilities of further industrial collaboration and greater trade exchanges in non-traditional commodities. In this context it was agreed that special efforts would also be made for production, cooperation in the supply of equipment, materials and services as well as joint marketing in third countries, particularly within the framework of cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries, as envisaged in the Algiers Declaration.

During their talks the two Ministers reviewed international affairs in detail and paid special attention to the current activities of the non-aligned countries as well as to their future tasks against the background of an ever more complex international situation. In assessing the role of the non-aligned policy in the rapidly changing world situation the two sides agreed that non-alignment had emerged stronger than ever and that its importance and validity had been universally recognised. Both sides emphasised the necessity of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the face of strong pressures from outside.

Taking into account the deteriorating world situation, the two Ministers agreed that the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries at the level of Foreign Ministers in Havana, should in view of the significance of their agenda items, be utilised to appraise progress and to suggest further concrete steps to implement the decisions of the Algiers Summit. In this context,

they also drew attention to the importance of the conference of the Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries scheduled to be held in Lima (Peru) in August September this year, preparatory to the sixth summit of the Heads of States and Governments of non-aligned countries to be held at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The two Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that a lasting solution to present-day world economic problems required the establishment of a new economic order as envisaged in the declaration of the programme of action adopted at the special session of the United Nations in March, 1974. This new international order should be based on equality and inter-dependence which would fully secure the vital interests of all countries, in particular the developing ones, by means of a more balanced distribution of world income, by restructuring the world economy and by more even economic development.

Reviewing the grave world economic situation, the two Foreign Ministers felt that the non-aligned movement could emerge as a much stronger and more cohesive force if the non-aligned and developing countries forged closer beneficial cooperation among themselves, recognised each other's problems and difficulties and adopted urgent measures to solve them through collective self-reliance. They recognised in this connection that the task of sustaining the tempo of development in the developing countries was a matter of international concern and that urgent and concrete measures should be adopted by the world community to enable the most seriously affected developing countries to overcome their present serious difficulties and to resume the momentum of their development process. They also stressed the imperative

need of adopting concrete measures and evolving a coordinated strategy of action in this regard at the forthcoming meetings, particularly the conference of the non-aligned and developing countries on raw materials at Dakar convened at the initiative of the non-

aligned countries and the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries at Havana.

They extended their support to the efforts of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to acquire full sovereignty over their natural resources and to attain the objective of securing complete political and economic independence and security. They called upon the non-aligned and developing countries to stand together and coordinate their policies and actions in order to ensure that they effectively and fully participated in decision making processes on issues of vital concern to them both in the political as well as economic fields on the basis of equality with the developed world.

The two Ministers noted that despite certain positive achievements in the sphere of detente that had come about as a result of the efforts and initiatives of the non-aligned, socialist and other peace-loving countries and progressive forces, there were still unsettled crisis situations in various parts of the world which constituted a threat to peace. It was therefore necessary to stabilise the trend towards detente and extend it to all regions and countries of the world.

Both sides welcomed the forward movement towards peace, cooperation and normalisation of relations Europe and expressed the hope that this significant development would have a beneficial impact on other parts of the world as well.

The Indian side expressed its appreciation of the persistent efforts made by Yugoslavia- as a non-aligned country for bringing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to a successful conclusion as soon as possible. The two Foreign Ministers believed that the Simla Agreement of July 2, 1972 provided a firm oasis for generating an atmosphere of reconciliation and building a structure of durable peace in the Indian sub-continent. They expressed the hope that the process of improvement of the general atmosphere in the sub-continent, which had already produced some positive results, would continue and be stopped up.

The Yugoslav side expressed its full support for and appreciation of the various positive and constructive initiatives taken by India in this regard.

Both sides expressed grave concern over the building of foreign military bases and the increased presence of foreign naval forces in the Indian Ocean. Such developments in their view seriously hindered the efforts of the coastal and littoral countries and the international community in general to establish the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Both sides emphasised the importance of the strict observance and implementation of the Paris agreements on Vietnam as well as the establishment of peace and consolidation of independence of the countries in that region in conformity with the interests and legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Indo-China without outside interference.

The two Ministers stressed the need for maintaining the momentum towards peace in the Middle East. A just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established without the total and immediate withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied by force and aggression and the acceptance of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Both sides reiterated their firm support for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and called for the consistent implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions in the interest of a peaceful solution to the problem of Cyprus. They noted with satisfaction the active role played by them in promoting a just and fair solution during the recent Cyprus crisis.

Both sides welcomed the process of decolonisation in the former Portuguese territories in Africa. They stressed the need to pursue with greater vigour and determination the struggle for abolishing the remaining vestiges of colonial rule in Namibia and Zimbabwe and the policy of apartheid practised in South Africa.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination to strive for the strengthening of the

role of the United Nations for relaxation of international tension, consolidation of peace, and development of mutually beneficial international economic cooperation. They re-

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iterated the consistent support which the non-aligned countries had given to the strengthening of the effectiveness of the United Nations organisation.

The Minister of External Affairs of India expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to him and his party during their stay in Yugoslavia. He extended a cordial invitation to the Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

YUGOSLAVIA INDIA USA ALGERIA CUBA PERU SRI LANKA SENEGAL FRANCE VIETNAM CHINA
ISRAEL CYPRUS NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ZAMBIA

Speech by the President at Banquet in Honour of President Kaunda

Following is the text of the speech by the President of the Republic of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at the Banquet in honour of President Kaunda in New Delhi on January 23, 1975:

I have great pleasure in welcoming you again Mr. President and Mrs. Kaunda as well as the members of your distinguished delegation, on behalf of the Government and people of India and on my own behalf. It has been a long time since we had the honour

of your visit to India in the year 1967. Though there have been meetings between our leaders and yourself, such as in the memorable Lusaka Non-aligned Conference and elsewhere, the people of India have not had the pleasure of having you in their midst for over seven years. I We are particularly happy that you come to celebrate with us the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of our Republic.

We salute you as the distinguished representative of resurgent Africa. We recall today the days of our freedom struggle under the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It was in Africa that the Father of our Nation, first raised the banner of protest against the indignity of racial discrimination: and it was there that he forged the unique weapon of 'Satyagraha' - non-violent, non-cooperation. which eventually shook a great Empire, and led to India's independence. This was but the beginning of the end of modern colonialism, and the emancipation of Asia and of much of Africa followed.

The changes on the African continent will occupy a special place in history, signifying the close of medieval colonialism, the ending of foreign domination and the beginning of the end of racialism and oppression. It has been a long and bitter struggle and has left many scars on the conscience of civilisation; but it has also been illuminated by the shining example shown by you, Mr. President, of friendship and forgiveness and the absence of hate or recrimination despite a bitter past. Here lies the essence of that humanism which you hold as the foundation of a new national and world order. We admire your vision and tomorrow will pay you our tribute in the name of our illustrious leader and your great friend, Jawaharlal Nehru.

We do not underestimate the tasks ahead and I assure you of our continuing support. Namibia remains in unlawful occupation, its people suppressed but unconquered; Zimbabwe, whose ruins speak of a glorious past, will surely regain its freedom and join us in the world community of free nation. The winds of change are sweeping South Africa and the days of oppression and racial exploitation must come to an end.

Since your last visit, we have also passed through difficult times in our sub-continent. A new nation has been born. We hope and

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believe that a new order based on peaceful and friendly cooperation and mutual confidence will emerge bringing to our many millions security and prosperity. We can never forget your understanding of our problems and your sympathy during our difficult days,

When you last came here a conflict had erupted in West Asia. Israel had seized by armed force territories of its Arab neighbours. But today Arab unity has gained new cohesion and we are witnessing a new renaissance of the Arab Nation. But peace still hangs by a slender thread. Israel still refuse to vacate its aggression or to countenance the rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland.

In our region we see the build-up of foreign armaments in the Indian Ocean, which threatens to destroy the detente between the Big Powers and to embroil the countries of this area in a global power conflict in which we wish to have no part. Here again, we have the voice of the United Nations appealing to all. We believe that it is not too late to arrest the momentum of these developments before it becomes irreversible and leads to a disaster which will spare no one.

Mr. President, between our two countries there are no problems. There are only questions of strengthening and deepening our economic exchange, cementing our political solidarity and concentrating our efforts on the international plane for a just and equitable world order. We are sure that in all these fields your visit and the discussions between our delegations will be a significant landmark on the road of our common progress.

Your stay is a short one and does not give you time to travel to many places outside Delhi or see some of our cultural and

historic centres. But, we are sure, that as a true friend of our country we can hope to see you amongst us regularly and frequently.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in a toast to His Excellency the President of Zambia and Mrs. Kaunda, to his distinguished delegation, to the progress and prosperity of the Zambian people and to the solid friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

ZAMBIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA ISRAEL

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda's Reply

Following is the text of the speech of President Kaunda at the Banquet given by President Ahmed in New Delhi on January 23, 1975:

May I, in the first place, Sir, thank you most sincerely for what I consider to be a Very well-reasoned message to all of us here tonight. I like to ask for permission to be able to study your message so that I could make a reasoned reply since I have not had the opportunity to do so in today's time. This will be an occasion for me, Sir, with your permission only to say how grateful my colleagues, Mrs. Kaunda and myself are to you and all your colleagues for the very warm hospitality. We saw and experienced a very warm welcome at the airport and this evening, in the short space of few hours only, you have lavished us, Sir, with a very homely entertainment. One reason perhaps I should not speak so much tonight is that the meal has been too good.

Mr. President, it is true we live in a very complicated world. Yet man lives by hope; man is always hoping for the best. Of course, he does not stop at hoping; he also thinks, plans and works to build his future in the firm hope that God himself would fulfil himself through his own people.

We have come here to witness what to us is a very important event. Twentyfive years of age of a nation is not a joke, especially when one knows that there are so many forces at work, the forces which have created the conditions which you, Sir, have so ably described this evening. We, therefore, have come to join the great Indian people under your leadership in rejoicing in that. Together they have worked, together they have built and together they have succeeded so far in maintaining themselves as one nation. It is because we have been conscious of these problems that at home right from that day we coined a slogan, which is more than a

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slogan - it is a guideline - of one Zambia, one nation. You have, therefore, Sir, succeeded in moulding India in one nation in spite of all the problems that you have had to face. Some of them, as the late Jawaharlal Nehru used to say, have been of the making of our enemies and some, of course, of our own making. But the victories are there for us to see, the victories of the Indian people under your able and dynamic leadership. We look forward to that day, Sir, on which you crown the activities of the celebration of a quarter of a century of successes after many difficulties.

I hope that when I reply to your message, I would be able to congratulate you officially because it is an achievement to be proud of.

Your Excellency, since I already pleaded, I have had too much to eat and therefore I won't keep it too long. I therefore would like to ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking this toast to your health, to yours, Madam, to the health of the great Indian people and indeed, to their continued success-

es.

ZAMBIA INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

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ZAMBIA

Indo-Zambian Cultural Agreement

Following is the text of Indo-Zambian Cultural Agreement signed by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zambia, Mr. V. J. Mwaanga in New Delhi on January 26, 1975:

The Government of the Republic of India

and

The Government of the Republic of Zambia.

INSPIRED by a common desire to establish and develop closer cultural relations, and

DESIROUS of promoting and developing in every possible manner such relations and understanding between India and Zambia, especially in the realm of art, culture, education including sport. and mass media of information,

HAVE AGREED TO conclude the following Agreement:

ARTICLE 1

The Contracting Parties shall facilitate and encourage cooperation in the fields of

art and culture, education including sport and mass media of information in order to contribute towards a better knowledge of their respective cultures and activities in these fields.

ARTICLE 2

The Contracting Parties shall encourage and facilitate:

- (a) reciprocal visits of professors and experts for delivering lectures; study tours and conducting special courses;
- (b) reciprocal visits of representatives of education, literary, artistic, sport and journalists associations organisations and participation in congresses, conferences, symposia and seminars;
- (c) exchange of materials in the fields of culture, education, sport., translation and exchange of books, periodicals and other educational, cultural and sports publications, and wherever possible, exchange of art specimens.

ARTICLE 3

Each Contracting Party shall endeavour to provide facilities and scholarships to students and scholars of the other country seeking to study in its institutions of higher education and research laboratories.

ARTICLE 4

Each Contracting Party shall examine the diplomas, certificates and university degrees granted by the other Party with a view to arriving at their equivalence.

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ARTICLE 5

Each Contracting Party shall endeavour to present different facets of life and culture of the other Party through the media of

radio, television and press. With this end in view, the two Parties shall exchange suitable materials and programmes.

ARTICLE 6

The Contracting Parties shall facilitate and promote:

- (a) exchange of artists, and dance and music ensembles;
- (b) exchange of art and other exhibitions;
- (c) exchange of films, documentaries, radio and television programme recordings and recordings on discs and tapes; and
- (d) exchange of experts in the field of cinematography and participation in each other's International Film Festivals.

ARTICLE 7

The Contracting Parties shall encourage visits of sport teams between the two countries and shall facilitate, subject, to the national laws or regulations in force, their stay and movements in their respective territories.

ARTICLE 8

Each Contracting Party shall welcome the establishment in its country of friendship associations devoted to educational and cultural pursuits by the other Contracting Party or the Contracting Parties jointly, in accordance with its laws or regulations and general policy in this regard; it being understood that prior clearance of the Government concerned would be obtained before any association is established under this Article.

ARTICLE 9

For the fulfilment of the objectives of the present Agreement, the Contracting Parties may establish a Joint Committee which shall consist of an equal number of

representatives from either side and the said Joint Committee shall meet as agreed upon between the Contracting Parties at the request of either of them, alternately in New Delhi and Lusaka.

The Joint Committee will be responsible for drawing up periodical exchange programmes and reviewing the working of the present Agreement, advising the Governments concerned in formulating and recommending any items of interest to either Party in fields envisaged in the present Agreement, as well as advising the manner in which the working of this Agreement may be improved upon.

ARTICLE 10

The present Agreement shall come into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification. It shall remain in force for a period of three years and shall be renewed automatically from year to year unless notice of termination is given by one of the Contracting Parties six months before the expiry of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorised representatives of the Contracting Parties have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Dated at New Delhi this Twenty-Sixth day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Five.

ZAMBIA INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ZAMBIA

Indo-Zambian Economic Agreement

Following is the text of Indo-Zambian Economic Agreement signed by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zambia, Mr. V. J. Mwaanga in New Delhi on January 26, 1975:

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Government of the Republic of India.

RECOGNISING the friendly ties existing between the peoples of Zambia and India;

CONSIDERING that the peoples of Zambia and India have a common interest in economic progress and that their joint efforts to exchange technical knowledge and skills will assist in achieving this objective;

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BEING mutually desirous of advancing the closest possible cooperation in the economic and technical fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit;

BELIEVING firmly that such cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will advance further the cooperative effort;

HAVE agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Government of the Republic of India shall facilitate and promote, in conformity with the provisions of this Agreement, any form of economic and technical cooperation as they may deem useful to the economies of their respective countries.

ARTICLE 2

The economic and technical cooperation between the Contracting Parties shall be effected through separate Protocols to be concluded between authorised institutions or bodies of the said contracting parties subject

to the approval of the two Governments, and in accordance with laws or regulations in force from time to time in each country.

ARTICLE 3

The economic and technical cooperation shall include, among others, the following activities having always in view their possible extension to such other forms as may be found mutually beneficial;

(a) exchange of personnel for training purposes including practical and academic training in technical and other institutes, factories and other production centres in each country, grant of scholarships, etc.,

(b) exchange of visits of experts and Government officials in economic and technical fields with a view to acquiring expert knowledge, lecturing and instructing in the other country,

(c) provision of the services of experts in economic and technical fields,

(d) exchange, preparation and giving of technical documentation including feasibility studies and necessary equipment, including the exchange and giving of corresponding information,

(e) setting up of joint ventures,

(f) cooperation between production enterprises in exchanging technology and in finding the most suitable technical solutions and attaining increased productivity,

(g) taking all necessary steps to encourage tourism and facilitate travel between the two countries in accordance with their respective laws or regulations and including exchange of technical assistance and expertise between the organisations in the two countries employed in the promotion and mar-

keting of tourism, and reciprocal publicity arrangements.

ARTICLE 4

The Contracting Parties shall appoint in their respective countries, organisations which shall be charged with the execution of economic and technical cooperation as provided for in this Agreement, who shall keep in touch with each other on all questions relating to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5

In order to establish regularly the volume and conditions of mutual economic and technical cooperation and to review the progress made, the representatives of the authorities mentioned in Article 4 shall meet either in New Delhi or in Lusaka. The decisions of these meetings shall be subject to the approval of the competent authorities of the said contracting parties, as constituted under Article 4 above.

ARTICLE 6

The terms and conditions of the services of experts and trainees and of all other forms of economic and technical cooperation mentioned in Article 3 shall be agreed upon in each case between the respective representatives of the contracting parties in individual arrangements as contemplated in Article 2 of the Agreement. Where neces-

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sary, these terms and conditions will also provide against the improper disclosure of such knowledge or information as may be acquired by the recipient party.

ARTICLE 7

Persons deputed under this Agreement shall be obliged to comply with the laws or regulations in force from time to time, of the country in which they perform their duties, render or carry on any activities.

Each contracting party receiving assistance in accordance with this Agreement shall, in so far as the same may be permissible under the laws or regulations in force in the country of such contracting party, extend to the experts and or trainees of the other party all such countries as may be reasonably necessary for successful fulfilment of their duties under the Agreement.

ARTICLE 8

Further details regarding fulfilment of the obligations undertaken by the contracting parties pursuant to this Agreement shall be separately defined in each case by exchange of letters between the said contracting parties or in any other suitable forms as may be agreed upon.

ARTICLE 9

The present Agreement shall remain in force for a period of three years. Thereafter, it shall be renewable from year to year by tacit Agreement unless either party terminates it by giving notice of at least six months prior to the expiry of the period of the Agreement.

The present Agreement shall be subject to ratification and shall come into force with effect from the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification conforming to the relevant laws or regulations of the respective countries.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the duly authorised representatives of the contracting parties have hereunto set their hands and seals.

DATED at New Delhi this Twenty Sixth day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy Five.

ZAMBIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

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ZAMBIA

Indo-Zambian Science and Technology Agreement

Following is the text of Indo-Zambian Science and Technology Agreement signed by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zambia, Mr. V. J. Mwaanga in New Delhi on January 26, 1975:

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Government of the Republic of India;

CONSIDERING that development of scientific and technical relations shall be of mutual benefit to both countries;

DESIROUS of strengthening cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the fields of science and technology;

CONSIDERING further that such co-operation will promote the development of existing friendly relations between the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of India;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Contracting Parties hereby agree to encourage and promote, cooperation in the fields of science and technology between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantages and, by mutual consent, define various areas in which this cooperation is desirable, taking into account the experience which scientists and specialists have gained and the possibilities available.

ARTICLE II

Cooperation between the Contracting parties in the fields of science and technology may be effect by means of:

1. exchange of scientists, research-workers specialists and scholars,
2. exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation,

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3. Organisation of bilateral scientific and technical seminars and courses on problems of interest for both parties,
4. joint identification of scientific and technical problems, formulation and implementation of joint research programmes which might lead to application to the results of such research in industry, agriculture and other fields, including exchange of achieved experiences and know-how resulting therefrom.

ARTICLE III

1. The Contracting Parties shall promote cooperation between the respective organisations, enterprises and scientific institutions concerned with science and technology in their respective countries with, a view to concluding, if necessary, appropriate protocols or contracts within the framework of this Agreement.

2. Protocols or contracts which shall be the basis for developing cooperation between organisations, enterprises and scientific institutions of the two countries, shall be signed in accordance with, the laws or regulations in force in their respective countries.

These protocols or contracts shall provide for, in case of necessity:

- (i) recompense for licensing know-how or utilisation of patents,
- (ii) exchange of patents, joint application for patents based on joint projects of research and development

and conditions for their commercialisation by either party or jointly by them in a third country,

(iii) conditions of introduction into production and realisation of output,

(iv) financial terms and conditions.

ARTICLE: IV

The Contracting Parties agree that the delivery of the equipment required for joint research and for the pilot plant studies instituted in furtherance of this Agreement will be effected in the manner discussed and agreed upon by both Contracting Parties in each individual case. The delivery of equipment and apparatus from one country to another produced in the course of implementation of this Agreement shall be effected in accordance with the terms of the existing trade agreement between them, if they do not agree on another way of making these deliveries.

ARTICLE. V

The Contracting Parties shall take steps to promote cooperation among scientific libraries, centres of scientific and technical information and scientific institutions for exchange of books, periodicals and bibliographies.

ARTICLE VI

This Agreement shall be realised on the basis of implementation programmes signed periodically, preferably once every two years. These implementation programmes shall specify the range, subject and forms of cooperation including financial terms and conditions.

2. The implementation of this Agreement is entrusted to the Ministry of Education from the Zambian Side and to the Department of Science & Technology from the Indian side.

3. The Contracting Parties shall nomi-

nate a joint working group which will meet periodically to review the implementation of the agreed programmes.

ARTICLE VII

The Contracting Parties will conclude separate protocols, if necessary, for preventing the passing on of information obtained by them or their personnel under this Agreement to any third party.

ARTICLE VIII

Expenses for travel of the scientists and specialists between the two countries shall be borne by the sending country while the local expenses shall be borne according to the terms mutually agreed upon between the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE IX

Within the limits of the standing regulations, the Contracting Parties shall secure

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to the citizens of each party, who stay in their countries, all assistance and facilities in the fulfilment of the tasks they are entrusted with, according to the provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE X

This Agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective legal procedures and shall come into force upon exchange of Notes concerning such approval. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of three years and shall be automatically extended from year to year, unless notice of termination is given by one of the Contracting Parties six months before the expiry of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the duly authorised representatives of the contracting parties, have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Dated at NEW DELHI this Twenty-sixth day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Five.

ZAMBIA INDIA USA

Date : Jan 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ZAMBIA

India-Zambia Joint Communique

Following is the text Of the Joint communique issued in New Delhi on January 27, 1975 at the end of President Kaunda's State visit to India:

His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia and Mrs. Kaunda paid a State visit to India from January 23 to 27, 1975 at the invitation of the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Begum Abida. Ahmed.

During their stay in India, His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda and Mrs. Kaunda were received with great warmth and affection by the Government and people of India, reflecting the very friendly relations existing between the two countries.

President Kaunda, Mrs. Kaunda and their delegation paid homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri and laid wreaths at their Memorials in Rajghat, Shanti Vana and Vijay Ghat. On January 25 H.E. Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda received the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding. The president of Zambia was the Guest of Honour at the celebrations held in Delhi to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Republic of India. H.E. the President of Zambia, Mrs.

Kaunda and their delegation visited places of historical and cultural interest in Delhi.

The President of the Republic of Zambia, H.E. Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda and the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had an extensive exchange of views on important international events, problems of mutual interest and the development of bilateral relations. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual confidence and full understanding. These talks reflected the earnest desire of both countries to widen their bilateral cooperation in all fields.

Attending on the Zambian side were: Hon. D. M. Lisulo, Member of the Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Political Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs Committee, Hon. H. M. Liso, Member of the Central Committee, Hon. V. J. Mwanga, M.P., Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Dr. (Mrs.) Mutumba Dull, M.P., Minister of Health, Hon. A. Silungwe, M.P., Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, Mr. M. G. Chona, Special Assistant to the President (Political), Mr. V. M. Lavu, Permanent Secretary, Personal Division, Ambassador I. R. B. Manda, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. S. Mweemba, Director of Asian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. L. M. Sililo, Assistant Secretary, Cabinet Office;

On the Indian side were: Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, Shri Bipinpal Das, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Shri D. P. Yadav, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture and senior officials including the Indian High Commissioner to Zambia.

The two leaders reiterated their faith in the principles of the U.N. Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and reiterated their adherence to the objectives and principles of non-alignment, expressing

their satisfaction at the positive role played by the group of non-aligned nations in the liberation of colonial countries as well as in the economic independence of all developing countries. They welcomed the decisions taken during the 3rd and 4th Non-aligned Summit Conferences held in Lusaka and Algiers in 1970 and 1973. Both leaders expressed their satisfaction that the policy of non-alignment had proved its continued validity in the conduct of international relations. They reaffirmed their belief in the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the internal affairs of nations as the basis of international relations.

The President of the Republic of Zambia and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India noted with great satisfaction the process of dissolution of the Portuguese colonial empire in Africa and welcomed the entry into the United Nations of the independent and sovereign State of Guinea-Bissau. The Prime Minister of India congratulated the President of Zambia on his role in the negotiations leading to the formation of the Transitional Government of Mozambique. The two leaders expressed their great satisfaction that before the end of this year Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe would have all achieved complete and full independence.

Both sides reviewed the situation in Southern Africa. President Kaunda informed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi about the recent developments in Zimbabwe leading to the unity of the Liberation Movements under the aegis of the African National Council. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi congratulated President Kaunda on his successful efforts in this regard. The two leaders hoped that the illegal minority regime in Zimbabwe would realise that a peaceful solution to the situation can only be based on the immediate implementation of the principle of majority rule. In this regard both leaders reaffirmed the continuing constitutional responsibility of the British Government towards Zimbabwe.

The two leaders strongly condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination practised by the regimes in power in South-

ern Africa. They reaffirmed their determination to work ceaselessly in international forums against these practices. They called upon all peace-loving people and the civilized world to work actively for the eradication of these practices from Southern Africa. In this connection, they reaffirmed their full support to the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 366 (1974) calling upon the Government of South Africa to implement it before May 30, 1975.

Regarding the situation in West Asia the two sides expressed their full satisfaction at the two historic resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 22, 1974, reaffirming the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Both sides condemned Israeli aggression and expressed their total support for the just struggle of the Arab people. They called upon Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied by force and to secure immediately the national rights of the Palestinian people whose legitimate representative was the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the progress made towards national reconciliation in Laos. In the context of the recent developments in South Vietnam, they emphasised the need for effective and urgent implementation of the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973 on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam. They expressed the hope that an early and peaceful settlement would be achieved in Cambodia in conformity with the interests of the Cambodian people without outside interference.

The two sides agreed that effective steps should be taken to bring about general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Non-aligned Conference at Lusaka and Algiers, they emphasised the great contribution which nuclear technology used for peaceful Purposes can make to the well-being and economic development of all peoples. They agreed that these benefits should be available to all countries. The Zambian side expressed full understanding of India's policy in this context.

Recalling the decision of the Lusaka Non-aligned Summit Conference in 1970 and the U.N. General Assembly Resolution of December 16, 1971, both sides stressed the

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imperative need to maintain the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, free from great power rivalry and foreign military bases. Both sides reiterated their firm conviction that the expansion of the naval base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean would constitute a threat to the peace and tranquility of the region. They called upon the littoral States, the non-aligned nations and the world community to redouble their efforts for the earliest implementation of the U.N. resolutions in this regard.

The Prime Minister of India explained various initiatives taken by the Government of India for normalisation of relations in the sub-continent and for consolidation of peace with India's neighbours. The two leaders agreed that the Simla Agreement of July 2, 1972 provided a firm basis for establishing good neighbourly relations and building up of durable peace in the Indian sub-continent. They welcomed the progress made so far towards the normalisation of relations between the concerned States. H.E. Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda congratulated India on her role aimed at bringing about peace on the Indian sub-continent and throughout the world.

Recalling the hardship imposed on the people of Zambia by the illegal minority regime of Rhodesia when it blocked the borders of Zambia, the Prime Minister of India paid tribute to the vision and courage of the President of Zambia and the Zambian people. She expressed her deep admiration for the success of the President of Zambia in creating a non-racial society characterized by goodwill amongst its different ethnic groups and races and by economic democracy based on equal opportunities for all.

The two leaders reviewed the international economic situation in the light of the grave difficulties faced by developing

countries and called upon the developed nations to regulate their relationship with developing countries on a basis which would be just and equitable. In this regard they called for the early implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations aimed at creating a new economic order. They reiterated the need for developing countries to come closer in economic, technological and scientific fields.

The two sides took the opportunity of reviewing the economic and technical relations between the two countries. Both sides considered that these relations were proceeding satisfactorily and agreed to increase and diversify them further in the economic, commercial, technical, scientific, technological and cultural fields. To promote this objective three agreements were concluded during the visit on Economic & Technical, Scientific & Technological and Cultural Cooperation. A Protocol on Bilateral Cooperation was also concluded emphasising the intention of both countries to strengthen and expand their relations further.

The Zambian side announced their decision to open a resident diplomatic Mission in Delhi at the level of High Commissioner and initiated steps for its immediate implementation. India welcomed this decision.

Both sides expressed their great satisfaction at the friendly visit of H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Mrs. Kaunda. and their delegation. The visit constituted a landmark in the further enrichment of the existing close relations between Zambia and India.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia and Mrs. Kaunda tendered profound thanks to the President of India and Begum Abida Ahmed, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Government and the friendly people of India for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to them.

ZAMBIA INDIA ALGERIA USA GUINEA GUINEA!!GUINEA-BISSAU ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE SAO
TOME E PRINCIPE ZIMBABWE SOUTH AFRICA ISRAEL LAOS VIETNAM FRANCE CAMBODIA MALI

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AUSTRALIA USA INDIA SRI LANKA PAKISTAN SUDAN YUGOSLAVIA

Date : Feb 01, 1975

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AUSTRALIA

Following is the text of Indo-Australian science and technology agreement signed in New Delhi on February 26, 1975 by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs and Senator Don Willesee, Foreign Minister of Australia:

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Australia,

DESIROUS of promoting scientific and technological co-operation,

CONVINCED of the utility of such co-operation for further strengthening the existing friendly relations between the two countries,

HAVE AGREED on the following:

ARTICLE I

The Government of India and the Government of Australia shall continue to promote opportunities for co-operation between the two countries in the fields of civil scientific and technological research and development.

ARTICLE II

With the consent of both Governments, such co-operation may be implemented in the following forms:

- a) the exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation;
- b) the exchange of scientists and other personnel engaged in activities in the fields Of scientific and technological research and development;
- c) the pursuit of joint research activities and any other joint activities for the furtherance of scientific and technical co-operation; and
- d) other forms of 'co-operation, to be arranged by mutual consent.

ARTICLE III

Both Governments shall facilitate the establishment of direct contacts and co-operation between scientific and technical organisations of both countries and the conclusion where necessary of separate implementing arrangements.

Such implementing arrangements shall be concluded in accordance with the laws and regulations of both countries.

ARTICLE IV

Expenses connected with the implementation of visits referred to in Article 2(b) will be paid by the Government of the sending country unless some alternative arrangement is made.

Financial arrangements for the support of other forms of cooperation referred to in Article 11 may be determined where necessary.

ARTICLE V

The two Governments shall within the framework of their respective national laws and regulations ensure that the goods of a scientific nature which are imported or exported in pursuance of the present Agreement or implementing arrangements concluded under Article 3, are exempted from customs duties and other charges levied in respect of importation or exportation.

ARTICLE VI

Subject to consultation between the two Governments, scientific information obtained as a result of joint scientific research carried

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out within the framework of this Agreement, will be made available to the world's scientific communities.

ARTICLE VII

This agreement does not preclude other

scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII

In order to facilitate the implementation of this Agreement and to review the arrangements made under it, scientific representatives of the two Governments shall meet at the time of the annual officials' talks of the two countries and jointly review the progress of co-operation under the Agreement.

ARTICLE IX

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature and shall remain in force for a period of five years. Thereafter it shall remain in force until either Government delivers written notification to the other of its intention to terminate the Agreement, in which case the Agreement will cease to have effect 12 months after the receipt of such notification. The termination of this Agreement shall not affect the validity or duration of any implementing arrangements made under it.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments have signed the present Agreement,

DONE in duplicate in New Delhi on the Twenty Sixth day of February One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy Five in two copies in the English Language.

AUSTRALIA USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

AUSTRALIA

Speech of President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at Dinner in Honour of Australian Governor-General

Following is the text of the speech of the president, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at dinner given by him in honour of H. E. Sir John Kerr, Governor-General of Australia in New Delhi on February 27, 1975:

Your Excellency, it is a particular pleasure for me and my wife to extend on behalf of the Government and people of India a most warm and cordial welcome to you and your charming daughter Mrs. Gabrielle Kibble. I greet you as an eminent jurist and as a distinguished leader from a country with which we in India have had traditional links of amity.

Our two countries, separated by great distance, have a great deal in common. Both our peoples believe in democratic institutions which we feel are the most suited to our conditions as well as the most expressive of our aspirations; I am, therefore, happy to note that there have been frequent exchanges between our Parliamentarians and other leaders in the recent past. We both belong to the Commonwealth of Nations and both enjoy a federal structure in our Constitutions. We are moreover members of the Indian Ocean Community which is becoming more and more a region of critical importance.

The visit of your distinguished Prime Minister to our country in June 1973 laid the foundation for the emergence of a new and constructive pattern of relations between Australia and India. The proposal he made at that time that our cooperation should be widened not so much through formal arrangements as through the process of regular consultation has constituted the basis for close understanding which has progressively developed between our two countries.

I am gratified to note that the record of our bilateral cooperation in a variety of fields has been particularly satisfactory. While we, are grateful for the generous assistance of the Australian Government for a variety of projects in India we have both realized that the scope for widening our cooperation is al-

most inexhaustible and must be continually explored.

We are anxious to develop our traditional understanding and cooperation with the countries of South East Asia. In the search for the establishment of a durable structure of peace and stability in our region we have to take fully into account the resurgent forces of nationalism and independence. We have

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also to acknowledge that outmoded concepts of spheres of influence and balance of power are no longer relevant to the geopolitical realities of the world or of the region to which we belong. The most effective assurance of stability lies in strengthening the economic independence and political stability of each country in the region and in promoting a pattern of growing cooperation among them.

We are convinced that Australia and India can through their efforts and those of other littoral States contribute significantly towards the development of conditions of peace and stability in the Indian Ocean region. It is in this context that we have welcomed Australia's increasing identity with Asia and Australia's support to the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace free from tension and Great Power rivalry.

As Your Excellency is aware, we have consistently pursued a policy of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence and have based our actions on the conviction that relations between states must be governed by respect for the principles of the sovereign equality of all nations and the resolution of disputes between them through peaceful means. We have striven with great determination to establish a climate of normalcy and understanding between the countries of the sub-continent. Progress in the normalisation of our relations with Pakistan 'has been slow but not unsatisfactory. The problems of the sub-continent can only be resolved bilaterally without any external interference.

We cannot but express our grave concern about any step which would tend to reverse

this process of normalisation.

We have watched with admiration the great progress made by Australia in the scientific, technological and industrial fields. India like other developing countries is faced' with serious economic and demographic challenges. We continue to subscribe to the concept of development and distribution of the world's resources in a more equitable manner. We are at the same time conscious that under present conditions we have to rely to a large extent on our own scientific and technological skills to secure the effective and speedy- development of our resources. I hope your visit to this country which is all too short will give you an opportunity to form your own impressions and appreciation of the manner in which we are seeking to tackle the complex problems with which we are faced. I trust that your visit will also enable you to see for yourself the fund of goodwill that exists for Australia in this country. I am convinced that your visit will contribute significantly to the further consolidation of the already close and friendly ties between our two countries.

May I now request you, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen to join me in proposing a toast to the health and happiness of His Excellency Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General of Australia, to the progress and well-being of the dynamic people of Australia and to the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries.

AUSTRALIA USA INDIA PERU MALI PAKISTAN

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

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AUSTRALIA

Reply by Sir John Kerr

Following is the text of the speech of Sir John Kerr, Governor-General of Australia at the dinner given in his honour by the President of India in New Delhi on February 27, 1975:

From an Australian point of view this is a very happy occasion. Although Sir Paul Hasluck visited New Delhi briefly in 1972, this is the first State visit to India by a Governor-General of Australia.

We have already had fruitful visits by Prime Ministers of both our countries and, in your capacity as Minister for Agriculture, Mr. President, we had the pleasure of offering hospitality to you in Australia; but unfortunately on that occasion, not to your charming wife.

We welcome this further opportunity to broaden understanding and increase contact between our two countries.

I have visited Delhi as a private citizen on previous occasions for short periods, mainly to make contact with Indian lawyers. On these occasions I stayed with my old friend,

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Sir James Plimsoll, who was our High Commissioner here and he introduced me to wider experiences than those provided by the law and, of course, to many of your magnificent monuments and buildings.

It is wonderful to be back here in my new capacity as Governor-General. Apart from my visit to Nepal for the King's coronation, which was a special experience shared with other Heads of State and representatives of many countries, this is the first visit of its kind undertaken by me or indeed by any Governor-General of Australia to any country. I look forward to other such visits occasionally to other countries. But as you can see, it is important to me and my country that this first visit is being made to India.

In India you will be very familiar with the way in which my office of Governor-General has evolved. Governors in Australia once exercised real power but as self-government and independence emerged, this changed and when our Federation came into existence and the Governor-Generalship was instituted, the principles of a constitutional monarchy had become firmly established. This meant, of course, that the Governor-General was above and outside politics. He cannot enter the arena of party politics and he can do this neither at home nor abroad.

As I see it, however, the holder of my office can be interested in the great and enduring features of our national life. He is in a real sense responsible at home to ensure that the Government is conducted under the Constitution and the law, and abroad he can notice the general principles and underlying features of our relationships with the world.

It is, therefore, proper for me when I come on a visit of goodwill to this great country, expressing our friendship and respect for India, to observe what are the significant things we have in common.

We both recognise and live with the tensions of federalism. Being real democracies, we do not expect that there will be no differences of opinion within our countries. Indeed we both enjoy the vigorous, pulsating and challenging style of life of true democracies, with freedom, of the press, difference of opinion and great internal, national debates. I can note these things and applaud and defend this way of life, whilst, at home, remaining above the battle.

But there is much more that we have in common and amongst these are the great and enduring facts of geography. We live in the same part of the world. This drives us to think together about the problems of our part of the world. As a Governor-General I must notice that these include the enormous challenges of regionalism in Asia and in the Indian Ocean.

In both of these regions and hence in the

world, we have faced the issues of racialism, decolonisation, and importance of the rule of law and human rights. We have supported the great modern forces which have brought into existence the countries which are now our neighbours in Asia and Africa, which constitute the littoral States of South and South East Asia and the Indian Ocean, and with whom we co-operate and trade.

We both have deep interests in the people of the Asian region and the Indian Ocean. These areas, as a Governor-General can see, are assuming real significance in the new world of today and India occupies a position of great leadership and importance to both.

As Australia has developed and grown, it too, and its peoples and political parties, have come to realise the challenge of our geographic and trading position. In recent times, after our discovery of real interdependence with our Asian neighbours, we have also come to discover the Indian Ocean. We realise in Australia the effort India is making to bring stability to this region and we in Australia would like to see the Indian Ocean free and peaceful into the indefinite future.

It is for our political leaders rather than for me, to pursue this dialogue into the details of policy by the processes of politics.

Another feature of the world of today which a person in my position can observe is the process of detente. We have all been pleased to see the considerable effort made in recent years to end the confrontation which was a part of the cold war period in the fifties and sixties. We all want more of the world's resources directed to its great peaceful problems. We all appreciate the challenges and difficulties of development. We in India and Australia want to enhance the moral and material well-being of our peoples.

expressed itself in military confrontation would be a blessing to the world. Our two countries can help great powers as they move in this direction. To say this is to say something all Australians would like to see happening.

Here again it is for the political leaders of our two countries to find their way in co-operation as far as possible, through the international political forest.

A forum where our two countries benefit from each other through discussion and consultation is the United Nations. I know from my Government that a recent good example of this was in the United Nations Fourth Committee, where India sponsored a draft resolution supporting the Australian and Papua-New Guinea Government's position on the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Papua-New Guinea.

This is an area of international affairs in which I have taken a personal interest for a number of years. After the Second World War, I was for a few years the Foundation President of the Australian School of Pacific Administration, an institution established to train administrative officers for Papua-New Guinea, originally Australian but later - indeed still - for indigenous New Guineans. I was also involved in the foundation of the South Pacific Commission. It has been important to Australia how India has followed and been interested in the New Guinea question and we much appreciate your ultimate endorsement of our plans, made in co-operation with our New Guinea friends, for its independence.

In a speech such as this it is neither possible nor desirable to cover the wide range of interests which both countries have and which are discussed between them. This bilateral debate goes on continuously by means of ministerial visits, exchange of parliamentary delegations, cultural and scientific exchanges and in other ways.

I believe it is important for our people at the non-governmental level to have opportunities to meet and I should like to mention

in passing that I think the Commonwealth of Nations provides a valuable and unique forum for this to happen. I myself have been very proud to have been involved in an active non-governmental organisation whose activities were not only rewarding from my point of view, but were also valuable for the region as a whole because it brought together peoples from our region with a similar interest to discuss matters of common concern. I am talking of my involvement in a non-governmental Asian Lawyers Association - the Law Association of Asia and the Western Pacific - covering bar associations and law societies throughout what was until recently known as the ECAFE and now ESCAP region. I was President of the body for several years and thoroughly enjoyed my wide travel in Asia and my legal friendship, especially with Indian lawyers. This body is an experiment in Asian regionalism.

But such bodies like Law Asia, operating on a multi-national basis, do not exclude bilateral co-operation between our two countries. Indeed they encourage it. I trust that the wealth of talent in both countries - academic, scientific, professional, cultural and business talent - will have ample future opportunity to stimulate productive joint experience. In this connection I am pleased to note that yesterday our Foreign Ministers signed an Agreement in the field of Science and Technology.

May I mention also the matter of our contact through sport. India and Australia are both devoted to sport - especially to cricket and to tennis. Countries which enjoyed playing sport against each other share a great experience. It is one way to establish contact between peoples - players and through them, spectators including television viewers. An Australian Women's Cricket Team is at present in India and was kindly received by the Prime Minister. This is the first women's cricket team to tour India. It is appropriate that in 1975, which has been designated International Women's Year our women should begin to play cricket together. Our men have played cricket against each other for years. It is the same with tennis, in which our countries have enjoyed in recent years

about an equal amount of success on both sides in Davis Cup challenge rounds.

In conclusion, may I say that I am sure we all want co-operation between India and Australia to continue. It is good to know that in times of adversity we can rely on assistance from each other.

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We were deeply affected by the fact that during the recent devastation of Darwin, India took note of our trouble and came to our assistance. I visited Darwin on my way here and the task - an enormous one - of re-construction is gradually beginning.

I am sure that further relations between my country and India will always reflect, even in a difficult world, something of the impulse of generosity and goodwill.

Ladies and Gentlemen, may I request you to toast the health of the President of India and Begum Ahmed.

To the prosperity of India and ever-growing friendship between our peoples.

AUSTRALIA USA INDIA NEPAL GUINEA

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Address by President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to Parliament

Following is the text of the address by the President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to the joint session of both the Houses of Parliament on February 17, 1975:

I welcome you all and summon you to another year of hard work in the service of the nation.

We begin the year on a confident note, having responded with determination to the unforeseen and stupendous challenges of the last four years. In the face of continuing rise in prices, the foremost concern of Government in 1974 was to impart a measure of stability to the economy. Government adopted a comprehensive strategy to control inflation and this was put into operation from July, 1974.

Besides increased mobilisation of resources and economies in non-Plan expenditure, money supply was restricted through an appropriate monetary policy. A vigorous drive was launched against economic offences like smuggling, hoarding and tax evasion and against spurious units indulging in malpractices in scarce materials. Consumer expenditure was restrained by limiting dividend incomes and impounding increases in wages and salaries and a part of additional dearness allowance. Public distribution was strengthened and arrangements were made for adequate import of foodgrains and essential raw materials and commodities. The annual plan for 1974-75 was reviewed and outlays on the core sectors were raised to boost production. Vigorous action was also taken to improve utilisation of capacity in power plants, rail transport, coal production, steel plants and other public sector industries.

This concerted action began to yield results towards the end of September, 1974. Despite an unsatisfactory kharif crop caused by poor rainfall in many States, prices began to fall and there has been a weakening of the inflationary forces. The availability of essential goods has generally improved. The general outlook for the rabi crop is good.

Production in public enterprises has shown a significant rise in the first nine months of this financial year. Fourteen per cent more electricity is being produced by thermal plants and improvement of thirty-four per cent in the production of power

by DVC plants merits special mention. Since shortage of power still persists in a number of States, high priority is being given to the completion of power projects. About two million KW of power capacity is being added in 1974-75 and another three million in the coming year. Ten million tonnes more coal will be produced this year. Steel production is going up and public sector engineering industries are doing remarkably well. More railway wagons are being moved daily.

I congratulate workers, farmers and other sections of the people for the deter-

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mination, courage and identity with national purpose shown by them in supporting the Government's programme of economic stabilisation.

Government is aware that there is no room for complacency as there are still sizeable imbalances between supply and demand in several important sectors of the economy. The international economic situation is also full of uncertainties.

The monetary and fiscal measures and the action against economic offences will be continued with vigour. Simultaneously, Government will intensify measures to remove limitations in the infrastructure and to increase production in vital sectors. In the international sphere, we shall continue to work for the evolution of a just and viable economic order in co-operation with developing countries as well as developed countries which have shown understanding of our problems.

We have been hit hard by the sudden and large increase in the prices of oil, food and fertilizers.' Articles of common consumption have been affected and great hardship has been caused to the people. There is a very heavy draft on foreign exchange. Even a significant increase in our export earnings - in the first eight months of 1974-75, the Increase was 36 per cent - is not adequate to fill the gap. Special efforts and arrange-

ments are necessary to deal with the problems of oil-importing developing countries. Some of the oil exporting countries have helped us in this regard. There has also been some action at the international level. But these measures fail short of the needs of the situation. The severe damage caused to the economies of developing countries has to be recognised and redressed through purposeful co-operative effort on a global scale. We shall continue to take appropriate initiatives in this direction both through bilateral negotiations and in international forums.

In addition to the emphasis on increased production and use of coal, we are going ahead with oil exploration on an urgent basis. The recent discoveries in the offshore Bombay High structure are promising. Government has decided that this oil field should be developed to the production stage with the greatest expedition. It is being planned that the first stage of production should begin in 1976 and that in another four years, the production from this area should go up to 10 million tonnes. The future outlook for production of oil from offshore and onshore areas is reassuring.

There is understandably some anxiety about the Fifth Five Year Plan. A plan has a framework and a coherent system of objectives as well as a detailed programme indicating targets and the availability of resources necessary for achieving them. The basic framework of the draft Fifth Plan and its objectives remain unaltered. At the same time, the extraordinary developments in the economic sphere, both external and internal, call for adjustments in the sequence and composition of detailed programmes. Meanwhile, the annual plan for 1975-76 is being prepared giving emphasis to economic stability and increased investment in crucial sectors - agricultural production, irrigation, fertilisers, power, steel, coal and oil exploration. It is also proposed to intensify development programmes benefiting the less developed regions and the weaker sections of the community including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Programmes under the Small Farmers Development Agency and those for Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labour,

drought prone areas and the command areas are being accelerated.

A review of the national effort in 1974 will not be complete without reference to the major advance that we made in the nuclear field - the underground experiment of 18th May, 1974. I congratulate our nuclear scientists and engineers on this signal achievement. We have reaffirmed our determination to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and our reasons for undertaking the experiment have been appreciated by most countries. Government will continue to give a place of importance to science and technology as instruments of economic advancement.

I am happy that the extensive talks held between the representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the State of Jammu and Kashmir have yielded positive results. Government will shortly make a statement in this regard. We wish the people of Jammu and Kashmir speedy progress as an integral part of the nation.

Hon. Members, when the nation is straining every nerve to meet formidable challeng-

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es, it is regrettable that some groups have been doing every thing possible to weaken the will of the people and to sap the cohesion and unity of purpose, so vital at such times. They claim that their object is total revolution and elimination of corruption but the actual result is violence and disruption of political and economic life. Government is fully conscious of the need for reform in several spheres of national life and welcomes suggestions. Indeed, our objective is to bring about a transformation of society and to change the quality of life. It is the essence of the democratic system that changes are brought about through the widest possible discussion and agreement. Mere disruption of the existing system or institutions, with no better and workable alternative, will only endanger the stability and progress of our country.

Government is anxious that the Lokpal and Lokayukthas Bill, which has been before you for some time now, should be considered and finalised during this year. This will provide the legal framework to deal with corruption among political executives and in administration. Government will shortly discuss with the leaders of political parties proposals for changes in the electoral law. Whatever reforms are introduced should be such as will command the widest possible public support and consolidate the system of parliamentary democracy enshrined in our Constitution.

As regards education also, Government has worked out programmes for reform of the examination system, vocationalisation of secondary education, regulation of enrolment for higher education and introduction of a system of non-formal education. Previous experience shows that schemes of educational reform fail to gather momentum unless they are widely accepted by State Governments, teachers, parents and students. Meanwhile, considerable disturbance is caused in the scholastic career of millions of young people. State Governments have taken steps to implement some of the programmes of reform. We are anxious that more far-reaching changes in the educational system are introduced through the widest possible discussion.

I appeal to all sections of the people to ponder seriously over these fundamental issues, offer positive and constructive suggestions and criticisms and co-operate with the Government in working out national solutions. This is the democratic way. Any other way will lead only to chaos and disillusionment.

I may now refer to developments in Sikkim. Elections were held there for the first time in April, 1974. On the unanimous resolution of the elected Assembly, a new constitutional framework was promulgated by the Chogyal on the 4th July, 1974. Responding to the expressed wishes of the people of Sikkim, you approved a Constitution Amendment Bill in September, 1974 incorporating specific provisions for strengthening Indo-Sikkim, relationship, including

the representation of Sikkim in our Parliament. We congratulate the people of Sikkim on the progressive realisation of their democratic aspirations.

In our relations with the outside world, we have naturally continued to attach special importance to the consolidation of friendly relations with our neighbours.

In December, 1974, we had the privilege of welcoming the King of Bhutan. The visit served to consolidate further the traditional warm friendship between India and Bhutan.

An event of significance in our close relations with Bangladesh was the conclusion of an Agreement, during the visit of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in May last, settling the land boundary questions which had remained unresolved for nearly a generation. I feel confident that the two countries will resolve any issue which may arise in the same spirit of understanding and co-operation.

There has been increasing co-operation with Afghanistan in the political and economic fields. We look forward to the visit of President Daoud next month.

During the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal, there was a detailed exchange of views on various aspects of Indo-Nepal relations. It was recognised that it was in the interests of both India and Nepal to do their utmost to strengthen bilateral relations keeping in view, at all times, the principles of reciprocity and mutual benefit.

I am particularly gratified that the cordial relations between Sri Lanka and India

were further strengthened by the amicable settlement of the long outstanding questions of Kachchativu and the maritime boundary in the waters of the Palk Bay as well as the status of persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

The exchange of visits between the

Prime Ministers of Maldives and India strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries.

The visit of the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, helped to further strengthen our close ties with that country.

The goodwill visit of President Ne Win of Burma in April, 1974 consolidated our mutual co-operation and understanding on bilateral and international questions.

Several steps were taken towards normalising relations with Pakistan. Progress has been slow but not discouraging. Agreements have been worked out for the resumption of postal services, telecommunication links, travel facilities and trade between the two countries. We hope that the healthy trend towards settling differences bilaterally and through peaceful means will gather momentum and that Pakistan will realise the futility of rearming itself by procuring arms from various sources, as this will hinder reconciliation and the establishment of durable peace on the sub-continent.

A continental shelf boundary Agreement was concluded with Indonesia. We were honoured to receive the King and Queen of Malaysia in December, 1974, Their visit served to underscore the friendship and understanding between our two countries.

There is a marked increase in the tempo of our political and economic relations with the countries of East Asia. With Japan, our relations remain friendly and our trade ties are growing.

As you are aware, Government is taking steps to establish formal contacts and more direct relations with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

Our traditional ties with the Arab World have continued to be marked by solidarity and close co-operation. We have had exchange of visits at the highest level with number of Arab countries such as Iraq, Sudan, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the

United Arab Emirates, during which we have had discussions on our common policies and have entered into a number of agreements in the economic and technical fields. The situation in West Asia is a cause for grave anxiety. Lasting peace in West Asia will not be achieved until justice is assured to Palestinians and Arab territories seized by aggression are vacated. We welcome the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the United Nations.

Our Prime Minister's visit to Iran and the visit of the Shahanshah of Iran to India contributed to the strengthening of relations between the two countries. We have agreed on a number of long term projects which should bring our countries closer in economic and other fields.

An event of great significance to the cause of liberty and freedom in the world was the change in the Government in Portugal. An Agreement has been entered into for resumption of diplomatic relations between India and Portugal. We welcome the opening of a new chapter of friendship and co-operation with that country.

In the progress of the African peoples towards independence, a new era has dawned. Some of the Portuguese colonial territories are on the threshold of independence, in others the process has begun. Apparently, these events are having an impact on the illegal regime in Rhodesia; we have no doubt that in Zimbabwe too a settlement will be reached for the establishment of majority rule and the end of discrimination. South Africa cannot remain unaffected and we sincerely hope that the logic of these events and the inevitability of the outcome will be clear to this last bastion of colonialism and racialism and that there will be an end to the suppression of human liberty and other forms of persecution which have earned them the censure of the civilised world.

The visits of Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia and Mr. Kawawa, Vice-President of Tanzania further strengthened economic and technical co-operation between India and these countries.

We wish to strengthen our ties with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and

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Latin America through economic and technical cooperation. We have developed expertise in a number of fields and have a large reserve of trained and experienced manpower and thus have the capacity to respond to the requests of friendly developing countries for co-operation in economic development. Similarly, many of these countries can help us in several ways. A positive aspect of the oil situation is the enormous possibilities it has opened up for mutual co-operation between developing countries.

We greatly appreciate the support given by the USSR to our policy of non-alignment and friendship among all nations and to the initiatives taken by us to expedite the process of normalisation on the sub-continent. Indo-Soviet co-operation is growing in all fields.

During 1974, we had the privilege of receiving the Prime Ministers of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Hungary. The exchange of views with these leaders has deepened our mutual understanding.

India and Yugoslavia have continued their close co-operation in the Non-aligned Movement and at the United Nations and other international forums.

During the visit of Dr. Henry Kissinger to India in October, 1974, there was expression of mutual desire for better understanding and a mature relationship between India and the United States of America. An Indo-US Joint Commission, which will provide an institutional framework for co-operation, was formed. We hope that the United States will continue to support the trend towards normalisation on the sub-continent and will not take any steps which may adversely affect it.

The European Economic Community is taking a progressively more liberal attitude towards the problems of development. Over

a third of India's trade is with the countries of the Community and we look forward to increasing co-operation with them.

Relations with Australia and New Zealand have remained close and cordial based on a growing understanding on Asian questions. Both these countries have shared the concern of the littoral States regarding the need to maintain the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, a matter to which we attach very great importance.

We are convinced that the crisis in the international economic order and the enormous problems facing developing countries can be resolved only if there is peace and absence of tension throughout the world.

Hon'ble Members, during this Session you have to consider the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and the Demands for Grants for the coming financial year, which is crucial from the point of view of further stabilising the economy and giving it a firm direction. Of the new legislative measures that will be presented to you, the most important one deals with the imposition of ceiling on urban land. You have as many as 34 Bills pending before you in various stages. Some of these are of far-reaching importance. You have a full and strenuous programme ahead of you I appeal to one and all not to fritter away national energies on acrimonious controversies and agitations but to give a constructive and confident lead to the people of India, who have a proven capacity to overcome challenges.

I wish you success in your endeavours.

USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LATVIA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM BHUTAN BANGLADESH
AFGHANISTAN NEPAL SRI LANKA MALDIVES MAURITIUS BURMA MALI PAKISTAN INDONESIA
MALAYSIA JAPAN VIETNAM IRAQ EGYPT SUDAN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES IRAN PORTUGAL
ZIMBABWE ZAMBIA TANZANIA BULGARIA HUNGARY NORWAY SLOVAKIA YUGOSLAVIA
AUSTRALIA

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

Prime Minister's Reply to Debate in Rajya Sabha on President's Address

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, made the following speech in Rajya Sabha on February 26, 1975, while replying to the debate on President's address:

Mr. Deputy Chairman, this last year has been one of extraordinary difficulties for us as well as for a large part of the world. It was not expected that many sections of the Opposition should speak with anger and some of them with, if I may say so, malice but there have also been many thoughtful contributions.

Before I begin, I would like to express my deep sympathy to all those who have

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suffered physically or materially in Jama Masjid area. I think somebody made a point that I have not expressed sympathy. This is not correct because after the very first news I got, even though I was not well at that time, I had sent a message of sympathy and I had kept myself in constant touch with the Delhi Administration and the Home Ministry as to what was happening. We gave our sincere condolences to all the bereaved families,

There has also been a major calamity in the north, that is, the earthquake in Himachal and I know hon. Members would like us to extend our deepest sympathy. I extend sympathy on behalf of the Government and, if you would allow me, on behalf of the House, to all those who have suffered. It was all the more tragic because the earthquake took place at a time when most of the communications were blocked because of heavy snow, so that relief could not reach in time to many places. Even now, we do not have the full picture but we have tried our best

and the people all over India have responded to appeals and given blankets, money and such other help. So we give our sympathy to them.

I would also like to say that just a couple of days ago, last Saturday, I was in Tamil Nadu and there I heard very heart-rending stories of the distress caused by drought. While I was there, there was just a little bit of rainfall but hardly enough to solve the problem of drinking water, let alone the severe blow to their agriculture and their crops.

Now, amongst the points made by hon. Members, one hon. Member said that there was variance in the views expressed in the President's Address and those expressed by my colleague, the Home Minister and myself about reforms in the electoral Jaws. Now I have not been able to find any such divergence of opinion. We all are agreed that there should be a debate on this matter. Even in the last session we had said that we would like to discuss it with members of the Opposition but we do feel that it should be a very wide-ranging broad-based discussion all over the country. Some committee was formed. I think some of you have seen what suggestions have been made and, if I may say so with due respect, I do not find them very revolutionary.

Amongst the points made, one was about the problem of small farmers. It is true that originally green revolution bypassed the smaller farmers and that is why as soon as we realised this, very special efforts are being made to have special programmes for them, for those who live in the drier parts of the country and for the marginal farmers. Our country is so vast and the number of people involved is so great that these programmes take time to make an impact and even when you cover lots of people, it is nothing compared to what is to be done. I would like to assure the hon. Members that this matter is very much on our minds and if they have any other suggestions, they will also be welcome.

With regard to retrenchment of workers

also, this always creates problems for quite

- number of people. On the other hand, if
- particular work is finished, if a particular project is finished, you cannot say that the work should be dragged on just because there is no alternative employment, but our instructions are that some way should be found, even if it means moving some of these people to some distance, to try and see that they do not become unemployed.

A point made by one hon. Member was about education. I think he said that the Government does not regard education as a core subject. Now, the word 'core' has been used in most of our debates with a very special meaning, but no one will deny that education is the very core of our society. We should not look at it merely in terms of money or the funds allotted. Today education is being widely discussed all over the world and here also there is a debate on the sort of educational reforms there should be. It is true that funds have been cut not only from education, but from almost every programme, from every State, from every Central Ministry. I must say that my full sympathies are with the Minister of Education and his Ministry because they are facing a difficult task. I have asked the Planning Commission to do everything possible to see that none of the important programmes or the important changes which are being brought about should be affected by these cuts.

An important point was made about scientists and technologists being encouraged to go to the rural areas. Now, this is of crucial importance to our development and I

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fully support the hon. Member who made this point. If hon. Members ever read my speech I think they will see that there is hardly any occasion, when I am talking about science and technology, when I do not stress this point that not only must they go to the rural areas but work there to find out what their problems are and a major portion of our science must be directed to solving the rural problems. I am not one who is against fundamental science or basic research. I think

they are equally important to a country of our size and importance. We will be able to tackle even the problems of basic science better if we are aware of some of the problems which are right here on our doorstep. With a small invention, with a small improvement, whether in the old materials used for building houses, whether in improving the bullock-cart or the Chakki - I do not know what it is called in English - or grindstone and many other such small things - I do not think it needs much effort - it would immediately bring relief to millions of housewives and millions of farmers. There is one group of experts, young people - scientists, sociologists, technologists and doctors knit in a small compact group - perhaps hon. Members think too much of this experiment - who is doing work in Ajmer in the rural areas. They are a very dedicated people. Some of them were in high-paid jobs. They have devoted themselves to work in one area and after making it a success and after three or four years they are branching out and opening such centres in other States. Of Course, these are still very small islands, but their importance is not only in the work that is being achieved but equally in the fact that they are drawing the attention of other young people and if we can encourage our young people from the universities to take such an interest, I think it would make a great deal of difference to our country all along the line.

About historical monuments one hon. Member said that they are not being properly looked after. I think the Minister must be a little tired of the number of letters I write to him on the subject. I am constantly pursuing it. His reply is we do not have enough guards, we do not have enough money. While we are trying to provide them money, frankly I do not think it needs that much amount. But we need to make the local people more conscious that these are their treasures, and they must see that, where the visitors, tourists or people want to make quick, easy money by selling a half portion of a sculpture or window of something, it is for the local people to be vigilant. And, of course, we must have adequate guards. And I think this is something which we should

somehow include in our school courses so that the people of the regions should know that, their treasures are and how they could guard them locally and the forests of the region. And in these treasures I would include not only the monuments and the architectural treasures but also the art of the region. All are very anxious to have paper mills and so many things, and I am all for that. Please do not think that I am cancelling any licence to a paper mill or anything like that. But we have to see that we do not denude our mountain side and our countryside of their forests because this is having a very bad effect on our rainfall, on our general climate. And unfortunately, you do not see the results of it immediately, it is so late then, it takes years and years. Today we are suffering from what happened during the war really because that was the time when the major deforestation took place. So, from now on we must build up consciousness amongst all citizens and especially amongst the young people. And the same goes for wild life. It is often thought even when people are suffering, why should we bother about animals. But I think people have established under the various studies and the interest that is being taken in the West that the elimination of any species has a bad effect on the general ecological balance and therefore it affects the human species also, and agriculture especially has suffered because of the indiscriminate use of pesticides. There are pests which we do not like. But nevertheless they serve a useful purpose. Therefore we have to be very careful before we decide that some species can be expendable.

Every now and then one hears that action against the smugglers has now been given up or has slackened. And this is another matter which I am constantly writing to my colleague about, and I am assured that it has not slackened. The drive is just as hard. Only now, because its novelty has worn out, it does not get so much publicity. But the matter is being pursued just as hard. We continue to need the help and cooperation of the general public in this matter as in many other matters.

Now, Sir, in a debate like this, It is natural that the shortcomings should be pointed out and attention drawn to the failures of the Government and our party. But it was saddening to me to hear the very first speaker from the Opposition calling us a Government of failures. I remember how, In the middle of last year, when our scientists carried out our peaceful nuclear experiment, the very next day there was a meeting of the Opposition leaders. But they had not one word of praise to say for the scientists' achievements. They did not have to pay compliments to the Government for this because I do not regard it as the achievement of the Government, but It was the nation's achievement. But the Opposition seems to veil itself with so __ many small things - and sometimes even hatred and bitterness - that they can see no good in anything that is happening, because it is their own sense of failure which makes them see failure everywhere around them. At the same time, it is true that achievement also creates problems. I mean, it is when you are moving When you are doing things that you may make mistakes and you may even do a wrong thing. It is only the dead who have no problems. And just because there are problems, it does not mean that there has not been any achievement or any movement forward. For its part, the Government has started this year, 1975, with a sense of quite confidence and solid determination. A hesitant government could not have put forward the hard and, if I may say so, almost heroic measures of economic discipline and reached agreements with neighbouring countries. Some of these agreements were not so popular, as you know, as to solve a number of difficult problems and, finally, reach the understanding which we have in Jammu and Kashmir. As I said earlier, I do not wish to claim success for the Government. But I certainly regard these as the successes of the nation and we shall continue to try to solve all problems which have remained unsolved and secure many more such successes for the nation in spite of the Opposition's obstructive defeatism.

The President's Address here has given

a detailed account of the economic schemes. I do not propose to go over the same ground here. It is not surprising that the prices went up. They went up here because they are going up all over the world and also give the situation which we have had here in the last year, it is not surprising. It was, I think, a matter worth noting that we managed to bring the price level down in the last five months which so few other countries have been able to do. It is no use comparing the wages from one country to another because we have also to see where we started from. You cannot make comparisons unless you compare the base where India started and at what level our people work and at what level the people in some other countries with which we are comparing work.

Sir, here disparaging remarks were made about the downward trend of prices. Some people tried to make out that it was due only to the seasonal agricultural factors. No doubt season has effect on some of the prices, But surely some credit should be given to the fiscal restraint which was exercised by the Government and the special effort made in the industrial fields, especially by the workers and managers in our public sector establishments. The President has congratulated them and I would like to add mine and your congratulations too.

If the hon'ble Members will bear with me, I would like to repeat something which I have said on a couple of occasions outside this House which is what has been the situation in the world. It is part of my duty to get apprised of what is happening and I have to read a large number of newspapers from different countries. In many of their articles and comments noted columnists have stressed the point of the great economic difficulties which the various countries in Europe have been facing in the last year or so. They have laid stress on inflation, on the rising prices, on rising unemployment, on recession—All these things are constantly before them. But the point which they have made is that all these countries, whether France, Germany or the other, all of them, where they have democratic system, have strong Opposition parties. Their ruling parties have a very

slender majority. Now this economic situation and the Government's inability to handle it would have been a very big powerful weapon for these opposition parties to use against their government. And had they used it effectively they could have brought down the Government. In point of fact these columnists have pointed out that India is using it. Why? Because they all realise the gravity of the situation. They realise that at the moment when the whole economic scene is

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so fluid in the world, the utmost importance is the country's stability to face the thing. So they do criticise a bit but, according to these people, in a very low key. They have made a similar comment about the criticism of the situation from the Communist countries or the Eastern bloc of countries. They have said that normally this was a situation which they would have tried to exploit. They would have said that they had told you that this system would not work, that this capitalist system would create a situation and so on. But in point of fact there is some criticism but, again, not the strong sort of sharp criticism because they also realise that instability will affect them along with others and that no country is going to escape from what happens. Perhaps some hon. friends opposite may contradict me, but so far as my information goes, and I have met some of the leaders of these countries also, even the Communist countries or the Communist economies have felt the impact of what is happening in Europe. They have not been able to isolate themselves from it. When I made this point to somebody here in Delhi, I was told "You see, those political parties in these other countries have formed the Government. They know how difficult it is. So they have a greater sense of responsibility." I do not think that this is a valid point because almost every party here, in fact, every party, has formed the Government, It may not have formed the Government at the Centre. But it has had to face most of these problems in one State or another. And so they are aware that it is easier to speak about these things than to bring about major changes. These

people have realised, and it is something which everyone must realise, that it does need the whole nation's strength not only to overcome such a situation but even to withstand it. The situation in India is more difficult than in other countries not just because the poverty-line is lower or because there are larger numbers of people to be dealt with, but even because of our size, because we have been growing in strength and self-assurance. This itself has attracted a lot of ill-will towards us. So we are subject to various pressures which other countries are not subject to or they do not mind. A lot of people just accept those things. But because we have been facing up to them, therefore, the situation here does become very much more complex than almost in any other country. So, I sincerely hope that the parties of the Opposition will also try and view these matters with a greater sense of responsibility.

Now, sometimes people say that we are putting the blame or shifting the blame for anything that happens on to the Opposition. I do not know if anybody else has made such speeches or said so. But I can say for myself that I have never said so. I do not say that it is the Opposition which has created this situation. But I have said that the Opposition tries to take advantage of this situation in a way that sometimes harms people. I mean, when you say to the farmers "Do not give your grain", when you have massive strikes which are going to bring the economy to a halt, when grain cannot move, then certainly it is taking an advantage which is not in the general interest of the nation.

Sir, now we hear of people preaching the doctrine of disobedience to public servants, of preaching, well, I can only call it mutiny to the army or the police. Now, has anybody thought out the results of this? Suppose we face a situation on our borders or something else. It has nothing to do with the Congress or with any other political party. Once you start this kind of indiscipline, how do you hold it, how do you face the enemy? But there is no thought being given to some of these basic problems which, to my mind, are today more important than almost anything because if you do not have this kind of dis-

cipline in our forces, in our public servants, then none of the other problems can be solved, neither by us nor by any government, by any other party which may hope to form the Government. Perhaps some people think that if they create a situation of anarchy, then the churning of the ocean will yield up the nectar of office for them. But I can only say that if it comes in this way, it will be a very bitter nectar and I doubt if they will be able to swallow it any more than they can swallow poison.

SHRI M. P. SHUKLA: Poison also came along with nectar.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I would like to plead with them, persuade them if I can, but certainly caution them as I must, not to follow politics of destruction and not to weaken the nation at a time when the forces around us want India to be weakened so that they can pressurise us to follow up the line which is more in their interests.

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Much has been said here and outside about Bihar agitation. Several Parties have formed an axis to the agitation and also to carry the torch to other parts of the country. Large number of statements have been made, are being made, which are often conflicting and contradictory. Now, as far as I can see it, why are so many political parties interested in this, Are they there disinterestedly? Is it that they do not want power and they do not want to win elections? If they are there, it is obviously to capture power. And what is distressing is not they want to capture power because in politics it is a legitimate aim for any political party, and our system allows it, but what is distressing is that they want to capture power anyhow, not considering the means.

Those who would lecture us about communalism or things like this are unabashedly communal people. Some people who say they are non-violent, are co-operating with violent organisations; many who are talking about anti-corruption moves are certainly

co-operating with corrupt individuals. A certificate has even been given to the RSS to the effect that it is only a social service organisation. Now, anybody who has been reading speeches made over the last few years, can judge for themselves. Have these speeches anything to do with social service or social welfare or cultural subjects? They are purely, political, venomous speeches. Many of them are positively against certain communities in India. And I saw in some newspapers that RSS leaders themselves make no bone about their true aim. In fact, if I may quote: "The line between politics and social service is thin" and again: "We want to influence politics" and when I quote, the word "want" is written in bigger letters; it is not mine.

These are some of the contradictions which we see and everybody thinks that it can be put aside for the moment while they pursue whatever they are pursuing, but they cannot be criticised. This very movement is giving strength to these forces and these groups which will destroy these people who are supporting them today because they have given them a respectability. They have given them an opportunity to reach out to areas where they had no foothold before. And this is extremely dangerous to the future of this country.

As I said, democratic system provides legitimacy to any normal opposition activities. But the strategy which some opposition parties are following is a selective smear campaign by a very odd collection, if I may call them as self-styled moralists. To blacken the reputation of people in the Government, I think, is cynical and also immoral. As I said on many occasions, if they are against corruption, they should speak out about non-corruption of those who are with them, not only of those who happen to be in the Congress today. It is astonishing to claim that rays of shining lights will be borne by the Jan Sangh and Jan Sangharsha Samitis.

I have also seen that there is a policy now of issuing certificates to some in my Party in the hope they will drive a wedge

in the Congress. Well, of course, it is for the hon. Members to decide what they do. I sincerely hope that they will not succeed in this. I believe Congress is too large and too open a party to be undermined by this type of incitement. Now, a mention was made by an honourable Member and Shri Bhupesh Gupta especially referred to our friend and colleague, the late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra. He was a man who was loyal to the country and to the people and he did good to friend and foe alike. His death, I believe, is not a loss merely to our party, but I think it is a loss to the country and there is no doubt that the wave of hate which was let loose in Bihar and elsewhere culminated in his death. From character assassination to assassination is not a long step. What a ghoulis relish the opposition has shown over his tragic death! To us, Sir, the death was bad enough. But the manner in which his opponents have tried to make capital out of it is even worse. They have tried to question the progress of the investigation and they have questioned even the appointment of a Supreme Court Judge. The tragic aspect of the event was that it came as a great shock. But I thought that this very shock itself would help us pull our-selves together and realise where these agitations were leading us to and to feel that the time has come when things have gone far enough to cry halt and have a new look at -the picture and find a way out to see that nobody says that there is any need for any reform.

Nobody says that there is no need for any reform. Earlier I spoke both about elec-

toral reforms and educational reforms. But this is not the way to bring about reforms. Far from it. We are creating corruption and fall in education, in the educational institutions, which it will be very difficult to remove at any time. If people believe in non-violence, I think, they should not be ready and free to provide an alibi for violence or corruption. Corruption is bad and it has to be rooted out. I spoke earlier of pests. Just as the pests eat our crops, corruption also eats into

the foundations of our national life and it must be exterminated as pests are exterminated. But we should take care that the pesticide which kills the pests does not kill all life and that is what I feel, today, these agitations are trying to do. There is a need for a national campaign for cleaning the nation of the corrupt and the corruptors. But the anti-corruption effort should be channelised along clean lines, first of all and so far as possible, I would say, along legal lines. Charges in public life can be gone into by those who can look into them properly. You cannot have popular action for this. But we do want popular help for this to point out where corruption is and, as I have said on many occasions, corruption is there and there may be corruption in the administration or in the Government and it should be found out and rooted out and there is no question about that. But we know that there is corruption also at the lower levels and this is something in which you cannot just deal with one and not with the other and at the lower levels it can be only dealt with by the people and it is the people who live in the neighbourhood who have the full information as to what is happening in that neighbourhood. And, if they feel about these things, if the students feel about these things, then they should find out and they should come out to clean up life and I can assure them that in this they would have the support. But it does not mean that they should come and beat up somebody or set fire to things or do this sort of thing. I am sure that anybody who will look carefully at this matter will agree that corruption cannot be counteracted by the kind of agitations which are financed by corrupt elements themselves because this is merely a way of hoodwinking the public and the nation.

My name has also been bandied about this. I do not know what to say because everything possible has been brought in, starting from 1952, I think, or something like that.

I think that my life has been as open as anybody's life in the country - not now but since.... (Interruptions). I am not one of those who believes in the accumulation of

money or property. There was nothing to urge me to give away my house, my lands and all those things. But now when things are raised, I can only say, as I have said before, that nothing wrong has been done and I would not countenance any such thing being done in my name or otherwise or by anybody near to me. All the questions that have been asked have been answered time and again in this House as well as in the other House. But as I have said, whatever people's feelings are, there is today being created an atmosphere of witch-hunting - as I said, selective attack on certain people.

On the larger question of proprieties and improprieties, I think we should evolve certain national procedures through the wisdom of our public opinion and our Parliamentary prudence. Some countries have adopted the method of street corner tribunals, and so on. But is this something which we want in this country? Has there not been a very great injustice done where this soil of things has been left to the public, because quite often it may be that some guilty people are punished, but quite a lot of people are involved merely because of some private quarrel or disagreement?

Why do we use the word "witch-hunting"? I do not know many hon. Members have studied that period of the British history. Suddenly an atmosphere was created that witches are doing certain things. If you did not like a particular woman, you left a black doll or something like that. Anybody would go to her house and leave it in a corner of the house. People would come and search it, and say, "Oh! this woman is a witch; she should be burnt". It was the most horrifying period of history. There happened to be a play about this some years ago, and I and my father went to see it. But I had read about it much earlier in history also. This is how this phrase grew. It was not that they were real witches and people were hunting them. But suddenly a hysteria would be created, a calculated inuendo and suspicion aroused, and the whole public would get agitated.

Now this creates far greater corruption, because corruption is not of one kind; it is of many kinds.

Now, public morality and behaviour cannot be promoted by elevating gherao or rowdism into satyagraha or condoning actions of disorderly groups of youths against teachers or, as our friend was yesterday saying, any other group. We are now having a situation where the youth power is not being directed into constructive channels. Sometimes it is said: See what has happened in China. But it has only happened with the most tremendous discipline and hard work, not just by people deciding who is going to teach what and how?

The other day I made a statement here about our understanding with Sheikh Abdullah. I was surprised - not that day but a couple of days earlier - to hear a speech of an hon. Member, whether at Question time or some other time - where he said that since he was now for the Congress, we had come to this agreement. This is the most ridiculous statement, because it is not a question of either personal agreement or party agreement, but of national commitment.

If we have been able to come to sonic conclusions, it is because it seems to us that Sheikh Sahib has publicly committed himself to certain basic points to which we had always held on. In spite of his changing views, we have always stood on very firm grounds. When he joined us on that firm ground which is a national ground and not a party ground, we thought that we should take cognizance of it. I think several Members know that Sheikh Sahib was in the freedom struggle from 1935, that is when I first remember seeing him and going to one of his meetings. He played a very major role in arousing the conscience of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. He formed the National Conference which was part of the State's people movement for independence and he directed the people towards secularism and more progressive social outlook. It was not easy in those days because of the pulls of

the Muslim League and so on. But he stood almost alone in the beginning. Of course, he had all his colleagues with him. We all worked very closely together for this common aim, that is, the independence of India of which Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part. Later, there was some disagreement and the Government of India did not hesitate to take action. He now says that this was a misunderstanding because we did not take the trouble to know what the true facts were. I do not want to go into all that history. I am only trying to explain that in spite of what has happened in the intervening period, when he now seems to have come back into the national mainstream, we should all welcome this and we should understand that if it is not easy for us, it is even more difficult for him. It is very difficult to come back and if I can take you into confidence, he is very angry with me personally because he feels that I, not personally as Indira Gandhi but as a representative of the Government, have been personally responsible for his imprisonment for so many years. All this bitterness is directed fortunately not towards India, but towards me. It is not easy for him also to swallow all that suddenly. But we have both tried to reach an understanding so that a new chapter can be opened. Now, it does not mean that many people in Kashmir were not with us. Many people have been loyal and have worked for us; I mean they worked for Kashmir because they realised that the interest of Kashmir was linked with India on account of our basic policies. In fact, this is what Sheikh Sahib himself used to say earlier and he is saying it again. So, it is a new experiment and I sincerely hope that this experiment will work. But it will need a great deal of understanding. I do not think we should get excited by small things that happen in the country or by a word which is said because when you embark on something like this, it will take time before the things are evenly balanced and we can really progress along the road to understanding. I am glad that leaving a small group of professional dissenters, the nation has overwhelmingly welcomed it. Perhaps, hon. Members have heard that even the hartal which was asked for by the Jana Sangh has not been successful. I think this is because of the

appeals to the good sense of our people. They realised that it is statesmanship to solve a problem which has grown over the years and that vision and goodwill can cut any political Gordian knot. I think vision and goodwill have been, displayed by Sheikh Abdullah, Syed Mir Qasim. and all the people who have handled the question from our side. I give my good wishes to the Government and the people of Jammu and Kashmir for their pro-

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gress so that they will continue to make even greater contribution to the political life of the nation of which they are an integral and inalienable part. I referred just now to the Jana Sangh hartal. Perhaps all those of us who have been studying politics will realise that it is not a matter of surprise that the Jana Sangh from inside and Pakistan from outside should be opposed to this understanding.

This is another proof that communalist forces always hang together. Proceeding

from opposite directions, somehow they manage to clasp hands. Any thing that strengthens secularism is and has been repugnant to Pakistan. I purposely did not speak about this the other day because, as I said, this matter of Kashmir is a purely domestic matter and we resent any outside interference in our affairs which is what Mr. Bhutto's call for hartal amounts to. Had we said anything at all about what is happening in Baluchistan and the North Western Frontier? So many people are raising the issue of Kashmir. Hon. Members have, perhaps, noticed that it was in that very week - what a strange coincidence - that Pakistan very quietly took over the State of Hunza but not a whisper, not a sound either out of China or the U.S. or by any of our newspapers for that matter. Nobody has commented on it. But there is a hue and cry when we do something. We earnestly hope that on further reflection, Mr. Bhutto will appreciate that we wish sincerely to resolve Indo-Pakistan differences by bilateral discussions and in accordance with the Simla Agreement and that this understanding on Kashmir which we have reached will be a help and not a hindrance to normalisation of relations with Pakistan. But, of course, the path is strewn with difficulty as you know and I think that Pakistan's new belligerency coincides with the beginning of the fresh flow of arms. The moral of these coincidence should not be lost on the world. It is totally specious to argue that arms should be supplied to Pakistan because we in India are developing a self-sufficient defence industry. I think it is dishonest to argue that our nuclear research poses a danger to Pakistan. Investigation of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as we have said time and again, poses no military threat to anyone. The decision of the U.S. to resume the arming of Pakistan shows that the policy makers of that great country continue to subscribe to the fallacy of equating Pakistan and India. It is this policy which has caused tension on the sub-continent. This decision amounts to reopening of old wounds and hinders the process of healing and normalisation towards which we have been working so persistently.

I do not wish to go into greater details

about our relations with foreign countries. The President's Address gives a succinct account of improvement of relations with our neighbouring countries, near and far. Difficult problems await us in the field of international economic diplomacy and our success depends upon the internal strength and unity that we can generate in our country. This is the special reason why efforts to create doubts, division and disarray should be halted. Economy is on the mend but we are not yet out of trouble. To carry forward this process of recovery, all our energies are required. The economy will not improve if political quarrels continue to divert the people's attention from these basic problems and even prevent the democracy from functioning as it should. As I said earlier, the opposition parties have every right to seek power. But they should do so by spelling out their policies and securing the people's approval for those policies.

Today the opposition axis is vague about the economic policies and its foreign policies. In fact, it is so busy with these programmes for agitations that I do not know whether they would have enough time to think about them or discuss them or see what is happening all round.

And, this group, the agitational group, includes all those who are dead set against non-alignment and even trade with socialist countries. They want us to move away from the Soviet Union which has been our consistent friend in our times of trouble.

Now, one friend here the other day said that we should be greater friends with China. I do not want to talk on this subject because I have talked on it on so many occasions. But, it is rather strange that we have a friend on whom you could put all pressure but you say no, no, no; this friendship should not be strengthened, you are bartering away your independence just because of your friends. On the other hand, who should be your friends; those people who do not want our friendship, those people who do not take our outstretched hand, those people with whom friendship

is not as warm as it should be. It is not because we have been found wanting. It is because of what they have done and what they have said and what they are saying.

These groups include parties who have the most quaint notions about social equality and social justice. There is one group whose record of dealings with the Scheduled Castes is most unsavoury. So, it does become our duty to guard the nation against all these internal weakening forces as well as external enemies. The Government will not be found wanting in this duty. My effort has been to lift the sights of the Government and the nation higher. I know that we have made many mistakes. I know that there have been shortfalls in our programmes, some of which are due to our own errors and some due to events and happenings beyond our control. But, can any country just keep looking at the difficulties and the shortfalls and the failures?

One hon. Member has said that the President's Address has not said anything about the future. I think it has. I think it has given a direction of the future. You can only get to the future if you walk towards it. But, here what is it that most of the opposition parties are doing? They are not looking at the future. They are just looking at the feet. They are trying to rake up as much mud as they can so that all problems are obscured, the basic problems, the basic vision of the people is obscured and they are raising doubts in the people's minds about their own capacity. We need resources, we need money, we need equipment, we need machinery and we need raw materials. But, I think that if we do not have, if the nation does not have self-confidence, then all these things cannot help the nation to go ahead. It does not matter how much capacity Mr. Subramaniam can raise or how much he can set apart. We are trying our best to save. But, without self-confidence and without a clear direction, the nation cannot go forward.

A large Country like India must act with an inner conviction of its strength. I have

tried to devote my life to build a tolerant India, as a secular India and a peaceful India. I wish to continue to work for it and devote all my energy for it and, if necessary, die for it. Let us not be bogged down in petty squabbles which diminish the nation. Let us deploy our strength to face those issues which affect the long-term interests of our people.

Sir, I hope that those who have put in amendments win withdraw them and that the House will accept this Motion.

USA MALI INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU FRANCE GERMANY UNITED KINGDOM OMAN CHINA AFGHANISTAN EGYPT PHILIPPINES AUSTRALIA BAHRAIN BANGLADESH BELGIUM BULGARIA CAMBODIA CANADA NORWAY SLOVAKIA GUYANA HUNGARY NAMIBIA ITALY SWITZERLAND INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ JAMAICA JAPAN KOREA MALDIVES MAURITIUS MEXICO MONGOLIA NEPAL PAKISTAN POLAND PORTUGAL ROMANIA SRI LANKA SUDAN SWEDEN SYRIA TANZANIA UGANDA UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Reply to Debate in Lok Sabha on President Address

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, made the following speech in Lok Sabha on February 27, 1975, while replying to the debate on President's address:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday we had a meeting of Members of Parliament to renew our allegiance to the Constitution. As I sat there watching the portraits of the luminaries of our independence struggle and thought of the speeches one hears and the remarks and comments that are quite often made outside and also about what Indians say when they go abroad, I wondered why it is that so many people think that to serve the country means to condemn it So often when

people get together or meet foreigners, they seem to find pleasure in decrying what has been done here. I doubt, if there is another land where elected representatives and others are so given to running down their own system, their own people and even, if I may say so, themselves.

I do not know if this is some deep-seated psychological malady. So far as the opposition is concerned, it cannot be merely because they are out of power, because I think all of them have formed government in one State or another and when they had their SVDs, UDFs and all the other initials, there was the same inadequacy and a kind of imbalance. Unfortunately, some in my own party also lack confidence and are beset with pessimism.

I have said earlier, the Opposition has every right to criticise the executive. In fact,

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democracy is the one and the only political system which assigns a recognised role to the Opposition. But in parliamentary democracy, the Opposition also has a responsibility not to obstruct policies which are voted upon by the Parliament. Once they are voted upon by the Parliament, they are not just the policies of a party, they do become national policies, and this understanding is lacking.

Some people - political parties, political groups - are candid enough to admit their lack of faith in parliamentary democracy, but still would like to remain to wreck the system from inside. Others swear by parliamentary democracy without accepting any of its elementary conventions, and today an agitation is being carried on in the name of cleansing the system or altering it. So far as I can make out, they are not sure themselves of their real objectives. Several ideas have been put forward in rapid succession. At first scrapping the present representative institutions in favour of indirect rule through people's committees, and this by people who strongly dislike the Soviet idea which began, I mean, in the same way. Next was a proposal for majority rule, majority rule was criticised - and a proposal was made for pro-

portional representation. Now it is said that the elections will be fought within the present system but without money, Yet vast amounts of money are being used for their demonstration. Where does it come from? I feel that the present agitation is based on a false premises and that is why it has taken a wrong turn and the whole campaign is giving a handle to our foes and detractors in other countries. The extraordinary interest which some outside people have taken in this agitation and campaign has also aroused suspicions.

There was much fanfare about a committee to reform electoral law. I had not seen the report. I have seen some summaries which have appeared in the newspapers. Again, I am sorry I do not have the cuttings or the names of the newspapers.

Now, it has suggested some peripheral changes but no new scheme to replace the basic electoral system so far as I could make out from those comments. It recommends that a new system should be evolved by consensus. What else have I been saying? And may I ask: did the Constituent Assembly not represent such a consensus? Are the present agitators wiser, abler, more dedicated, more farseeing, and better endowed with legal, constitutional and political insights and experience than the remarkable group of men and women who drew up our Constitution?

SHRI PILOO MODY: That was your contention when the constitutional amendments, were passed here, you thought you were wiser than they.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. Mr. Mody, they had very clearly stated one thing, I do not want to repeat this, because I had said that in the other House, they had said that they were not infallible and certain changes would be needed. It does not mean that you throw out the Constitution, lock, stock and barrel. The main grouse seems to be that the Constitution works and the anger against the Government also is that in spite of the fact that we are not, we all admit, as efficient as we should be and we would like to be, the Government also works.

The system that they seem to be advocating at present is one in which there will be increased production without factories working, Government is to function better while its employees are attending rallies and are absent from their posts of duty, the executive they want to instal in the place of the present Government is one which would have the brain of the CPI (M), the heart of the Cong (O), the tongue and the lungs of the Socialist Party and the hands and feet of the Jan Sangh....

This is a particular way of mobilising public saving. Some people speak of the public sector as though it was solely their concern. Not so long ago, the public sector was decried day in and day out and every attempt was made to dispense with it. But we did not lose heart. We stood firm and expanded it to cover many important areas. It has grown big and is doing well. I am sure it will grow further and do even better and play a crucial role in our national life. And I hope, even Mr. Mody will welcome it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When will it start performing?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It has already started performing.

Some hon. Members have complained that very little progress has been made in irrigation during the last 25 years. This is far from true. Our irrigation potential has been doubled from 22 million

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hectares to 44 million hectares. Because of this and the corresponding increase in food production, we have been able to look after ourselves in good years and only in bad years do we have to have marginal import. But we must make every effort and we must work towards a situation in which we can support ourselves in good and bad years and also accumulate reserve stocks. I do not think it is fair to our farmers or to our agricultural scientists and many research programmes to say that nothing has been achieved in the field of agriculture.

75 major irrigation projects and 165

medium projects are now under various stages of implementation. We hope that most of them will be completed in the next 4 to 5 years, so that a substantial irrigation potential can be added. There is also scope for more economic use of water and better utilisation of the available irrigation potential. I have given instructions that special attention should be paid to these aspects, because we all realise how very important it is to our economy and our future.

Some hon. Members expressed anxiety about the delay in settling inter-State water disputes. We all share this concern, but all of you know with what difficulties the problem bristles. Water is a State subject and issues have to be settled mainly between the concerned States themselves. We at the Centre have been doing our utmost to bring the States together. One hon. Member accused the Centre of taking a partisan attitude in the case of a particular dispute. I would say, this is wholly unjustified. The Centre has been trying hard to bring about a just settlement of disputes whether regarding the Cauvery, the Narbada or any other. However, such matters are so charged with emotion that hon. Members know that as soon as a question like this arises, all party divisions are wiped out. Instead of getting together on something positive, we only get together on these issues. Even if a reasonable proposal is made, nobody is willing to agree for fear of criticism and unpopularity in his own region. If it is fair, then both sides consider it unjust. There was a proposal of declaring water as a national asset and I must say I am all for it and if need be, with Mr. Mody's permission, to amend the Constitution to enable us to do it. But the consent of the States is necessary and most of them have disapproved with this move. I would appeal to all parties not to politicalise this vital question but to adopt an attitude of give and take, keeping in mind not only the local interest, which is of course very important, but the overall national interest.

One hon. Member considered Government's policies to be anti-farmer. In fact, this is a slogan that is very much repeated in some parts of the country. Others accuse us of being pro-Kulak. Now, we are neither,

All these years it has been our effort to make all that is necessary to increase agricultural production, whether it is credit, water, electricity, fertilisers, or improved seeds, all these things are made available at reasonable prices, and to ensure that the farmer gets remunerative prices for his produce. During the last two years agricultural prices rose steeply and farmers had a good return. When there is some fall in prices, there are complaints. But how can prices come down generally unless there is some fall in the price of agricultural commodities, industrial raw materials and finished goods?

I was astonished to hear, even though the speech was in Tamil, from one hon. Member that we are callous to the drought in Tamil Nadu, and though I had gone to the State, I did not express any sympathy to the people there. This is an extraordinary charge. On the contrary, I had several functions there and in almost every one of them I spoke of my deep concern. I am told the Member even blamed the Congress for the drought in the State. How I wish I did have that much control over the floods! As it is, it did drizzle while I was there, but not enough to meet the needs, their urgent needs.

Droughts have done enormous harm to us, and the succession of droughts and wars have put us back by a decade. It is an even more worrying thought the damage that the drought causes to young people and children and to their physical and mental development, even though relief programmes have prevented starvation. No State Government should make a drought an occasion to try to get as much as it can from the Centre, and every effort must be made to see that what is available with them and the money that comes from the Centre are properly used and reaches the people who are in need. But national sympathy should not be measured merely in terms of funds; it should be measured in the effectiveness with which

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relief is rendered. Water conservation works should be built because this would help if the rain should fail again. Government itself could mobilise the local people to do as much

of this work as possible, instead of engaging contractors who might exploit the people to their own end.

Earlier on, other States like Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal had an equally bad experience, the after-effects of which will long be felt. Our sympathy also goes out to all those who have suffered from earthquake in Himachal Pradesh. Sitting here we think it is cold in winter. But, can we imagine not being able to have a shelter.

A complaint was also made about the delay in the Industrial Relations Bill. We are trying to expedite it. But in such a complex matter, we must carry people with us. So, various aspects of the Bill are being considered in detail by a Cabinet Committee.

I was also astonished to hear from an hon. Member that it is I who was propagating about snap poll. I am sure, nobody ever heard me say that there would be a snap poll. I have been asked questions to which I have given very clear replies that there would not be.

SHRI SYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did the Government ask the Election Commissioner to expedite the revision of electoral rolls in a hurry so that lakhs of voters are being deprived of their valuable right?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: You should see that they are not deprived of. I certainly do not want to deprive them of. Every time, we do not pay much attention to this. It is not today I have said it. In every meeting, before Parliament, I tell my party to go and look into it. We did tell the Election Commissioner that they should expedite this work. But it did not mean

SHRI SYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It has not been done properly.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Then, they should do it properly. The hon. Members will please note that all these suggestions always emanate from that side and we are blamed that we are saying it, whether there

will be or there will not be.

Shri Syamnandan Babu's suggestion that all major issues should be discussed is a welcome one. I have said this before and I am prepared to start it at once. I do not think we should always see who is calling who. We should at least try to meet half-way so that somehow the meeting begins. I find that every time we get bogged down in an argument as to who spoke first and whether the right person was informed or not informed. If the Opposition so wants to function as one, they can have one person to take the responsibility, not of expressing the views because that is impossible but of just consulting them.

My point is that all these controversial and major issues should be discussed not only by us here but by people all over the country. asking the people's opinion on them.

SHRI SYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have told the country about dialogue. Dialogue with whom and for what? What kind of dialogue?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That was in reply to a very specific question. The name and everything was mentioned. This has nothing to do with the Opposition parties sitting here.

One B. K. D. Member who spoke here felt that I was standing on prestige. I can assure him that there is no such thing. No engine can work which is not kept in constant repair. No system can work well without vigilance. As I have said time and again, even the best of house cannot avoid decay if dirt and cobwebs are not removed. We know that there are shortcomings in the administrative system, and perhaps, in the electoral system. But I do not think these shortcomings are in the principles, they are only in the way of working. These we are anxious to correct. We are ready to consider every constructive suggestion and take counsel with any individual or group who is interested. We can, in fact, perhaps have a sort of round-table discussion on electoral reforms as one of the subjects.

Having been an angry young person

myself, although it was quite some time ago, I can appreciate Shri Sharad Yadav's anger and I understand his attitude. I welcome him to the House and, I hope, he will inject the constructive freshness and originality here, and not get swept off by the jaded politics

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of those who surround him. He has spoken of minorities and Scheduled Castes. As I said a little while ago, the situation with regard to these leaves much to be desired. But which country, with a long history of religious strife, has been able to overcome it in a few years as we have?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: It has worsened.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It has not worsened. It is not true. Many problems such as unemployment are part of the general economic malaise. They do hit the weaker sections more, and in that sense a person belonging to a minority community or a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe is hit more. But it is part of the general situation. But atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I think, are evidence of the fight against the centuries-old entrenched social attitudes. Instead of wasting our breath blaming one another, we should forge a united front to change such anti-social attitudes and to help these weaker sections in every way.

Young people are worried about the use of MISA for students. I must say that myself been very unhappy about it. But I should like my young friends and also my old friends to find out how student disturbances have been, and are being, dealt with in all the countries around us and even in far-off ones? Which country has been so lenient and tolerant towards agitations? Some young people may be arrested here, but compared to the population of students, this is a small number. Even so, I deplore this; and I am not condoning it; but I am mentioning it only so that the problem can be seen in proper perspective. And whenever we say anything about India, let us think with which

ideal country or society are we comparing ourselves.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let us have a firm declaration that MISA would not be used against political persons or groups.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Just as all kinds of people rushed to join us, we see that many undesirable elements and corrupt persons are jumping on to the bandwagon of the present agitation.

Corruption forms the centre of any debate. Charges are made without any shred of evidence. The test seems to be not "Is it true?" but "Is he on our side or on the other side?" A campaign is being carried on to the effect that, if you remove Congress, you remove corruption. It does not matter if, to fight the Congress, you take support and money from the most corrupt groups and individuals. As the President has said the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill is before the House. Several States have already either adopted Bills or made some arrangements of their own, and I sincerely hope that it will be passed here also quickly. But corruption is of many kinds and it permeates different levels. I have, earlier, mentioned the need for greater vigilance by the citizens - men and women - over the affairs of their neighbourhood. And I personally think that will go a very long way as a corrective to cleaning up our society; whether it is a question of boarders or black-marketeers, the people who live in that area are the people who know most about it and they are the people who should be able to help.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: What about Maruti?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no corruption in Maruti. Since the honourable Member has raised it, I can say that every question that has been asked has been replied to; nothing wrong has been done; no special favour should be, or has been, given because it is concerned with the Prime Minister.

What I was saying is that we are just

as anxious as anybody else to remove corruption. I do not want to go into the details. I have said earlier how stage by stage what action we have taken. I have said it in public meetings and I have discussed it with the leaders. As I have said, here there seems to be a very selective type of campaign or accusation. And in this way, corruption will not go. I mean, if the real intention is to remove corruption, then it must be an honest way of dealing with it at every level.

Just a couple of days ago I made a statement on Kashmir and soon we shall have a debate in the House. I should only like to reiterate that there was nothing surreptitious which some people are trying to hint at. AR relevant papers have been made available. We welcome Sheikh Sahib back to our fold and into the national mainstream. We have

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taken a big step and so has he. Constitutional and political clauses and the nuances matter, but I think that even more, so and even more important is the overcoming of the bitterness of the past so that the future can be based on trust, I sincerely hope that the mutual confidence which has made the agreement possible, will continue to mark the relationship between the new regime of the State and the rest of the country,

It is a matter of regret that our neighbour should think it fit to interfere in our domestic matters. No Matter what we do or say, we seem to be pounced upon. Prime Minister Bhutto chose to criticise Sikkim, the very week he himself had quietly deposed the ruler of Hunza which is in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Neither the foreign press nor our own press paid much attention to it. Had we spoken about the tragedies and sufferings of Baluchistan or the North West Frontier Province, we would not have heard the end of it yet.

On the US arms supplies to Pakistan there are no two voices in India. It is natural that we should feel strongly, for, it is we who have been the victims of Pakistani belligerency time and again. The arms build-up and militarisation of the whole region is

bound to increase the tension in the Indian Ocean. All this will cause a deep anxiety and will increase the need for more vigilance and preparedness.

This year is the international Women's Year and the importance of it lies not only on what happens to the individual women but on the influence which mothers bear and wield on the younger generation during the most formative year of their growth'. We do want this year to be one which will highlight the role of women in the contemporary society, how women who form just under half of the population can participate in changing the society and in bringing about reforms and a more rationale and modern thinking in the society which is so necessary for our progress. But we do not wish the problem to be considered merely as a women's problem because we think it concerns men and women.

If hon. Members will allow me to tell a story, it is a little old and I think it happened in the fifties. The Secretary-General of the International Union for Child Welfare came to Delhi and there was a programme arranged for him in one of the villages. There were the usual speeches, garlanding and so on. When it was all over, he said, I have brought my own Interpreter and I would like to remain back. I would like my hosts and others to return.' So, everybody came back, This was told to me by the gentlemen himself. He wandered around till he came to two or three Very old men. He thought that now these people must have an entirely different point of view. He asked them, What is the major change since Independence? This was in 1952 or 1953. And one of the old men, after some thought, said: 'Our women and children are much more alive now.' He was very astonished at this answer and he asked: 'Do you think it is a good thing or not? Do you welcome it?' And the reply was: 'Had you asked this some years earlier we would have said, we don't want this to happen, but not that we see the difference it has made to the home and to the village, we think it is a good thing.' I happened to be then the Vice-President of this union and this gentleman was the Secretary and when he saw me he told me this was his

experience.

I have taken much time of the House. We know that much is wrong in our society. But the question is whether it will be or can be corrected by encouraging indiscipline, - indiscipline in the army, indiscipline in the police, indiscipline in the Government service. It is only dedicated and - disciplined hard work which can give new direction. India can hope for a glorious future only if our bright young people and our experienced old people take a creative and constructive attitude. Of course, many of us are in the middle, I don't exclude them.

In trying to change society democratically many told us that we were attempting the impossible. But my faith in mankind and in Indian people is boundless and I know that they have the capacity to transform the impossible into the possible. But, is it not the task of all of us here to give them that direction, that guidance and that support, which they will need in this great task?

So, I hope, Sir, that the Opposition which has been kinder to me than usual, win withdraw their amendments and support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

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INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LATVIA UNITED KINGDOM PAKISTAN

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Prime Minister's Speech at ESCAP Session in New Delhi

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira

Gandhi, made the following speech while inaugurating the 31st session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on February 26, 1975 in New Delhi:

As you have mentioned, Mr. Chairman, nine years ago, I had the privilege of addressing the session of ECAFE in Delhi. I am glad that you are meeting here, again. On behalf of the Government and people of India I extend a warm welcome to the eminent delegates from various countries of our region and the rest of the world who are attending this first conference of ESCAP after the changer of name.

I hope, this change, signifies a reorientation of your approach to the problems of the region. The expression "Far East" was clearly a relic of the colonial age when even the relative position of nations on the globe was determined from a point of reference in the West. Another welcome aspect of the new name is that it recognises the inseparability of economic and social phenomena.

Economic change upsets social systems and, in turn, social problems influence economic progress. The western world has projected its viewpoint and its standards so forcibly that the entire world has been compelled into a race to match them, regardless of local conditions and requirements. Can there be the same measuring stick for all countries, overlooking their immediate history and prevelant circumstances? In the last two decade, economic progress has been evaluated in terms of one or two simple indicators such as the growth of the GNP or per capita income. This approach is now being questioned by people all over the world. It is not the aggregate growth rate of GNP. but its distribution as between different classes and regions, its impact on the environment and the quality of life which determines the level of content or discontent of citizens. Has the relentless pursuit of increased production brought satisfaction to the affluent countries? In the earliest stages of mercantilism and the Industrial Revolution, it was feared by a British author that wealth would accumulate and men decay. These same misgivings are once again finding voice in the post-industrial stage.

There are few affluent countries in the ESCAP region. Most are poor and large sections of their people live below minimum levels of subsistence. Development programmes can make sense to our people only if they contribute directly to the alleviation of their poverty. Increases in production will be meaningful only to the extent that they make a difference to the lowest levels of living. The attack on poverty calls for greater social consumption, rather than the increased consumption of a few.

This year we in India complete twenty-five years of planning and twenty-five years as a Republic. In this quarter century our economy has acquired the technological capacity for self-reliant growth, our food production has doubled, and our industrial output trebled. But unevenness in the distribution of this additionality has sharpened expectations and given rise to social tensions. This is one reason why our strategy of intensive agriculture in irrigated areas and through the help of larger farmers, has had to be supplemented by special programmes for dry regions and marginal farmers. Our experience of the recent decade has underlined the importance of balancing growth with social justice.

In spite of so many international gatherings and discussions, problems are still viewed in compartments and not in their totality. Group interests and national interests in the narrow sense of the word are pursued at the cost of the solution of basic problems of global importance. I have just come across a fascinating and comprehensive study of the problem of energy undertaken by a group in the United States on the basis that "The Earth, its energy sources and everyone on

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Earth are one functional unit and need to be treated as such." This holds good for other resources also.

Economic forces, seen and unforeseen, are so strong that no nation is in a position to attempt individual solutions to its domestic

problems without international cooperation. The difficulties of developing countries have been seriously aggravated by the rise in world prices of foodgrains, fertilisers, industrial equipment and oil. It would be wrong to depict the current turmoil as arising purely from the energy crisis. Prices of grain and fertiliser have been rising even before. The increase in fertiliser prices has been out of all proportion to the rise in prices of its raw material component. Exporting countries charge much higher prices to us than to their own domestic consumers. Such discriminatory pricing policies make mockery of international economic cooperation. Artificial increases threaten the programmes for agricultural self-sufficiency of developing countries.

Much of the affluence of industrialised countries has been based on cheap energy and underpayment of raw materials. Depletable oil reserves have been used recklessly to maintain conspicuous consumption. The recent rise in the price of oil alters the assumptions on which developed countries have based their economic policies. I wonder if the life styles of industrialised countries and of the richer sections in our poor countries could be maintained for long. Evidently, oil producers, industrial consumers and developing countries should sit together and work out a long-term strategy for the use and conservation of oil resources.

The ESCAP region includes countries known to be the most seriously affected by the oil crisis, and is vitally interested in any effort to redress hardships. OPEC countries have shown some recognition of the impact of their pricing policies on developing countries and have taken some relief measures. Other steps should be evolved through consultations so that the developing world keeps it: unity.

But order cannot be brought about in the chaos of today's international economic scene if attention is confined only to the prices of oil. Advanced countries should examine their own policies in regard to the prices of foodgrains, fertilisers and other commodities.

Many oil exporting countries, being industrially under-developed, plan to utilise the new revenues to develop and diversify their economies. Understandably, these countries turn to the industrialised world for technological and other forms of assistance in their development programmes. But there is also considerable scope for collaboration between the OPEC countries and other developing countries. The proposals initiated need to be pursued with vigour, and enlarged,

The countries of this region are marked by great cultural and political diversity. The only common factor is their determination to end poverty. There is greater complementarity amongst our economies than is generally realised. We should identify ways and means of helping each other in our developmental efforts.

We have been conditioned to believe that acquiring technology from highly industrialised countries would enable us to overstep many stages of development. But so large is the number of instances where development based on such premise has deepened our dependence on the highly industrialised countries, in tangible and intangible ways, that a new approach is indicated. Developing countries should have a major commitment to depend increasingly on technologies which they themselves have developed, which are suited to their needs and predicaments and their domestic natural resources, and which will enable the building up of that national self-confidence in problem-solving, which is the essence of independence. We cannot afford to slacken our programmes of self-reliant research. These technologies should be shared with one another on the basis of policies, institutional mechanisms and, above all, modes of thought, which would promote the Collective Self-Reliance of the developing world as a whole. This can come about only when the customary process of what could be called "Trading in Technology" by which our countries have had to acquire technology from the highly industrialised ones, is replaced by a process of genuine "Technological Cooperation" among developing countries.

The birth of the United Nations affirmed the futility of aggressive, expansionist

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nationalism. Yet in the post-war era confrontation has continued in other forms. In our region we recognised that a climate of peace and cooperation was a prerequisite for the consolidation of our nationhood and our economic progress. Hence the call for co-existence. Lately, there has been much talk of detente, but can there be fragmented detente? We welcome detente but now find that it is mostly on the surface and limited in area. The military build-up continues and has entered Asia and Africa in a big way. In the economic sphere also, one sees more rivalry than cooperation.

1975 happens to be the mid point of the second United Nations Development Decade. I understand that the U.N., and its various agencies are currently engaged in an appraisal of the progress achieved in realising the targets of the International Development Strategy. However, it needs hardly analysis to see that progress has fallen seriously short of commitment. The combined impact of world inflation, international monetary instability and the increasing threat of recession in the industrial countries has brought about further deterioration in the environment for the development of many countries of this region. This has happened not for lack of viable technical solutions, but because the political will is wanting.

International cooperation is a condition of political sovereignty, national interest itself should be so defined as to include allegiance to international law. In any interdependent world, the idea of what U Thant described as 'prosperous provincialism' is dangerous for world order.

This Commission for Asia and the Pacific and each of our nations should approach our tasks not with narrow chauvinism, national or regional, but in the spirit of expanding and reconciled loyalty to nation, region and world.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating your session and wish your deliberations all success.

INDIA USA LATVIA PERU

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

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SRI LANKA

Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement on Science and Technology

The following press release on Indo-Sri Lanka agreement on science and technology was issued in New Delhi on February 28, 1975:

An Agreement on Cooperation in the fields of Science & Technology between India and Sri Lanka was signed here today by Shri V. C. Shukla, Minister of State for Planning, India and Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, Sri Lanka.

The Agreement provides for exchange of scientific and technical delegations, exchange of scientists, research workers, specialists and lecturers, exchange of technical documentation and information and arrangement of scientific and technical seminars on problems of common interest. It also includes joint identification of scientific and technical problems and examination and approval of joint research programmes leading to application in industrial and agricultural production, public health, housing, transportation and communication. Joint introduction of various technological processes in industry, agriculture and other fields is also provided for in the agreement.

The cooperation between the two countries will be realised under this Agreement

on the basis of the implementation programmes which will specify the range, subject and forms of cooperation including financial terms and conditions.

Some of the areas to be considered for cooperation under this Agreement include

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Coconut and Tea Research, Rubber and Polymers, Natural Products, Essential Oils, Pulping of Indigenous woods for paper and other uses. Cooperation in the fields of Bleaching Techniques, Purification and Upgrading of Graphite, Mica, Ilmenite, Kaolin, Rice Bran Oil Technology and Natural Vegetable Fibres will also be considered.

SRI LANKA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA

Date : Feb 01, 1975

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Protocol on Industry

The following press release on the Indo-Soviet protocol on industry was issued in New Delhi on February 10, 1975:

The cordial discussions between Shri T. A. Pai, Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies, and Mr. V. F. Zhigalin, Soviet Minister for Heavy Power and Transport Industry, concluded with the signing here today of a Protocol. It is expected that substantial orders for machine tools will be placed by the Soviet Union with the Hindustan Machine Tools in the course of the next few months. India accepted the suggestion made by the Soviet Union regarding immediate provision of balancing facilities in the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi

and the Heavy Electrical Plan at Hardwar.

As a result of this agreement, there will be increased scientific and technological co-operation between the relevant organisations in the heavy industry sectors in India and the USSR. The two countries also agreed that there was considerable scope for the supply of equipment from India for projects in third countries. Specific reference was made in this regard to items of metallurgical equipment which, it was felt, could be supplied from India in substantial quantities and meeting international standards of quality. It is expected that another Soviet team may visit India to discuss and finalise the details about the supply of machine tools by this country.

The supply of certain completing parts for Soviet-aided projects in Hardwar and Ranchi was discussed and a broad agreement reached on the supply of these items. An Indian team will visit Moscow during the next two weeks to finalise details.

It was further agreed that the current level of industrial cooperation between the two countries was a fitting tribute to the two decades of cooperation in the industrial and economic fields, and was in keeping with the understanding reached at the meeting between His Excellency Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, during the former's visit to India in 1973. The Soviet Minister, Mr. Zhigalin, was particularly impressed with the image that the public sector in India has been able to create regarding its productivity and profitability.

Mr. Zhigalin came to India on January 30, 1975 in response to an invitation from Shri T. A. Pai. He has so far visited the HEC, Ranchi, the Bokaro Steel Limited, Jessop and Company Ltd., Calcutta, the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore and Bharat Earth Movers, Kolar as well as the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hardwar. Mr. Zhigalin is returning to Moscow on February 12, 1975.

USA INDIA RUSSIA

Date : Feb 01, 1975

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1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Agreement on Scientific Cooperation

The following press release on the Indo-Soviet agreement on scientific cooperation was issued in New Delhi on February 18, 1975:

India and the Soviet Union have agreed to promote cooperation in the field of science between the two countries. An Agreement on Scientific Exchanges and Scientific Cooperation between the Department of Science & Technology, India, and the Academy of Sciences, USSR, was signed here today by Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary, Depart-

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ment of Science & Technology and Academician A. P. Venogradov, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy.

The agreement provides for exchange of scientific delegations and individual scientists, bilateral scientific symposia and joint research work on problems of mutual interest. It also covers exchange of scientific and technical information. It will stimulate and promote cooperation between various scientific institutions in the two countries.

The agreement is initially for a period of five years. It shall be automatically extended for a further period of five years unless terminated by either side.

The progress of various activities under this agreement will be reviewed by the Indian

National Science Academy and other scientific agencies designated by the Department of Science and Technology and by the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Although some limited programmes cooperation and scientific exchanges between research institutions in India and institutions under the Soviet Academy have been going on, this is the first time that a comprehensive agreement has been entered into with the Soviet Academy.

The Soviet Academy is a prestigious body which has under it a large number of well-known research institutions and laboratories in the USSR, such as Shemyakin Institute for Chemistry of Natural Products, Moscow, Geophysical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev, Institute of Crystallography, Moscow, and Landau Institute of Theoretical Physics, Moscow.

INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM UKRAINE RUSSIA

Date : Feb 01, 1975

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Communique

The following communique was issued on February 27, 1975 in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit of Marshal A. A. Grechko, Minister of Defence of the USSR to India:

At the invitation of the Minister of Defence of India, Sardar Swaran Singh, the Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union, His Excellency, A. A. Grechko, paid an official friendly visit to India from February 24 to 27, 1975. He was

accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union, His Excellency S. G. Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and the Chief Air Marshal His Excellency P. S. Koutakhov, Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force.

Minister of Defence of the USSR, A. A. Grechko and members of his party were accorded warm hospitality and cordial reception.

The Soviet Defence Minister and the party laid wreaths at Rajghat in homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi and at Amar Jawan as a mark of respect to brave soldiers of India who had laid down their lives in defence of their country's freedom.

During his stay in India Marshal Grechko visited some units of Indian armed forces and conveyed to them the warm greetings of Soviet armed forces.

The Soviet Defence Minister was impressed with the progress made by India in different fields since her independence and highly assessed her peace-loving foreign policy and her efforts to achieve self-reliance.

During his stay in New Delhi, the Soviet leader called on the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, and the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He handed over to Shrimati Indira Gandhi a personal message from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, His Excellency L. I. Brezhnev.

In his meeting with the Prime Minister of India, there was an exchange of views on some major international problems of interest to both the countries as well as on questions concerning further development of bilateral cooperation.

He met the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan and he also had several

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meetings and talks with Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of Defence of India.

The meetings and talks with the Indian leaders were held in an atmosphere of warm friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Taking part in the talks were: On the Indian side: Shri Govind Narain, Defence Secretary; Shri D. P. Dhar, Ambassador of India to the USSR; General G. G. Bewoor, Chief of the Army Staff; Admiral S. N. Kohli, Chief of the Naval Staff; Air Marshal O. P. Mehra, Chief of the Air Staff and other officials. On the Soviet side: Admiral S. G. Gorshkov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy; Chief Air Marshal P. S. Koutakhov, Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force; Mr. Viktor F. Maltsev, Ambassador of the USSR to India; and other officials.

Both sides highly assessed the steadfast friendship and growing cooperation between the two countries and stressed that Indo-Soviet friendship was an important factor not only for strengthening peace and stability in Asia but also throughout the world.

They emphasised that the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation concluded in 1971 between India and the USSR promoted the cause of world peace and was not directed against any third country. The Treaty, corresponding to the basic interests of the Indian and the Soviet people, opened up new prospects of further growth of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides noted that the visit to India of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, His Excellency L. I. Brezhnev, in November 1973 and his fruitful talks with the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had raised the friendly relations which have stood the test of time, to a still higher level and gave them new momentum, depth and direction for further growth.

Both sides welcomed the trend towards relaxation of international tensions and agreed that the process of detente should be made irreversible and should spread to all

parts of the world.

Expressing their grave anxiety at the actions taken by certain quarters to step up arms race, they emphasized the importance of the settlement of international problems only by peaceful means through negotiations.

Both sides attached special importance to the question of preserving and strengthening of peace and stability in Asia by the joint efforts of all States of this region.

The Soviet side expressed its support for the initiatives taken by India for preserving a climate of peace, eliminating confrontation, and promoting normalisation of relations among the countries of the Indian Sub-continent.

The Soviet side positively assessed the progressive and anti-imperialistic direction of the non-alignment movement, of which India was one of the leaders, and expressed support for the aspirations of the non-aligned countries to promote the consolidation of world peace, security and cooperation.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the Soviet Defence Minister has significantly contributed to further strengthen the friendship and understanding between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Defence Minister extended an invitation to the Minister of Defence of India, Sardar Swaran Singh, to pay an official and friendly visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

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INDIA USA PERU MALI

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

Indo-US Joint Communique on Education and Culture

The following joint communique was issued in New Delhi on February 5, 1975 at the end of the meeting of Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and culture:

The Sub-Commission on Education and Culture of the India-U.S. Joint Commission met in New Delhi from February 3 to February 5, 1975 to review ways and means to expand and strengthen cooperation in these fields between India and the United States. The discussions were held in a warm and cordial atmosphere marked by a friendly and constructive spirit.

The meetings were chaired by Shri G. Parthasarathi, former Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and Dr. Robert F. Goheen, Chairman of Council on Foundations, New York. The meeting of the Sub-Commission is in preparation for the meeting of the Joint Commission, to be chaired by Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, and the Minister for External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, to be held in Washington on March 13-14, 1975.

In its discussions, the Sub-Commission reviewed the progress and functioning of many existing, long-standing programmes between the United States and India in education and culture. It also sought to explore new and constructive areas of collaboration, answering the respective needs of the two countries.

The Sub-Commission covered a wide range while at the same time following up the recommendations of the Indo-American Conference on Academic Collaboration held in January 1974, and subsequent meetings.

The two delegations reached agreement on a number of programmes in such areas as museums, exchange of art objects on a loan

basis. educational technology and educational materials, broadcasting, T.V. and films and exhibitions designed to enhance awareness, understanding and appreciation of each other's culture.

Binational seminars on a number of fields of common interest to Indian and U.S. scholars, such as agricultural education, museums as educational resources, medical pedagogy, etc. are planned. Two or three of these seminars are to be held each year.

The Sub-Commission noted the positive steps taken by the two Governments to curb illicit trade in antiquities, and hoped that the Governments will enact legislation and lay down procedures to deal with this problem.

The Sub-Commission also recommended a proposal to develop, in addition to existing arrangements, a Government-to-Government programme of scholarships and visitorships, the details of which are under discussion.

USA INDIA

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Foreign Minister's Statement in Lok Sabha before Resumption of U.S. Arms Supplies to Pakistan

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on February 25, 1975 before the resumption of U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan:

The Government of India has received reports that the United States is considering the possibility of resuming arms supplies to Pakistan. Press despatches from Washing-

ton and Islamabad have also hinted that the ten-year old American arms embargo may be lifted and that the United States may supply sophisticated weapons to Pakistan. According to our information, this question was also discussed during Prime Minister Bhutto's

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official visit to Washington on February 5 and 6 although no decision has been announced.

The Government of India views the supply of American weapons to Pakistan with grave concern as it will have serious repercussions on the peace and stability of sub-continent. We have taken up this matter with the U.S. Government at the highest level and have brought to its attention the consequences-of the reversal of their present policy an the process of normalisation on the sub-continent. On January 28, I Addressed a letter to the Secretary of State oh this subject and conveyed, to him our deep concern about the harmful effects of arms supplies to Pakistan on the peace of this region as well as oh Indo-American relations. I particularly emphasised that Pakistan's fears about a military threat from India are wholly fanciful and unwarranted as both India and Pakistan are committed in the Simla Agreement to work for friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent and to settle all their differences through peaceful means.

It has always been India's policy to promote peace, stability, cooperation and good-neighbourly relations among the countries of this area on the basis of equality, sovereignty and respect for independence and territorial integrity of all States. Despite the unfortunate past, we have made special efforts to bring about normalisation and reconciliation with Pakistan. Thanks to these efforts, we have succeeded to some extent in improving relations between the two countries in spite of the slow progress in the implementation of the Simla Agreement. These hopeful trends will be jeopardised - and the promise of cooperation replaced by the spectre of confrontation - by an American decision to induct sophisticated

weapons into the sub-continent. It will not only create new tensions between India and Pakistan but also revive old misgivings about the United States' role in the region.

In recent months, both India and the United States have made sincere efforts to improve, their relations. The Secretary of State himself stated while in India last year that the United States does not wish to encourage an arms race in the subcontinent. In view of the past history of the Indo-American relations, it is our earnest hope that the United States will carefully consider, all implications, its decision to supply weapons to Pakistan will have on the relations between our two countries. We also trust that the United States Government will not reverse its present policy of non-induction of weapons into the sub-continent as this would not be in the interests of the United States, India, Pakistan, or peace of this region.

USA PAKISTAN INDIA MALI CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Foreign Minister's Statement in Parliament on Resumption of U.S. Arms Supplies to Pakistan

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, made the following statement in Parliament on February 25, 1975 on the resumption of U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan:

Hon'ble Members will have seen the announcement from Washington that the United States Government has lifted the 10-years old embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan. Government fully shares the grave concern which would be felt in every section of the House and the nation at large at this

decision which can have serious consequences for the hopes we have cherished for peace and stability in the sub-continent and for more mature relations with the United States.

The House will recall that in my statement on February 18, I mentioned that I had sent a communication to the US Secretary of State expressing our apprehension, indeed our considered judgment, regarding the harmful effect which would follow the resumption of US arms supplies to Pakistan. This decision will impede the process of reconciliation between India and Pakistan and lead to justified resentment in the country.

Sir, may I repeat what we have reaffirmed time and again that we are committed to the objective of cooperative relations with our neighbours and of durable peace in the sub-continent. On the other hand, Pakistan has always invoked various arguments to

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continue its Policy of suspicion, hostility and confrontation. This policy has proved disastrous. Whatever may have been said by the US Administration from time to time to justify arms supplies to Pakistan, it was these arms which were used on three occasions to commit aggression against India. Our concern is naturally heightened by the unfortunate experience of the last two decades.

Sir, the decision of the US Government is retrograde and will not further the cause of peace in the sub-continent. I would like to express our strong disappointment and sense of deep regret at this decision. I would also like to assure the House that the Government is fully conscious of its responsibility and confident of nation's capability to meet the consequences of this unfortunate decision.

USA PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Feb 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

WORLD FOOD CRISIS

Shri Jagjivan Ram's Address at International Symposium in Khartoum

Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Agri. culture and Irrigation, made the following speech at international symposium on World Food Crisis in Khartoum on February 2, 1975:

The primary responsibility for increasing food production rested with developing countries themselves and that while assistance was needed and would be most welcome it would be suicidal on the part of developing countries to sit back till such time that assistance became available.

Developing countries fortunately are endowed with material and human resources that are needed to meet the challenge. It is not that developing countries have not made any progress in this regard so far; it is only that greater efforts and more Progress is required.

Vast land resources now employed on cultivation of commercial crops in developing countries, some of which are used as raw material for industries in the developed countries could be diverted for production of foodgrains to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, but question is if such diversion would be in larger interest of world community as a whole.

Untapped land, water, animal, and human resources have to be put to maximum use in shortest possible time. Most promising large area of high production potential is

Indus Ganges Brahmaputra plain of north India comprising an area of more than 100 million acres of rich alluvial soil capable of yielding more than one billion tons of food-

grains. Realisation of this potential will require major effort by India and for an assistance from world's developed and affluent nations would naturally be welcome. This accomplishment will also require cooperation of our neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan. Development of irrigation is one of the most important factors which will help in performing the task in view.

There are considerable untapped forest and fishery resources awaiting exploitation. It is not possible to exploit these resources adequately due to financial constraints though we have one of the best forest research institutes in the world as also one of the largest forestry cadres.

The part that development of animal resources particularly in arid and semi-arid areas can play in giving the rural population a better economic health cannot be over-emphasised. The development of dairy and the leather industry in particular offers a good scope. In India we have been able to develop necessary skill and technology for the development of dairy and manufacture of leather goods.

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It is not mere increase in food production which will eradicate malnutrition and hunger but there has to be an integrated socio-economic change in the rural areas. The improvement of the land tenure system is another area requiring immediate attention on the part of the national Government.

We in India have taken up land reforms as pivotal to the restructuring of the rural economy. Already the various intermediaries between Government and tenants have been removed, and there is now a direct relations between the state and tenants. We are now in next stage of our land reforms trying to ensure that the land truly belongs to the tiller.

In all these processes of utilising untapped material, animal and human resources available within each developing country greater emphasis has naturally to be placed on making full use of scientific and technolo-

gical progress which the world community has made of late. The climatic, geographic and sociocultural conditions vary from country to country and in large countries like India and Sudan they vary from region to region. Fruits of scientific and technological research have, therefore, to be applied not only in consonance with the climatic and geographical conditions but also socio-economic situations prevailing in these regions.

It is therefore, not surprising as we in India have learnt at great cost that mere copying and application as such of advanced sophisticated technologies from developed countries are not always beneficial to developing countries where relevant conditions are so different.

We have succeeded in evolving a variety of Maxican wheat seed which has higher proteins content than the original one. There are many areas where achievement of the technological research have been applied with modification consistent with our own situation, which have yielded very promising results. Similar research efforts made in other, developing countries have proved beneficial. It is in this area I feel that the developing countries have a lot to give to one another. Since research is conducted in these countries taking cognizance of practical situations and difficulties these are bound to be far more relevant to one another.

May I take this opportunity to assure once again our fellow developing countries of our willingness to share with them our experiences in this field. I am glad to say that quite a large number of people not only from developing countries but also from some developed countries are already availing of the facilities at our research institutions in various fields and agricultural universities which deal with disciplines relevant to the development of rural economy including animal husbandry, marketing, etc. We would be happy to enlarge such cooperation further. Only in this way through cooperative effort and exchange of information and experience that we can march ahead and face the situation with promise.

India and Sudan have a long history of mutual cooperation. I would like to assure Government of Democratic Republic of Sudan of our very keen and earnest desire to co-operate further both on bilateral and multi-lateral basis in common task of eradicating hunger, malnutrition and improving quality of life of our peoples.

SUDAN LATVIA USA INDIA BANGLADESH BHUTAN NEPAL RUSSIA PERU

Date : Feb 01, 1975

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YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Science and Technology Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Yugoslav science and technology agreement was issued in New Delhi on February 12, 1975:

An Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Yugoslavia on Cooperation in the field of Science, and Technology was signed here today by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister for External Affairs, and Dr. A. Vratusa, Vice-Premier, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

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The Agreement provides for exchange of scientists, research workers, specialists, scholars, vocational training, exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation, organisation of bilateral scientific and technical seminars and joint identification of scientific and technical problems, formulation and implementation of joint research programmes. The Agreement also provides for promoting cooperation between the respective organizations, enterprises and scientific institutions in both the countries.

This Agreement shall remain In force for a period of five years and shall be automatically extended for a further period of five years. Unless terminated by either Contracting Party. Specific areas of cooperation would be identified by discussions on subjects of mutual interest.

YUGOSLAVIA INDIA USA

Date : Feb 01, 1975

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YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Claims Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Yugoslav claims agreement was issued in New Delhi on February 13, 1975:

India and Yugoslavia signed an agreement here today for settling the claims of the two Governments arising from the devaluation of the Pound Sterling on November 18, 1967. The two governments, in a spirit of mutual cooperation and keeping in view the very friendly political and economic relations happily existing between the two Governments, have agreed that the respective claims of the two Governments be settled by applying to the extent of 50 per cent of the change in the parity of the Pound Sterling on November 18, 1967. The Agreement signed today brings to a mutually satisfactory conclusion the question of the interpretation of the Exchange variation clause in the credit and other agreements between the two countries following the devaluation of Pound Sterling to the extent of 14.3 per cent on November 18, 1967.

The Agreement was signed by Shri M. G.

Kaul, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on behalf of the Government of India and by Mr. Aleksandar Bogoev, Vice Governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

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AFGHANISTAN

Speech of President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at Dinner in Honour of Afghan President

Following is the text of Me speech of the President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at dinner given by him in honour of H.E. Mr. Mohammed Daoud, President of Afghanistan in New Delhi on March 10, 1975:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome this evening our distinguished guests from the friendly country of Afghanistan, His Excellency President Mohammed Daoud, a most respected and courageous statesman, and the acclaimed leader of his people. We are greatly honoured by his visit to India which gives us an opportunity of exchanging views on matters of importance, in the atmosphere of trust and confidence which marks the relations between our two peoples-

Indeed there is hardly any dividing line between the history, culture and development of our two countries. These ties have grown and strengthened down the ages, despite foreign domination, or strife and discord on the sub-continent. We are linked, it seems, to a common destiny; and our aspirations are similarly dedicated to the same ideals of good neighbourliness, peaceful cooperation, social justice, and the economic advancement of our people.

Afghanistan has stood at the cross-roads of rich and varied cultures and civilisation; armies and caravans, travellers and sages

have moved through your country which has assimilated diverse influences and evolved a distinct personality and character of its own. Thus, we see a nation, generous and hospitable, which by many sacrifices has maintained a fierce independence, in order to preserve a nation.

At the same time, Indian philosophy, science, art and culture passed through Afghanistan to different parts of Asia and the world. Generations ago, large numbers of Afghans made India their home and have become part of its people. They have enriched our own culture. Our great poet Rabindra Nath Tagore in his famous story of the "Kabuliwala" painted an unforgettable image of the robust character and the affection and love of an Afghan living in India. We are also indebted to Afghanistan for giving shelter to many an Indian freedom-fighter including Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, during the days of our own struggle for independence.

Mr. President, we have watched with deep admiration and interest the manner in which you have brought peace, stability and orderly progress to your country. This achievement was possible because of your wisdom, courage and vision. Under your able leadership, we observe the resources of your land being harnessed for the benefit of your people. You have made harmony and peace the foundations of your policy at home and abroad. This is attested by your close and friendly relations with a large number of countries in the world. We wish you, your Government and your people all success in the great tasks which you have undertaken and assure you of our fullest cooperation.

Non-alignment for you, as for us, has been the corner-stone of foreign policy. We firmly believe that the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence provide the basis for a just world order and truly beneficial cooperation between nations. There are, unfortunately, forces which seem to endanger stability and obstruct peaceful international intercourse. It is our hope and endeavour that the dictates of reason and the interests of regional peace and solidarity,

which are badly served by tension and strife, will prevail. We shall exchange views with

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you to see how best harmony and goodwill are restored and preserved.

Our country has been affected by the global economic crisis. We are making all efforts to overcome the effects of this crisis on our economy. We are pledged to build in India a socioeconomic order through peaceful democratic means. Through our Five-Year Plans we have attempted with some success to achieve the goals which we set before us. We hope you will have an opportunity to see some results of these efforts in industry, agriculture, in the educational and other fields, when you visit factories and institutions near Delhi and Chandigarh.

We are happy to find that in recent years the bonds of cultural and economic relations between our countries have been further strengthened. Trade between the two countries is growing from year to year; there are a number of plans and programmes of economic cooperation between our two countries which are moving forward. Your Excellency's visit will further cement the already existing links between Afghanistan and India, and stimulate and strengthen our cooperation and understanding.

Mr. President, we hope that you and the members of your delegation will have a pleasant and interesting stay in our country.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to propose a toast to H.E. President Mohammed Daoud, to the friendly people of Afghanistan, and to the friendship and close cooperation between our two countries.

AFGHANISTAN USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Mar 01, 1975

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AFGHANISTAN

Reply by President Daoud

Replying, H.E. Mr. Mohammad Daoud delivered the following speech:

I wish first of all to avail myself of this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks and those of my companions to Your Excellency for your kind and friendly words and the warm and cordial reception, symbolising the friendship and traditional relations between our two countries, extended to me and my companions in your beautiful and great country.

I am personally happy to find another opportunity to visit this friendly country on your kind invitation to convey to you the message of friendship and cordial feelings of the people and Government of Afghanistan.

Friendly relations between Afghanistan and India have a long history. As neighbour-in countries, we have had economic, cultural

and social relations. Throughout the period of foreign domination the struggle carried on by our peoples to restore their freedom and protect their independence has been encouraged and endorsed by each one of us and pursued diligently by our nations. After the end of colonialism relations between Afghanistan and Independent India have developed steadily. This friendship is based on firm foundations that are not only to our mutual benefit but also useful and fruitful for the preservation of peace in the region. These age-old ties have now made it possible for us to expand profitable cooperation according to the needs of modern times and the interests and aspiration of both nations to enhance our cooperation in all fields. We have, and do appreciate cordially India's cooperation, which possesses vast and valuable experience in the field of economic growth.

In visiting your great and beautiful country after a lapse of sixteen years I observe the progress made by your Government with the indefatigable efforts of the patriotic people of ancient India within a short period of time. This great and spectacular success is worthy of all praise and admiration. I am very happy to state that the people of my country have followed, and are following with keen interest the efforts of the people of India in this economic and social upsurge. The fruitful endeavours of my late friend, Jawahar Lal Nehru, the pleasant memories of whose friendship are still cherished by me, as also the efforts of other Indian leaders particularly the persistent endeavours of the present Government under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi are important and positive causes of this reality.

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As our Indian friends are aware the life of the Afghan nation during the decade prior to the establishment of the Republican Regime was faced with a deep and ravaging crisis in various spheres. Therefore, a new approach and a fundamental change were considered essential for tackling this disarray. It was under these circumstances that we decided, in accordance with the will of the Afghan nation and for the future prosperity of the country, to establish a republican regime and real and reasonable democracy, which constitute the real objective of our revolution and the foundations of which rest upon service to the masses in Afghanistan. The revolutionary leadership in the country is forging ahead towards its goal with the full support of all sections of the nation solemnly and with full awareness. It is hoped that we will surmount our difficulties.

Afghanistan's foreign policy has always rested upon the principle of active non-alignment and independent judgment of the world problems, which policy it has construed to be the best means of preserving tranquility and maintaining a durable peace in the region and the world. Every act which may undermine this ideal is strongly censured by Afghanistan, but while holding

firmly this belief we observe that there is a government in our region which pays no heed to the national desires of the masses and wants, by wrong and mistaken methods and the use of force to suppress their national sentiments and human dignity. The one and only political difference between Afghanistan and Pakistan concerns the restoration of the legitimate rights of our Pakhtoon and Baloochis brothers. We have always expressed our willingness to settle this only difference with that country, but we see that Pakistan is not ready to give a positive response to our desire in this regard.

Various governments in Pakistan have consistently employed fear from other countries in the region as an instrument for internal stability and procuring arms while it is Pakistan itself, which by joining various military pacts, stockpiling various kinds of arms has aroused the concern of the countries in the region and disturbed the tranquility and stability in the area.

The recent lifting of arms embargo to Pakistan by the United States government in a time that Pakistan is engaged in shedding blood in Balochistan and Pashtunistan has caused grave concern to the people. and Government of Afghanistan. It will lead to imbalance in the region and promote an armaments race and would create an additional threat to peace in the region. Afghanistan expects that the Government of the United States as it has declared will really support peaceful efforts aimed at creating stability in South Asia so that the people in this region instead of spending their limited resources on arms, may devote attention to their development and economic programmes.

Friendship between Afghanistan and India is based upon peaceful policies and both countries want peace in the region. In accordance with the principle of understanding and friendship they fully believe in seeking a peaceful solution to all problems on the basis of justice and realism. We consider military operations and unwarranted. rearming undesirable actions that are detrimental to peace and security in the region and the world. It was, and is Pakistan which creates

anxiety and unrest in the region.

We observe with pleasure that the positions taken by Afghanistan and India on most international problems have been similar and complementary to each other. Accord between the Afghan and Indian delegations at United Nations meetings and conferences of the non-aligned countries has been a mark of the closeness of point of view of the two countries about the world situation and that is why Afghanistan and India, on various occasions, have expressed their opposition to military pacts and affirmed the importance of the policy of neutrality for strengthening world peace and promoting international co-operation.

With regard to the Middle East, Afghanistan, while appreciating all efforts made to establish peace in that sensitive region of the world, believe that peace and security there are not possible without the evacuation of the Israeli forces of aggression from the occupied Arab lands, restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

In the sphere of economic relations and international commerce the present system

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that is a remnant of the colonial era can in no way conform with the present conditions and circumstances in the world created as a result of the emergence of a large number of free countries in the international community and, therefore a new order should be created which could conform to the present-day needs and demands in this sphere taking especially into account the interests of the countries of the third world.

The countries of the Third World should utilise the way they deem it is necessary their natural resources and modern technology in their possession. In the present circumstances we regard economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries too, as extremely important. In our opinion every country has the right according to the United Nations Charter to utilise its resources in any way it may like for its

own material and moral development. Every form. of intervention, coercion and intimidation in this regard is unacceptable and all existing differences in this respect should be settled in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding and close cooperation.

I wish once again to offer my heartfelt thanks to the leaders and people of India for the warm and cordial reception accorded to me and my companions in the friendly country of India and I now request my esteemed friends and all present to join me in a toast to the health and happiness of His Excellency the President, to the health and happiness of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, to the further progress and prosperity of the friendly Indian Nation and to stronger ties of friendship between Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA PAKISTAN TUNISIA ISRAEL

Date : Mar 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

AFGHANISTAN

Indo-Afghan Joint Communique

The following joint communique was issued in New Delhi on March 14, 1975 at the end of State visit of H. E. Mr. Mohammad Daoud to India:

At the invitation of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of India, His Excellency Mr. Mohammad Daoud, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan paid a State visit to India from March 10 to 14, 1975.

The Head of State of Afghanistan held talks in Delhi with the President of India, the

Prime Minister and other Indian leaders. He visited places of cultural and economic interest in Delhi and Chandigarh. The Punjab University conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctorate of Law on the Head of State.

The Head of State was given a very warm welcome by the people and Government of India reflecting the traditionally close and fraternal ties between the two countries and the earnest desire of the two peoples to consolidate and enlarge cooperation in all fields.

The Head of State held extensive discussions with the Prime Minister of India. These discussions covered issues of international importance and bilateral cooperation. The discussions revealed a close similarity of views on all subjects. In these discussions the Head of State of Afghanistan was assisted by H.E. Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Minister of Commerce, H.E. Mr. Ali Ahmed Khurram, Minister of Planning and H.E. Mr. Waheed Abdullah, Deputy Foreign Minister. The Prime Minister of India was assisted by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, Shri G. Parthasarthy, Chairman, Policy Planning Committee, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri D. P. Chatopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, Shri S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Shri Y. C. Shukla, Minister of State for Planning, and senior officials. The Ambassadors of the two countries also assisted their respective delegations.

The two sides reiterated their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter and their belief in the principles of peaceful co-existence, solution of all problems through peaceful means, refraining from use of force and threat to use of force between States and mutual respect on the basis of sovereign equality and non-interference as fundamental to proper international conduct and relations between States. They stressed the increasing validity of the policy of non-alignment which had served the international community well. They agreed on the importance of unity and solidarity of the non-aligned States and resolved to cooperate

actively to ensure the success of the forthcoming Non-Aligned Nations Conference in Colombo.

They called for universal disarmament including the total ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of all such weapons. They stressed the need to develop nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes and for promoting rapid economic development in all countries.

The two sides reviewed the international economic situation as it directly affected the developing countries. They called on the developed countries to base their economic relations with developing countries on an equitable and just basis. They reaffirmed their belief that the developing countries should intensify economic and technical cooperation among themselves in order to achieve speedier progress. The two sides also agreed that greater cooperation between the countries of the region was essential for the realization of regional self-reliance for which fruitful possibilities existed. They urged that the international community should also adopt urgent and concrete measures to enable the most seriously affected developing countries, to overcome their present difficulties and sustain the momentum of their development. In this regard they agreed that due attention should be paid to the difficulties of the land-locked countries, particularly in connection with trade and transit facilities.

The two sides called for the earliest settlement of the West Asia crisis which continues to threaten the peace of the world. They agreed that this crisis must be resolved on the basis of withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories. They held that a permanent solution was not possible without the restoration of the national rights of the people of Palestine in their homeland

The two sides stressed the importance to both littoral and non-littoral countries in the region of the Indian Ocean being a Zone of Peace free from foreign military bases

and Great Power rivalry and tension. They called for renewal of efforts by all for the earliest realization of this objective.

Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to create an atmosphere of peace and co-operation in South Asia and to continue to seek resolution of the existing disputes by peaceful methods. They noted with regret recent actions which would stimulate the arms race, encouraging the forces of confrontation and tension and thus retarding the process of normalization in South Asia. They agreed to keep in close contact on political, economic and other developments in the region.

The two sides reviewed the progress of economic, technical and commercial cooperation between the two countries and noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had been made in these fields. They resolved to strengthen and widen the areas of bilateral cooperation between their two countries.

The Head of State and Prime Minister Daoud extended an invitation to the President and the Prime Minister of India to visit Afghanistan at their convenience. The President and the Prime Minister of India accepted the invitation with great pleasure.

AFGHANISTAN INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM SRI LANKA ISRAEL MALI

Date : Mar 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

GUYANA

Indo-Guyana Joint Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique issued at the end of the visit of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B.

Chavan, to Guyana:

At the invitation of the Foreign Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Hon'ble Mr. S. S. Ramphal, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of India, Shri Y. B. Chavan paid an official visit to Guyana from 22 to 25 March, 1975. The Foreign Minister paid a courtesy visit to the President of Guyana, His Excellency Mr. Arthus Chung. He called on the Acting Prime Minister of

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Guyana Hon'ble Dr. P. A. Reid and had a friendly exchange of views on matters of common interest.

During his stay in Georgetown the Foreign Minister of India visited the ancient country of Berbice accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon'ble, Mr. Gavin Kennard, where he had the opportunity to see the remarkable achievements of Guyana in rice and sugarcane cultivation in the town of Corriverton. The Indian Foreign Minister was accorded a warm reception by the regional minister, the Hon'ble Mr. Oscar Clarke, the Mayor, Hon'ble Mr. Joseph Scott and the people of the county. Addressing a largely attended public meeting, the Foreign Minister of India referred to the historical ties between India and Guyana and close bonds of understanding and friendship uniting the two countries.

In Georgetown Shri Chavan was given, a civic welcome and presented with the Freedom of the City by the Lord Mayor of Georgetown. Shri Chavan also visited the state-owned bauxite company at Linden where he was cordially received by the workers and management.

The Foreign Minister of India and the Foreign Minister of Guyana held wide-ranging discussions on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. These talks were conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, confidence and understanding which has marked relations between India and Guyana.

During the talks the Indian side was

represented by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri Kewal Singh, Foreign Secretary, Dr. J. S. Teja, joint Secretary, Dr. Gopal Singh, High Commissioner of India in Guyana, and Shri S. G. Kale, Special Assistant to the Foreign Minister.

The Guyanese side was represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. S. S. Ramphal, Permanent Secretary, Mr. H. Saha-deo and other senior officers.

The discussions between the two Foreign Ministers revealed close identity of views on a variety of issues. They noted with satisfaction the growth of bilateral cooperation in various fields. The Foreign Minister of Guyana expressed warm appreciation of the technical cooperation provided by India to Guyana. Both sides agreed that there was considerable scope for further strengthening their relations in the economic, commercial and cultural fields.

The Foreign Minister of India expressed appreciation of the endeavours of the Guyanese people to build a multiracial society and their admirable efforts at all-round economic and social progress. He also praised the active and constructive role which Guyana was playing in international forums especially in the non-aligned movement, with particular reference to Latin America and the Caribbean region.

The Foreign Minister of Guyana noted the significant role of India in world affairs in the non-aligned movement and her contribution to the cause of international peace and the struggle against neo-colonialism, racialism, injustice and exploitation.

The two sides agreed that the Havana meeting of the Bureau of Non-aligned Countries made a valuable contribution to the strengthening of non-aligned particularly in the Caribbean and Latin America. They recognised the importance of continuing cooperation among the non-aligned nations in their efforts to achieve world peace and rapid economic progress of the developing countries. They looked forward to cooperation at the forthcoming conference of Foreign

Ministers of all non-aligned countries to be held in Lima.

The two Ministers reviewed the situation in South Asia. The Foreign Minister of India explained Government of India's efforts to promote normalisation on the subcontinent. The two Foreign Ministers recognised that the Simla Agreement provided a firm basis for building a structure of durable peace in the area. The Foreign Minister of Guyana expressed full appreciation and support of the various initiatives taken by India to reduce tensions and promote peace and stability in the region.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Indian Ocean and expressed grave concern over the increased foreign naval presence and building of military bases in the area. They emphasised the importance of the strict observance and implementation of

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the Paris Agreement on Vietnam. In reviewing the situation in the Middle East the two Foreign Ministers agreed that a just and lasting peace in this area requires the total and immediate withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories and the acceptance of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The two sides welcomed the process of decolonisation in the former Portuguese territories in Africa and stressed the need for vigorous and determined efforts to abolish the remaining pockets of colonialism in Namibia and Zimbabwe. They condemn the policy of Apartheid practised in South Africa.

The Foreign Minister of India expressed his deep gratitude for the warm hospitality offered to him and his party during their stay in Guyana. He extended a cordial invitation to the Foreign Minister of Guyana to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

GUYANA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CUBA PERU MALI FRANCE VIETNAM ISRAEL
NAMIBIA ZIMBABWE SOUTH AFRICA

Date : Mar 01, 1975

Volume No

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri B. C. Mishra's statement at Conference of Committee on Disarmament

Following is the text of Ambassador B. C. Mishra's statement made on March 13, 1975 at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament held in Geneva:

It is nowadays fashionable to argue that the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons is related solely to the peaceful nuclear-explosion experiment carried out by India last year. It is contended, and not by the distinguished representative of Pakistan alone, that intentions are not enough and that, since India- has exploded a nuclear device, it has perforce increased the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons, not only by India itself but by others as well. It is contended that, technologically speaking, there is no difference between exploding a nuclear device for peaceful purposes and testing a nuclear weapon.

These are not new arguments. We heard them last year, we have heard them before in this Committee and in other forums. Human beings have two hands. They can be used for constructive purposes, or they can be used for destructive purposes, for felonious purposes, to mate havoc in this planet of ours. Is it the contention that the hands belonging to A, B, C, D and E should be left untouched, where as the hands of other beings should be cut off so that they are not used for destructive purposes? This is a discriminatory approach which we shall never accept.

What a difference between the attitudes

of the two delegations whom we have had the pleasure to hear this morning? We have heard the representative of Pakistan, whose sole concern, it seems, is the nuclear potential of India. On the other hand we have a paper before us, CCD/449, which says in one of the paragraphs:

"Every State possessing nuclear weapons must solemnly bind itself to halt the production of new weapons and begin to destroy existing weapons under appropriate agreements. This is the only way of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and effectively warding off the danger of a devastating thermonuclear war."

We are here to listen to various arguments, to negotiate instruments which would lead to disarmament. We are here to contribute our mite to the cause of disarmament and, to begin with, nuclear disarmament. But we wonder whether, if all our attention is diverted towards peaceful nuclear explosions,

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we look at the task of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, of nuclear disarmament, seriously and in perspective. For years the delegation of India in this Committee and in other forums has maintained that proliferation of nuclear weapons will continue so long as those who have nuclear weapons do not undertake measures of nuclear disarmament. We are glad to note that statements made by various delegations, not only at this session but in previous sessions, last year for example, have now begun to reflect the reality of the situation, the reality being the non-nuclear-weapon States are not the ones which can contribute to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In our future statements we shall give our own arguments in favour of that approach. For the time being I should merely like to reiterate that the peaceful nuclear explosion experiment conducted by India last year was for peaceful purposes only. India has no intention of contributing to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

INDIA SWITZERLAND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PAKISTAN USA

Date : Mar 01, 1975

Volume No

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JAPAN

Indo-Japanese Commodity Assistance Agreement

The following press release on Indo-japanese commodity assistance and debt rescheduling agreement was released in New Delhi on March 6 1975:

An agreement relating to commodity assistance and debt rescheduling was signed in Tokyo on March 5 between India's Ambassador, Mr. S. Than and the President of Export Import Bank of Japan, Mr. S. Sumita. The agreement covers a loan of even billion Yen (about Rs. 16.50 crores) under commodity assistance repayable over a period of twenty-five years, including a grace period of seven years, at four per cent interest per annum.

The amount of debt relief assistance under debt rescheduling is 12.1 billion Yen (about Rs. 28.60 crores) repayable over a period of thirty years, including a grace period of ten years, at 2.5 per cent interest per annum.

The agreement follows an exchange of notes between the Indian Ambassador and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan earlier this year.

JAPAN INDIA

Date : Mar 01, 1975

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JAPAN

Japanese Aid to India

The following Press Note on the new Japanese 11.0 billion Yen (equivalent to Rs. 29.8 crores) Project Aid was released in New Delhi on March 28, 1975:

The Governments of Japan and India exchanged today Notes concerning the Japanese Project Aid to India for the year 1974-75 as a loan upto the amount of 11.0 billion Yen (equivalent to Rs. 29.8 crores at the current exchange rate) for financing the foreign exchange costs of the Panipat Fertilizer Project.

The Notes were exchanged between Mr. Y. Katori, Director-General of the Economic Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan and by His Excellency Mr. S. T. Than, Ambassador of India to Japan, on behalf of their

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respective Governments. The signing ceremony took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo.

This Project Aid is part of the 14th Yen Credit in the aggregate amount of 30.1 billion Yen (equivalent to Rs. 81.7 crores at the current exchange rate) extended by Japan to India for the year 1974-75, The Exchange of Notes covering the other segments of the 14th Yen Credit, namely Commodity Loan for 7.0 billion Yen (Rs. 19 crores at the current exchange rate) and Debt Relief Loan for 12.1 billion Yen (Rs. 32.9 crores at the current exchange rate) were already made on January 31,

1975.

The highlights of the Exchange of Notes concerning the Project Aid are as follows:

- (i) The Loan to be extended for the Panipat Fertilizer Project will be made available to cover payments to be made to Japanese suppliers, consultants and contractors by Indian importers for the purchase of Japanese goods and services to be required for the implementation of the Project.
- (ii) The amount of the loan, which is to be extended by the Export-Import Bank of Japan to the Government of India, will be repayable over a period of 25 years including seven years' grace period and will carry an interest at the rate of 4.0 per cent per annum.

The Loan is extended to India in response to the request made by the Government of India at the Aid India Consortium meeting held in Paris in June 1974.

The Loans extended by Japan to India since 1958, including the present Loan for the Panipat Fertilizer Project, now amount to a total of 339.0 billion Yen (Rs. 918.7 crores at the current exchange rate).

JAPAN INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE

Date : Mar 01, 1975

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MINERS INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Inaugural Speech

Inaugurating the 42nd Miners' Inter-

national Congress in New Delhi on March 23, 1975 the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, delivered the following speech:

It is a pleasure for me to meet leaders and representatives of miners from various parts of the world. I extend a warm welcome to you on behalf of the people of India, and hope that your stay will be pleasant and your discussions beneficial.

Civilisation began when man turned from hunting to farming and mining. Farmers and miners have respectively fed and clothed mankind and given them the materials; with which to make an energise a myriad tools and machines of production as well as weapons of destruction. It is through control over food-land and mines that nations have gained power and influence. Even today, food and minerals are among the two greatest concerns not only of individual nations but of the world as a whole.

For centuries, the principal use of metals was to produce arms, implements and domestic utensils. With the Industrial Revolution, metals became indispensable. Technology gave industrial pioneers a head-start and enabled some of them to extend their domination over other countries. Their ruling classes exploited their own workers as well as the people of their colonies. As machines became more complex, workers had to be educated and trained. Education awakened thoughts of equality and justice and the trade union movement was born. By that time

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the economies of many European countries had attained technological maturity and strength and were able to meet the demands of workers for better conditions.

In the colonies, the reaction to foreign rule took the shape of liberation movements. India's struggle was not only against alien rule but against the economic philosophy underlying imperialism.

Our working class played a prominent role in our freedom movement, which was committed to the amelioration of the work-

ing conditions of factory and mine labour no less than of workers on the land. We and other countries which have gained freedom and have undertaken programmes of industrialisation in the last couple of generations, have to function under the full gaze of international organisations and media which are vigilant as regards the enforcement of international labour conventions. We are proud to subscribe to these conventions and we are adhering to them to the best of our ability. But it must be appreciated that this effort also makes development very much more costly. Nations which are admittedly poor have to pay a far higher price for development, than the affluent nations did at a corresponding stage of their economic growth. Many difficulties come in the way of forcing the pace of growth; some of these are the rising costs of equipment, inadequacy of managerial experience and trained manpower, and a larger wage bill.

Without industrialisation, we cannot overcome hunger, economic backwardness and unemployment. Yet industrialisation has widened disparities between nations and also within nations.

Apart from regional imbalances, developing countries face the problem of occupational imbalances. Wage levels in industry are higher than in agriculture. Industrial workers are more articulate, are better organised and have better bargaining power. But no matter how impressive our industrial growth, India is bound to remain a largely agricultural country. It would be unwise to allow the already considerable disparity between agricultural and industrial workers to widen. We are trying to persuade our industrial workers not to take a sectional view and to look at their own aspirations in the total national perspective. When resources are severely limited, the relatively better off can get more only at the expense of those who are in greatest need. The last two or three years have been years of drought, economic stagnation, and rise in prices under the impact of the international monetary and energy crises. Industrial workers have been hard hit by the rise in the cost of living but not more so than what we call the

"weaker sections" of our population. In these circumstances, should the organised classes press for wage increases? Should they now show consideration for those whose hardship is more acute? I must say that the response of our own workers has not been too discouraging. Any higher payment raises the cost of living index and inflation, and therefore the value in the wages is immediately diminished.

In countries which have already achieved economic strength, egalitarianism might mostly take the form of redistribution of wealth. But in developing countries, prosperity has to be created before it can be shared. Trade unions have a special responsibility to assist and be part of the production force. Especially, where a large part of basic industry is under public ownership, the old attitude of labour and management being on opposite sides has to yield place to a new and more harmonious approach. I should like to add that the more enlightened trade union leadership in India is becoming increasingly conscious of the responsibility of the working class towards the relatively weaker sections.

Workers in modern mines and factories have traditionally shared an awareness of world problems. Time and again, when the basic rights of workers of one country are affected, workers of other countries have shown their solidarity in concrete forms. The international outlook of workers is a positive force for the evolution of a better economic and political order. However, it is not enough to depend only upon newspapers, radio and television, to acquire a fuller awareness of world's problems, especially the issues affecting developing countries. Speaking of my own country, the picture generally presented by journals, radio and TV networks in affluent countries is one of depressing poverty and degradation. We do not deny that we have inherited poverty and in spite of achievements poverty does still exist in large areas

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but we feel that what is more to the point is the stupendous effort we are making to rise above it. But this endeavour finds little

reflection in the media. When one of our envoys met the editor of a pictorial magazine after it had published a very gloomy picture on Calcutta, the editor admitted that the display was onesided but added in defence that people are bored with stories of development. Hence there is need for a special effort on the part of international organisations such as yours to enable their members to understand the problems involved in economic development. The working class in affluent countries must exert itself more to create greater sympathy among their peoples for the efforts of workers of economically weaker nations.

Earlier I spoke of the difficulties which we have had to face in India during the last two years. But has this not been a period of unprecedented strain in all countries? The prices of food, fertilisers and oil have gone up steeply. All countries, even those with strong economies, have had to grapple with difficult situations, but the burden on developing countries has been far more onerous. Over and above the impact of the world crises, we in India have also had to cope with the effect of successive droughts. We have taken several hard decisions and even unpopular measures to curb the severe inflationary situation that had arisen. Strict economies have been enforced in governmental spending. In spite of this, Government negotiated last year a major wage settlement with coal mine workers raising their emoluments by over 35 per cent. Their wages are now on a par with those in the manufacturing industry. This is one proof of India's commitment to the welfare of coal miners and of the working class in general.

There is a tendency among workers in different sectors in a Country to compare themselves with their counterparts in other countries. Up to a point this may be justifiable. But a distinction has to be drawn between comparisons regarding humane and safe working conditions and those relating to wage levels and emoluments. The latter can be related only to wage levels prevailing in the other sectors of any country's economy. The trade union movement in developing countries cannot be insulated from the econo-

mic and social milieu in which it has to function. Imitation of the methods and objectives of craft unions and business unions of Europe has distorted the role of trade unions in many developing countries. Instead of Participating in, and even giving a lead to, the endeavour to strengthen the economic structure and provide better employment Opportunities for all people, they have become instrumental in converting small sections of the employed into a vested interest. Should trade unions of affluent countries not give greater thought to the true role of trade unions in developing countries?

It is well to remember that the majority of the world's peoples live in developing countries. If their problems are by-passed, the world economy will continue to suffer from a basic distortion. This is why we have emphasised that discussions on the current economic crisis should include not only the major consumers and producers of oil but also developing countries, and should not be confined to oil but should cover other essential and scarce commodities, especially food and fertilisers.

The most remarkable, thing about nature is its exquisite balance - how waste itself is transformed into the most useful catalyst for production, how each species has a function to perform. A fundamental rule of nature has been order. Order is vital from the cell to the atom to the human brain and the most complex technological invention. In his rapacity to get the most as fast as possible man has "exploited" not only his fellow-men but also nature. The balance is being upset and order disturbed and many sensitive people feel that civilisation itself is threatened. Our attitude should be not one of exploitation but of utilising and conserving and wherever possible of replenishing. The need is for vision, for imagination, for resourcefulness. Some known resources may be limited but there is a great potential for riches not yet known, not yet explored. Maximum production is not an end but a means to a higher level of living. The standard we in India aim at is not one of material acquisition but of optimal human development. As Tagore has said:

"Wealth is the burden of bigness,
Welfare the fullness of being."

And I hope that all those who have come here and the man who have not been able to come will be partners in this great adventure

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of creating a better world. Workers have been the sufferers through the centuries, but because of their organisation they have been able to get a better deal in many countries. As I said earlier that there are other large sections who are not so organised, not so vocal and who suffer. And while there are these disparities, there are social and economic tensions which affect not only the levels of living, but other aspects of life even for those who are better organised, even for those who may be much better off. I hope that during your short stay in India you will get to know something of this country, of its contradictions, of what it is trying to do. Poverty and backwardness cannot be eradicated in a few years, but we feel that we have taken important steps. We have laid a foundation for future progress and for a better life for our people and we feel that we are doing this not merely for India, but for all those who have been backward, for all those who have been oppressed and suppressed anywhere in the world.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Conference and I give you my good wishes once again.

INDIA USA RUSSIA FRANCE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Mar 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCES

Shri Y. B. Chavan's Statement at Non-Aligned Meet

Following is the text of the statement on international situation made by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan at the plenary session of the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned countries in Havana on March 18, 1975:

Since this is the first occasion I am addressing a non-aligned conference under your distinguished chairmanship, may I extend to you my felicitations. I am fully aware of your great achievements and contributions to the cause of nonalignment which is synonymous with independence, peace, social justice and progress.

This meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries is timely and has its own significance. Far-reaching developments have taken place in the world, since the Bureau last met in Algiers in March, 1974. We are beset by problems of grave dimensions. Our efforts to build a just international order based on the sovereign and democratic equality of all States and a balanced and cooperative relationship between the developed and the developing countries are encountering many obstacles. Attempts have been made by some States to disrupt the solidarity of the nonaligned countries. It is, therefore, of paramount importance for us to meet together to review recent developments and to reaffirm our solidarity, our principles and our goals.

The detente between East and West, of which our Heads of State and Government had taken note with satisfaction at Algiers in 1972, has continued, despite several stresses and strains. To the extent that detente reduces the danger of a world war, induces relaxation of tensions and helps to normalise relations between States, it should be welcomed and further consolidated, and also extended to all regions of the world. The structure of world peace and security, however, remains fragile, especially in Asia where tensions and conflicts persist.

In West Asia, as we call it or in the

Middle East, the situation continues to cause grave concern. The conflict of October, 1973 had led to the defreezing of the critical impasse that had been created by more than six years of occupation of Arab territory by Israel and its persistent refusal to give up

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the fruits of its aggression. The disengagement on the Sinai front and on the Golan Heights in the early months of 1974 was welcomed by us as a precursor to the eventual withdrawal by Israel from all territories seized by it since 1967. Regrettably, this has not yet happened and Israel maintains its arrogant and aggressive posture and the danger of yet another conflict is ever present.

The comprehensive consideration of the question of Palestine in the List General Assembly session in which the PLO participated enabled the adoption of a resolution reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine. This was a significant landmark in the long struggle to secure the indication of Palestinian rights, especially their right to national independence and their right to participate in the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. We are gratified that today there is increasing recognition as well as support in the international community for the full restoration of these rights.

Our Arab friends, who have borne the evil effects of Israeli aggression and occupation with patience, fortitude and bravery over many years, have demonstrated their earnest desire for a peaceful and just settlement. Israel for its part must vacate its aggression and if it wishes to live in peace with its neighbours, it should display a sense of realism.

The unhappy events in Cyprus, another friendly non-aligned country, since the middle of last year have caused us much pain and anxiety. The non-aligned countries have stood by the people of Cyprus in their grave hour of crisis. We, the non-aligned, have played a crucial role in achieving a consensus in the United Nations both in the General

Assembly and the Security Council, throwing the full weight of the support of the international community for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties arisen between the two communities in Cyprus. We were gratified that after unanimous adoption of resolution 3213 of the General Assembly last year, Archbishop Makarios was able to return to Cyprus and the dialogue between the two communities was resumed. Unfortunately, events took an unhappy turn subsequently as a result of the unilateral action of the Turkish Cypriot community. Nevertheless that community has declared that it was not its intention to prejudge the final political settlement. The Security Council has now entrusted the Secretary-General with a new mission of good offices and to convene the two parties to resumption of negotiations. It is our hope that under the personal auspices of the Secretary-General, the dialogue between the two communities will be reactivated with fruitful results. The non-aligned countries should continue to support the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The situation in Indo-China causes us great anguish. Peace appeared to be at hand once, but violations continue unabated. How long are the peace-loving people of Cambodia and South Vietnam to be subjected to the terror and agony of war?

I referred earlier to continuing tensions in different areas of the world. In that context I would be failing in my duty if I did not emphasise with particular concern and urgency recent adverse developments in the Indian Ocean area. Despite the repeated calls made by all the non-aligned countries since the Lusaka conference, reaffirmed by the international community when it adopted the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace in 1971, some Powers continue to pursue the strategy of balance of power. The decision to develop the Anglo-American base facility in the Island of Diego Garcia against the publicly expressed desire of the overwhelming majority of the littoral States of the Indian Ocean is a serious development.

In our region we have been making special efforts and have taken initiatives to normalise and strengthen our relations with neighbouring countries. This policy has yielded generally encouraging results but the induction of arms into the countries belonging to military alliances in our neighbourhood is a grave development. The flow of such arms is a matter of deep concern and cannot but retard the process of normalisation, and relaxation of tension in our area.

It is our earnest hope that the Great Powers would respect the wishes of the littoral States of the Indian Ocean area and desist from actions resulting in escalations of tensions and which go against the decisions of the international community to make the

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Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. We hope all non-aligned countries will continue their efforts both in the United Nations and elsewhere in our common endeavour to secure the full implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Declaration.

In the last two decades a large number of countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean have thrown off the shackles of colonialism and emerged into independent nationhood. In Africa, we have witnessed in the course of the last year the process of disintegration of the old Portuguese colonial empire. We rejoice with the people of Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Cape Verde in their hour of liberation.

At the same time, we deplore the continuing manifestations of colonialism and racialism in Southern Africa. We pledge our support to the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their just struggle for true independence.

Mr. Chairman, meeting as we are in Latin America, we must place on record our admiration for the valiant efforts of the people of this vast and rich area to give more concrete meaning to the political independence which they have enjoyed already for many years. Their continuing efforts to secure full sovereignty over their national

resources deserve our full support. We are gratified that since the first conference in Belgrade in 1961 when we could count in our midst only one country, i.e. Cuba, today we have with us as many as six countries. We note that more and more countries in Latin America are adhering to the principles of non-alignment. We welcome this trend and look forward to greater cooperation with them and further accretion to our strength.

Because of the limited time available to us for completion of our work, I should like to make my observations now on the second item, namely, the international economic situation which I had originally intended to deal with separately. I observe also that a number of Foreign Ministers dealt with items one and two together and I shall follow their footsteps in doing the same.

The world economic situation is far from satisfactory. Indeed it is on the verge of a crisis of global proportions, which can be averted only through the common endeavour of all nations. What are the principal characteristics of the present situation? On the surface we see that peoples everywhere are being subjected to uncontrollable increases in prices, to shortages of essential goods, to deficit trade balances and to unemployment and recession.

This global phenomenon has been caused mainly by the policies of the developed countries, by their mass production technology, by their prodigal consumption standards, by their growth-mania, by their diversion of resources towards a meaningless arms race and by the rapid depletion of the world's non-renewable raw materials. In the result we have more and more missiles, hair dryers and tape-recorders, and less and less foodgrains, fertilizers and essential goods.

The modern industrial system based on cheap energy is on the way to destroying the very basis on which it was founded. and this should be a matter of serious concern for all of us, the non-aligned and developing nations, which constitute the vast majority of mankind. The time is ripe for evolving new patterns of consumption, and for designing new

life styles better suited to the hard facts of life today and tomorrow. This cannot be achieved by marginal adjustments and half hearted changes in policies and goals but rather by the conscious, collective and co-operative efforts of all nations, rich and poor alike. Mahatma Gandhi had said long ago: "The earth has enough to provide for every man's need, but not for every man's greed". This is indeed wise advice which is relevant at all times.

What are the real interests of the non-aligned countries? The economic situation of the non-aligned nations are not all the same. Some have thrown off the shackles of economic imperialism and emerged into a new era of independence and prosperity. Some others are still in the stage of asserting their sovereignty in full over their natural resources. There are also those who had won their political independence at immense sacrifice but who are still at the mercy of global economic forces over which they have no control and for which they have no responsibility whatsoever. But all these non-aligned countries have one thing in common -- they are struggling against neocolonialism which has many faces in many parts of the world, and the most common feature of which is the creeping paralysis of non-cooperation by the

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developed nations. These developed countries are saturated with wealth and yet they continue to base their policies on their own national interests. They have virtually rejected the new international economic order that was enunciated at the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly and this does not bode well for the future.

If the present situation were to continue unchanged, we shall see the rich nations getting richer and the poor nations poorer, while the earth's non-renewable resources rapidly disappear. The danger inherent in such a situation is not only confrontation between the rich and the poor, as is often suggested by the developed countries. It would also result in ruthless competition between the rich and the-rich in their exploi-

tation of the dwindling resources of the earth, while the poor nations stand by as spectators of this tremendous tragedy. The question is - should we remain as idle spectators? The answer is clearly in the negative. We have also a responsibility for world peace and security as well as an obligation to see that the common heritage of mankind is not dissipated in an orgy of consumption by the few and the rich. Our diversity is indeed our strength, our vigilance is our security and our solidarity is the basis for our salvation.

What does non-aligned solidarity mean? It may mean different things to different States depending on their narrow national economic interests. But one thing should be clear - a chain is as strong as its weakest link. So also a group or a movement is as strong as its weakest component. Solidarity of our group depends on a set of obligations and duties and not only on national rights. It is the inter-dependence of non-aligned nations that is the bedrock of our solidarity, which was forged in the struggle against our common political and economic enemies. In his inaugural address the Foreign Minister of Cuba has rightly stated "Unity, solidarity and responsibility are the pillars of our growing power and the keystone to securing our objectives".

How can we expect help or assistance from others, if we are not prepared to help each other? Self-help and mutual cooperation and assistance among the non-aligned countries should have pride of place in our programme of action. We must ourselves practise what we preach to others in the new international economic order. We must explore possibilities of the transfer of resources as well as technology among the non-aligned countries, bearing in mind each other's hardships caused by recent events. We must develop trade with each other and strengthen our economic relations and position by forming producers' associations, 'by linking the prices of our exports to the prices of essential imports from the developed countries, by working together for better terms of trade, etc. In short, we shall have to apply first to ourselves the principles underlying the new economic order - above all, the principle of

mutual cooperation for our mutual benefit.

Our measures of mutual self help will clearly be insufficient to redress the enormous imbalances that characterise the inequities in the present global economic situation. The prices of a wide range of primary products have been falling. For example, the prices of copper, rubber, zinc and wool dropped by more than 50%; cotton and vegetable oils by 30% to 50%; iron ore, lead, tea by 20% to 30%. On the contrary the prices of industrial goods, foodgrains, fertilizers and fuel have increased from 200% to 400%. As a consequence, we are paying more and more and importing less and less in keeping with the decreasing level of foreign exchange earnings through our low-priced exports. But the OECD countries will be spending about 7.5 billion dollars less in 1975 in buying commodities from developing countries than in 1974. The level of aid from OECD countries has fallen sharply owing to the high rate of inflation. The ratio of their assistance has decreased from 0.51% of the GNP in 1961 to 0.3% in 1973 - as against the modest target of 0.7% by this year. The outstanding debts of the developing countries reached the astounding figure of 80 billion dollars in 1973. This formidable imbalance needs to be tackled urgently and vigorously through the measures outlined in the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials. The developed countries have clearly failed to carry out the obligations which they have themselves freely undertaken. Furthermore their present postures are full of menace for the future.

During the last year we have had several international conferences devoted to a variety of questions ranging from the programme of action leading to the new economic order to food, population and raw materials. I shall

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not go into the details of these conferences and their decisions but I should emphasise the importance of working together to secure their speedy implementation and to win over the developed countries to accepting the new order as being just, fair and in the interests of world peace and stability. I should like to repeat what I said earlier, namely, the

vital importance of our setting a salutary example to mutual economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries. The Belgrade meeting of September, 1974 has produced a comprehensive action Programme for our mutual economic cooperation. The Kuwait meeting of January 1975 has produced a useful blue print for a Non-Aligned solidarity fund. Let us implement these decisions quickly and imaginatively, for delay is not in the interests of our solidarity.

Mr. Chairman, as I said at the outset, the world situation today is disquieting and we cannot afford to be complacent. Our Heads of State/Government when they meet in Colombo in the autumn of 1976 will undoubtedly undertake a comprehensive review of the situation. The Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries will meet together in Lima in August this year and they will have an opportunity of preparing for our next summit. In the meanwhile, it is the duty of our Bureau to maintain close contact with the situation as it evolves. The guidelines for our action have been given to us by our Heads of State/Government in the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action. Our task is to explore ways and means by which the decisions already taken are implemented. We shall no doubt discuss, in the spirit of harmony and cooperation that has always characterised our meetings, the issues facing us and reach conclusions and decisions by our traditional method of consultation and Consensus. We are confident that this historic meeting of the Bureau in Havana will further strengthen non-alignment and also make a positive and constructive contribution to peace and progress.

The non-aligned group of states has demonstrated in the United Nations its unity and strength. This is undoubtedly a heartening development. This is an appropriate time to reaffirm our principles. The hard core of non-alignment is independence, but its context is Great Power military alliances and rivalries. We must not lose sight of one for sake of the other.

Our very strength also casts upon us a great responsibility. We owe it to ourselves

and to our future generations to act with strength and purpose and wisdom and maturity. The enlightened vision of our leaders should be translated into concrete measures. A new world order based on sovereign democratic equality and devoted to peace and co-operative progress can be realised only through our determined efforts.

CUBA USA ALGERIA MALI ISRAEL CYPRUS CHINA CAMBODIA VIETNAM INDIA ZAMBIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC GUINEA ANGOLA GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE SAO TOME E
PRINCIPE CAPE VERDE ZIMBABWE YUGOSLAVIA SENEGAL KUWAIT SRI LANKA PERU

Date : Mar 01, 1975

Volume No

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Protocol on Applied Science and Technology

The following press release on Indo-Soviet protocol on applied science and technology was released in New Delhi on March 19, 1975:

An agreement on the working programme in the fields of applied science and technology was signed here today between India and the Soviet Union. Dr. L. N. Efremov, Deputy Chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee on Science and Technology, signed on behalf of the Soviet Union and Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, signed on behalf of India.

The agreement provides for a five-year programme of cooperation in corrosion re-

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search, machine tools, standardization, energy, meteorology, construction technology, instrumentation and control.

The five member Soviet delegation, which arrived here on March 15, will visit Indian scientific establishments at Bangalore, Madras and Karaikudi before their departure on March 24.

India and the Soviet Union will, under this agreement, carry out the following joint projects and research work during the next five years:

- (1) Transfer of electric power by ultra-high voltage lines, (2) utilisation of alternative sources of energy, (3) cooperation in the field of water resources, (4) study of problems relating to MHD generators, (5) continued cooperation in the fields of machine-tools, cutting tools and allied sectors (including functioning of machines in tropical conditions), (6) cooperation in the field of welding technology, (7) cooperation in automation and control systems, (8) cooperation in the field of automated control in signalling and operational disciplines in Railway transportation, (9) cooperation in the field of coal utilization, (10) joint development of means and methods of corrosion protection for metals, (11) joint studies on technology of isobutylene and isoprene rubber, continuous processing of rubber including continuous mixing, extrusion and vulcanisation, testing rubber and rubber articles in tropical climate conditions, (12) cooperation in pesticides and related ecological problems, (13) continued cooperation in the areas of the standardization and metrology according to the plans devised by the working group, (14) cooperation in the field of building and construction technology, (15) joint research in the field of meteorology, (16) cooperation in the field of medical science and public health problems, (17) joint research in the field of light industry, including textile and leather production, dyeing and finishing of man-made and natural fibres and fabrics, (18) continued cooperation in the field of salinised and alkaline soils, (19) continuation of cooperation in setting up and development of scientific and technical information system. (20) cooperation in the field of industrial design (ergonomics), (21) cooperative programme in the field of powder metallurgy and (22) cooperation in the field of techno-

logy transfer and patent information.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU

Date : Mar 01, 1975

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Radio Link Protocol

The following press release on Indo-Soviet radio link protocol was released in New Delhi on March 23, 1975:

Indian and Soviet experts have found it feasible to provide a novel method of reliable radio communication, using the high mountains between the two countries. An Indian team led by Shri N. V. Sheno, Secretary, Ministry of Communications, signed a protocol with its counterpart earlier this week. Actual propagation tests carried out early last year have been found satisfactory. It is now for the Governments of the two countries to decide on the project.

At present, the communications between Moscow and New Delhi go through Intelsat satellite. The usual radio link is subject to the conditions in the ionosphere.

Known as the deffraction tropo-scatter link, the method utilises two mountain edges, at the height of about 5,000 metres, to defract the radio beam sent by two ground stations, one in India and the other in the southern part of the Soviet Union. Due to the inhospitable terrain between the two countries and the distances involved, it was found that no line-of-sight microwave system or a normal tropo-scatter system would be feasible. It was, therefore, found necessary to explore

the possibility of what is known as deffraction tropo-scatter system. In such a system, transmission is made from large antenna of high-gain and directed towards a sharp mountain edge. The beam gets deffracted and is picked up at the remote station.

The required transmitters will have high power amplifiers of the order of 10 to 15 kilowatts. The antennas would be in the shape of large parabolic bill-beards. At each of the ground station, there would be two such antennas to ensure the reception of the

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radio beams. There is also a provision for using different frequencies in order to have multiple diversity in communication.

The link will extend over a distance of 700 kilometres and can provide 12 circuits. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 4 crores.

The Indian team apprised the Soviet experts of the progress made in India in acquiring the capability and the experience of tropo-scatter systems. If the project is approved, most of the equipment needed for it can be made in India. However, Soviet know-how may be utilised for some specific items for the link.

The new technique provides an ideal means for radio communications over regions which cannot be served either by short-wave microwaves or long-range radio waves. The tropo-scatter system permits communication with excellent reliability and good information capacity. It uses certain special features in the tropo sphere, where the weather is made, unlike the normal radio waves which make use of the ionosphere, which lies above it.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA TOTO

Date : Mar 01, 1975

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Indo-British Mint Statement

Following is the text of the joint statement issued in New Delhi on March 7, 1975 at the conclusion of the annual Indo-British Bilateral Talks:

The Governments of India and Britain have for some years held bilateral talks between the British Foreign Office and the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. The last round of talks was held in London towards the end of 1973. The current session was held in New Delhi on March 6 and 7, 1975.

The British delegation to the talks was led by Mr. K. M. Wilford, Deputy Under Secretary of the British Foreign office. The Indian delegation was led by Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. The British High Commissioner in India, Sir Michael Walker, and the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Shri K. Natwar Singh, also took part in the talks.

During these talks the two delegations made a general review of international developments, including those in the EEC, the Sub-continent and the neighbouring region, detente in Europe and relations among the Big Powers, and other developments of mutual interest. Bilateral issues were also discussed including Indo-British relations in trade, aid, and economic fields as well as technological and scientific collaboration with a view to strengthening the existing close relations between them in multifarious fields.

The talks were held in a cordial and relaxed atmosphere and were characterised by informality. The two sides attach considerable importance to this continuing process of Indo-British consultations. The next round of talks will be held in London on mutually convenient dates.

Date : Mar 01, 1975

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UNITED KINGDOM

New British Loans to India

The following press release on two new agreements for British loan totalling about Rs. 42 crores was released in New Delhi on March 11, 1975:

Two agreements for further British aid to India were signed here today. The British High Commissioner, Sir Michael Walker, signed the agreements for the British Government and Shri M. G. Kaul, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Union Ministry of Finance, for the Government of India.

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The first agreement is a Rs. 38 crore ((pond)20 million) loan, the U.K./India Maintenance Loan 1975, which provides for the import from Britain of non-project goods. Among these are raw materials, spare parts and components required to service India's industrial and agricultural production.

This loan represents additional assistance over and above the Rs. 142 crores (æ75m) pledged to India by Britain at the meeting of the Aid India Consortium during the summer of 1974. The new loan brings the total of fresh aid pledged to India for this financial year to Rs. 180 crores ((pond) 95 m) and is a further indication of Britain's position as India's leading bilateral donor of capital aid.

Like all British aid to India, this loan will be free of all interest and service charges and repayable over 25 years, including a seven-year grace period.

The second agreement signed today is for a grant of 30,000 tonnes of foodgrain worth about Rs. four crores. The grain, which will consist largely of wheat, will be available for sale through the fair price shops. This is part of Britain's contribution to the EEC Cereals Food Aid Programme for the harvest year 1973-74. It will be delivered as soon as arrangements can be made for shipment.

INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA

Date : Mar 01, 1975

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Foreign Minister's Reply to Debate in Rajya Sabha on US Arms Supplies to Pakistan

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, made the following statement in Rajya Sabha on March 10, 1975 in reply to discussion on U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan:

I am indeed grateful to Hon. Members for giving me this second opportunity to discuss and express my views on this very important debate that is going on in the country about arms supplies to Pakistan by the USA. Many Members have participated in it and different shades of national opinion from anxiety, concern, disappointment and regret to resentment have been expressed. I see all shades of opinion expressed in this debate.

And it is very heartening to see that entire nation and political parties of all shades - right, centre and left - are completely united in rejecting this policy in disapproving of policy decision taken by United

States in supplying arms - or in lifting the embargo on arms supply - to Pakistan.

I would not like to repeat the whole thing again but I would like to give some background as to how it is that the whole situation came about. We know the history of last few years, nearly ten years. At one time, America on its own decided that giving this sort of lethal arms either to India or Pakistan was not going to help peaceful conditions in the sub-continent; it was not that they completely stopped the supply of arms, some are non-lethal and some lethal weapons. The decision was that they would not give lethal weapons. But there is something in the system of arms supply by the imperial powers. Sometimes there are some compulsions which force them to make some sort of an exception because in 1970, they made a 'one time exception' which ultimately resulted, as we know, in further belligerency and militant attitude which resulted in Pakistan's armed aggression against India. Admittedly there was the tilt. Admittedly, there were certain positive results of what happened on the sub-continent. India emerged as a country which stood for justice, for liberation of the oppressed people. Justice

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was on its side and the cause it supported was so just that it got victory. And having achieved a military victory we took a series of initiatives and started a new process, on our own, of detente on the sub-continent of understanding that without the interference of any of the big powers, it is better that we take our own initiatives, be liberal, be very generous, and try to remove tensions in this area, because that is the only way of bringing about peace in the world. What exactly' is the detente process? Detente process is a position which would remove areas of tension, misunderstanding, the necessity and the compulsions of co-existence, peaceful co-existence - between two powers. This was exactly what was happening and actually it was our intention. It was, I think necessity of time to see that the forces which interfered with this process of normalisation of relationship should also be neutralised, that they should also be encouraged to support this process, that the powers which by interference always

created this sort of an imbalance should be encouraged to support this policy. So, genesis of the discussion with Dr. Kissinger, really speaking, arose out of this objective condition and of certain historical necessity, to which there was some response from the other side. That does not mean that we were deceived as somebody has been trying to work out the theory of deception. I am saying, at least we were not deceived: I can assure not only Mr. Bhupesh Gupta but also every other Member of this House that none of us was deceived. We know. I am not disclosing the discussions because that is not done. But I would like to tell this Hon. House and country that when we decided to sit down and discuss with them we really wanted to find out what are the perceptions, intentions of Americans in Asia, in the sub-continent, in South East Asia, in the gulf countries.

What are their intentions about certain positive processes that they have started in this part of the world. What exactly is the significance of the understanding of the new type of relationship that was built in Asia with China? Is it an understanding between the U.S. and China? If it is, then it is well and good. Because we wanted their relations to be good. But we certainly wanted to know whether it is going to be at the cost of any other nation, particularly we in this country. So we started those discussions. We wanted to understand as to what exactly is the position. Now I think it is a known fact that what Dr. Kissinger told us, what he said in his public statements, we have also let is known, Anyhow, it seems that they are taking wrong decisions at wrong times or possibly some right decisions at wrong times. I do not know what it is. But they decided to announce and I think it is a good thing that they did so before I went there: otherwise my going to Washington, immediately after the decision was taken would have given a greater sense of disappointment or greater sense if being cheated - I am glad to use a wrong word rather that way. Therefore in that sense we are not deceived.

The point is what are we to do. We still want mature relationship with all the countries. We want mature relationship with the

U.S.A. We want mature, realistic relationship with all the countries. What we are trying, to say is not merely a verbal protest, as my hon. friend Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, is afraid to say. What we are trying to show is the fallacies of the policies that have been followed by these big powers. The arguments that they have given in support of what they have done are untenable, invalid....

Well, this is the way we use a word. And their credibility is not likely to be accepted in this country. And this is what Mr. T. N. Kaul also says. Now let us take the matter argument by argument They say, "here is our ally. And we are in a very curious position. Here is our ally to whom the other countries are giving weapons". But earlier they said that they would not, give weapons. This is a rather very absurd argument that has been made for the last so many years by American statesmen, from President Eisenhower down to Dr. Kissinger and the present administration. Then they say that they wanted us to be their friends. Well those two things look rather contradictory.

They are also having friendship with China and they are also having detente. They want friendship with Russia and they also want friendship with India. Then they want Pakistan as an ally. Ally against whom? They are very intelligent people and I am entitled to ask them this question: You want Pakistan as your ally but ally against whom?

The other point is that they openly said that they are not interested and will not encourage an arms race. Now they lift the

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embargo and tell us that they would like to supply arms to Pakistan in the interest of her security. Is this not encouraging the arms race? If not, what is it? Either your words have no meaning or those people who talk and those people who listen do not understand each other.

it is very difficult to understand them. They say Pakistan feels insecure. Well, that

is the subjective feeling of a country. But you must put some objective test for it. As matter of fact, after the liberation of Bangladesh, Pakistan may have contracted in its territory but Pakistan has become more compact from the security point of view. From the point of view of arms strength, from the point of view of manpower, Pakistan is more powerful today than it was in 1971. It is a fact.

That is right. My point is that there was no question of any sense of insecurity in Pakistan. If we apply objective criteria to this matter, it is not a fact. The Secretary of State has made a statement that we are spending about a billion dollars a year on arms purchases. Well, certainly as a matter of fundamental policy we are trying to build our own defence industries and our defence strength in our own country. There is nothing wrong about it. This is one thing. Then if we compare the budgets, I think experts like Mr. Subramaniam Swamy will vouchsafe what I am saying. The defence expenditure is normally taken either in terms of percentage of the GNP or in terms of percentage of the annual budget. If you see this year's annual budget - I have casually seen it; unfortunately I have not gone deep into it - I think our defence expenditure is about twenty to twentyone per cent, may be twentyone to twentytwo per cent. And in terms of GNP I am sure it is not more than four per cent three to four per cent. I am prepared to take higher figure.

All right, three per cent. I am prepared in this matter to be a little more liberal in order to be a little more convincing to them. If we compare the figures of Pakistan's expenditure in terms of their annual budget, their defence expenditure is fiftysix per cent of budget and in terms of GNP it comes to about nine per cent.

Here I am prepared to come down. After seeing these things, to say that there is a sense of insecurity in Pakistan is something very irrational: it is an irrational idea that has been planted in the mind of Pakistan which has a tradition of rather inflated belligerence. Nevertheless that is very harmful

to Pakistan. As we would like to educate Americans that their policy is wrong, we would certainly like to educate Pakistan leadership, Pakistan statesman, Pakistan government and, if we can, the Pakistan people also that this method is the method which takes them to ruin....

So some of these arguments which have been made on behalf of the American administration are arguments which are not acceptable to us at all. They are not acceptable not because we do not like them but because they do not stand any objective scrutiny, any objective criteria. Therefore, their policy is basically wrong. If they want peace in the world, which they claim they want - they say I 'we want peace in the subcontinent and we want to help it' - then this is not the policy to do that. Either you are deceiving yourself or the other alternative is, you are trying to deceive us- It is either of the two: I do not want to make any charge. But logically there seems to be no third alternative in this matter.

I am saying this frankly because I am not criticising for criticism's sake. I am making this frank assessment in order to build mature relationship because mature relationship means frank assessment of each other. This is how I am trying to put it before the House.

Now the main point that ultimately we have to consider is: Where do we go from here? This is the main point as to what ultimately we are to do. There is no short cut in developing or going in the right direction as far as international policies are concerned because it is a difficult world, it is a changing world and it is a complex world in which we have to assess our own strength. We have to have our own objective principles of policy and follow them firmly, with full faith and this is exactly what Government of India have decided to do. This is what Government of India is doing for the last twentyfive years. I think the leaders who have laid down this policy have acted wisely. This is what I would like to tell you again that at the time of every crisis the entire Indian people have stood by this policy and

that is because the basic policy is very strong. This is where the strength of the policy comes. It is a policy which is not manipulated by anybody for rich countries on the promise of support or manipulated by any ambitious politicians. It is a policy which has grown out of certain convictions and the life of people. Therefore it has this sort of strength which counts. Whether Pakistan has done it or U.S.A. has done this, ultimately whatever they do, I entirely agree with all Members - not any particular Member, but I just remember the last two speeches because they were the last and therefore they are little fresh in my mind - that ultimately the international policy is the function of internal unity of people and economic strength of our own people. And for that matter what we will have to do is to pursue the policy of non-alignment, pursue the policy of keeping unity of the third world, strengthen, the non-alignment movement and try to build up relations between our neighbours to which, we have given the highest priority and which we are pursuing positively, consistently, endlessly and successfully.

Somebody mentioned about Asian Security or Collective Security. This idea is floated. But nobody has yet concretised or defined what it means. If it means creating an atmosphere of economic or political co-operation in Asia, yes; well and good; it is all right. But the conditions here will have to be objectively seen and then we have to go ahead. Personally we feel there are certain regional areas which are difficult. There are certain areas in which there are tensions and through Simla process we have to try to eliminate these things and strengthen relationship. There are certain contradictions in the situation in the Gulf countries. There are certain contradictions in South East Asia. We have to remove these on the basis of a network of bilateral relationship and then there may be some sort of multilateral idea of cooperation. We do not want to give any idea that collective security is aimed at anybody. This is not what we mean. I am very glad that this process of co-operation is on, not in the

subcontinent, but elsewhere, despite this decision of U.S.A. to supply arms to Pakistan. And what we said has come true. Within fifteen days of the announcement of the decision on U.S. arms aid to Pakistan, Bhutto's language has changed. He was saying he wants to follow Simla Agreement. But for the first time after a long time he spoke the language of war. Well, sometimes I feel not taking him seriously. But experience has shown that you cannot take him complacently also. But really speaking he knows about it. Ultimately, this wrong language and wrong step will lead to results which are not going to be healthy results for them also. What I am trying to tell you is that we are trying to make the Americans see that this is the result of their doing. Our main point was that by lifting this embargo they may weaken the psychology of normalisation of the relations and this will not help in the development of good relations between the two countries. And this is exactly what has just started to happen. But I would like to assure this House, this country and the world that despite all talks of war by others, we are not talking in terms of war. We are a country dedicated to the cause of peace, world peace, and we will make a efforts to remove any misunderstandings between the two countries and try to strengthen the spirit of the Simla Agreement and proceed on that basis.

We are very glad, as somebody just now said, that the President of Afghanistan is amidst us and we certainly want to have good relations with Afghanistan and we also want that Afghanistan-Pakistan relations should also be good and that the relations between Afghanistan and Iran are also very good.

As was just now mentioned, for the last so many months a controversy about the relationship between Iraq and Iran was in the air. But we have good and friendly relations with both Iran and Iraq and I am very glad indeed that an agreement has been arrived at by the leaders of Iraq and Iran on their major bilateral problems. Our satisfaction over this development is all the greater since we have traditionally close and friendly relations with these two countries. Let me take

this opportunity and convey our sincere congratulations to the leaders of both these countries. So, this is our approach in this particular matter. So, as I have said, ultimately, what we have to do is not merely to see what we do with this joint commission or that joint commission - these are small matters and small issues and these are not issues on which we should concentrate our energies -- but also to see the directions which ultimately we want to take, to see what the general principles of policy are by which you want us to be guided in this particular situation, and ultimately we will have to pursue our

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own policy of building up our relations with our neighbours and with other countries and, at the same time, not neglecting to build up and strengthen our economy, build up the unity of our people and build up self-reliance in matter of defence production in this country and that alone will give us the strength of national security.

USA PAKISTAN INDIA MALI CHINA RUSSIA AFGHANISTAN IRAN IRAQ

Date : Mar 01, 1975

Volume No

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YUGOSLAVIA

Vice-President Shri B. D. Jatti's Speech at Dinner in Honour of Yugoslav Vice-President

Following is the text of the speech of Vice-President, Shri B. D. Jatti at dinner given by him in honour of H.E. Mr. Vidoje Zarkovic, Vice-President of Yugoslavia, in New Delhi on March 2, 1975:

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to welcome in our midst His Excellency Mr. Vidoje Zarkovic, Member of the Presidency

of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and his charming and gracious wife.

Excellency, relations between India and Yugoslavia are characterised by warmth, understanding and ever-growing cooperation. Periodic exchange of visits of the leaders of the two countries have helped to enlarge the area and depth of mutual understanding. I am confident that your visit will further cement our traditional ties of friendship.

This is your first visit and we wish you had stayed with us longer to be able to see a little more of our country and the efforts which the people of India are making in their struggle for a better life for themselves in an environment of peace. However, I am glad that even during your short stay, you have undertaken, if I may say so, a voyage of discovery which will give you a glimpse into our rich cultural heritage as well as the progress we have made since Independence to develop and modernise our economy.

In your distinguished person we welcome a dear and distinguished representative of the friendly Yugoslav people. We have followed with admiration your active role in Yugoslavia's war of liberation and your contribution to the building of a progressive socialist and non-aligned Yugoslavia.

Non-alignment has been the corner-stone of Indian foreign policy since Independence, as indeed it has been of your foreign policy. It should, therefore, be a matter of great satisfaction to both India and Yugoslavia to see that in a fast changing world situation and changing alignments, the validity and vitality of nonalignment as an important factor for preserving peace has been reinforced. More and more newly independent developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have accepted it as the fundamental basis of their foreign policy. In the troubled world of today, non-aligned countries face a challenge as well as an opportunity. By standing together, by understanding each other's problems and difficulties and by developing collective self-reliance, non-aligned countries can strengthen their solidarity and effectively contribute to the ushering in of a new international economic and social order

based on equity, equality and justice.

India has appreciated the positive role played by non-aligned Yugoslavia in bringing about relaxation of tensions in Europe and in the promising progress made towards the successful conclusion of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. We agree with Yugoslavia that detente to be truly beneficial and durable, should benefit all parts of the world.

In our own region, India has endeavoured to promote good neighbourliness, understanding and cooperation. We are glad that

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our initiatives to preserve peace, eliminate confrontation and normalise relations with Pakistan have been fully appreciated and supported by Yugoslavia. In this context we view with concern the recent developments which would seriously hinder the process towards reconciliation and cooperation which is so very essential in order to tackle the task of shaping a better and brighter future for the people of the Sub-continent and for establishment of durable peace.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I request you now to join me in a toast to the health of H.E. Mr. Josip Broz Tito, one of the founding fathers of the non-aligned movement, a great friend of India and one of the outstanding statesman of our time, to the health of H.E. Mr. Vidoje Zarkovic and Madam Zarkovic, to the happiness and prosperity of the friendly people of Yugoslavia and to the growing friendship and cooperation between India and Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAVIA USA INDIA MALI PAKISTAN

Date : Mar 01, 1975

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Reply by Mr. Zarkovic

Replying, H.E. Mr. Vidoje Zarkovic delivered the following speech:

May I most sincerely thank you for your warm words as well as for the cordial hospitality and welcome offered us since we have set foot on the Indian soil.

Expressions of friendly feelings we witness here are in complete harmony with the feelings of friendship and respect we in Yugoslavia have for the people of India. The possibility to spend a few days in your country offers us an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with the achievements of friendly Indian people and to exchange views on all those issues which, at this moment, are of interest to us.

We in Yugoslavia follow with great attention and interest all your preoccupations. Successes which you have achieved on your path towards social transformation meet with special sympathies of our peoples and nationalities. At the same time we appreciate the efforts made by the Government of India to find a solution to the situation in the sub-continent.

Our positive appraisal of the development of our mutual relations marking constant upward trend, is justified. Traditional friendship between our two non-aligned countries, foundations for which were laid down by the great leader of Indian people Jawaharlal Nehru and our President Tito, is being successful, promoted in cooperation with your Government headed by Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This friendship has been strengthened by our mutual efforts and together with other non-aligned countries, to create such international relations which will be free from war danger, pressures, blackmail, interference in internal affairs, domination and exploitations. This is why we see in our successful and mutually

beneficial relations our own contribution to the promotion of international cooperation and peace in the world.

In international relations we are faced with developments which cause serious concern not only to us but to all progressive and peace-loving forces. Dangerous war hot-beds have not yet been liquidated which threaten to bring the world to the brink of catastrophe. Policy of power pressures and blackmail is still being used. Arms race is unjustly being intensified which we are witnessing in this region as well. This development has a negative impact on the efforts of nations and countries which are trying to solve their mutual problems by peaceful means. All this points out to the presence of forces and tendencies which more and more recklessly encourage the existence and open up new hot-beds of international crises. By jeopardising freedom and independence of nations and countries these forces are continuing with their attempts to preserve domination and exploitation.

Express on of such attempts are seen in the inequitable international economic relations in which developed countries thrive at the expense of the developing ones. It is indispensable to overcome such relations in the interest of peace and progress in the world. We think that the nonaligned countries should intensify their common efforts to-

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wards this aim, ensuring in particular full sovereign rights of every country over its natural resources, the re-distribution of income on a new basis, as well as to find an adequate and urgent solution to the problems of the developing countries hardest hit by the present situation.

It is a satisfaction that the non-aligned countries - facing unfavourable development in international political and economic relations and being aware of their great responsibility as a significant factor in the world - have so far shown high degree of unity and capability to act. But the fact is that we are witnesses of increased pressures against non-aligned countries. This calls for

further common actions to preserve and strengthen this unity especially by means of coordination of their activities towards solution of acute international political and economic problems and through increase of their solidarity in every respect. This, at the same time, is a fundamental prerequisite for them to be able, in the future as well, to assert their unique role as a fighter for new relationships in the world based on peace, security and equality.

Expressing once again our gratitude for the invitation to visit India and for the cordial hospitality may I request you to join me in a toast to the health of the President of the Republic of India, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Gandhi and for the personal happiness and good health of our host the Vice-President of the Republic of India, Mr. Jatti as well as for further prosperity of the Indian people and for the promotion of friendly relations between our two non-aligned countries.

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ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Finance Minister's Speech at Manila Conference

Following is the text of the speech delivered by the Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam on April 25, 1975 at the annual conference of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank held at Manila:

I have had the pleasure of visiting this beautiful country several time before in my capacity as a member of the Governing Body of the I.R.R.I. This is however the first time, that I have the opportunity of attending the meeting of the Board of Governors of the A.D.B. This Institution has built up for itself a well deserved reputation as a dynamic and progressive development bank of this region.

Looking back on the activities of the Bank during 1974, I am Pleased to find that loan approvals have risen by 30 per cent.

Despite high rates of inflation, there has been an increase in real terms. I am particularly happy to find that loans from special funds have risen even faster, i.e. by about 47 per cent- As a result, the share of concessional loans in total lending has risen to 32 per cent. This is indeed commendable. I sincerely hope that this trend will be maintained, and that the share of soft loans will go up even further. Similarly the Bank has, during the last year, softened the terms of special fund loans which now contain a grant element of 82 per cent. These are steps in the right direction and we welcome them.

In the sectoral distribution of loans, I am particularly happy to see the renewed emphasis on the agriculture sector as compared to trend of the previous five years and the focussing of attention on trying to derive the optimum social impact from the Bank's lending activities. In addition the important sectors of transport and industry have continued to receive adequate attention and I would particularly like to congratulate the Bank on its entry in the railway sector. For several countries in Asia this is a significant component of the transport sector and I hope that the Bank will expand its activities in that direction.

In the Bank's technical assistance activities, I am happy to note the expansion both in the numbers of projects and in the total cost of technical assistance sanctioned. I welcome the continued collaboration with the UNDP to meet the technical assistance needs of the region and would support further enlargement of this cooperative action. Sectorally, the emphasis continues to be on agriculture which is as it should be. It is a matter of great satisfaction that over \$378 million worth of loans so far sanctioned can be traced back, in one way or another, to technical assistance grants of less than \$6 million.

Mr. Chairman, an important area of the Bank's activities is that of loan administration. In fact it might be considered, in some ways, to be the touchstone by which the Bank's activities will be judged. It is, therefore, good to know that the loan administra-

tion function was sought to be strengthened by internal administrative reorganisation. While it is too soon to judge the effectiveness of these arrangements it seems obvious that the Bank must keep the matter under close and continuing review. More particularly in the sensitive area of procurement it is essential to demonstrate the adequacy of loan administration in terms of its practices and procedures to command the continuing confidence of the members of the Bank. I understand that a review of the Bank's procurement guidelines has been planned for some time. While this is certainly important, it should not be forgotten that it is not merely the guidelines, but their actual application, which is important.

I would also like to comment briefly on the Bank's administrative expenses which have been a matter of continuing concern to

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some of us. I note that there have been two increases in the lending rate since the last annual meeting and that the executive directors have been conscious of the need to safeguard the Bank's income and reserves position. I think it is necessary to be equally vigilant in restricting the growth of administrative expenses and in ensuring that the Bank gets full value for every dollar it spends. Consequently, the projected increase of almost 29 per cent in the budget for 1975 over the expenses in 1974 is not a very satisfactory prospect. To the extent any part of the increase is due to enlarged Bank activities and the high rate of inflation this is inevitable. Nevertheless, every avenue for reducing or restricting such expenses must be explored. In particular I would like to sound a note of caution in regard salaries. I think 1974 saw a fairly sizeable adjustment in salaries as well as benefits and it would hope that 1975 would be a year of consolidation rather than of escalation.

Mr. Chairman, by far the most important item on our agenda is the one concerning the resources of the Bank. I fully endorse the resolution asking the executive directors to continue their study of this matter and to make appropriate recommen-

dations for our consideration. I have seen the papers concerning the preliminary examination that has already been made by the executive directors both in respect of the ordinary capital resources and the Asian Development Fund. While it is not my intention to pre-judge any of the issues, I would like to take this opportunity to offer a few thoughts and suggestions. Asia is a region of diversities and the external capital requirements of its member countries are also of a diverse and at times divergent nature. Yet it is important to ensure that the needs of no part of the region remain unserved or underserved. From this point of view neither the ordinary capital resources nor the Asian Development Fund can be considered in isolation. Similarly in arriving at final judgments about either of these, it would be necessary to reach some understanding about the other. In this general framework if there is any question of priority I think it is only right that it should be accorded to the relatively poorer developing countries of Asia. On the last occasion, the establishment of the Asian Development Fund lagged behind the replenishment of the ordinary capital resources and even after it was established the ADF has been beset with many problems and trials. While this may have been unavoidable in a situation of world-wide monetary and financial strain, we cannot contemplate with equanimity any similar prospect in the future. I, therefore, look forward to the recommendations emerging from the Executive Directors with the hope that they are such as would enable me to support them as contributing to the balanced growth of the Region. While any further comment would be premature at this stage I would only like to say that our representative will support the structure of the Bank's resource mobilisation in such a manner as would place it on a more secure basis.

Any consideration of a resources review must also take account of operation and lending policies and, Of country-programming. While this may sound obvious I am stressing the point because I feel that even the best assessment of resource requirements may not necessarily result in the best application of such resources if the right policies' and

procedures are not employed. Thus, for example, in many countries of the Region, particularly those eligible for ADF financing, the bank may not make much headway unless it overcomes its hesitation on programme lending. In this connection, I note with pleasure that during 1974 the bank has taken the significant step of beginning to lend foreign exchange for local currency expenditures. I feel therefore that the intermediate step of programme lending should no longer present any serious difficulty. In any case I feel it would be unfair, in the course of the resources review, to judge questions such as that of absorptive capacity merely in terms of the bank's traditional lending policy. Similarly, the resources review must be conducted against some framework of country programming which is generally acceptable and its implementation should be ensured. Otherwise if the results achieved are viewed quite differently from the objectives the whole exercise would have been in vain. I am sure these and other important considerations will receive the full attention from the Executive Directors as they proceed with the review.

Finally, I think it will be useful if in examining the possibilities of resources mobilisation we do not confine ourselves to traditional sources of development finance. In the last year or more the world has witnessed

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considerable shift of capital from one part of the world to another. This is a development towards a re-distribution of the world's wealth which is neither avoidable nor regrettable. However, along with new distributions of wealth come new responsibilities. It is gratifying to note that those countries which have benefited from such re-distribution have shown themselves responsive to these responsibilities and sympathetic to the needs of the less developed countries. It is therefore only right to expect that the bank should not remain unmindful of the possibilities opened up by these new developments. I would hope that in the course of the coming months the bank and its Executive Directors will actively explore all avenues of coopera-

tion along these lines in the interests of the developing countries of this Region, including the possibility of enlarging the area of the bank's membership.

Mr. Chairman, while on the subject of membership I would also like to make a brief comment about those regional countries which are not yet members of the bank. The question of membership of China I mean the People's Republic of China is undoubtedly very important and I would support any appropriate course of action which would enable China to play its rightful role in the ADB. I would also like to see the bank's membership expanded to include other regional countries which are yet to join. Only in this way can this institution become fully representative of the Region.

We are meeting at a time when the world economy is in a state of flux. It is besieged at once by inflation and recession. The monetary situation continues to be uncertain. The trading environment has deteriorated to the extent that one may not expect any growth in world trade in volume terms in 1975. International assistance to developing countries has fallen far short of the targets set for the Development Decade. Countries identified as most seriously affected (MASACS) have an unenviable balance of payment situation. The assistance so far made available to them has no doubt helped them to tide over the current crisis. Nevertheless the terms of such assistance have, in short run, aggravated their debt service burden which is already unbearable. These countries face a serious threat of disruption of their economies and the international community owes it to itself to come to their succour.

Institutions for multi-lateral assistance such as ours have a role to play in this task of making life in this part of the world a little happier. I call upon my fellow Governors to strengthen and equip the ADB to meet the new challenges effectively and with imagination.

Before concluding, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express appreciation to the bank and all those connected with its adminis-

tration for a very successful and useful year in the service of its developing member countries. I would like also to thank the Government and the people of the Philippines for their kindness and hospitality on this occasion.

PHILIPPINES AUSTRALIA USA BANGLADESH CAMBODIA FRANCE INDIA GERMANY KOREA
YUGOSLAVIA CHINA

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

AUSTRALIA

Indo-Australian Joint Statement

The following press release was issued in New Delhi on April 5, 1975 at the conclusion of Indo-Australian talks:

The seventh round of Indo-Australian officials talks was held in New Delhi on April 3 and 4, 1975. The Australian delegation was led by Mr. J. R. Rowland, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Indian delegation was led by Mr. M. A. Rahman, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs. The talks which covered a wide range of inter-national and bilateral questions and were held in a friendly atmosphere confirmed a substantial community of view.

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Their general review of the world political and economic situation included a discussion of the role of the major powers. Both sides emphasised the need for countries in the Asian region to be able to develop in an atmosphere of peace and progress and for the promotion of greater regional cooperation in economic and other fields.

It was agreed that every effort should be made to ensure that the Indian Ocean be kept free from Great Power rivalry and intervention.

Among the other questions discussed were recent developments in the Middle East, Indo-China, the sub-continent and Africa, nuclear matters and disarmament, the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Kingston and other issues under consideration in the U.N. and other international forums.

Concern was expressed over the serious world economic situation. Both sides agreed that there was an urgent need to improve the international monetary system and to establish a more equitable balance between producer and consumer countries in the use and marketing of the world's resources bearing in mind the special needs of the developing countries.

Both sides welcomed the positive progress which had been made towards developing their bilateral relations during the past years. The delegations noted with satisfaction the recent exchanges between the Australian Minister of Overseas Trade and the Indian Commerce Minister and expressed the hope that the level of Indo-Australian trade could be substantially raised. The delegations also reviewed existing Indo-Australian projects in the agricultural and other fields and agreed on the need to explore other avenues for bilateral economic cooperation.

The conclusion of an Agreement on Science and Technology between Australia and India in February 1975 was noted with satisfaction and it was agreed that an Indian delegation would visit Australia shortly to discuss specific projects which could be undertaken in the implementation of this agreement.

The delegation stressed the need to increase cultural and educational exchanges between the two countries. A programme for cooperation between the two Governments in this field which has been drawn up as a result of discussions between their re-

representatives was reviewed and endorsed.

The delegations reaffirmed their conviction that such periodic consultations between officials of the two Governments contribute effectively to the promotion of closer understanding and cooperation between the two Governments. It was agreed that the next round of talks would be held in Canberra at a mutually convenient time.

AUSTRALIA USA INDIA CHINA JAMAICA

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

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BANGLADESH

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Statement

Following is the text of Indo-Bangladesh joint statement issued in New Delhi on April 2, 1975 at the end of Bangladesh Foreign Minister's visit to India:

His Excellency Dr. Kamal Hossain, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh paid an official visit to India from March 29 to April 2, 1975 at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of India, Shri Y. B. Chavan.

Dr. Kamal Hossain was received by the President and met the Prime Minister twice. He also met the Defence Minister, Sardar

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Swaran Singh and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri P. N. Haksar.

The two Foreign Ministers held detailed and wide-ranging talks on matters of mutual interest. The talks were held in an atmos-

phere of cordiality and complete understanding. Negotiations on the delimitation of the maritime boundary have advanced to a stage where both sides felt confident of finding an expeditious and mutually satisfactory solution. The talks will be resumed soon.

BANGLADESH INDIA USA

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

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BANGLADESH

Indo-Bangladesh Partial Accord on Farakka

The following press release on Indo-Bangladesh partial accord on Farakka was issued in New Delhi on April 18, 1975:

The delegation from India led by Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation met the delegation from Bangladesh led by Mr. Abdur Rab Serneabat, Minister for Flood Control, Water Resources and Power in Dacca from April 16 to 18, 1975. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and were characterised by mutual understanding that exists between the two friendly countries.

The Indian side pointed out that while discussions regarding allocation of fair weather flows of the Ganga during lean months in terms of the Prime Ministers declaration of May, 1974 are continuing, it is essential to run the feeder canal of the Farakka Barrage during the current lean period. It is agreed that this operation may be carried out with varying discharges in ten-day periods during the months of April and May, 1975 as shown below ensuring the continuance of the remaining flows for Bangladesh:

Month	Ten-day period	Withdrawal
April, 1975	21st to 30th	11,000 Cusecs
May, 1975	1st to 10th	12,000 Cusecs
	11th to 20th	15,000 Cusecs
	21st to 31st	16,000 Cusecs

Joint teams consisting of experts of two Governments shall observe at the appropriate places in both the countries the effects of the agreed withdrawals at Farakka, in Bangladesh and on the Hooghly river for the benefit of Calcutta Port. A joint team will also be stationed at Farakka to record the discharges into the feeder canal and the remaining flows for Bangladesh. The teams will submit their reports to both the Governments for consideration.

BANGLADESH INDIA LATVIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

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BANGLADESH

Agriculture Minister's Statement in Lok Sabha on Farakka Accord

Following is the text of the Agriculture Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram's statement in Lok Sabha on Farakka accord on April 21, 1975:

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, Farakka is a longstanding issue which, in the past, concerned India and erstwhile Pakistan and which now concerns India and Bangladesh. With the emergence of Bangladesh, a new relationship of mutual understanding and friendship has been established. In May, 1974, the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh agreed that this issue should be approached with understanding so that the

Interests of both the countries are reconciled and difficulties removed in a spirit of friendship and cooperation. Both the sides expres-

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sed that they would arrive at a mutually acceptable allocation of water available during the periods of minimum flow in the Ganga.

This House has been informed from time to time regarding the progress made on the construction of the Farakka Barrage Project. This is the biggest project of its kind in our country and posed unique problems of foundation and river diversion during construction. The work on the project started in a big way in the year 1963. The barrage structure was completed in 1971. Owing to several reasons, the work on the feeder canal, however, was somewhat delayed but I am happy to inform the House that all the handicaps and difficulties have been overcome and the feeder canal work has now been completed.

After the meeting of the two Prime Ministers in May, 1974, the two sides continued their efforts for arriving at a mutually acceptable allocation of the minimum flow in the Ganga. A delegation from Bangladesh led by His Excellency Mr. Abdur Rab Sernobat, Minister for Flood Control, Water Resources and Power, visited New Delhi on 24th and 25th February, 1975, for discussions with the Indian delegation led by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation. Although agreement could not be reached at this meeting, the discussions marked an important step in understanding the respective viewpoints and enlarging areas of agreement. Last week, an Indian delegation led by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation visited Dacca from 16th to 18th April, 1975, when the discussions were continued further. The House will be glad to know that an understanding has been reached during this meeting which enables the Farakka Barrage to be operated and the Feeder Canal to be run during the current lean period. A copy of the agreement is laid on the table of the House. Since the feeder canal would be running for the first time, discharges have to be

increased gradually so that remedial measures can be taken to rectify if any deficiencies are noticed. It has been agreed by both the countries that the Feeder Canal may be run during the current lean season in the following manner:

Month	Ten-day period	Withdrawal
April, 1975	21st to 30th	11,000 Cusecs
May, 1975	1st to 10th	12,000 Cusecs
	11th to 20th	15,000 Cusecs
	21st to 31st.	16,000 Cusecs

Joint teams consisting of experts of the two Governments will observe, at the appropriate places, in both the countries, the effects of the Farakka withdrawal in Bangladesh and on the Hooghly river for the benefit of the Calcutta Port. A joint team will also be stationed at Farakka to record the discharge into the Feeder Canal and the remaining flows for Bangladesh. The teams will submit their report to both the Governments for consideration.

Since the discussions regarding allocation of the minimum flows of the Ganga during the lean months are continuing between the two Governments, the present agreement is a provisional arrangement to enable the running of the feeder canal. This agreement is a break-through for the Farakka issue and sets an outstanding example of mutual understanding and accommodation of the two neighbouring countries in the development of the waters of an international river. It is hoped that this understanding will further reinforce the relations between the two countries and would enable expeditious settlement by negotiations of the Farakka issue on a lasting basis.

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Date : Apr 01, 1975

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CAMBODIA

Indo-Cambodian Joint Communiqué

Following is the text of the Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi on, April 1., 1975 at the end of the visit of Cambodian Foreign Minister, Mr. Sarin Chhak to India:

The Foreign Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, His Excellency Mr. Sarin Chhak, visited India from March 28 to April 1, 1975. He was accompanied by Mr. Svay Bory, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Air. Penn Nhach, Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of Cambodia in the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo. During his stay in New Delhi, Mr. Sarin Chhak held discussions with the Foreign Minister of India. He called on the Prime Minister, and conveyed a message from Prince Sihanouk. Mr. Sarin Chhak also visited Agra on March 30.

During his discussions with the Foreign Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Mr. Sarin Chhak gave a detailed account of the present military and Political situation in Cambodia. Militarily, Mr. Sarin Chhak said, the Lon Nol Administration was at the point of collapse and its downfall was imminent. Diplomatically, international support to the Lon Nol Administration was fast dwindling, as indicated by the closure of almost all diplomatic Missions in Phnom Penh. He reiterated his Government's firm policy of not entering into any negotiations with the regime in Phnom Penh. He also gave an exposition of Cambodia's internal and external policies and said that Cambodia would continue to follow the policy of independence, neutrality and friendship with all countries. Cambodia would accept foreign aid for its post-war reconstruction from all countries if it is provided without strings. Mr. Sarin Chhak thanked the Government of India for the con-

sistent support extended to his Government in various international forums including the United Nations. He made a specific proposal for de jure recognition of his Government by the Government of India, and establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Foreign Minister of India informed Mr. Sarin Chhak that the people and Government of India had always supported the Cambodian people in their struggle for Independence, national integrity and neutrality and would continue to do so. The Foreign Minister expressed satisfaction over the determination of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia to follow the policy of independence, peaceful co-existence and non-alignment.

The Government of India has also decided to accord de jure recognition to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. The two Ministers have agreed to develop contacts and relations between the two countries in all fields on the basis of principles of nonalignment and peaceful co-existence.

CAMBODIA INDIA EGYPT USA UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

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COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Prime Minister's Address

Following is the text of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's address at the opening session of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, Conference at Kingston on April 29, 1975:

I thank Prime Minister Manley for his words of welcome and for the generous hospitality which we have all received and for the very inspiring address he gave us and which has set the tone for the Conference. Most of us have travelled distance tearing ourselves with some difficulty from pressing problems at home to come to this beautiful island-State to meet and exchange ex-

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perience and ideas and we hope to come to some decisions. For me there was an added difficulty because of the budget session of our Parliament. I am grateful to Prime Minister Manley for persuading me to come here. To him and to the Government and people of Jamaica to the leaders of other Caribbean and Commonwealth countries assembled here I bring the greetings and good wishes of the people of India.

We all know Jamaica as a haven of loveliness and harmony; of music which has captured the hearts of the young of all ages and all countries; of sportsmanship of a high order. It is as enchanting as any travel folder would have led us to expect.

We warmly welcome in our midst our new Member-Grenada-and give it our best wishes. It is a pleasure and also valuable to renew acquaintance with our older members who as Heads Of State and Government guide a large part of the world. We are glad that Archbishop Makarios is back with us. Since the last-meeting of the Commonwealth his country has witnessed bitter division and military conflict. I wish the Commonwealth could have been of greater help to Cyprus in the hour of travail. But I can say that we were all affected by the sufferings of its people. Our individual sympathies were closely involved and many of us raised our voices in support of the unity and integrity of Cyprus at the United Nations in non-aligned forums and elsewhere. The Archbishop is confronted with difficult tasks. We wish him well.

Conflict anywhere involves us all psychologically not militarily. It was this sense

of the indivisibility of peace and an awareness of the need for cooperation across national regional and racial barriers that attracted my father to the Commonwealth. He saw no logics in the divisions of the post-war era. His attitude was not to emphasise differences but to seek similarities. It was India's desire to become a Republic and yet retain her links with the Commonwealth that changed the original concept of the Commonwealth into its present form which so effortlessly accommodates and brings together as equals governments of different kinds and systems. The multi-racial, multi-national polycentric nature of the Commonwealth has come to be more widely appreciated.

I am often asked what is the purpose of the Commonwealth and why should India continue it. It is difficult to give an answer. Nor can one pinpoint any specific achievement. But I do feel that in today's world the very fact that leaders of countries so divergent in size, levels of development and the nature of their problems can meet and talk informally and as friends is important. Our problems are becoming increasingly inter-linked calling for deeper understanding which leads to cooperation. Global questions need global responses. Our exchange of views should enable us to see the larger perspective and to indicate paths of cooperative endeavour.

We all appreciate Prime Minister Trudeau's initiative at the last meeting in Ottawa to give practical orientation to these discussions by dispensing with formal speeches and focussing attention on selected political and economic problems. There has been follow-up action in programmes of inter-Commonwealth consultation and cooperation in a variety of fields.

The agenda for this conference follows the Ottawa pattern. We shall discuss some major issues that confront the world. In fact what Prime Minister Manley has described as the Politics of change. There are now many forums for such discussions and the number of conferences grows with every year. Yet there is a wide gap between the recognition of problems and the will to im-

plement the decisions taken to solve them. I have a sense of bewilderment. I myself was brought up in an atmosphere where politics denoted neither power nor riches but the urge to reduce fear, want and disparity. It meant renunciation and the acceptance of hardship. But as I look around I find that politics are taken to be the art of acquiring, holding and wielding power. International relations are said to deal with power equations among nations. Power is what power does. Recent history has proved once again that a large number of so-called powerless people can limit power. Yet the world clings to these outdated concepts which create tension and threaten the future of all. We the developing countries have looked towards western civilization with its comforts, speed and other seeming advantages as our guide to a better life. But industrial society is an acquisitive one. Its structure and goals are

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motivated towards immediate profit or influence. Increasing knowledge and capacity seem to be sharpening inequality and have brought us no nearer to fulfilment. Each step forward exacts its own price in the form of different more complex problems. The scientist, the engineer, the administrator each pursuing his allotted task can pile up trouble for the future. Today some countries dread the collapse of their prosperity under pressure of world inflation and shortage of raw materials. Others like India risk losing the benefit of hard years of development for they are victims of events not of their making and beyond their control. For some the problem is of excess for most others of not having enough. In 1913, President Wilson spoke of "shielding men, women and children from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot, alter control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts."

With all its diversity the Commonwealth is in a position to promote understanding of problems of widening disparities and initiate measures to reduce them. Earlier in the history of Commonwealth we used to discuss

racialism. Now we are unanimous in regarding it "as a dangerous sickness" and we know that any emergence of concealed racialism would destroy the Commonwealth. Just as we developed a common denominator of political commitment to racial equality so should we now address ourselves to the issue of economic inequality and generate momentum for cooperative action. This should be our task at this conference and at future conferences of the Commonwealth. Today there is a demand for a more positive approach more purposeful action and more tangible results. Past concepts and assumptions cannot meet the challenges of our new epoch. The Commonwealth must rise above all narrow consideration and give a bold lead in these matters. And I am sure apart from specific decisions it will also show how to put the world on the right track.

JAMAICA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA GRENADA CYPRUS CANADA

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Prime Minister's Keynote Address

Following is the text of the Keynote Address of the Prime Minister. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference at Kingston on, April 30, 1975:

Mr. Chairman, this is such a vast subject that it is a little difficult to know how to cover the entire ground in such a short time. I hope that the distinguished Presidents and Prime Ministers will forgive me if I merely touch on some points.

The most important factor since we last met is the emergence of the Arab people as

a political force through their economic power. I am not going to dilate on the subject because we all know how this has happened and we know the reasons. This has also helped some sort of a Pan-Islamic movement in what most people call the Middle East and we call West Asia, because we know that geographically it is a more correct expression. There is far greater realism in the area itself and in the approach of others towards the problem. Many set positions have changed, largely under pressure of the oil situation and the unity of the Arab peoples. There is also far greater African unity today despite certain problems and set-backs in some regions.

The other very significant factor is the collapse of Portuguese rule in Africa. We welcome the changes in Portugal which have made this development possible and this in turn was due to the strong national struggles of the people of these African countries. As you, Mr. Chairman, so aptly described it, Africa has liberated Portugal. We welcome and greet the emergence of Mozambique and Guinea Bissau and soon Angola. In this context, I should like to express our appreciation of the significant role played by President Kaunda and President Nyerere and other distinguished Heads of OAU.

But vestiges of colonialism continue in different parts of Southern Africa such as Namibia and Zimbabwe. In spite of all the declarations that have been made racialism still persists. There is no evidence of any

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sincere change in the domestic policy of the Southern African Union. As this question is going to be discussed almost immediately afterwards, I shall not say more at this stage except to add that dialogue with South Africa can have meaning only if it is accompanied by steps to assure the dignity and democratic rights of its own people.

There is growing African solidarity on this question. Not only among Africans, but among the non-aligned and other groups also, there is a much greater feeling of togetherness on this question, which is bound to have

an effect. While this struggle is on, we notice new forms of racialism, such as discrimination on colour basis, in Europe and other parts of the world. I mentioned the non-aligned countries. But just when unity and greater cohesion among them were gathering some strength, they have been disturbed by cleavage between the oil-rich and the others. I should also like to contrast the unity of African nations with the inability of Asian countries to coordinate their interests.

Another significant factor has been the change in South East Asia. I just saw in the newspapers that the Saigon Government has finally surrendered. It was a long and bitter struggle. I am sure that we should all like to send our greetings to the PRG.

This event indicates the failure of a policy which was based on misconception and wrong assessment and which led to intervention and the propping up of unrepresented governments in these various countries. This policy showed also a lack of appreciation of post-colonial nationalism. I am specially saying "post-colonial" because in the U.S.A. earlier there certainly was an appreciation of the nationalist movement. Before the war specially, we in India received understanding from them, but after the war there was a change of attitude. They completely misjudged the calibre of a man like Ho Chi Minh and his fierce desire to mould the future of Vietnam in consonance with the genius of its people and underestimated the determination and capacity of the Vietnamese people to withstand any pressure - even the mightiest military onslaught - in the defence of their freedom.

Such assumptions are made far too easily and superficially in international affairs, and

we find that we ourselves are victims of them. For example, almost every time that I am met by various foreign dignitaries or the foreign press, the question is put to me about our being influenced by the Soviet Union. I would like to say that it is absolutely ridiculous to suggest that we are under Soviet or any other influence. The USSR has come to our support at the right time at no cost

to them and perhaps, U.S. policy has given them the opportunity to do so.

Recent developments in Cambodia have similarly illustrated that the will of a nation cannot be thwarted by outside military intervention. In Laos, one hopes that a dialogue between the two sides would lead to reconciliation and the formation of a national government representing the wishes of Laotian people.

It is interesting to note that the Soviet Union has hesitated to take advantage of the situation in South Asia as indeed of the economic crisis in Europe, as one might have expected it to do.

Now to the trends which emerge. The fear of nuclear conflict has receded; there is a lessening of tension in many areas which has led to increased economic and scientific exchanges and cooperation but the hope of steady progress which many of us who supported detente had wished for has been delayed. We in India, as I think most of us around the table, welcome all steps towards detente but the overall detente and the compulsion to maintain open conflict leaves room to manoeuvre for positions of advantage which may not be in the interest of the smaller countries. Competitiveness and strategic rivalries have spread to other areas and have taken new forms. Although open confrontation has often been avoided, local conflict and tension have been intensified without support.

Arms supplies to various nations is fueling tensions. In Europe, the detente was partly a product of the approach of deterrence, which is a precarious mixture of fear and trust. The level of deterrence as well as the cost is getting higher. Vertical proliferation of conventional and nuclear arms is continuing and this points to the need of agreeing upon lower levels of deterrence.

It was believed by my father that detente would be conducive to greater arms control

and disarmament and that the funds thus released would be made available for the upliftment of the poorer countries of the world. But the arms control measures so far undertaken by the great powers are meant to preserve their overwhelming superiority in arms and meant only to cut down the risk, as I said earlier, of certain types of confrontation. The economic aspect of disarmament, therefore, remains a distant dream.

With all this, medium and small powers do have their place. For their voices to carry greater weight, they must strengthen their own independence and self-reliance. However, strong the pressure on them, it is essential for them to assert their own interests.

The Commonwealth is essentially an association of small and medium nations. My father's vision of the Commonwealth was one of an interdependent world and he had hoped that this would be a beginning which would gradually influence other countries in the same direction.

We, the Members of the Commonwealth countries, are also members of the United Nations and of other world agencies. So the Commonwealth should work to strengthen the United Nations, about which, it seems to us, the big powers have become less enthusiastic because they feel that they cannot use it in the same manner as they were doing before. Of course, they now say that it is the poorer nations who are using it for their end.

In international affairs, as in others, there has to be a spirit of compromise. Sometimes, much as we want to, pushing too hard and making too large claims can jeopardise or delay our objective. So it is not from any sense of wanting to slow down, but merely looking at it more practically, if we show a sense of responsibility in this respect we shall not provide alibis to others to avoid taking such decisions or actions.

As far as India is concerned, there are many misconceptions. I referred to one a little earlier. Some may be genuine misunderstandings. Some, we feel, are deliberate--.

Our poverty is not new, it is a legacy of feudalism and colonialism and we have been struggling these last years against tremendous odds to lessen it and to remove the disparity, which exists between different sections of the people. Great changes have taken place. I am constantly travelling, not only in the cities but to remote tribal areas and villages. And I see great change in the way the people look, how they dress, what they eat, in fact what they demand, because today our major problem is that everybody wants more of everything. Just before coming here, I visited one of the worst drought-affected areas in the West of India. Here we organise what we call test-relief works, that is, we give some work to people to give them purchasing power to be able to buy grains and we have fair-price shops. Now, obviously, it is the poorest people who come to work in the terrible heat and sun to do manual work, digging work, but of the thousands of people I saw not one who looked hungry or was unduly thin or in any way pathetic looking; only two had torn clothes. So this gives an idea that although we do have poverty, especially in the pockets of the hilly tribal areas and so on, the change in these areas is quite significant.

We have laid special stress on agriculture. Our food production has risen from 51 million tons to 107 million tons and in this wheat production has quadrupled. We have built up our industry almost from scratch. We now have diversified base of heavy industry and have also made progress in sophisticated industries, steel, machine building, electronics, and so on, and we have emerged as an exporter of machinery.,

Although we still not have compulsory education for the simple reason that we just do not have enough school teachers or enough equipment, we have 90 million children in schools and about 3 million university students. The life span has lengthened by 20 years.

Although we have received help from outside, which we appreciate and welcome, the major burden of development has been borne and must continue to be borne by the

Indian people themselves, because the whole need is so vast that no help from outside can meet it, even marginally.

Our foreign policy is-also misrepresented, but we have been consistently non-aligned We have been scrupulously trying to keep out of power rivalries and we feel that a country

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of our size and background cannot be in anybody's orbit.

I should like to say that we have no illusion of grandeur or hankering of big power status. We feel that our industrial base and the scientific progress which we have made and which we are working for, is essential for us to maintain our independence, not only mere political independence but independence of judgement and action. Our science policy is solely directed towards gaining economic strength to meet our own special problems of poverty and disparity, and I don't think that there is any threat to others through our technological advances.

I have mentioned in some detail what we are doing because all this advance has created special problems. The same problems that we have within the country, we see problems on the international scene, that is, that the more science and technology there is, it is those who are better-off who can take greater advantage of it and immediately the gap between the better off and the poorer widens. Even when we have a specific programme for, say, the tribal people, it is those among the tribes who are better off who take advantage of it and immediately there is a gap. When we introduced the new agricultural strategy, it is referred to as the Green Revolution, those who had only been slightly better off than the poorer farmers, became much richer. It produced a class of rich farmers, and this in turn led to tension between them and the farmers who did not have irrigated land and who therefore, remained more or less where they were. On the international scene this is what is happening with scientific advances. Although science is universal, the better-off nations are able to take greater advantage and therefore the gap

which science should have narrowed is in fact continuing to widen.

Our policy has been to work for stability in our region mainly through our own political unity and economic strength and through, friendship with our neighbours. Many old disputes which had been of long standing, some dating from 1820 and so on, are being resolved one by one. Our effort is to seek friendship with all countries regardless of their attitude.

On the sub-continent, in spite of many difficulties, ups and downs, provocative statements and so on, we have somehow managed to keep good relations. Of course, we have very good relations with my friend here, the President of Bangladesh; and also with Prime Minister Bandarnaika of Sri Lanka and some other countries. Even with Pakistan, in spite of many difficulties we are continuing the dialogue. There is an exchange of delegations between the countries; we have had a trade agreement, agreement over telecommunications and so on. But some of our initiatives, many of these gestures, have been unilateral, and some of the initiatives which we have taken have not brought forth any response from the other side such as our offers of non-aggression, disengagement, mutually accepted safeguards and so on.

There has been a lot of controversy over the lifting of the arms embargo. We do not think it would be fair to deny anybody the right to be fully prepared for their defence, but our experience has been that when arms are accumulated it leads to tension. There is an accumulation of arms, not just in one country but in the entire region. So far as lifting of the United States embargo is concerned, it is not the fact of lifting or even the amount which matters, but the indication it gives of US policy. There is an entirely erroneous belief that this would contribute to stability on the subcontinent. Also, we feel that the timing was singularly unfortunate. It was done just at a moment when our own relations were improving with both countries, with the United States as well as with Pakistan. There has been a set-back, even though we tried that

there should not be. It is not just a highly idealistic policy for us to say that we want to be friends with our neighbours, we feel that it is a practical necessity; we think that for a country like India it is absolutely essential to have stable neighbours. We share many common problems and it is only if there is understanding and cooperation that each of us will be stronger and more capable of dealing with them.

Well, what of the future, it is the inadequacy of the balance of power models which has created this situation on the sub-continent and in other parts of the world. The idea that four, five or six great powers inter-acting amongst themselves can preserve peace in the world is an extension of the ideas developed in Europe in the nineteenth century. Such ideas have little relevance today for various reasons. For one, the world has become ex-

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tremely complex due to the emergence of a large number of new states. Although in orthodox power terms these States are weak, they do have the capacity to upset any scheme of things which is imposed against their will. It seems to us that any approach to peace and stability in the world and any concept of a world order of the future must be based on an understanding of the complex realities of the contemporary world rather than a nostalgic preference for the kind of stability which Europe enjoyed a century ago.

There is some speculation about the revival of an isolationist attitude in the United States, I do not think this is valid. The United States has deep-rooted conceptions of its own global responsibilities and has the instruments of policy for their implementation. The pressure on unacceptable regimes has not diminished, new bases are coming up. In this context, I would like to mention the resolution which Sri Lanka brought in the United Nations with regard to peace and cooperation in the Indian ocean which had the warm support of all the littoral States. We feel that it is not a question of any one, power doing something, but when one power does something, it does invite counter moves. We

in India are against all foreign bases.

On the economic scene there has been a collapse of the post-war Bretton Woods System; there has been rapid inflation in almost all the countries; there was sharp rise in the prices of food and fertilisers, which we discussed yesterday, and of course later on there was the rise in oil price. All of this has had a very sharp impact on the poorer countries, especially countries like India, which is somewhat in the middle. That is, we do need an amount of oil and fertilisers and we have not developed enough to be able to produce our own. We have found some off-shore oil but it is expensive to exploit it and this will take time and enormous resources. There is also a great shortage of equipment in the world which is needed for this purpose., Earlier it was said by the Communist countries that they were not being affected by this inflation but now they are acknowledging that European inflation has had an impact on their own economies and it is going to hit them much harder because the change was not gradual, as they fixed their prices for a number of years. What again is interesting is that one would have expected them to make much of this and to say "Well, here is the capitalist system collapsing, and it is due to capitalism that this economic crisis had arisen", but in point of fact they have not done so. The criticism has been on a very low key for obvious reasons. They realise that instability in Europe is bound to have an effect on their economies.

So far as countries are concerned, in Africa as well as in some of the Asian countries, this period of inflation and higher prices and shortage of essential commodities has coincided with a period of severe drought over large areas. This has affected our whole planning process and it has certainly slowed down our development. In India, from about 1972, when we had the worst drought almost all over the country upto 1974, the graph of prices was rising like the Himalayas. It was just a straight line going up and up and up. There were moments when we did not know how the country would survive. However, we took courage in July/August and we took certain measures.

At that time my own party and a lot of people felt that these were necessary measures but the Government could not possibly survive them and the Government would have to go. But we felt that it was better for the Government to go but to do something that was necessary for the economy rather than to say 'Let us win the next elections and face whatever future comes'. So we did take very, very strong measures, thereby annoying all sections of the people - the big industrialists, the big businessmen, the industrial workers, the farmers, housewives, every possible section. But we did so. I am sorry to say they continued to be annoyed but we did manage to curb inflation. These measures were taken in July and August and already from September the upward curve stopped and from then on it has come down, although not substantially. But the very fact that prices are not rising but that they have been coming down is a very welcome sign and people are appreciating it. Of course, this meant taking a very stiff line with industrial workers and dealing with strikes in a manner which has brought us a great deal of criticism from the ILO and other such international bodies and we have been visited by delegations from Japan and other countries. I can say that except for saying that the strike was not in the national interest, we did not do anything that was illegal. Some of the things that we were accused of, torture and so on, are completely without any basis

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whatsoever. But we had to suspend a number of workers during the railway strike. This strike took place when it was the worst period of the food shortage. Food could not reach the areas which needed grain. Coal could not reach the industrial areas and of course there was tremendous hardship to the travelling public, and we had no way out.

The situation all over the world has been greatly aggravated by the oil crisis. We fully sympathise with our Arab friends because we know that raw materials have been purchased very cheaply all these years and profits have been made by the big oil companies and other such organisations; to the detriment

of the producing countries. Therefore, we fully understand the position of the oil producing countries, but the fact remains that most of the money that they have made has flowed back to the highly industrialised countries in the form of investments in buying machinery and go on. Only a very, very minute portion of it has come to all the developing countries put together. In spite of the hue and cry of the advanced countries, it is the poorer countries which have suffered the most. The countries least affected by these adverse developments were the United States and the Soviet Union, with their continental and largely self-sufficient economies.

There have been some attempts at trying to find ways and means to help these countries which have been most affected. There have been excellent declarations in UNCTAD, Dakar, etc., but the gap between the perception of problems and the will to do anything about them has not been bridged in any way.

As Mr. Manley said yesterday, most of these problems are global problems, whether it is environment, whether it is population or food. We do need a global response. We are going to have discussions on economic matters and the EEC later. All I want to say now is that when U.K. joining the EEC was first spoken about, we did not want in any way to discourage U.K. because we felt that they should do what was in their interest but we did fear that EEC would become another rich man's club. Fortunately, it is a little more outward-looking now. We have entered into commercial agreements with the EEC and also have bilateral relations with member countries and I think that many other countries are doing the same.

We welcome the decisions of the Lome Convention where a number of Commonwealth countries points of view has received some understanding. We would like to regard the Lome Convention as a precursor to similar arrangements with other regions.

Finally, I would like to say that the need today, more than ever before, is for cooperation. We need now inter-dependence bet-

ween the advanced, the financially affluent and developing countries. The Commonwealth can be not only a model for cooperation but a positive factor for new economic initiatives for the welfare of individual members of the Commonwealth. Political problems are important, but we find too that they are being more and more influenced by economic trends and economic demands and needs.

JAMAICA USA PORTUGAL MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA GUINEA GUINEA-BISSAU NAMIBIA
ZIMBABWE SOUTH AFRICA INDIA VIETNAM CAMBODIA LAOS CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
LATVIA BANGLADESH SRI LANKA PAKISTAN JAPAN SENEGAL UNITED KINGDOM TOTO

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ENERGY AND ECONOMIC MATTERS CONFERENCE

Indian Delegate's Statement at Paris Preparatory Meeting

Following is the text of statement made by Mr. B. K. Sanyal, leader of the Indian delegation, on April 7, 1975 at the preparatory meeting in Paris convened by France:

We are grateful to His Excellency the President of France for having taken the initiative in convening this conference. We meet in the midst of an unprecedented economic crisis facing the world today, the impact of which is being felt in varying degrees by all parts of the world. International inflation, recessionary tendencies, deterioration of the

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terms of trade and monetary instability have already created havoc for the economies of the developing countries of whom as many as 33 have been identified as the most seriously affected.

The present crisis has brought into sharp focus the inter-dependence of the economies of nations and the ease with which the economic stresses and strains are transmitted from one country to another. The problems facing us today can be solved only by cooperative action on a global scale and in a spirit of conciliation and mutual accommodation. Now more than ever in the past, is the need to evolve a fair and equitable international economic order based on the acceptance of a mutuality of interests.

It is possible that on several issues, including perhaps on energy and related matters, there are divergent views. Nevertheless, my delegation are confident that our collective endeavours which we are beginning today would yield positive results.

The developing countries have recently emerged from centuries of colonial neglect and exploitation and are seeking to take urgent measures to accelerate the pace of their economic development. It is a necessary first step in that direction to establish their sovereignty over their natural resources and to exploit them to the best advantage of their own people. In this context, India has expressed on numerous occasions her sympathy with the national aspirations of the oil exporting countries to secure fair value for their natural resources, particularly one that is a depleting asset.

India finds herself in the unenviable position of being amongst the worst affected by the current economic crisis. The high price of oil combined with international inflation, disruption of world monetary system, the high cost of imported technology and equipment have created a problem of the gravest magnitude for our country. Our economic development plans which are by no means over-ambitious, have been adversely affected. Not only this, because of the rising import bill, it has become progressively difficult to even sustain our present level of production which needs a certain amount of imported inputs. Thus all our efforts for self-reliance are likely to be thwarted.

India is obliged to import essential requirements of food, oil and fertilizer. In 1974 almost 4 per cent of our requirement of food was imported at a cost of approximately 700 million dollars. Despite severe conservation measures on the use of oil, the cost of imports was 1400 million dollars. In the case of fertilizer, we had to import almost 50 per cent of our requirements costing 450 million dollars. On these items alone the total bill came to 2550 million dollars, representing over 80 per cent of our annual export earnings.

It is true that India has been receiving assistance through multilateral and bilateral channels and we would like to place on record our sincere thanks and gratitude to those who have helped us. It would nevertheless be pertinent to mention that compared to the magnitude of the crisis we are facing, such assistance is far from adequate.

We are aware of the fact that the current economic situation requires a major overhaul of the international financing, monetary and trade system. The developing countries have been pressing for a refixation of the prices of raw materials, and reforms of the international monetary system. We have given our full support to such proposals in various international forums, especially at the special U.N. General Assembly session held in 1974, in the Dakar meeting of the developing countries in February, 1975 and recent Havana meeting of the non-aligned countries in March, 1975. We reiterate our support for these proposals.

We would, however, submit that the search for appropriate and adequate solution to the problems of the M.S.A.Cs (most seriously affected countries) should begin forthwith. At the same time we would plead that urgent and earnest attention of the conference should be given to the solution for immediate and the long-term problems facing the developing world.

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Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank His Excellency the President and the Government of France for inviting us to this conference

and for extending to my delegation such generous hospitality. Let me assure, Mr. Chairman, that my delegation is ready to make its contribution so that this conference is fruitful in conformity with the hopes, aspirations and interests of all.

FRANCE INDIA USA SENEGAL CUBA

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Communique on Mr. Ortoli's Visit

The following Communique was issued in New Delhi on April 21, 1975 at the end of the visit of Mr. Francois-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission of the European Communities, to India:

H.E. Mr. Francois-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission of the European Communities, and Madame Ortoli, visited India at the invitation of the Government of India, from April 18 to 26, 1975. Mr. Ortoli was accompanied by

Dr. Manfred Caspari, Deputy Director
General of External Relations;

Mr. Philippe De Margerie, Chief de
Cabinet of the President of the Commis-
sion of the European Communities;

Mr. David Hannay, Chief de Cabinet of
the Vice-President and Commissioner in -
charge of External Relations;

Mr. Michael Drury, Directorate General
of External Relations.

While in Delhi, from April 18 to 22,

Mr. Ortoli called on the President and the Prime Minister, and had talks with the Ministers of External Affairs, Agriculture, Finance, Industry and Civil Supplies, Commerce and Energy. Senior officials of both sides joined in these talks.

The discussions mainly centered around the recent development of economic relations between India and the European Communities, and their future evolution. Both sides noted with satisfaction the contribution the European Communities had been able, to make to the development and diversification of these relations through the establishment and improvement of the Communities. Generalised Scheme of Preferences, through their food aid programme, and through their commitments to the United Nations Emergency Fund for the most seriously affected countries. The steps taken by Government of India in this regard were also noted.

Mr. Ortoli emphasised that the Commission considered the measures taken recently by the Communities were no more than the beginning of a concerted and expanding effort to deepen and diversify the relations between India and the Europe" Communities, within the framework established by the Joint Declaration of Intent and the Commercial Cooperation Agreement, to which both sides attached the greatest importance. He explained that the Communities were now committed to evolving an overall development cooperation policy and added that, in the view of the Commission, India occupied a crucial place in its evolution. The Indian Ministers welcomed the new look in the Communities evolving policies towards developing countries in general and India in particular. They pointed out that while the problems faced by India in the current international situation were particularly difficult, India's potential to overcome them was very considerable. The Indian achievement and India's possibilities in different economic sectors, particularly in the field of science and technology, were touched upon. It was suggested that closer cooperation between India and the Communities, at all relevant levels, with the aim of realizing India's possibilities and developing the potential of the Indian economy,

would be of mutual benefit to both parties.

Both sides agreed to intensify work in the India/EEC Joint Commission, which had already got off to a useful and constructive start since its first meeting in May 1974, with a view to getting underway concrete measures and programmes of commercial cooperation. This would benefit India's foreign earnings, develop and diversify her exports, and enhance the level of exchanges between India and the Communities.

There was an exchange of views on the possibilities of cooperation in various economic sectors of commercial importance. It was mentioned that India was keen to enlarge its industrial and technological base in cooperation with the Communities, so that India is better able to meet the emerging requirements of the Communities and its other partners. In the field of agriculture, the need for cooperation, particularly by way of chemical and technological inputs in India, to optimise its production was mentioned; continuation of imports of wheat and dairy products from the Communities, partly by way of aid programmes and partly on commercial account, was considered. The possi-

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bilities for India to adapt its production of cattlefeed with a view to expanding its export to meet the requirements of the Communities were examined. There was also a discussion of India's growing coal production and the possibility for it to contribute to meeting the Communities coal import requirements. The possibility of cooperative action for setting up pelletisation plant for the export of iron ore pellets to the European steel industry was also mentioned.

The discussions revealed interesting possibilities of cooperation in the fields of science and technology specifically regarding research into alternative sources of energy, environmental matters, food processing technology and methods of handling scientific and technical information.

It was agreed that detailed discussions of an exploratory nature at technical level would be undertaken in the coming months to examine the feasibility of programmes of cooperation in all these fields.

The opportunity was also taken to discuss recent international economic developments. Both sides stressed the need to approach international discussions in a spirit of constructive dialogue and to avoid confrontation. Mr. Ortoli underlined that the Communities remain firmly committed to working for the establishment of a dialogue with the oil producing countries and with all other developing countries. He also emphasised the importance the Communities attach to the active pursuit of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva with the objective of liberalisation of world trade taking into account the special problems and interests of the developing countries. He reiterated the view of the Communities that in the present difficult international economic situation, countries should not seek to remedy their balance of payments problems by restrictive trade measures.

The Indian Ministers urged the need for intensified efforts to find solutions at the international level for the diverse difficulties which developing nations and, in particular, India were currently facing. In this context, the set back to India's balance of payments position caused by the dramatic deterioration in her terms of trade required urgent and special action. Without such action it would be difficult for India to make a contribution, commensurate with her human and material resources, to the new economic order.

It was agreed that it was most desirable that India and the European Communities should keep in close touch over these international issues.

President Ortoli, on behalf of himself and his delegation, expressed his deep appreciation for the hospitality extended by the Government of India.

INDIA USA SWITZERLAND

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Indo-FRG Financial Assistance Agreement

The following press release on Indo-FRG financial agreement was issued in New Delhi on April 26, 1975:

India and West Germany signed an agreement here today regarding the financial assistance which the Federal Republic of Germany will extend to India for the financial year 1975-76. The agreement provides for assistance worth Rs. 123.4 crores (DM 365 million). This is the first time that the Federal Republic of Germany has signed the annual agreement for development assistance prior to the meeting of the Aid India Consortium.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Franz Klamser, Ministerialdirigent in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, also the leader of the West German delegation, and His Excellency Mr. Guenter Diehl, West Germany Ambassador in New Delhi, on behalf of the Government of Federal Republic of Germany, and Shri M. Narasimham, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India.

The assistance has been provided for the following purposes:

1. Commodity Aid of Rs. 20.28 crores (DM 60 million) to be utilised for financing India's current civilian import requirements.

2. Project assistance of Rs. 23.66 crores (DM 70 million) for financing the foreign exchange costs of mutually selected projects.
3. Loan of Rs. 1.69 crores; (DM 5 million) for a mutually selected rural development programme.
4. A grant of Rs. 1.69 crores (DM 5 million) for a mutually selected rural development programme.
5. Loans to Indian Developments Banks to the extent of Rs. 8.45 crores (DM 25 million). These will be extended to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Rs. 3.38 crores, (DM 10 million) and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Rs. 5.07 crores (DM 15 million) to enable the imports of capital goods for the small and medium enterprises assisted by these financial institutions.
6. Capital goods assistance of Rs. 10.14 crores (DM 30 million).
7. Liquidity assistance of Rs. 10.14 crores (DM 30 million) towards debt relief.
8. A prolongation loan of Rs. 47.32 crores (DM 140 million) towards debt relief.

Excluding the grant at Sr. No. 4 above, the assistance at Sr. Nos. 1 to 7 will be extended as a soft term credit repayable over a period of 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years and carrying an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum. The prolongation loan at Sr. No. 8 has also the same maturity and grace period but carries a rate of interest of 2.5 per cent per annum.

All the loans extended by the Federal Republic of Germany are untied and the loans and grants for rural development programmes can also be used for meeting expenditure incurred in India.

The Federal Republic of Germany is the

first member of the Consortium to conclude debt relief agreements with India for 1975-76. The total debt relief being provided is Rs. 57.46 crores (DM 170 million) which represents an increase of Rs. 5.41 crores (DM 16 million) over the quantum of debt relief for 1974-75.

The two delegations reviewed the present position regarding the various proposals which are being considered for financing from project assistance, notable amongst which are the expansion projects of the

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Gujarat State Fertiliser Company and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The two delegations also discussed matters relating to the application of funds earmarked last year Rs. 16.9 crores (DM 50 million) and the amounts now committed for a rural development programme.

The German and the Indian delegations also had wide ranging discussions on Indo-German technical co-operation covering both the on-going projects and possible new areas for such co-operation in agriculture, energy and other increasingly sophisticated fields of science and technology.

GERMANY INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Indian Representative's Statement on World Disarmament Conference

Following is the text of statement made by Ambassador R. Jaipal on April 4, 1975

in the ad-hoc committee on World Disarmament Conference in New York:

Mr. Chairman, the G. A. Resolution 3260 of the 29th session has called on our committee to prepare an analytical and consensus report including our conclusions and recommendations on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference. It is to that particular and specific task that we should address ourselves. That task is not a difficult one, because we already have a vast amount of relevant material in our report to the 29th session of the G.A.

In spite of all the good work done by this committee in compiling the views of a large number of states, I have the uneasy feeling that we are no nearer today to a world conference on disarmament than we were in 1959, when the goal of general and complete disarmament was unanimously adopted by the UN. What has happened since 1959 is the very reverse of disarmament. The arms race and military expenditure have reached such unprecedented heights that the phenomenon is one of over-armament to a frightening degree.

And yet at the same time there have been some positive developments. Notably the advent of the detente and other meaningful initiatives such as establishing a link between reduction of military budgets and a corresponding increase in development expenditure. Despite these initiatives, progress towards disarmament has been very slow -- indeed there has been no real beginning. Yet in the process of disarmament although there have been attempts to improve the climate that may be conducive to the disarmament process.

There is in fact no shortage of ideas concerning the holding of a world disarmament conference, on which it seems all are agreed in principle. But there is yet no consensus on the timing, the agenda and the objectives of the conference. Quite obviously all countries should agree to participate in it, because it would be unacceptable to have one part of the world disarmed and the rest fully armed.

There are some who say that the political conditions are not yet ripe or right for a conference. There are others who claim that the detente would be strengthened by holding a conference. It is quite clear that one important test of the success of the detente itself is progress towards disarmament.

We have no objection to a step by step approach to disarmament but is it not time to take at least the first step? While it is a matter of common sense to make adequate preparations for a conference and to secure the participation of all states, we must realise that the objectives of the conference are so vital for peace that we should not be deterred

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by prior conditions that may tend to prejudge the results of the conference.

A hundred non-aligned countries have been calling for a world conference on disarmament since 1961. Their views are supported by a large number of other states so that there is in fact an overwhelming majority of the world's population in favour of a conference. Even so there is no movement in the direction of convening a conference. Perhaps this petrification of the will is due to the apprehension that a hastily convened conference may fail and that may be disastrous for the future of disarmament.

There is something in that of course especially if we are thinking in terms of only one conference for producing all the expected and desired results. But that is not the way we think. On the contrary there would have to be several or a series of world conferences on disarmament - rather like the UNCTAD. There could even be a special session of the G. A. devoted to disarmament, as was suggested in the Belgrade non-aligned declaration of 1961.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that you will use the position of your office in finding a consensus on the minimum basis for convening the first world conference on disarmament.

If we should fail again, I see no point in continuing the life of this committee. So much has already been said and so little has been achieved. That it reminds me of the previous fate of this question of disarmament.

At the Congress of Aix La Chapelle in 1818 the Russian Czar put forward a detailed plea for disarmament, but the Metternich of that time considered the Russian proposal to be premature, and pointed out that it was more important to maintain solidarity. Later in 1831 the French Prime Minister proposed a general conference on multi-lateral disarmament. Again this proposal was received by Metternich with distrust and the conference did not take place.

It seems that history is repeating itself and the Metternichs of today are also re-pealing themselves even to the scrupulous detail of using the same sort of arguments, such as the time is not ripe, it is premature, it is more important to maintain detente than to prejudice it by rushing into disarmament, etc. The situation in the world is so very different from the days of Metternich and his concept of the balance of power, that it is necessary for us to recognise the differences and the imponderable perils of the arms race and try to break out of the old grooves of thought and of action and-reaction and respond to the clearly expressed aspirations of the vast majority of the states and peoples for disarmament. The views and priorities of the Indian Government are well-known and are recorded in the archives of this committee.

Having regard to the importance of disarmament not only to member states but also to mankind as a whole, we feel that it would be useful to mobilise world public opinion and in that respect we might encourage the NGOs (non-governmental organisations) to become more involved in the convening of a world disarmament conference. As the distinguished Ambassador of Tunisia has rightly said, a disarmament conference would be essentially an act of faith in the first instance. It seems that we do not lack faith but we are afraid to take the first step to demonstrate

that faith. Instead we are discovering all sorts of intelligent reasons for doing nothing in an increasingly intolerable situation. Mr. Chairman, I hope you can help us discover that minimum area of consensus that is necessary to cross the barrier of doubt and distrust and proceed to the first world conference on disarmament.

INDIA USA PERU YUGOSLAVIA RUSSIA TUNISIA

Date : Apr 01, 1975

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Indian Representative's Statement in Committee on Disarmament

Following is the text of statement made by Ambassador B. C. Mishra in the conference of the committee of disarmament on April 8, 1975 in Geneva:

My delegation would like to join the previous speakers in extending a warm welcome to the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Iran, Peru and Zaire. We are very happy to have them among us and feel confident that their presence will give a new impetus to the disarmament negotiations.

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I would also like to welcome our new colleagues in the Committee and wish them all success. We are also happy to have Bjornerstedt with us in his new capacity as the Acting Representative of the Secretary-General.

The CCD is meeting after a lapse of six months. In this period, many important developments have taken place. The U.N. has carried out its annual review of the disarmament topics and passed several important resolutions. It has also renewed its faith

in the CCD as the principal multilateral negotiations forum for disarmament.

In this context it is imperative to recall that the main task of the Committee on disarmament is to negotiate an agreement on General and Complete Disarmament under effective international control. It is, therefore, a matter of deep concern that no serious discussions on the subject have taken place for several years. The Committee must once again revert to GCD and focus its attention on measures of actual disarmament. It goes without saying that the highest priority should be accorded to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

The Government of India has been consistently opposed to nuclear weapons, which are weapons of mass destruction. Ever since the world witnessed the devastating effects of nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it has been clear that such weapons cannot be used in war to achieve any political or military objective even by those nations which already possess them. The existence of nuclear weapons, on the other hand, enhances tensions and insecurity among nations and makes the task of establishing of durable world peace more difficult. India has, therefore, along with a majority of nations in the world called for the achievement of nuclear disarmament as an objective of the highest priority. India has been among the first countries to work relentlessly in various international forums for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. It is for this reason that India is Opposed to all moves and suggestions which might shift the focus of the international community from the over-riding objective of nuclear disarmament. India has also objected to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, because, among other reasons, it is not a treaty which will lead to arms limitation and disarmament.

In the field of nuclear disarmament, the first requirement is the stoppage of the production of nuclear weapons and a cut-off in the production of fissile material for weapons purposes. It will then be easy to devise a universal non-discriminatory system of safeguards. A step on which the CCD should

concentrate immediately in order to control the nuclear arms race is a comprehensive agreement to ban all nuclear weapons tests which will find universal acceptance. The Indian delegation has always been of the opinion that there is no justification whatsoever to continue with nuclear weapon testing. Strategic superiority in nuclear weapons has ceased to be a relevant factor because of the over-kill capacity of the two super powers. It is immaterial whether the enemy can be killed twice or five times. The General Assembly, in its resolution 3257(XXIX), has condemned all nuclear weapon tests in whatever environment they may be conducted and asked to CCD to give the highest priority to the question of a Comprehensive Test Ban agreement. Unfortunately, in the spring session of the CCD which is about to conclude its work, we have not even gone one step forward in this respect.

And now a new trend is surfacing in our debates on nuclear disarmament. I briefly referred to it in my statement of March 13 when I said that it has now become fashionable to talk about the danger of horizontal Proliferation of nuclear weapons and to hint it is the direct result of the peaceful nuclear explosion carried out by India last year. Mr. Chairman, we are the first to be concerned about the problem of nuclear proliferation. However, our analysis of the cases which may prompt it to happen, differs very greatly from what many delegations here would like us to believe. In actual fact, we are not aware of the Indian experiment having caused other countries to undertake the development of nuclear weapons. We wish to threaten no one with nuclear weapons and it is clear that if any country were to decide to take this step, it would do so for its own reasons.

In connection with the peaceful nuclear explosion technology we have heard the argument that intentions do not matter; what matters is the technology to conduct nuclear explosions. The argument goes on further that a country should, therefore, be restricted from developing the explosion technology.

While one can understand the appeal that a country should not go in for nuclear weapons, it is difficult to accept the principle that a technology should be restricted to some because it may be used for weapons purposes by others. This is a strange argument. We are being asked to fight the wrong enemy. We cannot stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons by controlling the development of peaceful explosion technology.

In this context it is relevant to refer to the proposal of the distinguished representative of Japan that we should devote a week during our summer session to the concentrated study of the arms control implications of PNEs. In this connection, he cited the authority of the General Assembly Resolution 3261d (XXIX). But operative paragraph 3 of that resolution clearly establishes a relationship between the arms control implications of PNEs and a comprehensive test ban agreement. Further, the General Assembly Resolution 3257 requires us to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban agreement. Are we going to ignore the main subject and concentrate on a peripheral aspect? We had an inkling of this danger last year when the First Committee of the General Assembly was considering the draft resolution which later acquired the number 3261d (XXIX). At the 2018th meeting of the First Committee I had the occasion to say: "The International community has time and again stressed in its deliberations and resolutions that priority should be given to nuclear disarmament. The draft resolution which was introduced this afternoon by the representative of the Netherlands, for all its good intentions, will have the effect of transferring the attention of the International community to other, less important, matters such as the regulation of peaceful activities connected with nuclear technology." Later, in the same statement this paragraph is relevant: "Perhaps the General Assembly next year will consider the question again, and perhaps a resolution on the subject of peaceful nuclear explosions will be adopted. Will that prevent the testing of nuclear weapons? Will that make a contribution to stepping the nuclear arms race, much less to nuclear disarmament? The non-

proliferation did not prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons, precisely because it was not designed to prevent the nuclear arms race. Any regulation of peaceful nuclear explosion at this stage which is not placed in the context of universal adherence to a comprehensive test ban treaty or agreement, any such regulation will make no contribution in that direction. All it will do is detract in a significant manner and in a significant measure from the single-minded efforts needed to unify opinion against the nuclear arms race and for nuclear disarmament. This is what I meant when I said on Monday last that nuclear arms race seems to be taken for granted, and that the efforts of some delegations are only in the direction of regulating peaceful nuclear explosions."

To sum up, we feel that only nuclear weapon tests are relevant to the question of nuclear arms development and proliferation. As far as the question of regulating the PNEs is concerned, it can only be taken up after achieving a Comprehensive Test Ban.

The question of nuclear-weapon-free zones is a subject which has once again attracted great attention. Various approaches regarding the formation of nuclear-weapon-free zones are currently being mentioned. In certain cases, we find that a continental approach has been adopted while other proposals speak of much smaller regions. Some suggestions go to the extent of saying that even one country can form itself into a nuclear-weapon-free zone. There is divergence of views regarding the peaceful activities which could be permitted for countries belonging to such zones. Again, there are different views on the question of transit of nuclear weapons through the area covered by a nuclear free zone.

We have carefully listened to the views and suggestions on these and other points concerning nuclear-weapon-free zones. While we do not doubt the good intentions with which these have been made, we feel that a much more careful examination of this subject is necessary to see which of the suggestions and proposals stand up to careful scrutiny. We are therefore happy to note that

the CCD has succeeded in setting up a group of qualified governmental experts to study the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones pursuant to resolution 3261F (XXIX). We shall be happy to participating in this group. We feel that such a study would contribute to a better understanding of the problem.

India has always supported the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones wherever ap-

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propriate. It is our considered view that certain essential considerations should be met to ensure their viability and success. These require that an appropriate region should be selected taking into account the security environment of the region as a whole and there should be prior consultations and agreement among the countries which intend to join the proposed zone, in regard to its main features. Further, there should be full freedom in respect of the utilisation of nuclear energy, including nuclear explosions, for peaceful purposes. It should also be remembered that membership of a military alliance or pact in the context of great power rivalry could seriously prejudice the possibility of the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in a particular, region.

On the question of Chemical Weapons, although progress has been slow, there have been some hopeful developments. We welcome the adherence to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 by the United States. This makes all major States Parties to the Protocol of 1925. The CCD can give serious consideration now to a CW Convention which would not be discriminatory in character. We are still of the opinion that a comprehensive ban is desirable. However, we are prepared to listen with an open mind to the various ideas and suggestions in regard to a step by step approach. In this context we await the joint initiative promised by the Soviet Union and the United States.

In regard to Environmental Warfare, we consider that the Soviet initiative has been very timely in order to prevent the development of such warfare techniques while they are in their infancy. If such techniques are

ever used in warfare, they are likely to cause widespread and indiscriminate suffering. We, however, share the general feeling that more technical information is required to understand the intricacies of the problem involved. We would request the countries advanced in this field to provide us with whatever technical information available with them.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, I should like to refer to the question of convening a World Disarmament Conference. Our views on the question are best summarised in a recent communication to the UN Secretary-General. It was said: "A World disarmament conference convened after adequate preparation, at an appropriate time and with the participation of all States, can play a useful role in promoting the cause of securing lasting world peace on disarmament. The conference can mobilise and focus world public opinion on the highest priority objective of nuclear disarmament and elimination of all weapons of mass destruction. The Conference can secure the participation of military significant States like France and China in disarmament negotiations and provide a fresh impetus to disarmament efforts. The Conference can work out general guidelines and establish priorities for the negotiating body."

INDIA SWITZERLAND USA GERMANY IRAN PERU ZAIRE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC JAPAN
CHINA FRANCE

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

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KOREA

Indo-Korean Joint Press Statement

The following joint press statement was issued in New Delhi on April 23, 1975 at the end of Korean Foreign Minister, Mr. Dong-Jo

Kim's visit to India:

His Excellency, Mr. Dong-Jo Kim, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, paid a goodwill visit to India from April 20 to 23, 1975 in response to an invitation of the Government of India. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea was accompanied by Mr. Ro Myung Gong, Assistant Director, Bureau of Asian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Dong Jin Choi, Chief of Southwest Asia Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

During the visit His Excellency Mr. Dong-Jo Kim was received by the President of India. He also called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the Speaker of Lok Sabha,

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Dr. G. S. Dhillon, Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of Defence and Professor D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce.

The two Foreign Ministers had useful discussions on a wide range of subjects of mutual interests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two Foreign Ministers reviewed the world situation in general and the recent developments in Asia in particular. They also expressed the hope that peace and prosperity in Asia as well as in other parts of the world will grow in the years to come.

The two Foreign Ministers recalled with pleasure the spiritual and cultural links existing between the Republic of Korea and India from the ancient times- and expressed their satisfaction over the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the recent years. They also expressed the hope that such relations will continue to develop and strengthen further in the years to come. Shri Y. B. Chavan explained the recent developments in South Asia and the efforts of the Government of India for peace and stability in the region. The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea appreciated these developments and expressed his high regard for the role India has been playing for peace and progress in the world. His Excellency Mr. Kim apprised the Indian

Foreign Minister of the recent developments in the Korean peninsula and explained the peaceful efforts as enunciated by the Foreign Policy Proclamation on June 23, 1973 of his Government, to ease tension and achieve peaceful unification of Korea. The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea also explained his government's policy to carry on the South-North dialogue with sincerity and patience in order to increase exchanges and contacts:

The two Ministers noted with satisfaction that economic and trade relations between the two countries have been promoted remarkably in recent years and agreed to strengthen further their economic and trade relations with a view to contributing in a mutually beneficial way to the developments of their respective economy.

Minister Kim extended a cordial invitation to Minister Chavan to pay an official visit to Korea at his early convenience, and Minister Chavan accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The Foreign Minister of India expressed his views that the visit of Foreign Minister Mr. Dong-Jo Kim to the Republic of India had contributed further to the friendly relationship existing between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Mr. Dong-Jo Kim expressed his most sincere appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of India for their warm hospitality extended to him and members of his party during their stay in India.

KOREA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCES

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, laid the following statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha on April 7, 1975 on the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Bureau of the nonaligned countries held in Havana from March 17 to 19, 1975: As the House is aware, I attended the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned countries held in Havana from March 17 to 19, 1975.

The Havana meeting took place one year after the earlier Bureau meeting in Algiers in March 1974. Important developments have taken place on the international scene -- both in the political and economic spheres -- dur-

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ing this period and the meeting provided a valuable opportunity for the Ministers of the 17 countries assembled at Havana to review and assess the situation. Apart from the members of the Bureau, delegations from over 24 other non-aligned countries were present as observers.

The meeting reaffirmed and reiterated the basic positions adopted by non-aligned countries in earlier conferences in regard to important issues like Detente, West Asia, Decolonisation, Indo-China and the Indian Ocean. On Cyprus, the final declaration issued at the end of the meeting expressed full support and sympathy to the Government and people of that non-aligned country. India, together with Algeria, Guyana, Yugoslavia and Mali - the group of five non-aligned countries which have been lending their good offices in the negotiations in the U.N. - evolved the consensus formulation in this matter.

The meeting expressed its solidarity with our Arab friends in their continued struggle to recover the territories illegally occupied by Israel by aggression and the restoration

of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people. The failure in the following week of the efforts for further withdrawal by Israel has highlighted once again the gravity of the situation in West Asia and the urgent and imperative need to find a just and lasting solution which alone can ensure an enduring peace in the region.

As the meeting was taking place in Havana, special attention was naturally devoted to developments in Latin America and the Caribbean. While the Caribbean countries have only recently emerged into independence, the Latin American countries attained their independence over a century or more ago. However, it is not very long since the process of their economic emancipation has begun. In more recent years, with the entry into the non-aligned Conference of more Latin American countries - Cuba was the first; there are at present six members - the trend towards increasing adherence to the principles of non-alignment has become manifest in Latin America. This is an important contemporary process which was noted with particular appreciation at the Havana meeting.

Ever since the non-aligned summit in Lusaka in 1970, the non-aligned countries have been expressing concern at the escalation of tension in the Indian Ocean area. Thanks to the initiative of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, the United Nations also adopted in 1971 the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. Since then, the non-aligned countries, both at the United Nations and in their own meetings, have been urging the speedy implementation of the objectives of the U.N. Declaration. The Havana meeting has noted again with deep concern the strengthening of air and naval military presence and of foreign bases in this region. The expansion of the base in Diego Garcia against the expressed wishes of the overwhelming majority of the littoral and hinterland States has been condemned as a negative development.

In view of this worsening of the situation in the Indian Ocean, the Ministers assembled in Havana have called for strict com-

pliance with the U.N. Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of all non-aligned countries to be held in Lima later this year, will undoubtedly examine this whole question in greater detail and depth. At the United Nations, the non-aligned countries will continue to work together for achieving our common objective of keeping the Indian Ocean free from Great Power rivalries and conflicts.

In my statement before the Plenary in Havana I stressed the special efforts and the initiatives we have taken to normalise and strengthen our relations with our neighbours. During my conversations with Ministers of other non-aligned countries, I found that there was much appreciation for these efforts that India has been making. In this context, I did point out in my statement that the induction of arms into the countries belonging to military alliances in our neighbourhood is a grave development, which cannot but retard the process of normalisation and relaxation of tension in our area.

One of the most important issues before the meeting was the acute problem fac-

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ing the countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis. Several Ministers dealt with it in their statements in the Plenary. It also figured prominently in my conversations with my colleagues. Prime Minister Dr. Castro's speech at the closing ceremony of the meeting dwelt on the imperative need for maintaining solidarity among the non-aligned countries for meeting the extraordinary economic crisis facing the majority of them and provided a fitting finale to the meeting. I had also urged the same point in somewhat different language in my statement.

In my statement, among other things, I drew particular attention to the enormous imbalances characterising the present deteriorating global economic situation. Apart from calling for speedy implementation, particularly by developed countries, of various decisions for remedial action already adopted

in the United Nations and related forums, I also stressed the urgent need for mutual co-operation among non-aligned countries to help each other.

The Declaration issued at Havana has an Economic Part which analyses succinctly the present situation. In the field of cooperation among non-aligned countries, I am glad to state that the following important decisions were taken:

(i) The importance of the measures for additional aid proposed in the Algiers OPEC Summit Declaration has been noted and the need for their speedy implementation has been stressed.

(ii) Trilateral cooperation using technology and resources available in different countries for development in a third country has been emphasised.

(iii) Concrete follow-up measures to be recommended in time for the Lima Conference on buffer stocks financing as proposed in the Dakar Conference resolution.

(iv) Recommendation to the Lima Conference to adopt and bring into existence the Non-aligned Solidarity Fund.

It is my assessment that the OPEC countries are not insensitive to the problem facing the Most Seriously Affected Countries. Many of them have individually pledged support. The OPEC Summit Declaration of Algiers also represents a manifestation of their collective will. However, the balance of payments problem facing so many of the developing countries is so enormous that much more needs to be done and that too urgently. Therefore, while we are appreciative of all that the OPEC countries are doing we will continue to stress the gravity of the situation and the need for concrete measures being adopted on a priority basis to relieve the heavy burdens placed on several countries, including India.

As a founder member, India continues to render important and useful service to the cause of nonalignment, as in the past con-

ferences. The Chairmanship of one of the main committees was entrusted to India (Foreign Secretary was appointed Chairman of Economic Committee). We were happy to receive full cooperation and understanding from other members in the consideration of several important issues.

In the Economic Committee, in particular, our views received a positive response from others, as was reflected in the Economic Declaration -- especially points relating to MSACs.

The holding of the meeting in Havana was an event of special significance for Cuba which is seeking to reinforce its links not only with Latin America but also with the non-aligned and developing world in general. We were much impressed by the excellent arrangements made for the Conference and deeply grateful for the welcome and hospitality extended to us.

I took the opportunity of my visit to Havana to meet and hold important discussions with Cuban leaders including Prime Minister Dr. Castro. These discussions have contributed to further strengthening of Indo-Cuban relations which are already very close and cordial. We agreed that efforts should be made for greater cooperation in the economic and technical fields.

I also made a visit to Guyana, another important non-aligned country in the Caribbean, with whom we have very close and friendly relations based on a long history of association and cooperative relationship. My talks with Foreign Minister Ramphal and others were extremely valuable. We are con-

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fidant that my visit would lead to expanding cooperation between India and Guyana in many fields.

it is important to remember that the growth and evolution of the non-aligned movement has been marked by a series of

meetings since 1961. In between the Summit Conferences, non-aligned countries have been meeting at the level of Foreign Ministers and also held coordinating meetings at other levels. AU these meetings have made important contributions to the development of the solidarity and unity of non-aligned countries. The Havana meeting was a significant stage in this continuing process. As Members are aware, there will be a meeting of Foreign Ministers of all non-aligned countries at Lima in autumn this year. Next year we will have the 5th Summit Conference at Colombo. The decisions reached at the Havana meeting will undoubtedly provide a valuable basis for these forthcoming conferences of the non-aligned and contribute to the further consolidation of the sovereignty and independence of all non-aligned countries and the building of a new world order based on peace, equality, justice and progress for all mankind.

Copies of the final declaration adopted at the Havana meeting have been placed in the Library of Parliament for information of Members.

CUBA USA ALGERIA CHINA INDIA CYPRUS GUYANA YUGOSLAVIA MALI ISRAEL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ZAMBIA SRI LANKA PERU SENEGAL

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

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PARLIAMENT

Foreign Minister's Reply to Debate on Demands for Grants in Lok Sabha

Replying to the Debate on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs on April 16, 1975, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, made the following statement:

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members

who have participated in the debate for the last six hours. I have listened with great care to most of the speeches. Those which I have not heard, I took care to read very carefully. Some of the Members have made very constructive suggestions and I must pay them my compliments for the high calibre of the debate. The constructive suggestions that they have made certainly should be borne in mind by the Government and I can assure the hon. Member, Shri Unnikrishnan who spoke last, that in this era of people's diplomacy as he called it, it is very right and necessary that the foreign policy of a country is reviewed in this forum, the people's forum, from time to time. I would like to point out, with your permission, that immediately after I took over I myself had sent a motion for considering the foreign policy of the country so that I would have to begin with some mandate, some direction, some instructions, some suggestions from this hon. House and I might launch on my new duties with a little more support. Unfortunately the House did not find time to consider it. As far as the Government is concerned, it is always willing to consider the problems of foreign affairs in this House because it not only helps the Government to review its own policies but also gives some new directions in the light of the position in the world today.

In this debate I would like to make a general review of the international scene as we see it today. The international situation is in an important and crucial stage of evolution and many developments that are taking place vitally affect us also. Hon. Members would naturally wish to know how we see the international situation, what are the major features of the trends that affect us, and how it is that we are going to meet this evolving situation by anticipating events, by taking the initiative and also by reacting to events.

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As most of the hon. Members have pointed out, the international scene today has moved quite a bit from what it was two years ago. As we all know, the present era is also called an era of detente. Formerly, there was

an atmosphere of confrontation which is being increasingly replaced by an attitude of cooperation. I am saying that it is a trend, it has still not become a full reality, but certainly it is a trend. The world today is not as it was before, a bi-polar world, but it is a multi polar world and it is in this world we have to watch the new developments and trends.

As we see it, both Soviet Russia and the U.S.A. which are the two important Super Powers are adopting a policy of cooperation and, with all the strains and difficulties in the way, it seems that they are making slow but definite progress in that direction which we welcome. As we see it, they have succeeded to a certain extent because, despite many problems which we see today in West Asia, Cyprus, etc., they have succeeded in avoiding any confrontation. Some people say that this detente is also another way of managing political crises. It may be so. That is another way of looking at it, but the point is that certainly a new trend of cooperation instead of confrontation has come to stay and we welcome it, we support it. There is also another very important factor in the international scene, and that is the relationship of China with these two major Powers. We see that there is slow but definite understanding between China and the U.S.A. It may be halting, it may be sometimes ambiguous, but I see a definite trend of understanding between the U.S.A. and China on the one hand. On the other hand the relationship between China and the USSR is clouded with suspicion and mistrust. I am merely mentioning certain major facts which ultimately influence the international scene. As to how these events affect us, to that we will come a little later. But let us first of all take into consideration the major situations.

There is also another very positive factor which has come into force in the international scene today, one which was in a very detailed and eloquent manner mentioned yesterday by many hon. Members. Prof. Mukerjee and our friend Shri Dinesh Singh and many other Members from this side made mention of the new rising tide of people's success in Asia particularly. And this is something which is very significant. I was

tempted to see what Panditji thought about these new trends immediately after independence, how he saw them, because there is no doubt that the greatest contribution to the world and to India that was made by Pandit Nehru was that he made a very accurate judgement, a very precise judgement, of the new world that was emerging after the Second World War. That was much more important and it is in that context that he laid down certain basic fundamental policies for the foreign policy of this country, on the basis of which we are evolving our foreign policy. Some people say that it is weak, some people say that it is one-sided, but really speaking they have not-ried to understand the real urges and the real inspiration which have been the foundations of this policy. I would like to quote a passage from the speech of Pandit Nehru which he delivered 28 years ago before independence. It was his inaugural speech at the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi held on March 23, 1947. And this is the last paragraph which I would like to read:

"All over Asia we are passing through trials and tribulations. In India also you see conflict and trouble. Let us not be disheartened by this. This is inevitable in an age of mighty transition (mark the words "mighty transition"). There are often creative impulses and a new vitality in all the peoples in Asia. The masses are awake and they demand their heritage. Strong winds are blowing all over Asia. Let us not be afraid of them, but rather welcome them, for only with their help can we build a new age of our dreams. Let us have faith in these great new forces and the dream which is taking place. Let us, above all, have faith in the human spirit which Asia symbolised for long ages past."

So this was the assessment of Pandit Nehru 28 years ago and what has happened in the last 28 years has not only supported this, but it has shown that people in Latin America, Africa and Asia, all people who were under the domination of imperialism were on the march and struggling against this

evil. We see from year to year that these

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new forces are marching forward from one triumph to another.

We have seen what has happened in Cambodia; what is happening in South Vietnam. We have seen what has happened in South Africa, in the African continent and what has happened in Portugal. These are the new forces, the peoples forces, in Africa and Asia which, certainly, have made a great impact on the international scene today. This is one of the most important realities. I am mentioning this thing because this is the most important element which will shape the foreign policy or the world trends in the years to come.

Another important thing that has happened is the emergence of the third world. Not merely has it liberated itself or come into its own but it has also organised certain institutional forums to assert itself. One feature of it is the nonaligned movement. The non-aligned movement today is one of the important forces which the world has to work with, recognise and accept as an important fact. Most of the non-aligned countries are developing countries and most of them belong to the third world. What have we seen in the last year? Both the Special Session and the General Assembly Session of the UN demonstrated that this third world and the peoples of the third world are not merely struggling to come into their own but are asserting their rights; they are asserting to achieve justice and equity. They are not merely asking for justice but they are finding out ways and instruments to achieve justice and equity.

These are the basic elements in the international scene today. Of course, there is another reality also which we have to take into account and that is the very acute economic situation that has overtaken the world in the last two or three years, particularly, in the form of inflationary conditions, the prices of certain raw materials and the prices

of imports in developing countries and their effect on the economy of those countries.

We have seen in the last year or so, in different international forums, many important matters regarding raw materials, petrol prices, transfer of real resources from developed countries to developing countries, regarding monetary crises and the solutions for them coming up. There are many aspects of the economic situation which are being discussed.

There was a question of confrontation between the oil consumers and the oil producers. Naturally, we as a developing country and as a non-aligned country took the line that the oil producing countries have a certain right, as sovereign States, to fix the price of oil. It certainly cost us more. Even then, we took a principled position and we supported it. At the same time, we have also pointed out to the world that it has had a rather harmful effect on our economy for which certain solutions must be found. Instead of taking an approach of confrontation, we can certainly take an approach and an attitude of cooperation. It is on those lines that we have worked at different international forums. Even now, in Paris our representative is participating in a preparatory meeting for a conference between the consumers and producers and most seriously affected countries. I hope this approach of cooperation might help us to go ahead.

I mention, in detail, the economic matters because the present economic problems, monetary problems and the economic crisis, all these things, are also factors in the international scene which are going to influence policy making in the foreign affairs field. You cannot separate economic matters from political matters. We saw what happened in the 1973 war in West Asia. It really created the present acute problems as a result of the political situation there. They are increasingly getting integrated with each other. It is very difficult to separate one from the other. Therefore, this is an important factor on the world scene today that is going to

affect the thinking in all the countries, of which both the developed countries and the developing countries have to take note as a part of their policy-making in foreign affairs.

I was talking about nonalignment. In the nonalignment movement also, in order to maintain the solidarity of the non-aligned

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countries, we will have to find out areas of cooperation whereby taking into consideration the complementarity of the economies of these countries we could build bridges of cooperation with non-aligned countries, the developing countries, the third world countries. And this solidarity of the non-aligned countries is the greatest guarantee of the progressive forces in the world. This is the major point that I wanted to make about this particular aspect.

Non-alignment, as I have said, is a movement. I was asked the other day whether non-alignment was not becoming a mantra, and I pointed out to my interviewer that non-alignment is a dynamic, living organism'. Notwithstanding the Progress of detente, which all of us welcome and to which we subscribe in our own attitudes, there is need for vigilance and solidarity among the non-aligned countries in guarding against the tendency to carve out spheres of influence or settle matters over the heads of others. The importance of such solidarity was reiterated at the recent Ministerial meeting of the Co-ordination Bureau of the non-aligned at Havana. The aims and principles of non-alignment continue to have a great validity in order to ensure genuine independence, peace and international security for the majority of the world's population, and India will continue to play its due role in furthering these principles. What has happened in Cyprus underlines the importance of solidarity among the non-aligned. We firmly support the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and non-aligned status of Cyprus. We endorse the various U.N. Resolutions on Cyprus which, while reiterating the above-mentioned principles, call for an end

to foreign military presence or interference and for talks between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in order to achieve a mutually acceptable political and constitutional settlement. For the sake of peace in that region and of the welfare of the people of Cyprus who have already suffered so much, we earnestly hope that all concerned will avoid doing anything that might delay or endanger the prospects of such a settlement. We are glad to note that there is a likelihood of the talks between the two communities being resumed shortly.

I have mentioned the economic and monetary crises. I would like to refer to what Mr. Naik has said. I would request him to reconsider the proposition that he had made. I am sure he has followed the argument. We have certainly supported the oil-producing countries. It is basically a very correct position to take, because this has been the basis of exploitation by the colonialists.

We talk about colonialism. Ultimately what is colonialism? They try to exploit the raw materials of undeveloped countries, and further process them, and it is this processing part that, really speaking, gives economic strength.

Therefore, the right of a sovereign country to fix the prices of its own raw materials is a very fundamental principle which we must support. But, at the same time, I am quite aware that it has created certain problems which we are, very frankly, discussing with the non-aligned, oil-producing and oil-exporting countries -- that it is their duty also to keep the solidarity of the non-aligned world, that they must see that they too try to cooperate with the developing countries in order that these countries are not ultimately affected.

Our basic position in international affairs is -- and I should say that that is the major plank of our foreign policy -- to build our friendship on very strong foundations as far as our neighbouring countries are concerned. Therefore, you will permit me to go country by country because this is impor-

tant.

Let us take the case of Pakistan first because it is a neighbour and it is in the minds of many Members who have made a mention of it. I read the speeches and I would like to assure the hon. Member, Shri Madhavrao Scindia. He sent me a note yesterday saying that I should be present when he spoke, I am sorry I had to go away to attend a Cabinet Committee meeting urgently. But I have taken care to read his speech very carefully. About Pakistan he has made criticism against our foreign policy. As he is a young and new Member I do not want to be critical about him. I certainly would like to appreciate his participation in the debate and the contribution he has made. I must tell him that he has not followed the real foreign policy principles behind the Simla Agreement. What

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happened in 1971 was something bigger than merely Indo-Pakistan relations. The result of the success of 1971 has to be seen in the emergence of a sovereign Bangladesh, in India's effort to go to the aid of a struggling people who were striving hard to get independence, to go to the aid of people who were being ruthlessly and brutally driven from their homes in their own country., This is the context in which you will have to see what happened later on. What was really being tried through the Simla Agreement was not merely to solve the temporary issues that had given rise to particular problems. Naturally Pakistan, along with many other friends of hers, has come to recognise Bangladesh. Then, we had to solve certain humanitarian problems involved. We had to solve the problem of the Pakistani prisoners-of-war. What the Simla Agreement has done is that it has certainly given a framework of detente in the sub-continent, if I may use that word. It is something which is very basic. Ultimately you cannot see a region in isolation if you are talking about world peace and friendly relations and coexistence in the whole world. You cannot think in other terms as far as your own region is concerned.

What is the way one has to look? I know there are certain more troubles in the way. I do not think it is very easy. Some of the things cannot be merely wished away. Wishful thinking is not going to be helpful to anybody. We should better see the significance and the force behind what really speaking took place at Simla. Well, afterwards, Pakistan has taken a zig-zag attitude, to use their own words. I do not want to go over the details of what we did in case of trade, communication agreements, etc. Certainly Pakistan has to accept this position that it has to build up good relations with India; and efforts have been made, but there are certain inherent attitudes in Pakistan which have to be cured by their own efforts. Possibly we will have to help them to cure it, and possibly history will also cure it. The first difficult position that they took was immediately after May 1974 when India exploded a nuclear device. They tried to misinterpret India and carried on propaganda against India all over the world, but without much impact. A large number of countries have accepted the bonafides of India in its affirmation that this nuclear explosion was made for peaceful purposes. Even the USA accepted this position. So, their attempts did not make much impact on world opinion.

Then, the most important step that we have taken in the last few months is the agreement with Sheikh Abdullah about Kashmir. Shri Bhutto tried to make capital out of it and started campaigning against it. But I do not think he has made any impact. But he certainly tried to create difficulties in this process of normalisation. We have made it clear to him that this agreement with Sheikh Abdullah is an internal matter of India. Kashmir is an integral part of India and the understanding with Sheikh Abdullah is certainly going to help normalisation of relations with Pakistan. I hope that Shri Bhutto will see wisdom in this regard and continue this process. We are expecting their Foreign Secretary to come here and discuss further the question of civil aviation, overflight, etc. and this process will continue.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The earth under the feet is already gone; now you are trying to build up the aerial nexus with Pakistan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, civil aviation also ultimately comes down on the earth! What has happened to you Mr. Samar Guha? You are a great revolutionary; you have become such a pessimist and lost all your idealism. What has happened to you? The main point is this. The old process was going on in a proper way; something happened in between; then our relations with Pakistan were gradually, slowly, may be, haltingly, making progress and then at that time this thing happened. And, what a time was chosen by the USA! The United States of America decided to lift the embargo which in their own wisdom they had placed, ten years before. But this is the time they chose to lift the embargo. It could really speaking, affect both the processes, normalisation process with Pakistan and normalisation of our relations with the USA also.

It is again not - let me make it clear -- a question of merely giving a few weapons here or there which will make a change. What is it that we are objecting to? I would like them to understand our objection. What we are objecting to today is the politics behind supplying arms just to create a balance of power. This has been followed by them for the last couple of decades.

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I think they have now realised it. There seems to be some sort of a curse on American arms that wherever they go, defeat follows them. It looks like that. One sometimes becomes a superstitious, I am not a superstitious person. Sometimes this is what it looks like. There is an absolute limitation to what arms can do or what the militarists can do. In both America and Asia and possibly in all parts of the world, nationalism, is still an important force to be reckoned with and the awakened masses are also to be reckoned with. Their urges and their aspirations have all to be taken into account. This is one thing which these big countries do not take note of. And that, really speaking, is creat-

ing problems for themselves add creating problems for the world.

I think Shri Madhavrao Scindia has criticised America. But, I think, he could not do anything else because now America is supporting Pakistan.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: What I want to ask you is this. You said that the Bangladesh war should be looked at in the context of the emergence of a Sovereign Bangladesh. I take it that when war took place, the Government had in their mind the recovery of occupied land in Kashmir. This is my point number one. Secondly, I take it that you will convince the jawans that they are fighting for this country though you may make them fight in compartments. Am I to take it that in this war, when jawans were fighting, they were doing so for Bangladesh and not for our country?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Look, Pakistan committed aggression against us. When was it started? Don't forget the history of Bangladesh. What the Bangbahini was doing was a different thing. But India entered into war only when there was aggression against India. Do not forget this. You will please re-read the Simla Agreement. You will know that we have not given up this position. Naturally, we have said that these questions will have to be peacefully negotiated. Mr. Bhutto is a party to this. I do not want to enter into a dialogue on this here. Sometime we can meet and discuss when we can try to convince you. So, the point I was making was this. As far as Pakistan is concerned, unfortunately, they have taken a wrong position. The reason is the supply of arms to them. That certainly has created certain difficulties. But it is still our Policy that despite our difficulties, we shall continue to make efforts to normalise our relations with Pakistan because we believe in friendship With Pakistan and our efforts will be deliberately and consciously towards strengthening our relations in that direction. I think I have made our own position very clear.

As far as South-East Asia is concerned,

I would like to say that in our policy towards South-East Asia, we have consistently endeavoured to explore the possibilities of mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries in this region. I think we can claim a measure of success in this effort. I would, for instance, refer you to the continental shelf boundary agreement concluded in the year 1974 with Indonesia which is an example of mutually beneficial cooperation in the waters separating the countries in the region. Even with other countries in South-East Asia we have been able to identify ourselves and, to some extent, develop cooperation in areas of mutual interest and we propose to continue our efforts in this direction. Farther afield in the South Pacific, we have been able to evolve a similarity of interests with Australia and New Zealand - an example of this is the valuable change in the Australian attitude on the question of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Our bilateral relations with almost all the countries in Asia have been developing satisfactorily. Of course, the question, that was argued yesterday - and it is a very important question - of finding certain forum through which we can develop an Asian identity is a very important point made by all the Members. Some of them showed some ignorance when they said that there was no forum where anything could be discussed. It is not so. There are certain institutions in the economic field which are working in the form of ESCAP, Asian Development Bank, etc. But I would like to add that we have been conscious of a certain lack of institutional arrangements for consultations among Asian countries which could provide an opportunity to ensure that their interests are adequately promoted in various international forums. While we are aware that a variety of political and other reasons somewhat inhibit the creation of a regional consultative organisation for Asia, we are nevertheless exploring various avenues to foster a sense of Asian identity. Towards this end Govern-

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ment has been undertaking consultation with several friendly Asian Governments whose

response has been generally encouraging. It is hoped that these exchanges can be widened and will eventually lead to the emergence-of a greater sense of unity in Asia.

My colleague, the ex-Foreign Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, particularly laid emphasis on this aspect and made a mention of the Asian Ministers Council. Some meetings took place of this council. The last one was held in 1970. Afterwards it was not possible to hold them but in this matter our judgement is that you cannot force the pace. There are certain regional and Internal contradictions which, you cannot forcibly solve. This can be done by building bilateral co-operation and when you work out some sort of network of bilateral relations, as I mentioned, a multilateral relationship may emerge. We will have to make a very cautious though urgent effort in this direction. Professor Mukherjee and Shri Daschowdhury also made a mention about it.

Recognising that the world grows more interdependent, politically as well as economically, we actively advocate and pursue a policy of international cooperation. This has been the guiding principle of our attitude particularly towards our neighbours. I have already spoken about Pakistan. In recent months, in our relations with some other neighbours, we have been able to resolve some long standing issues which had defied solution for generations. I refer to the Agreements with Sri Lanka on Kachchativu and the future of persons of Indian origin.

I refer also to the agreement with Bangladesh about Indo-Bangladesh land boundary. In our dealings with all neighbours, we have invariably kept in mind the principle of mutual benefit and sovereign equality. Most of our neighbours now have a better understanding and appreciation of our policy of friendship and co-operation and realise that we have no intention of interfering in their internal affairs or posing any threat to them in any form.

The House is, of course, aware of the recent political and constitutional changes in Bangladesh. So far as we are concerned,

they do not signify any change in Bangladesh's policy of friendship and cooperation with India and her nonaligned posture in foreign affairs, On our part, we shall continue to strive for the closest possible cooperation and friendship with that country, It is true that there are some outstanding issues such as the delimitation of maritime boundary and the Farakka barrage. But, we are confident that in the context of the genuine desire for amity and cooperation on both sides, a fair and amicable solution which safeguards the interests of both the countries will be reached.

In regard to Nepal, a country with which we have close and traditional ties of friendship, we are hopeful that a healthy relationship can be built up on the basis of mutual respect and a frank recognition by each country of the other's sensitivities. For our part, we have always done our best to respect Nepalese interests and wishes on a number of issues. We cherish our friendship with Nepal, but this relationship must depend for its growth and sustenance on common observance by both the countries of the elements of reciprocity, mutual benefit, mutual respect and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs. This is as far as Nepal is concerned. Sir, the other areas are the areas of West Asia...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I would like to put a question in regard to Bangladesh. This is for the information of the hon. Minister. You desire that we should not interfere in the domestic politics of Bangladesh and that we should try to strengthen our relationship with that country. But, I would like to know, is it not a fact that for the last two months, some leading newspapers of India have started publishing articles and news items which are meant to deliberately distort facts and which are against the interests of both India and Bangladesh. Are you aware of this? Something has to be done in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can they do about newspapers?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you do not want me to reply...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAs MUNSI: There is deliberate distortion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can you do about newspapers? We have freedom of the Press in this country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You have made your point.

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Sir, I had briefly touched upon the dangers of the situation in West Asia. Our attitude to the Arab-Israeli problem is well known. We have consistently supported the principle of denying the aggressor the fruits of his aggression and recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Just peace in West Asia can be secured only on the basis of these principles. The Arab world, by and large, recognises that our support to them over the years has been based on principles and not on expediency. In turn, this has facilitated Indo-Arab cooperation in many fields to our mutual benefit. We have always supported the Palestinian cause and have accepted the Palestinian Liberation Organisation as the legitimate representative of the people of Palestine in their just cause. When the PLO recently asked for permission to open an office in Delhi, we readily agreed to that request. The office has started functioning already.

In this connection, I may also refer to the closer relations that we have been able to develop with the Gulf countries. This is a very important part of our neighbourhood. Several high-level visits have been exchanged as a result of which fresh avenues of bilateral cooperation have been identified or developed. Saudi Arabia, under the late King Feisal, has played a dynamic role in West Asia and his tragic death has grieved us deeply. In the past few months, we were able to widen the areas of understanding and co-operation with that country. We look forward to developing this further.

I would like to say a few words

about our relations with Iran and Iraq. In the last few years, Iran has shown greater understanding than before on a number of issues of concern to us and has also actively developed contact in the fields of economic cooperation. Iran has demonstrated its interest in the stability of the region. Its friendly relations with Pakistan need not hinder the further strengthening of our bilateral relations, and it is our hope and desire that Indo-Iranian friendship and cooperation will continue to grow to mutual benefit.

With Iraq, our relations have been traditionally close and friendly. The Prime Minister was accorded a very cordial reception when she visited Iraq in January this year. Iraq was the first country to extend easy payment terms for oil when we were in need. In the circumstances, the news of an accord between Iran and Iraq in March this year over the boundary and other problems has been very welcome, and we hope that both these countries will work together in the interest of the whole region.

I had referred earlier in my speech to the threat of military intervention in this region - I am talking about the West Asia region. Such contingencies will have to be faced by us with the confidence that gun-boat diplomacy is not an effective political instrument. The Suez misadventure of 1956 bears testimony to that. At the same time, we have to redouble our efforts to strengthen the solidarity of the entire non-aligned world, so that our unity and determination may serve as a warning to the potential interventionists.

While we shall - continue to direct our efforts towards getting the developed world to better appreciate the point of view of the developing countries and towards promoting proposals for international co-operation, the safeguarding of our own security interest,; would naturally assume paramount importance. In that context, we have to continue to build up and strengthen our relations with those countries which would stand by us.

The only other country, to which I wanted to make a reference and which I have

not been able to do, was Afghanistan. As you know, President Daud paid us a visit very recently. There were some good discussions between the President and the Prime Minister. I think I should have made a reference along with Pakistan to Afghanistan, that Pakistan's recent attitude of belligerency towards Afghanistan is another matter which, really speaking, concerns us. Our relations with Afghanistan are very close, and friendly and we have the fullest sympathy with Afghanistan in the problems it faces. Of course, with Pakistan also, we want to be friendly...

An HON. MEMBER: It cannot be a one-way traffic.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We are making efforts to be friendly. We earnestly hope that a peaceful solution will be found to these problems.

When President Daud recently came here, we both felt that the US decision on

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arms supplies to Pakistan would encourage the forces of confrontation and tension, retarding the process of normalisation in South Asia.

In this connection, I would like to mention one aspect, to which many members made reference, and that is regarding Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is a person not belonging to one country or the other. He was a veteran freedom fighter and naturally his arrest has caused concern to us, and I share that concern.

With regard to China, the fact that I refer to our relation with China in the end does not by any means signify that we attach less importance to that great country. In spite of what China has or has not done we continue to have an open mind on the question of improving our relations with China. We have repeatedly made known our desire and willingness to do so. Unfortunately this cannot be a one way affairs; there has to be response from the other side as well.

We do not have as yet any concrete evidence of a corresponding desire by China to improve its relations with us. In spite of the recent visit of the table tennis team and the optimistic statement by the Chinese Vice Premier who passed through Calcutta in February on his way to Kathmandu for the coronation of the king, the Chinese have shown no real change in attitude. On the contrary they have launched a fresh barrage of anti-Indian propaganda on well-worn, themes like Kashmir, Pakistan, Sikkim, Nepal, etc.

I find two very interesting criticisms coming from two different Members of the Opposition. Shri Mavalankar told us not to insist on rigid reciprocity, if I am quoting him correctly. If in relationship between two countries reciprocity is not to be maintained, what is to be taken care of? If reciprocity is considered rigidity, the only thing is surrender.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not mean surrender at all; I said: let us not be rigid; let us keep an open mind on that point.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Certainly, have an open mind. But this open mind is rather a dangerous thing and I do not know if an open-mind is something which could be open at both ends.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will be an open-ended mind.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is one thing. On the other side my hon. friend Scindiaji said: do not go by ping pong diplomacy. You said: let it be there; but do not be the ball, be a bat. That is what he said. This word ping pong diplomacy in connection with India has no meaning. It might have had some significance in relation to the United States because they had no other communication with China they had no diplomatic relations; they had no embassy in Peking nor had China an embassy in Washington in the United States. They had to depend upon some type of diplomacy.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I do Not say that you go and play ping pong with Mao Tse Tung. That is just an expression.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: In this particular matter, we have to judge the facts. Our basic attitudes are clear. We certainly would like to see what their attitude is going to be and respond to it in the proper manner when we get proper indications. That is what I wanted to say.

In the case of West European countries, I should like to say that our relations with those countries are good. Their economic cooperation is very important for us and I think our relations will continue to develop in the proper way in years to come. The most important change that has happened in Western Europe is in Portugal. After nearly four decades of a fascist regime, democracy had asserted itself and it has not only liberated the forces of democracy in Portugal but it has also liberated the forces in Africa - in Angola and Mozambique. There are very important changes taking place not only in the former Portuguese colonies. Some optimistic signs of liberation and progressive forces, making further progress are seen in some other countries like South Africa, as well as in Zimbabwe and Namibia. In this region, the local statesmen like President Nyerere and President Kaunda are taking a lead in constructive statesmanship.

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An hon. Member made mention about Latin America. Our relationship with Latin American countries is also recognised to be a very important plank of foreign policy. May be what was true ten years before is not true today. We have got our Embassies there. I had particularly mentioned that this non-aligned meet at Havana had a special significance in the context of Latin American countries. The nonaligned movement is taking firmer roots in Latin America and they are participating in third world problems and identifying themselves with the third world, which is very good. As far as trade is con-

cerned, trade with Latin America is not an easy matter. It is a matter of distance, but even then we have started making progress. A direct shipping service has been started. It goes to Surinam Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and other places depending on cargo and there is also a possibility of another service to Panama and the Pacific ports of Latin America. Certainly these contacts will ultimately help the growth of trade and economic cooperation.

As far as East European countries and Soviet Russia are concerned, our relations are very friendly. Prof. Mukherjee suggested yesterday that by mistake sometimes people try to bracket the two super powers together. I think that is not at least our Government's attitude, because the two super powers cannot be bracketed together. They are not only qualitatively different, but they are different from the point of view of our national interest. This is one fact we have to take note of. Whenever India was in difficulty, Soviet Russia has stood by us. Certainly our relations with Soviet Russia are very friendly and they will grow from strength to strength. Our relations with the East European socialist countries are also very friendly. Only this year we had visits from three Prime Ministers of East European countries and we have found that there is an identity of views and a similarity of approach in regard to many international matters. I think our trade and economic cooperation is also growing. Our relation with the East European countries and the Soviet world is a very important matter of policy with us, and I am sure it will grow from strength to strength.

As far as the USA is concerned, Dr. Kissinger's visit created certain hopes, but the lifting of the embargo created difficulties and I had to postpone my visit to the USA. For the future, we certainly hope to have good relations with them, but it will depend upon their showing sensitivity to our national concern.

As far as Cambodia is concerned, we have recognised the Government of Prince Sihanouk. As for the PRG, I would like to

assure the House that our sympathies are always with them in this matter. From the very beginning we have stood with the struggle of the Vietnamese people. After the Paris Agreement, we had discussions with the PRG's representatives, and it is with their agreement that we have accepted that their General delegation should be set up in India. Certain letters are expected to be exchanged. Certainly, a new situation is developing. I can only say that we are watching the changing situation. You can rest assured that we will do the right thing at the right time.

As far as the Commonwealth is concerned, it is a very important forum for exchange of views. It is not a body which takes any policy decisions. It is not expected to do any such thing. But when heads of Governments, coming from different regions at different levels of development, come together, the exchange of views help each other. This has been my experience. Of course, I have not attended the Prime Ministers. Conference as yet, but I have experience of the conference of the Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth. I must say that it helps us to come into contact with the Caribbean countries, the African countries and the South Asian countries, and this exchange of views certainly helps us to develop a sort of consensus. It is good that some of the developed countries like Britain, Australia and New Zealand are present. Sometimes their availing of the views of the third world help them, though I am not sure how far, in influencing the decision-making in other countries like America.

I think I have practically dealt with all the major problems that were raised.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Recognition of Chile may be withdrawn.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Of course, there is this tendency on the part of some of these big powers, who are not reconciled to the progressive regimes in deve-

loping countries. So, wherever they find a possibility of undoing these regimes, they are taking that opportunity. I am sure this policy has not paid them, has not succeeded in any other part.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: They will try to do it in India.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Possibly they may wish to try it. But, I do not think the people of India are going to put up with that. They will certainly give a very effective answer to any attempt at subversion in this part of the world. You can rest assured of that.

Some hon. Members referred to the question of cultural diplomacy. I would like to say that cultural diplomacy is one of the instruments for promoting friendly relations with other countries. Strictly speaking, cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes are the responsibility of the Department of Culture. However, as one of the implementing agencies, the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, which is under the administrative control of my Ministry, has been carrying out active and increasingly wider programmes of cultural exchanges with other countries, within the constraints imposed by our limited foreign exchange resources.

Now two points remain. One is about our Embassies and Missions, which was a point made by some of the members, particularly by Shri Mavalankar. I can say from my experience of the last six months, because I have travelled quite a bit in the last six months and I have come into contact with younger officers of the Foreign Service, that most of them are very eager, keen, intelligent and patriotic persons. Shri Mavalankar mentioned his experience sometime in the last decade, was it not? But things have changed. Certainly, there are some limitations on them. One is man-power availability. Some of our missions are small. But I quite agree that there is scope for improvement in their relations with the public. I will, again bring to their notice the feeling in the House that they will have to be a little out-going in their relations with Indians

abroad, Indians on visit, and that they should certainly build up India's image in the countries in which they serve.

I trust I have been able to give the House some of the salient features of the present international situation and the manner in which we have tried to make our foreign policy a dynamic and flexible instrument for projecting India's views and safeguarding her interests. The objectives of Indian foreign policy are to promote the cause of peace and international cooperation, as we believe that this would secure the interests not only of India but also of the entire international community.

In the global context, we welcome the world-wide trend towards detente and reduction of tensions. It is in this atmosphere that humanity can achieve social, economic and political progress. It is also in this context that we can take steps in the direction of general and complete disarmament. At the same time, we advocate strongly the sovereign equality of nations and we maintain that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should have a voice in the working out of their destinies.

India, accordingly, believes that non-alignment plays a crucial role in the furtherance of these objectives. We continue to attach great importance to the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the interests of themselves, of the developing countries and of the international community as a whole. We remain firmly committed and totally opposed to all forms of colonialism, racism and discrimination in the world, wherever and in whatever form they might occur.

In the global context, we also believe firmly in the increasing inter-dependence of nations, particularly in the task of finding urgent solutions to some of the grave economic problems facing us, including those of inflation, imbalances and inequalities. We believe that there is an increasing awareness; everywhere that no country, however great or powerful, can afford to regard a problem anywhere as being of no concern to it.

We have devoted our special attention to amity and cooperation in our region; we have made special efforts and taken various initiatives to strengthen our relations with all countries of the region, particularly our neighbours. It is only through friendship and cooperation, on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual benefit, that we can help

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each other to build regional peace and stability, and thus contribute to the relaxation of tensions around the world. We have, I think, achieved a substantial measure of success in strengthening our relations with many countries in the region on the basis of these principles. We have settled with them some of the problems which had defied solutions for generations.

We attach paramount importance to promoting understanding and developing and strengthening bilateral cooperation in the political as well as economic and cultural fields. As I have said in my speech, the conduct of our foreign policy has been directed at this objective bilaterally, regionally and globally, the objective of building bridges of friendship, cooperation and understanding.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA RUSSIA CYPRUS CHINA UNITED KINGDOM INDIA CAMBODIA
SOUTH AFRICA PORTUGAL FRANCE CUBA PAKISTAN BANGLADESH MALI INDONESIA
AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND SRI LANKA NEPAL ISRAEL SAUDI ARABIA IRAN IRAQ AFGHANISTAN
ANGOLA NAMIBIA ZIMBABWE GUYANA PANAMA VIETNAM CHILE

Date : Apr 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement

The following press release on Indo-

Yugoslav double taxation avoidance agreement was issued in New Delhi on April 25, 1975:

India and Yugoslavia initialled here today the draft convention for a comprehensive agreement for avoidance of double taxation of income. The draft convention will now be submitted to the respective Governments for approval.

The proposed agreement covers all taxable entities and all types of incomes.

The Yugoslavia delegation, which arrived here on April 21, 1975, was led by Mr. Bozidar Brajovic, Assistant Federal Secretary for Finance, Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the Indian delegation by Shri S. R. Mehta, Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Government of India.

The discussions, which were conducted in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality, have resulted in complete understanding on the terms of the proposed agreement.

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YUGOSLAVIA INDIA USA

Date : Apr 01, 1975

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EGYPT INDIA INDONESIA NAMIBIA NEPAL PAKISTAN SWEDEN SYRIA USA TANZANIA

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

India-Egypt Joint Communique

Following is the text of a joint communique issued at the end of a four-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan:

At the invitation of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, H.E. Mr. Ismail Fahmy, the Minister of External Affairs of

India, Mr. Y. B. Chavan paid an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from May 27 to May 30, 1975. His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received the Minister of External Affairs who conveyed the greetings of the Government and people of India and a personal written message from the Prime Minister of India to the President. The President and the Minister of External Affairs had a cordial exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. In addition, the Minister of External Affairs called on the Speaker Of the People's Assembly, H.E. Mr. Sayed Marei, the Prime Minister, H.E. Mr. Mamduh Salem, and the Minister of Information, H.E. Dr. Kamal Abou Elmagd.

During the Visit the Minister of External Affairs visited places of historical and cultural interest. The warm reception accorded to him everywhere reflected the close and traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Minister of External Affairs of India exchanged views on issues of international significance and on bilateral relations. Wide-ranging talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, trust and mutual understanding, which have traditionally marked the relations between India and Egypt. The talks and the exchanges revealed a close identity of views on all major issues.

The two sides reiterated their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter and their belief in the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference as fundamental to the conduct of international relations. They stressed the continuing validity of the policy of non-alignment and agreed to the importance of maintaining the unity and the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and on the necessity of active co-operation and close co-ordination of activities among the non-aligned countries to ensure the success of the forth-coming conference of the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned nations in Lima.

The two sides reviewed the international economic situation as it directly affected the developing countries. They called on the developed countries to place their economic relations with the developing countries on an equitable and just basis. They reaffirmed their conviction that the developing countries should also strengthen economic and technical cooperation among themselves in order to achieve speedier and all-round progress.

The two sides welcomed the process of decolonization in the former Portuguese colonies in Africa. Reviewing the situation in southern Africa, they condemned the racist policies being practised in that region which are an affront to the conscience of mankind. They strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations resolutions.

Both sides welcomed recent developments in Vietnam and Cambodia. They expressed the hope that the triumph of the liberation forces there will lead to stability in Indo-China and permit the countries there to engage in peaceful reconstruction of their lands.

The two Ministers stressed the importance to all countries in the area of the Indian

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Ocean being a zone of peace free from foreign military bases and great power rivalry and tension. They called on all concerned to renew their efforts for the earliest realisation of the objectives of the United Nations resolutions in this regard. The two sides agreed to keep in close contact on developments in this matter.

The two sides stressed the importance of harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, for economic development and human welfare. They agreed that the access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes should not remain confined to a few countries only.

The Minister of External Affairs of India outlined recent developments in the Indian sub-continent and the initiatives taken by India to normalise and improve relations with

its neighbours. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt expressed his appreciation of these initiatives and the results achieved so far. He expressed his hope that these developments would lead to friendship and co-operation in the region and contribute to world peace.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Egypt reviewed the recent developments in the Middle East. Both sides agreed that the continued intransigence of Israel was solely responsible for the prevailing dangerous situation in the area. Both sides agreed that Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied by it through aggression and war and that no just and lasting settlement was possible without the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to form their own state.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Egypt and the Minister of External Affairs of India called upon the international community to exert all pressures to secure Israel's compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the resolutions on the rights of the Palestinians adopted at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly. They held that the non-aligned states who had consistently supported the just cause of the Arab peoples should closely coordinate their actions with those of the Arab states in order to ensure the success of the Geneva conference.

Both sides reviewed the existing close and cordial relations between the two countries in the political, economic, technological and other fields. They felt that these relations should be further strengthened and widened to cover new areas of collaboration. The two ministers agreed that suitable institutional arrangements be created to achieve the desired goal.

The Minister of External Affairs of India expressed his gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality extended to him and his party during their stay. He delivered an invitation from President Fakhruddin Ali

Ahmed of India to H.E. President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt which the President accepted with pleasure. He extended a cordial invitation to H.E. Mr. Ismail Fahmy, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt to visit India at the earliest opportunity. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

EGYPT INDIA USA PERU NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA CAMBODIA VIETNAM CHINA MALI ISRAEL SWITZERLAND

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS, CONFERENCE

Foreign Minister's Statement on World Trade, Finance and Development

Addressing the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Kingston on May 2, 1975 on the question of world trade, finance and development, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan made the following statement:

The events of last two years have once again vividly demonstrated the growing inter-

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dependence of national economies. We certainly share the view expressed by Prime Minister Wilson that the interdependence of nations is such that no Government can find solution on its own.

The most disturbing feature of the world economic system is its total failure to reduce the yawning gap between the rich and the poor countries. Indeed the recent develop-

ments leading to steep increases in prices of food, fertiliser and fuel have nullified whatever modest gains were otherwise being registered by many developing countries through planned development. As is well known, the exports of many of these countries have hardly benefited from the recent commodity boom. The present discouraging trends can be reversed only in the framework of a truly global strategy for development. Restructuring of world trading and financial system must constitute an essential component of this strategy.

Primary commodities account for the bulk of exports of developing countries. Hence improved market access and securing stable, just and remunerative prices for exports of these products are of utmost importance to developing countries. In the last ten years, there has been intense discussion of the commodity problem within UNCTAD, the FAO, the IMF and World Bank. Certainly there is no dearth of technically viable solutions in this area. What has been missing so far is an exercise of political will. In this context it is gratifying to note the interest that Prime Minister Wilson is taking in this vital problem. We hope that the British Government would use their influence in the forum of the OEM to get other developed countries to respond constructively to long felt urges and aspirations of developing countries for a fair deal in commodity trade.

In saying this we do not wish to minimise the complexities of the problem. Clearly no single solution will apply to all commodities. And yet we believe that an integrated approach will be necessary to enable us to find enough mutuality of interests which is an essential condition of any viable commodity arrangements. In some areas commodity arrangements may have to operate directly on prices; for some other commodities, compensation arrangements may be more appropriate. Stabilisation of prices and export earnings must be seen as complementary approaches to the solution of the commodity problem. We must also note that viability of a buffer-stock is crucially dependent on the availability of adequate financial resources. In the past international financial institutions

and consumer countries have not shown due interest in sharing the financial burden. This attitude must now change. Progress in this area would remain limited if a solution is not found to the financial problem.

It is essential that at this conference we should agree upon common ground rules which would expedite the search for equitable solutions. The British paper identifies a number of commodities which can lead themselves to variable commodity agreements. Some of these commodities such as tea and jute easily lend themselves to a Commonwealth solution. As has been suggested by Prime Minister Wilson, can we not hope for a speedy solution at least in these cases?

At the same time we must not lose sight of the need for developing countries to diversify their economies and export structure. The recent conference of UNIDO has set the target for developing countries share of world manufacturing output to rise from the present 7 per cent to 25 per cent by the year 2000. For this purpose there has to be a rapid growth of manufactured exports of developing countries. To that end there is need to widen and deepen the present system of GSP and to remove various non-tariff barriers which hamper the growth of manufactured exports. As part of this process labour intensive industries, industries for processing of commodities and those based on simpler technologies would need to be progressively transferred to developing countries. Some of these issues would come up for decisions in the course of GATT multilateral trade negotiations. It is our earnest hope that Commonwealth countries can evolve a common position on these issues.

The world trade and monetary issues are closely related. The international monetary scene continues to be characterised by great deal of uncertainty. In the discussions on international monetary reform the interests of developing countries have not received the attention they deserve. For example, the developing countries have unanimously urged the establishment of a link between SDRs and development assistance. The Com-

monwealth Finance Ministers have also discussed this subject on a number of occasions. And yet progress continues to be stalled. In the meanwhile attempts to revalue gold unilaterally are giving rise to liquidity creation which does not correspond to any rational conception of the need for new liquidity. Could we not agree at this meeting that Commonwealth countries would not be party to any reform which detracts from the role of SDR as the principal reserve asset of the new monetary system? This conference must reiterate that any reform of the world monetary system must provide for a mechanism which would facilitate an adequate transfer of real resources to developing countries.

Finally we must also take note of rather discouraging trend, in the flow of development assistance. Half 'way' through the second United Nations Development Decade there has been no visible progress in implementing either the one per cent aid target or 0.7 per cent official aid target.

The external resource gap faced by developing countries cannot be made good by flow of private capital through the channels of multinational corporations. For one thing the terms on which these flows are usually available are bound to add to debt service difficulties which are already very acute. Moreover, when national companies form international establishments for their own profit regardless of the interests of the countries in which they function and for that reason interfere in national affairs, development is bound to be a casualty. Multinational corporations are not new but they have introduced a new kind of international presence and influence. The need for awareness and control of their operations is important and Governments must join together in devising suitable control mechanisms so as to protect the interests of the host countries.

The steep increase in prices of fuel, food and fertilisers did lead to a new awareness of the development problem. However, the new burdens that have been imposed on deve-

veloping countries do not lend themselves to easy adjustment action. The UN has recognised that countries identified by it as most seriously affected would require special assistance for at least seven years. And yet as of now there is no assurance that IMF oil facility which has helped to soften somewhat the impact of higher oil costs will be available beyond 1975. Nor is the future of the UN Special Fund certain. The problems of ensuring an equitable distribution of world supply of food and other critical inputs such as fertilizers still defies a solution. There has been a good deal of discussion of the problem of recycling of surplus petro-dollars. The present pattern of the flow of surplus oil money is hardly consistent with the requirements of a world economy committed to a reduction of disparities in levels of development. Can we not agree that in a rational world economy an increasing proportion of this money should be recycled through mechanisms which improve rather than harm the development prospects of the poor countries? We would urge that this conference should address itself to these problems and that Commonwealth countries should speak with one voice when these issues come up for discussions in the Fund-Bank Development Committee in June this year and in other UN forums.

In the context of the relations between developed and the developing world the conclusion of the Lome convention has been a significant development. The convention signifies that the EEC has become more outward looking and it displays bold approach towards trade and development. The convention considered development problems of the ACP countries. It incorporates new mechanism and tools capable of wider application. We feel reassured by Prime Minister Wilson's statement this morning that there is need to build on the Lome model in elaborating the EEC's policies for trade and development cooperation with the Asian Commonwealth developing countries. We share the hope expressed by Prime Minister Burnham that the Lome approach must be globalised for the benefit of all developing countries.

JAMAICA USA RUSSIA TOTO

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS, CONFERENCE

Commonwealth Conference Final Communique

Following is the text of final communique which was issued at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Conference held in Kingston from April 29 to May 6, 1975:

Commonwealth Heads of Government met in Kingston from 29 April to 6 May. All Commonwealth countries were represented, twentyeight by their Presidents or Prime Ministers. The Prime Minister of Jamaica was in the Chair.

This was the first Heads of Government Meeting to be held in the Caribbean. Heads of Government expressed their gratitude to Commonwealth Caribbean Governments and in particular to the Prime Minister--of Jamaica for the warm hospitality provided by his Government.

Heads of Government extended a cordial greeting to the Prime Minister of Grenada whose country had become a member of the Commonwealth since the previous Meeting. They affirmed that a request from Papua New Guinea for Commonwealth membership on the attainment of its independence would be welcomed.

Heads of Government paid tribute to the memory of the late Norman Kirk, Prime

Minister of New Zealand, and recalled with respect and affection his deep and practical concern for humanity and his outstanding personal contribution to the development of the modern Commonwealth.

Heads of Government reaffirmed the value they attach to these Meetings and expressed satisfaction with the constructive approach and mutual confidence of their deliberations. They noted with approval the increasing use being made of Commonwealth machinery to further the principles of the Commonwealth Declaration and to promote consultation, co-operation and collaborative action across and within regions. Such consultation formed an important part of the contribution Commonwealth countries make to the development of a new pattern of international relations which takes account of the significant shifts in political and economic power. Heads of Government urged that the Commonwealth initiatives already taken to this end should be intensified so as to promote peace and security, economic and social justice and harmony among races.

The reduction of continuing unacceptable economic disparities, the shifting balance of political and economic power, and colonialism and racialism in Southern Africa, were the main preoccupations of Heads of Government in their discussions.

Heads of Government recalled the statement in the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles: "We believe that the wide disparities in wealth now existing between different sections of mankind are too great to be tolerated", and pledged themselves to do all in their power to promote a new and equitable economic order.

Heads of Government reviewed political developments in the world which had occurred since they last met, in the light of the varied interests and concerns of member countries. They acknowledged the contribution of the spirit of detente to a measure of relaxation in international tensions and called for its universal application. They noted, however, that there were some crisis-areas in the world where peace and stability

were not yet secured and which were still Subject to super power rivalry and interference. They stressed that the maintenance of peace and stability could not be left to arrangements between the super powers but was the responsibility of the entire international community. Heads of Government laid particular emphasis on the opportunities for the Commonwealth to make a constructive contribution to the problems of Southern Africa and underlined the special responsibility of Commonwealth member countries to work together in the search for a resolution of the situation in Rhodesia.

Heads of Government expressed their concern at the continued testing and proliferation of nuclear weapons and reaffirmed the need for urgent measures to facilitate a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapons tests as one essential step towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

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Heads of Government, deeply concerned over the continuation of the Cyprus crisis, expressed their solidarity with the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and their determination to help in the achievement of a political settlement based on the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus. They reaffirmed their support for General Assembly Resolution 3212 (XXIX) and Security Council's Resolutions 365 (1974) and 367 (1975) and in particular they called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the Republic of Cyprus, for the taking of urgent measures for the return of all refugees to their homes in safety and for continued efforts through the intercommunal talks to reach freely and mutually acceptable political settlement. They noted the spirit of goodwill with which the Government of Cyprus approached the resumption of the intercommunal talks under the personal auspices and direction of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and expressed the hope that these would be fruitful.

Heads of Government, as a concrete expression of their interest and concern for a

fellow Commonwealth country, agreed to establish a committee consisting of representatives of the Governments of Australia, Britain, Guyana, India, Kenya, Malta, Nigeria and Zambia to meet with the Commonwealth Secretary-General as early as possible, to follow developments concerning Cyprus, make recommendations and assist in every possible way towards the early implementation of the above-mentioned United Nations Resolutions.

Heads of Government expressed concern at the renewed danger of conflict in the Middle East. They re-emphasised the need for the establishment of a durable peace in the area as a matter of urgency and urged all parties to renew their efforts to achieve this objective. To this end Heads of Government affirmed their support for the relevant United Nations Resolutions on the Middle East and their belief that to ensure success it was necessary that the authentic and legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people participate in the forthcoming peace negotiations in Geneva.

Noting that the Indian Ocean was a region of special interests to a significant number of Commonwealth countries, Heads of Government reaffirmed the desirability of ensuring that it remained an area of peace and stability. Serious concern was expressed about the increase in naval activity in the Indian Ocean area on the part of the great powers and the establishment and expansion there of military installations. Heads of Government called upon all nations, and particularly the great powers most directly concerned, to work towards the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Heads of Government noted that positive steps had been taken in the process of normalisation among the countries of the South Asian sub-continent. However, they expressed their grave concern at the impediment to normalisation of relations posed by certain outstanding problems resulting in the aggravation of economic hardship and the retardation of the process of national reconstruction in Bangladesh. These problems include the repatriation of nationals and the

sharing of assets. Heads of Government expressed the hope that the problems will be resolved expeditiously and satisfactorily through discussions among the countries concerned in the larger interest of peace and stability in the region.

Heads of Government welcomed the end of the prolonged war in Indo-China, urged countries in a position to do so to contribute to international assistance for the urgent tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction and looked forward to the new governments of the region playing their full part in the community of nations.

Heads of Government strongly reaffirmed the right of people in each country to choose the form of government which they considered best able to achieve their social, economic and political goals.

Heads of Government offered their full support for the aspirations of the people of Belize for early independence. Noting that talks had recently been resumed with Guatemala, and bearing in mind the special responsibilities of Britain as the administering power, Heads of Government urged the parties to take all necessary action for a speedy solution of the problem, which could be endorsed by the international community through the United Nations, in accordance with the principle of the self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

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Heads of Government expressed the hope that all countries would now normalise their relations with Cuba and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that state and the right of its people to the government of their choice.

Heads of Government had a thorough and constructive discussion of the changing situation in Southern Africa and its implications for the Commonwealth. They considered that the imminent independence of Mozambique and Angola had radically altered the balance of forces in the area and tributes

were paid to the liberation movements who had contributed so decisively to this result.

Heads of Government re-emphasized that the objective for Rhodesia was independence on the basis of majority rule. They welcomed the initiatives taken by the Heads of Government of Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia and the President of Frelimo, to achieve this objective by peaceful means if possible. The Heads of Government, meeting informally, heard a statement by Bishop Muzorewa, President of the African National Council. The Meeting noted that the nationalist movement now united in the African National Council was seeking with sincerity and determination the basis for an agreed settlement.

Heads of Government reaffirmed their total support for the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for independence on the basis of majority rule and pledged to concert their efforts for the speedy attainment of this objective. They took note of the determination of the African freedom fighters, supported by African and other states, to achieve their objective by peaceful means if possible and recognised the inevitability of intensified armed struggle should peaceful avenues be blocked by the racist and illegal regime. The moral responsibilities in those circumstances would lie with the minority government and those who had chosen to sustain it.

The Meeting noted that South Africa continues to support the rebel government by affording it the military and economic assistance on which its survival depends and reaffirmed their view that South Africa should fulfil its international obligations and strictly apply the United Nations mandatory sanctions and withdraw its forces from Rhodesia.

It was agreed that the prospects for a settlement would be greatly enhanced by the strict enforcement of sanctions by the international community as a whole. Heads of Government undertook to bring this consideration to the attention of governments outside the Commonwealth in renewed representations where a breach of sanctions was known to have occurred. They also agreed

to take action at the international level for the reinforcement and extension of sanctions.

In considering the recommendations of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee, and authorising the Committee to continue its work, Heads of Government emphasised the importance of taking immediate practical steps to assist an independent Mozambique in applying sanctions since the great bulk of Rhodesia's exports and imports is dependent on Mozambique's transit facilities. They were unanimously in favour of providing immediate financial assistance to the new Government of Mozambique. They also endorsed the recommendation that an initiative should be taken by Commonwealth Governments at the United Nations to establish a programme of assistance for Mozambique in terms of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter.

Heads of Government were deeply concerned that South Africa continues to occupy Namibia illegally in total disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of June 1971, and in defiance of world opinion. Re-affirming that the fragmentation of Namibia was unacceptable, they recalled the obligation of the international community to maintain the territorial integrity of the territory and the right of its people to self-determination and independence.

The Meeting looked forward to the time when the government and people of Namibia might be welcomed into the Commonwealth, if that were their wish.

Heads of Government reaffirmed their total and unequivocal condemnation of apartheid and all forms of racialism. They welcomed the British Government's decision to comply strictly with the United Nations embargo on the sale of arms, to South Africa and to terminate the Simonstown Agreement. They condemned the violation of the embargo by those countries which continue to supply arms to South Africa or enable them to be manufactured in that country. Noting the

alarming increase in South Africa's defence expenditure, Heads of Government expressed their concern that this military build-up was bound to increase tension in an area already plagued by dangerous conflict. Heads of Government also agreed to maintain and intensify effective pressure on South Africa in the struggle for the elimination of apartheid.

Heads of Government reiterated their support for humanitarian assistance to the indigenous people of Southern Africa in their efforts to achieve self-determination and independence. Several Heads of Government described their contribution to various bilateral and multilateral programmes and indicated their intention to increase such assistance. The Meeting also noted with approval the development of the Special Commonwealth Programme for Assisting the Education of Rhodesian Africans and indicated their desire to expand this Programme to meet new and urgent needs. In particular, Heads of Government, recognised the importance of extending the variety of education and training opportunities available to the people of Zimbabwe, with special emphasis on technical and industrial training, "in service" experience and administrative training. It was also agreed that Commonwealth multilateral assistance should be made available to help in the developmental and training needs of the people of Namibia.

Commonwealth Heads of Government recognised the need to take immediate steps towards the creation of a rational and equitable new international economic order. They reaffirmed the statement included in the Commonwealth Declaration adopted in Singapore in 1971 that "the wide disparities of wealth now existing between different sections of mankind are too great to be tolerated....our aim is their progressive removal", and acknowledged the complexity, range and inter-related nature of the issues involved. They agreed that a small Group of Experts should be invited to draw up for consideration by Commonwealth Governments, in the context of the current international dialogue, a comprehensive and inter-related programme of practical measures directed at closing the

gap between the rich and the poor countries. These measures would be designed to promote development and to increase the transfer of real resources to developing countries inter alia in the areas of production, distribution and exchange of primary and secondary products as well as services. Heads of Government recognised the importance in this context of co-operating to achieve an expanding world economy and world trade.

The Group of Experts should be selected from the Commonwealth on the basis of their personal capacities and their expert knowledge of contemporary problems of international economic development, and should be assembled in a way which would enable the perspectives of different regions of the Commonwealth and different national development strategies, to be brought to bear on the problems concerned.

The Group of Experts should address itself to the issues and proposals elaborated-in:

- i. The Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly; and
- ii. the relevant principles of the Commonwealth Declaration adopted in Singapore in 1971; and
- iii. the concepts and proposals advanced during the discussions of the international economic situation at the Kingston Meeting of Heads of Government including the presentations by the Government of Guyana on behalf of the Caribbean and by the Government of Britain.

In drawing up a programme of practical measures the Group should pay particular attention to:

- i. measures to transfer real resources from developed to developing countries through international co-operation in the field of international trade in primary commodities with particular reference to the integrated commodities programme recommended by the

Secretary-General of UNCTAD, current proposals of buffer stocks, for indexation, and other relevant proposals, including the proposal for a general agreement on commodities.

- ii. measures which the international community can introduce for assisting developing countries:
 - (a) to increase food production;

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- (b) to promote rural development;

- (c) to promote economic co-operation among themselves at the sub-regional and inter-regional levels ;
and

- (d) a review of existing organisations for industrial co-operation and development.

- (e) to obtain greater control over ,
and benefits from, such activities as shipping, insurance, banking and other parts of the infrastructure for international trade and development.

- iii. programmes for industrial development, involving new and expanded forms of industrial co-operation, the enlargement of employment opportunities in developing countries, and more favourable access to the markets of developed countries;

- iv. a review of existing organisations for industrial co-operation and development;

- v. mechanisms for increasing the flow of long-term development funds, the transfer of technology and the transfer of real resources to developing countries; and

- vi. reform and where necessary the restructuring of the international institutions concerned with the management of international trade and finance, and whether means could be found to increase the effective share of the developing countries in the decision-making process of the major international financial institutions.

In all of the above matters due regard

would be paid to the special needs of the least developed, land-locked, the most seriously affected, and island developing states with limited natural resources.

In drawing up its recommendations the Group of Experts should consider the feasibility of utilising relevant concepts and mechanisms embodied in recent economic co-operation agreements between certain developed and developing countries.

The Group of Experts should consist of not more than ten persons.

The members of the Group should be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with Member Governments.

The Group should aim at submitting to Governments an interim report on the results of its work indicating measures which are amenable to early and effective implementation in time to permit discussion of this report at the next meeting of Commonwealth Ministers and to enable Governments to take this report into account before the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly.

It is expected that the Group will endeavour to hold its first meeting by the end of May or early in June.

It would be desirable that the Secretary-General-elect should be associated at as early a stage as possible with the work of the Group.

Heads of Government appointed Mr. Alister McIntyre, Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, Chairman of the Expert Group.

Heads of Government welcomed the conclusion of the Lome Convention drawn up by the European Economic Community and forty-six countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. They welcomed the increased co-operation within the Convention between Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries in these areas. They expressed the hope that the principles underlying the Lome Convention could usefully contribute to the further development of relations between the EEC and other industrialis-

ed countries, on the one hand, and developing countries, including the Asian and other Commonwealth countries, on the other.

Heads of Government welcomed the valuable support which the Secretariat is giving to Commonwealth countries in the Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations.

Heads of Government discussed the Report of the Commonwealth Ministerial Meeting on Food Production and Rural Development, held in London in March 1975. They welcomed the opportunity it had provided to consider in a Commonwealth setting the problems of the three quarters of the population of Commonwealth developing countries who live in rural areas. Heads of Government endorsed the view that the problems of rural

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development and food production should be attacked in an integrated manner and should receive high priority from individual governments and aid agencies. They stressed the need for aid-providing agencies to adapt their practices and programmes to meet the special needs of food production and rural development, and endorsed the proposal to establish a Food Production and Rural Development Division within the Secretariat. The new Division would enhance the effectiveness of the Secretariat's already significant contribution to this sector and should be essentially action-oriented.

Heads of Government emphasised the setback to agricultural production which has resulted from scarcity and high prices of fertilizer, and welcomed efforts, in the Commonwealth and elsewhere, to secure adequate supplies of fertilizer at reduced costs. They also called for similar efforts with respect to farm machinery, feed stuffs and other agricultural inputs.

Heads of Government recognised the value of the Commonwealth as a forum in which to consult and concert broad strategies for action in the Sahelian zone of Africa and in other natural disaster areas and endorsed the recommendation of the Ministerial Meeting on Food Production and Rural Develop-

ment that Commonwealth action should supplement action taken by world bodies.

In underlining the importance of increasing agricultural production, Heads of Government stressed the parallel and related need to accelerate the development of industry and endorsed the expansion of industrial co-operation, particularly between Commonwealth countries. In this context, they stressed the need for measures to promote the processing of primary commodities in their places of origin and the removal of barriers to trade in processed primary commodities and other manufactured goods.

Heads of Government stressed their concern to ensure that the activities of multinational corporations conform with the policies of host governments and their goals for an equitable redistribution of wealth. They noted the work done on multinational corporations by the Commonwealth Secretariat and by bodies in the UN system. They agreed on the need for countries to build up their capabilities to deal with multinational corporations.

Heads of Government affirmed the need for all countries with the capacity to do so, to maintain and, wherever possible, increase the flow of development assistance to developing countries, especially to the developing countries most seriously affected by recent economic developments. They should also promote the rapid industrialization of developing countries.

Heads of Government reaffirmed their conviction that mutual help and shared responsibility were essential elements in Commonwealth co-operation. They expressed satisfaction at the expansion of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation in the four years since its establishment, noted with approval its flexibility-and its capacity to respond quickly to the requests of member countries and commented favourably on its successful management.

Recognising the need for the Fund's resources to keep pace with the expanding requirements of Commonwealth governments,

Heads of Government noted with appreciation the steady growth in support for the Fund and welcomed the substantially increased pledges made by developed and developing member countries. They noted the intention expressed by a number of Governments to increase their contribution and hoped that further increases would be forthcoming.

Heads of Government noted the studies organised by the Secretary-General at the request of the 1974 Meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers, on the financial feasibility and the need for the services of a Commonwealth Investment Bank along the lines proposed by a Commonwealth Expert Group. They concluded that a number of issues still, required discussion before the proposal could be put to Governments for a final decision. They requested the Secretary-General to convene a Committee of Commonwealth Officials to prepare a detailed and specific proposal, addressing itself to the unresolved issues which must be faced if such an institution is to be set up. This Committee should report to the next meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers.

Noting the crucial importance of science and technology in promoting social and economic development, Heads of Government welcomed the proposal of the Commonwealth Scientific Committee for an enlarged pro-

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gramme of scientific and technological cooperation among Commonwealth members and for the closer integration of its activities within the Secretariat. They expressed the view that attention should be given to environmental aspects in the enlarged programme.

Recognising that the population of all Commonwealth countries included a significant and increasing number of young people whose talents and potential ought to be fully utilised in meeting the developmental challenges of their communities and nations, Heads of Government noted with satisfaction the progress which had been made in the short time since the establishment of the

Commonwealth Youth Programme and agreed that the programme should be extended beyond 1976.

Heads of Government acknowledged the concern expressed over the problems associated with the Brain Drain and agreed that there was an urgent need for practical measures to reduce these difficulties being experienced. The specific proposal for the establishment of a volunteer corps was considered and the Secretary-General was asked to undertake a detailed study for the consideration of Commonwealth Governments.

While recognising that there was increasing participation by women in the national affairs of many Commonwealth countries, Heads of Government emphasized the need to focus greater attention on the rights of women to ensure the availability of opportunities for them to Participate on a basis of full equality in the Political, economic, social and cultural activities of their countries. As far as possible existing and future Commonwealth programmes should take into account the needs and aspirations of women and genuine efforts should be made to provide for their full participation in national and international affairs.

Heads of Government expressed appreciation of the achievements and progress of the Commonwealth Foundation which they regarded as having an important role to play in strengthening professional co-operation throughout the Commonwealth and noted the increased budgetary requirements for 1976 I 79.

Heads of Government took note of the Fifth Report of the Secretary-General.

Heads of Government paid warm tribute to the Secretary-General, Mr. Arnold Smith, CH, for his distinguished service to the Commonwealth over the past ten years and elected Honourable Shridath Ramphal, Foreign Minister of Guyana, to succeed him.

Heads of Government accepted with pleasure an invitation by the United Kingdom Government to hold their next meeting in London in mid-1977 at the time of the

celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of HM the Queen's accession as Head of the Commonwealth.

JAMAICA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC GRENADA USA GUINEA NEW ZEALAND CYPRUS AUSTRALIA GUYANA INDIA KENYA MALTA NIGER NIGERIA ZAMBIA SWITZERLAND MALI BANGLADESH CHINA BELIZE CUBA ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE BOTSWANA TANZANIA ZIMBABWE SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA RUSSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE TOTO UNITED KINGDOM

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Speech by Indonesian President at Dinner in Honour of President Ahmed

Following is the text of the speech by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, General Soeharto, at the dinner in honour of Shri and Shrimati Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at Jakarta on May 26, 1975:

With the grace of Almighty God, allow me on behalf of the Government and People of Indonesia, of my wife and myself, to extend once more my warmest welcome to Indonesia to Your Excellency and Begum Abida Ahmed, as well as to the distinguished members of your entourage, The Indonesian People feel greatly honoured by Your Excellency's gracious acceptance of my invitation to render a visit to this country.

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We were deeply concerned upon hearing the news of Your Excellency's health shortly before your departure to Indonesia, resulting in a three weeks postponement of the visit. We are, however, immensely happy to know that Your Excellency have completely recovered and is now among our midst.

Your Excellency, although your present

visit provides us with the first opportunity to get acquainted personally, we do not, however, have the feeling of greeting an unknown guest. On the contrary, the whole Indonesian people share the sentiment of welcoming an old friend.

For many centuries our two peoples had established very close relations. Various cultural manifestations and historical edifices, which now become cultural heritage as a valuable part of our national culture, representing historical evidence that prove how close the relations were. With a background of such close cultural ties, I believe they served as a basis instrumental to the emergence of the identical outlook of life shared by our two peoples.

In today's modern age such spiritual bonds grow even stronger. The noble ideas and struggle of Mahatma Gandhi -- India's greatest son, an outstanding pioneer of humanism, an heroic freedom fighter -- had given tremendous inspiration and encouragement to the struggle of the Indonesian people in their quest for national independence long before we took it from the hands of foreign colonialists. It was indeed a hard fought struggle and entailed great sacrifices on the Indonesian people.

During those dark hours at the beginning of our struggle to preserve the independence of Indonesia in 1945, we had received valuable assistance and honest support of solidarity from India. Such sincere assistance and solidarity were, no doubt, deeply engraved in the hearts of the Indonesian people.

We will also dearly cherish the memory of how our hands were closely linked leading to the holding of the first Asian-African Conference in Bandung, which brought about significant influence on the independent movements of countries in those two big continents. We could still claim that both India and Indonesia were the stimulating forces behind the emergence of the non-aligned movement. That first Asian-African Conference and the emergence of the non-aligned movement had indeed been instrumental in saving the world from the horrible catastrophe, or

at least, it had induced the big powers to refrain themselves from launching a nuclear war which would undoubtedly destroy man and humanity.

Both the historical background which had cemented the relations of our two peoples even closer and the identical views on the world of tomorrow amidst the ever growing interdependent relations amongst nations nowadays, have certainly conducive to the mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries.

Your Excellency's present visit to Indonesia, the first trip abroad since Your Excellency assumed the great responsibility in the leadership of the Indian people, clearly demonstrate the profound significance of friendship between India and Indonesia.

The world and its relations have undergone major changes since our two countries had gained independence about three decades ago, since the echo of the Bandung Conference reverberated for the first time, and since the first non-aligned conference declared its intentions. Today colonialism is practically closing its chapter. Nuclear war must unquestionably be avoided. And detente between the super powers has provided us with fresh hopes.

Nevertheless world tensions have not entirely disappeared. The gap between the rich and the poor nations is still prevailing, the threat of limited war still haunts us, the potential sources of various economic crises have not been completely eliminated, the competition and struggle for the sphere of influence remain a thorn in the flesh, force is still being used to impose one's will.

All these facts reveal the obvious necessity for all nations in the world to demonstrate, once again, their serious determination and effort in seeking new modus operandi to create a better world order with more understanding, friendship and cooperations towards constructive goals.

In such a world alone can man materialize the dual objectives of mankind, namely

prosperity and peaceful life.

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Actually the sought after modus operandi, was already discovered by Asia and Africa 20 years ago. It is therefore appropriate, I presume, if India and Indonesia as principal protagonists of that first Asian-African Conference should together invigorate again the spirit of Bandung with its famous Ten Principles.

I am confident that the Ten Principles of Bandung constitute the perfect answer to the future of the world, which is now entering a new era full of probabilities. An era marked with fast changing shifts in the balance of power, particularly with the latest developments in Indochina.

Our two countries must stimulate these new transformations for the attainment of stability and eternal peace. Only such an effort will provide new opportunities for the development of Asian nations.

Indonesia is currently concentrating her attention in her own development endeavours to achieve material progress and spiritual wellbeing soon, in our long range aim of creating a just and prosperous society based on Panchsila. It is also an important part of our endeavour to establish a strong national resilience in all fields: political, economic, social and defense-security. Thus Indonesia is striving to possess a resilience against any possible internal upheavals or external threats. We firmly believe that with such national resilience we can contribute a bigger share in the pursuit of an eternal world peace.

Your Excellency, there are certainly many problems which we, either individually or jointly, still have to face, problems to our own domestic affairs or those affecting the interest of the community of nations in our planet. Both India and Indonesia, being countries which are fully aware of the significance and the responsibility of sovereign nations and should therefore duly respect the rights of other countries to carry out their

own national development based on their own ideals, are undoubtedly ready with the answers to all those challenges. But I am also aware of the real significance and the benefit of an exchange of views, exchange of experience and a cohesive standpoint on the steps that we will embark upon together. With this spirit, therefore, I deem it as a very valuable opportunity indeed the private talks that we will conduct tomorrow morning.

I am fully convinced that such dialogue would be conducive to the promotion of close friendly relations and mutual understanding as well as to a sincere frank cooperations between our two peoples. Hence we will hopefully be able to cope with future assignments, for the wellbeing of our respective, peoples and for the common happiness of all peoples in the world.

Endowed with such an ardent hope and spirit we, and also the entire Indonesian people, would kindly accord Your Excellency and Begum Abida Ahmed with the warmest cordial hospitality, not only here in Jakarta but also in the provinces which Your Excellency will visit later.

In conclusion, allow me to kindly invite the distinguished guests to raise your glasses and toast to the health and happiness of His Excellency The President of the Republic of India Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Begum Abida Ahmed, to the progress and prosperity, of the people of India and to the close friendship between The Republic of India and The Republic of Indonesia.

INDONESIA USA INDIA CHINA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Following is the text of Speech of President Ahmed at the dinner given by President Soeharto of Indonesia at Jakarta on May 26, 1975:

I should like at the outset to thank you Mr. President for the generous words of welcome you have addressed to us. We have been deeply touched by the spontaneous manifestations of warm and genuine friendship by the Government and people of Indonesia ever since our arrival in this beautiful country. I interpret these expressions of affection and regard as an accurate reflection of the close and friendly relations which have traditionally existed between our two countries.

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Mr. President, it is no accident that Indonesia is the first country I have visited since my assumption of office. Indonesia and India are neighbours who share a common cultural heritage and whose record of peaceful cooperation over the centuries can perhaps be regarded as a model for relations between states. In the more recent past, our peoples inspired one another in a mutually reinforcing struggle to rid ourselves of colonial domination. Since our emergence as independent states we have been engaged in the task of consolidating our freedom. Both our countries have adopted the principles of Panchshila. In a world characterised by competition between power blocs, we concluded that a policy of non-alignment was best calculated to consolidate our independence and to foster our political and economic development in directions best suited to the genius of our peoples. Our common assessment that military alliances afford an illusory sense of security and cannot provide enduring strength has been fully vindicated by developments which have taken place since we first enunciated the policy of non-alignment. While referring to the period shortly after we became independent members of the comity of nations I cannot but recall with pride and gratification the initiatives our countries took to pave

the way for Afro-Asian unity at the historic Bandung Conference.

The ASEAN countries have formulated proposals calculated to ensure their stability and security from external interference. We fully share the concerns and aspirations of the ASEAN countries and have pledged our cooperation in the attainment of their objectives. The concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace constitutes yet a further assertion on the part of the littoral and hinterland states of their concern over the tension and the serious intensification of the arms race caused by the expansion of Great Power presences in our region. Indonesia and India are among the largest countries in Asia and the world and our constructive and close cooperation could contribute significantly to the creation of conditions of peace and stability in the region to which we belong.

Mr. President, there is a wind of change in Asia. Important developments have taken place in Indo-China in the recent past. The termination of the conflict in that region is a matter of particular gratification since it has brought to an end a long period of bitter and avoidable human suffering. A difficult task of rehabilitation and reconstruction lies ahead and the international community has a responsibility to contribute towards the speedy attainment of this goal. The new situation which has emerged is of great significance for Asia since it opens up the prospect of a constructive and fruitful relationship among the States in the region based on sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and cooperation and mutual benefit.

The situation in the sub-continent has changed fundamentally since the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent nation in 1971. We have been earnestly engaged in the process of establishing a climate of durable peace in our region and are determined to persist with these efforts. In West Asia, the situation will remain tense as long as forcible occupation of Arab territories is not vacated and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are not recognised.

These various developments have tended to underscore the question of security and development in the Asian context. Mr. President, it is our belief that in the ultimate analysis, these can most effectively be assured through the establishment of stability and internal strength both in the national and regional contexts. Our thinking in this regard corresponds to the Indonesian concept of resilience. The fabric of peace and stability can be further strengthened through bilateral economic and cultural cooperation which can gradually be extended to assume a multilateral character. History and political circumstance have prevented Asian nations from developing an Asian consciousness or a sense of regional unity and identity. I am confident that through the promotion of closer cooperation and understanding between the nations of our region we can take decisive and meaningful steps towards the attainment of a goal which would undoubtedly be in the interest of all our peoples.

Mr. President, both our countries are engaged in the monumental task of improving the quality of life of our peoples. We realize that we must undertake the responsibilities of economic development and social justice with the same vigour which motivated our struggles for independence since freedom can become secure and meaningful for our peoples

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only if it has social and economic content. The responsibility to make the less developed countries economically strong has to be accepted by the international community as a whole as an essential prerequisite for durable peace and security and the developed and affluent countries have an obligation to promote this process. It is equally necessary for the developing countries to assist one another by sharing their resources and skills and by establishing close links for mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Indonesia's reserves of natural resources are happily abundant and I have been gratified to see what remarkable progress your Government has made in the development of these resources. We in India have made our own

efforts to develop our technology in directions which are relevant to the requirements of developing countries. The scope for interaction between our two countries is accordingly vast and I am confident that the efforts we have jointly been making to identify specific areas for economic cooperation will yield positive and mutually beneficial results in the immediate future.

Mr. President, I am gratified to note both our countries have in the recent past perceived the advantages of a closer bilateral relationship in the political field as well. The conclusion of a Continental Shelf Agreement between Indonesia and India last year has not only eliminated the possibility of disputes at sea but has also served as a model for good neighbourly relations between the states of the region.

I would like once again to express deep gratitude on behalf of my wife and my own to you and to the Government and people of Indonesia for the most cordial welcome extended to us and to members of my party. I am deeply convinced that the opportunity afforded to me to exchange views with yourself and with distinguished members of your Government and to see the progress you have made in the development of your country is an invaluable experience for me. Such exchanges at the highest level should in our view be undertaken on a regular basis for further strengthening the bonds of close understanding between our two countries and peoples. It is in this context that I would like to renew the invitation of my Government to Your Excellency and Madame Soeharto to visit India at a time convenient to you. I wish to assure you that the Government and people of India greatly look forward to the opportunity of receiving you in India and that you will receive the traditionally warm welcome reserved for a close friend and neighbour.

Ladies and Gentlemen, may I request you to raise your glasses and join me in drinking a toast to the health and personal happiness of His Excellency President Soeharto and Madame Soeharto, to the progress and prosperity of the friendly people

of Indonesia and to the further consolidation of the friendship between our two countries.

INDONESIA USA INDIA CHINA BANGLADESH PERU

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

NAMIBIA

Joint Communique on Namibia

Following is the text of the joint communique issued in New Delhi on May 4, 1975 at the end of the visit of the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to India:

A Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited India from 29th April to 3rd May, 1975. The Mission was led by the President of the Council, H.E. Ambassador Rupiah B. Banda from Zambia, and included representatives from Colombia, India, Indonesia, Romania and Turkey. The Mission was accompanied by Mr. Theoban Curirab, the Representative of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

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During their visit the Mission called on the Vice President, Shri B. D. Jatti. The Mission also held discussions with Shri Bipinpal Das, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Shri G. Parthasarathi, Chairman, Policy Planning Committee, Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri B. K. Sanyal, Secretary in charge of economic affairs and other senior officials.

The Mission of the Council and the Government of India reaffirmed their conviction that policies of Colonialism, Racialism and Apartheid are flagrant violations of

fundamental Human Rights. The Government of India reiterated to the Mission of the Council its consistent opposition to all racist and colonial policies in Africa as also its continuing support to national liberation movements in territories still under Colonial domination. The Government of India welcomed the significant success achieved by liberation movements in some parts of Africa and hoped that these developments would hasten the inevitable end of colonial rule and racial discrimination in other areas.

The Mission and the Government of India emphasized that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the suppression of the fundamental rights of its people by the racist Government of South Africa in violation of the Charter, the decisions and Resolutions of the United Nations as well as the Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, constitute a threat to international peace and security. The Indian Government reiterated the paramount importance of putting an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Government also reaffirmed its full support to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter as the basis for finding a solution to the problems of peace and security that faced the international community and, in this context to the work done by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

The Mission and the Government of India discussed the efforts being made to implement Security Council Resolution 366 of 17 December 1974 asking South Africa, inter alia, to make a solemn declaration to recognise the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia as a nation. The Government of India reaffirmed its full support to any positive and concrete measures taken by the U.N., in Pursuance of the Resolution, to achieve the withdrawal of the illegal administration and the transfer of power to the people of Namibia.

The Government of India also reiterated its full sympathy and support for the legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole representative of the people of Namibia.

The Government of India assured the Council's Mission of its continuing and active support to the Council in all its activities.

The visiting Mission expressed its deep appreciation of the continued economic and material support which the Government of India has been giving to the people of Namibia through SWAPO, the UN Fund for Namibia and the OAU Fund against colonialism and apartheid. Discussions were held between the members of the Mission and the senior officials of the Government of India to consider how to strengthen further their co-operation in these fields, particularly for post-independence reconstruction of Namibia.

The Government of India agreed to provide training facilities to 150 people from Namibia immediately and to send experts, professors and lecturers to serve in the Institute proposed to be set up in Lusaka for the people of Namibia. The Government of India would also supply to this Institute whatever equipment could be made available. The two sides further agreed to remain in close touch regarding additional facilities and supplies which might be required.

The Mission conveyed its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of India to disseminate information about the of the Namibian people for independence and the Council's activities. The Government of India assured the Mission of its continued cooperation in this regard, including, in particular, the observance of Namibia Day on 26th August.

The Mission of the Council thanked the Government and the people of India for the warm welcome extended to it and the programme of visits and discussions arranged for it and expressed its gratitude for the firm and consistent position taken by Indian Government on the question of decolonization and with particular reference to Namibia.

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Indo-Nepal Credit Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Nepal credit Agreement was released in New Delhi on May 21, 1975:

Under an agreement signed here today India has agreed to provide a standby credit of Rs. 10 crores to Nepal for a period of six months, extendable for another six months.

The agreement was signed by Shri K. B. Malla, Ambassador of Nepal on behalf of his country and by Shri M. G. Kaul, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs on behalf of Government of India.

Trade between India and Nepal is in rupees. For the last two years the Government of India have extended a standby credit facility to Nepal. The new agreement is also of a revolving nature whereby Nepal can continue to draw upon the facility and repay the amounts due within the overall ceiling of Rs. 10 crores.

In the last agreement this amount was Rs. 5 crores which has now been enhanced. The standby credit is aimed at assisting Nepal in tiding over any temporary balance of payments problems which may arise as a result of the growing volume of trade between the two countries.

NEPAL INDIA

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Indo-Pak Joint Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique issued in New Delhi on May 19, 1975 at the end of Pakistan delegation's visit to India:

At the invitation of Shri Kewal Singh, Foreign Secretary, Government of India, His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Foreign Secretary, Government of Pakistan, paid a visit to India from May 15 to May 20, 1975, to discuss the normalisation of relations envisaged in the Simla Agreement. The delegation of Pakistan included senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources, the Civil Aviation Division, the Department of Civil Aviation, and a representative of the Pakistan International Airways Corporation. The delegation of India included senior officials from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation, Department of Civil Aviation, representatives of Air India and Indian Airlines Corporation and the Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. During his stay, His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi was received by the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Minister for External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan.

The two Foreign Secretaries welcomed the opportunity of meeting again after a lapse of about eight months to review the discussions on civil aviation matters including the 1971 cases pending before the International Civil Aviation Organisation. Various formulations were discussed with a view to resolving this matter amicably so as to en-

able the resumption of air links and overflights between the two countries. Both sides

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felt that a resolution of this matter will facilitate further improvement of relations between the two countries. The two Foreign Secretaries agreed that there was a need for another round of talks before this matter could be resolved in a manner which is fully satisfactory to both sides.

At the initiative of the Government of India, the Government of Pakistan had earlier agreed to the exchange of views on various aspects of the Salal hydroelectric plant about which some objections had been raised by Pakistan. As a result of discussions in New Delhi, the two Foreign Secretaries instructed their respective senior officials in the two delegations concerned with this Project to discuss and satisfy the Pakistan side that the design of the Plant was in conformity with the requirements of the Indus Waters Treaty. In this connection, it was also agreed that the Indian side will supply within one month from the date of receipt of the request, to the Pakistan officials such additional information relating to the design criteria of the Plant which has a bearing on the objections raised by Pakistan. The two Indus Commissioners will then meet and endeavour to resolve the matter within two months. The two Commissioners will keep their Governments informed of the progress made in this regard so that in case of difficulties fresh Government instructions can be given for their resolution under the Indus Waters Treaty 1960.

The two Foreign Secretaries recalled the commitment of their Prime Ministers to the Simla Agreement and emphasised their determination to carry forward, in a spirit of mutual accommodation and goodwill, the normalisation of relations between the two countries. The opportunity was utilised for having an in-depth review of the various agreements signed since September 1974 in order to bring about a more meaningful implementation of these agreements. There was also a useful and frank exchange of views on matters of bilateral concern and of region-

al interest. It was acknowledged that hostile propaganda against each other is an obstacle in the way of attaining good neighbourly relations and effective steps should be taken to implement the existing Understanding regarding hostile radio broadcasts. It was agreed further steps would be taken to curb all forms of hostile propaganda against each other.

PAKISTAN INDIA MALI USA LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

SWEDEN

Indo-Swedish Development Assistance Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Swedish development assistance agreement was released in New Delhi on May 21, 1975:

An Agreement providing Swedish aid of Rs. 113.57 crores. (Skr. 565 million) to India was signed here today by the representatives of the two countries.

The aid includes assistance of Rs. 46.23 crores (Skr. 230 million) for 1975-76 and Rs. 35.18 crores (Skr. 175 million) for 1977-78. Earlier Sweden had provided for resources to the extent of Rs. 32.16 crores (Skr. 160 million) for 1976-77.

On behalf of India the Agreement was signed by Shri W. S. Tambe, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and by Mr. Bengt Holmquist, Charge d'Affaires, Swedish Embassy on behalf of his Government.

Out of the assistance of Rs. 46.23 crores (Skr. 230 million) for 1975-76 an amount

of Rs. 23.12 crores (Skr. 115 million) will be available for general imports by India. These resources will be available to the extent of Rs. 9.05 crores (Skr. 45 million) in the form of grant and Rs. 14.07 crores (Skr. 70 million) in the form of interest-free loan repayable

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over a period of 50 years with an initial grace period of 10 years. The entire assistance of Rs. 23.12 crores (Skr. 115 million) is untied and can be used for financing imports from any part of the world.

A provision of Rs. 14.07 crores (Skr. 70 million) has been made in the Agreement to finance imports of goods and services from Sweden. The whole of this amount will be in the form of a grant. As in the past, this amount is expected to be utilised for import of bulk commodities such as fertilisers, paper etc., as also for capital goods and services from Sweden.

The Agreement provides for technical assistance to the extent of Rs. 9.05 crores (Skr. 45 million) which also will be in the form of a grant. This amount will be utilised for the implementation of several projects in the fields of family Planning, health, agriculture and forestry, export promotion, etc.

AID FOR 1977-78

The Agreement also provides for resources to be made available by Sweden in the year 1977-78 for general imports and imports from Sweden to the extent of Rs. 20.10 crores (Skr. 100 million) and Rs. 15.08 crores (Skr. 75 million) respectively. As in the past, the amount of technical assistance to be extended by Sweden in 1977-78 will be decided later at the time of the annual discussions for that year.

The entire assistance committed for 977-78 will be in the form of an outright grant.

SWEDEN INDIA USA

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

SWEDEN

Indo-Swedish Agreement for Supply of Condoms

The following press release on Indo-Swedish agreement for supply of condoms was released in New Delhi on May 26, 1975:

An agreement between the Government of India and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) was signed here today to provide approximately 200 million pieces of condoms for the Indian family planning programme.

Shrimati Serla Grewal, Joint Secretary and Commissioner (Family Planning), Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning, and Mr. Jarl Tranaeus, Head of Development Co-operation Office, SIDE, signed the agreement.

Under the agreement, approximately 150 million pieces will be manufactured in India and the balance of 50 million pieces will come from outside sources. SIDA will undertake procurement of the 50 million pieces in consultation with the Union Department of Family Planning.

SWEDEN INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Foreign Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan's Banquet Speech at Damascus

Following is the text Of the speech of the Foreign Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan at the banquet given in his honour by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Of Syria, Mr. Abdul Halim, Khaddam, at Damascus on May 30, 1975:

I am deeply grateful to your Excellency for your kind words Of welcome and for the hospitality so generously extended to me and the members of my delegation. I have been looking forward to visiting your great country and I am very happy to be in your midst. I am touched by the sentiments of friendship and affection expressed for my country.

The contacts and friendship between the people of India and the Syrian people dates

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back to the hoary past. This led to cross-fertilization of ideas which enriched both the Indian and the Arab worlds. The historic connection between Syria and India and indeed between the Arab and the Indian peoples suffered an eclipse when both our countries came under colonial domination. Our common struggle for freedom and the community of ideas in the post-independence era have led to a revival of traditional contacts and cooperation. India's struggle against colonialism and Syria's contribution to the rise of modern Arab nationalism are well known. We are both partners in the worldwide non-alignment movement and both our regimes are deeply involved in the economic development of our countries. We are therefore working together in the continuing struggle against the exploitation of the weak by the strong.

With so much in common it is hardly surprising that we have supported the just Arab cause in tackling the problem in West Asia. This problem has been created and persists because of Israel's obstinate refusal to withdraw from Arab lands occupied by force in defiance of the United Nations Charter and the will of the world community.

This situation could not long be tolerated and led to the explosion of the October 1973 war in which the Syrian armed forces and the Syrian people gave a heroic account of themselves. It is our firm conviction that there cannot be a peace dictated by force and occupation. There cannot be peace in this region unless Israel withdraws from all the Arab territories it has occupied by force and to the Palestinian people are restored their legitimate national rights. Recent events in Asia show that if peace is not established through the negotiating process then dangers of conflict increase until justice and national independence and dignity are achieved. It is for this reason that we believe that a resumed Geneva Conference by the parties concerned occupies an important place in the peace making process.

My awareness of the need for just and early settlement in the region has been heightened by my visit to the town of Quneitra. The arrogant and deliberate destruction of this town is a glaring example of uncivilised behaviour. I look to the day when peace prevails and the occupation undone; when out of its debris and ashes, a more beautiful Quneitra is rebuilt by the determined people of Syria to adorn the historic hills in which it is located.

I have come here to have discussions with my Syrian friends and to know more about recent developments in this region. During this brief visit I have also been impressed by the orderly economic development and the will to rebuild this great country. We in India have watched with interest and admiration all your efforts in war and peace under the wise and far-sighted leadership of President, General Hafez Al-Asad.

In India also we have emerged stronger out of conflicts imposed on us and have taken important initiatives to normalise friendly relations with our neighbours. We are committed to peace and to this process of normalisation so that all the countries in our region can grow stronger and concentrate their attention on the major tasks of economic and social reconstruction. I bring you greetings and good wishes from India in

all your endeavours.

Excellencies, friends, may I request you to raise your glasses and drink a toast to everlasting friendship between the peoples of Syria and India and to the health of President Asad.

SYRIA USA INDIA ISRAEL SWITZERLAND MALI

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

TANZANIA

Vice-President Jatti's Banquet Speech in Zanzibar

Following is the text of the speech of the Vice-President of India, Shri B. D. Jatti, at the banquet given in his honour by the First Vice-President of Tanzania, Mr. Aboud Jumbe in Zanzibar on May 23, 1975:

I am, indeed, very happy to be here today in your midst at the commencement of

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my visit to your great country. We still fondly remember in India the memorable visits of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, your own visit in 1973 and the visit in January 1975 of H.E. the Prime Minister and Second Vice-President, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa. The continuation of these personal exchanges between the leaders of our two countries have introduced new dimensions to the rapidly growing cooperation between India and Tanzania.

We in India have watched with admiration the great role being played by Tan-

zania not only in African affairs and particularly in the liberation of Southern Africa, but also its role as a steadfast champion of the cause of greater unity and cooperation between developing countries. We are today living in an international environment where in the tasks confronting the developing countries in their efforts to build an international economic order, based on principles of justice, equity and equality, are complex and difficult. It is our firm belief that the growing disparities between the rich and poor nations of the world are not conducive to the establishment of a just international economic order. It is especially in this context that we are one with the United Republic of Tanzania in working together for the improvement in the living standards and economic conditions of not only our own peoples but those of the entire developing world.

India and Tanzania are neighbouring littoral States of the Indian Ocean. Both our countries seek the development of this entire region as a Zone of peace free from great power rivalries and from foreign military bases conceived in the context of such rivalries. We hope to work closely with the United Republic of Tanzania for achieving the objectives of the U.N. General Assembly to make the Indian Ocean a Zone peace.

India welcomes the forthcoming independence of Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe. We pledge our continued support to the people of Zimbabwe in their united struggle to attain majority rule in their country. We call upon South Africa to immediately end its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the world community. We would like to assure our brothers in this part of the world that the Government of India stands unwaveringly committed to the ideals of the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who fought unrelentingly against apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and we express our full support and solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against foreign domination and racial oppression.

India views with great concern the continued occupation of Arab territories by

Israel and feels that a lasting settlement can be achieved in West Asia only by the vaca-tion of all occupied territories by Israel and by restoration of the legitimate right of the people of Palestine.

We are, indeed, happy at the growing strength of our bilateral relations, especially in the sphere of economic cooperation. We are, however, convinced that there are still several unexplored areas where the Govern-ments and the peoples of India and Tanzania can work together in the achievement of their common goals of self-reliance, and social and economic justice.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I am keenly looking forward to my visit to various parts of your beautiful country and to the discussions which I am going to have there. It is my hope that this visit will be yet another landmark in the joint march of the peoples of India and Tanzania to promote the cause of world peace, progresss and pros-perity.

TANZANIA INDIA USA ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE SAO TOME E PRINCIPE ZIMBABWE SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA ISRAEL

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

TANZANIA

Press Communique on Vice President's Visit to Tanzania

Following is the text of a press com-muniqué issued at the conclusion of the visit of Vice President B. D. Jatti to the United Republic of Tanzania from May 23 to May 30, 1975:

At the invitation of H.E. Mr. Aboud Jumbe, First Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania and President of the

Afro-Shirazi Party, the Vice-President of India, H.E. Shri Basappa Danappa Jatti, leading a sixteen-member delegation paid an official visit to the United Republic of Tanzania from 23rd to 30th May, 1975.

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During their visit Shri B. D. Jatti, Shrimati S. Jatti and delegation visited a number of places both in the mainland and the islands. During their visits to industrial and agricultural projects in Zanzibar and Pemba they particularly noted with deep interest the rapid economic progress being made by the people in the islands. On the mainland they visited Mtwara, Dodoma, the proposed new capital, where he was received by the Prime Minister and Second Vice President, H.E. Mr. M. Kawawa, and the world famous game park at Lake Manyara.

Throughout their stay and wherever they went H.E. Shri B. D. Jatti and his delegation were accorded a very warm and friendly reception by the Government, Tanu and Afro-Shirazi parties and the people of the United Republic of Tanzania.

While in Tanzania, Shri B. D. Jatti called on the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere. During his talks with Mwalimu Shri Jatti took the opportunity to convey warm and fraternal greetings from the President of India, H.E. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, and the Prime Minister, Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to President Nyerere. The visiting Vice President took the opportunity to apprise Mwalimu of the recent developments in Asia and particularly in the Indian sub-continent. Mwalimu noted with appreciation the steps taken by India and hoped these would contribute to the stability of the region.

In an atmosphere of fraternity, understanding and warm cordiality the First Vice President and his guest, H.E. Shri B. D. Jatti held official talks at the State House, Zanzibar on Saturday, May 24, 1975. Present at

the talks on the Indian side were:

1. H.E. Shri K. D. Sharma, High Commissioner of India to Tanzania,
2. Shri S. S. Nath, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs,
3. Shri V. P. Singh, Consul General of India in Zanzibar,
4. Shri G. Parthasarathy, Deputy High Commissioner of India in Tanzania and
5. Shri K. C. Chopra, First Secretary, H,C,I. Tanzania,

Present at the talks on the Tanzanian side were:

1. Hon. Mr. Thabit Kombo, Member of the Revolutionary Council and Secretary General of the Afro-Shirazi Party,
2. Hon. Mr. Hassan Moyo, Minister of State in the First Vice President's Office,
3. Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Makungu, Member of the Revolutionary Council,
4. Hon. Brig. Yusuf Himli, Member of the Revolutionary Council of the Afro-Shirazi Party,
5. Hon. Mr. I. A. Sepetu, Junior Minister for Foreign Affairs,
6. H.E. Mr. Hassan Diris, Tanzanian High Commissioner in India, and
7. Hon. Dr. S. A. Mnoga, Secretary to the Revolutionary Council and Chief Director, Zanzibar State Planning and Development Commission.

During the talks held in the State House the two Vice Presidents exchanged views on matters of mutual interest between the two countries. The First Vice President informed H.E. Shri B. D. Jatti about the efforts being made by Tanzania in the field of economic development and rural transformation through the policy of Ujamaa villages in accordance with the Arusha declaration. He explained to the visiting Vice President recent developments in East Africa and Africa in general with special emphasis on the liberation of southern Africa where the First Vice President noted that the

situation had changed with the collapse of Portuguese colonialism. Nevertheless free Africa's main preoccupation now was to attain immediate majority rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia and work for the eradication of racial oppression and apartheid in South Africa.

The Vice President of India, Shri B. D. Jatti informed the First Vice President about the technological progress made in the fields of agriculture and industry in India and the efforts of the Government and people of India for accelerated economic development. H.E. Shri B. D. Jatti also explained the efforts that were being made by India to bring about mutual trust and understanding in the Indian sub-continent and the progress

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made in this regard. Recalling his successful visit to India the First Vice President expressed his appreciation of the efforts being made by India both in its economic development and in the creation of mutual trust and understanding amongst neighbours and hoped that these would lead to stability and closer cooperation in the region.

The Vice President of India expressed his admiration for the efforts being made by the people of Tanzania to achieve the goals of socialism and self-reliance as enunciated in the Arusha declaration under the enlightened leadership of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere and the Tanu and Afro-Shirazi Parties. H.E. Shri B. D. Jatti commended the efforts being made by Tanzania to foster unity and cooperation not only in East Africa but in the African continent as a whole, where Tanzania has been in the forefront of the struggle against colonialism, racialism and imperialism. The Vice President of India reaffirmed the unwavering commitment of the Government and the people of India to the peoples of the African continent in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racial oppression and apartheid.

Both sides welcomed the imminent in-

dependence of Mozambique on June 25, 1975 and reaffirmed their support for the consolidation of its hard won independence. They also noted with great satisfaction the forthcoming independence of Angola, Sao Tome and Principe as a result of negotiations between Portuguese authorities and the leaders of liberation movements of these countries and pledged to give their support to these nations in their peaceful development. Both sides reiterated their continued support to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their unrelenting struggle to achieve majority rule. They renewed their pledge to fully support the freedom fighters in Zimbabwe and Namibia in the realisation of their noble object. They condemned apartheid and racial discrimination practised in South Africa as a crime against humanity and reaffirmed their determination to continue to work for the total elimination of racism and apartheid in any form.

As neighbouring littoral states of the Indian Ocean the two sides stressed that the Indian Ocean be preserved as a zone of peace free from Great Power rivalries and from foreign military bases. Both Vice Presidents reaffirmed the determination of India and Tanzania to work closely together for achieving the objectives of the U.N. General Assembly to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The two sides reaffirmed their commitment and support to the movement of non-aligned countries which has since its inception followed an active policy of opposition to the forces endangering international peace and security. The two Vice Presidents noted with satisfaction the achievements of the non-aligned countries in their struggle for economic independence. They reaffirmed their belief in the role of nonalignment as a positive policy in the conduct of international relations amongst- nations.

In the light of the rapid growth in mutual cooperation between India and Tanzania the two sides noted the continued validity of closer cooperation between developing- countries in the economic, technological and scientific fields. They reviewed the international economic situation in the light of the difficulties faced by developing countries

and called upon the developed nations to cooperate with the developing countries in order to ensure the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order.

The two Vice Presidents discussed the changed situation in Indo-China and welcomed the end of the prolonged war there. The two sides expressed the hope that the international community would contribute positively in enabling the people of Indo-China to undertake the urgent task of post-war reconstruction and looked forward to the new Governments in the region playing their full part in the community of nations.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East the two sides expressed their full satisfaction at the two historical resolutions adopted by the United Nations on November 22, 1974 reaffirming the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Both sides condemned Israeli aggression and expressed their total support for the just struggle of the Arab people. They called upon Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied by force and to secure immediately the national rights of Palestinian people.

In the area of bilateral relations the two Vice Presidents discussed matters of common interest and expressed their satisfaction at the continuous growth of friend-

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ship and cooperation between the two countries. They resolved to further strengthen the expanding cooperation as stipulated in the Indo-Tanzania Joint Economic Commission agreement. In this connection the two Vice Presidents expressed hope that the areas of cooperation would be widened and consolidated through the aegis of the Indo-Tanzania Joint Economic Commission. The First Vice President recalled with appreciation the progress already achieved by India in the fields of agriculture industry, education, science and small-scale industries and accordingly the First Vice President expressed thanks for the assistance being rendered to Tanzania by India in those fields.

At the conclusion of the visit Vice President H.E. Shri B. D. Jatti expressed on

his behalf and on behalf of the accompanying delegation his sincere thanks to the Government and the people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the fraternal and warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and his entire delegation during their brief stay in the United Republic of Tanzania. Shri B. D. Jatti expressed his profound thanks to the First Vice President, H.E. Mr. Aboud Jumbe and the Prime Minister and Second Vice President, H.E. Mr. M. Kawawa for personal consideration shown by them throughout his stay in Tanzania. Both sides agreed that the exchange of such visits between leaders of India and Tanzania have greatly contributed to the strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation between the Governments and peoples of Tanzania and India. The Vice President of India extended an invitation to the First Vice President of the United Republic of - Tanzania to visit India. The First Vice President thanked the Vice President of India for the kind invitation which he cordially accepted.

TANZANIA USA INDIA ZIMBABWE NAMIBIA MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA SAO TOME E PRINCIPE
SOUTH AFRICA CHINA ISRAEL

Date : May 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Soviet Assistance 'AL G.- Coal Projects

The following press release on Soviet assistance for coal projects was released in New Delhi on May 12, 1975:

Letters have been exchanged here today between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.S.R. for Soviet assistance for the coal projects at Singrauli and Rani-ganj. Under the exchange of letters, the

Soviet Union will provide five million Roubles for preparation of detailed project reports and other technical assistance for these coal projects. The letters were signed by Shri K. N. Row, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India, and Mr. V. I. Kuznetsov, Economic Counsellor, U.S.S.R. Embassy in New Delhi, on behalf of the Government of U.S.S.R.

This is in pursuance of the Protocol signed between India and U.S.S.R. in December, 1973. Apart from the detailed project reports, Soviet assistance will include survey, design and experimental work for coal development projects at Singrauli and Raniganj.

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INDIA USA

Date : May 01, 1975

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MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : EXTERNAL PUBLICITY DIVISION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AFGHANISTAN INDIA NAMIBIA OMAN ROMANIA SYRIA TANZANIA UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Jun 01, 1975

Volume No

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AFGHANISTAN

Indo-Afghan Film Agreement

Following is the text of Indo-Afghan

Film Agreement signed in, Kabul on June 27, 1975 by Shri S. M. Murshed, Joint Secretary, Government of India and Mr. F. M. Khairzada, President of Art and Culture, Government of Afghanistan:

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan being

Desirous of promoting further the existing friendly and cultural ties between their two countries,

Aware of the significant role that Indian feature films can play in this regard, and

Conscious of the need for the import and distribution in Afghanistan of such Indian films on a regular official basis,

Hereby agree as follows, namely:

- (1) The Government of India, through an agency or agencies to be appointed by them in this behalf, shall provide, and the Government of Afghanistan, through an agency to be appointed by them in this behalf, shall purchase, annually a certain number of Indian feature films, being not less than 40 (forty). The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan undertakes to ensure that Indian feature films shall not be imported into Afghanistan through any other agency or from any other source.
- (2) The authorised Afghan agency shall prepare for each year a list of 50 (fifty) feature films and the authorised Indian agency or agencies shall supply from this list 40 (forty) films for that year. This list of films shall be supplied by the Afghan agency to the Indian agency or agencies three months prior to the commencement of the year.
- (3) The films to be sold by the Indian agency or agencies and purchased by the Afghan agency in terms of

the last preceding clause shall be delivered by the Indian agency or agencies to the Afghan agency in accordance with such time schedule as may be agreed to between them

- (4) The price to be paid for each film shall be such as may be agreed upon between the Indian and the Afghan agencies.
- (5) The Afghan agency proposes purchase a minimum of 40 (forty) Indian feature films during the first year of this agreement. A list of 50 (fifty) feature films will be submitted by the Afghan agency to the Indian agencies and the latter shall supply at least 40 (forty) films from this list. The price agreed upon between the Afghan and the Indian agencies for the 40 (forty) films is ₹ 92,000 (Pounds Sterling ninety two thousand only), which works out to I 2300 (Pounds Sterling two thousand three hundred only) per film. These 40 (forty) films shall be delivered in accordance with a mutually agreed upon schedule. In the event of any of these films being totally rejected by the Afghan Board of Film Censors, that film shall be returned by the Afghan agency to the Indian agencies and shall be replaced by the latter by an equivalent film, The cost of transportation of the rejected film from

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Afghanistan to the destination India suggested by the Indian agency and the cost of transportation of the films to be supplied in replacement thereof shall be borne by the Afghan agency.

- (6) The mode of payment of the price to be agreed upon shall be in terms of the Trade Agreement which may be concluded hereafter between the Governments of the Republic of India and the Republic of Afghanistan provided that that Agreement

covers feature films. But if that Agreement does not cover feature films, payment shall be made in Pounds Sterling.

- (7) For each film to be purchased by the Afghan agency, one print and one trailer together with the requisite publicity material shall be delivered to the Manager of Ariana Afghan Airlines in Delhi or any other authorised representative of the Afghan agency in Delhi.
- (8) The prints and trailers of films in terms of the last preceding clause shall be delivered only after the Indian agencies have received payment in full for them.
- (9) The Afghan agency shall have the right to exploit in Afghanistan each film purchased under this Agreement for a period of five years reckoned from the date on which the print of the film is delivered to its representative in Delhi.
- (10) The exploitation or exhibition of the films purchased by the Afghan agency under this Agreement shall be restricted to the Republic of Afghanistan and the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan shall not exploit or exhibit or allow the exploitation or exhibition of the films outside the Republic of Afghanistan.
- (11) The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan shall not make any copy and shall not allow the making of any copy by its own agency or any party whether in Afghanistan or outside of the prints of the films to be acquired under this Agreement.
- (12) Immediately upon the expiry of the period of five years referred to in Article 9, the Afghan agency shall return the prints of all films, to the Indian agencies or shall destroy the

prints and submit to the Government of India a certificate duly countersigned by the Embassy of India, Kabul that the prints have been destroyed.

- (13) This Agreement shall come into force immediately and shall remain in force for a period of five years, each year commencing on the anniversary of the date of signing of this Agreement.
- (14) In the event of the Afghan and Indian agencies not being able to agree to the purchase of films to be purchased in any year or in the event of any dispute arising from the implementation of the Agreement, the matter shall be referred to the respective Governments for consideration.
- (15) This Agreement can be terminated by either party giving the other a notice of six months in writing.
Done in Kabul (Afghanistan) on this the 27th day of June in the year 1975 in English and Dari, both texts being equally authentic.

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AFGHANISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Jun 01, 1975

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Indian Representative's Statement on Namibia

The following statement was made on June 2, 1975 by India's permanent Repre-

sentative to the U.N., Ambassador R. Jaipal in the Security Council on Namibia:

India's interest in Namibia has been demonstrated on many occasions in the U.N. Indeed it goes back in history to the very origin of the mandates system. Fortunately this ill-fated mandate was terminated by the G.A. by its resolution 2145 at its 21st session, and the G.A. then assumed direct responsibility for this territory. Later when the International Court was asked for its advisory opinion as to the legal consequences of the failure of the Government of South Africa to vacate Namibia, India submitted a written statement and also appeared before the court to make an oral statement. Thus we have shown continuing interest in this question.

There are two principal documents before us - the resolution of the Security Council No. 366 which called on South Africa to withdraw its illegal presence from Namibia and to transfer power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the U.N. This is really the crux of the matter. The other relevant document is the reply of the Foreign Minister of South Africa in S/11701, in which he has made several points, the most fundamental of which is that he has virtually served notice on the UN that the Government of South Africa proposed to consult the people of Namibia about their future without the assistance of the U.N.

Quite simply, South Africa does not accept that the UN has any role in Namibia, despite the assumption by the UN of direct responsibility for this territory. The mandate is dead and so South Africa now states that it is in Namibia because the peoples of the territory want it to be there. This is one of the several incredible statements emanating from the Pretoria regime. As to the international status of this territory which was never questioned by South Africa, its Prime Minister informs us quite unnecessarily that South Africa respects its status and does not claim a single inch of its soil. As to the right of self-determination, he tells us that the inhabitants themselves will decide upon their future, apparently by methods to

be devised solely by South Africa. This would mean the denial of self-determination as envisaged in the Charter of the U.N.

We are thus in a quandary. The territory has international status but UN has no effective role concerning it or the future of its people. There is a conflict here between de jure responsibility and de facto authority. The International Court stated in its advisory opinion of 21 June, 1971 that "all states should bear in mind that the injured entity is a people which must look to the international community for assistance in its progress towards the goals for which the sacred trust was instituted". Evidently South African Prime Minister considers that there is no injured entity and that the people freely look only to him for assistance.

This unilateral view is contrary to the Charter and is even a violation of the original mandate which recognised two principles viz., the principle of non-annexation which South Africa accepts, and the principle that the development of the people forms a sacred trust of civilisation, which it rejects, because it regards the development of the people - not as a sacred trust of civilisation, but rather as the exclusive trust of South Africa. Here again we are at cross purposes with South Africa with our different interpretations of "the sacred trust of civilisation".

The Security Council may represent a civilisation of sorts but South Africa is obviously unimpressed by it. The situation facing us is a serious one. It involves the usurpation by South Africa of an international territory, for which the UN has assumed responsibility. The Security Council declared in its resolution 269 (1969) that the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa constituted an aggressive encroachment on the authority of the UN. That position continues.

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The G.A. in its resolution 2678 of the 25th session invited the Security Council to consider taking effective measures including those provided for in chapter VII of the Charter. That was five years ago. In 1971

the Security Council declared in its resolution No. 301 that South Africa's refusal to withdraw from Namibia created conditions detrimental to the maintenance of peace and security in the region. That declaration was reiterated in 1972 by this Council.

South Africa's refusal to withdraw from Namibia has stabilised, and this could be interpreted as a case of aggression, and a threat to peace and security. In the absence of other measures that are effective, the Security Council should consider measures in accordance with Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter, measures which were forecast by the G.A. five years ago.

The Security Council has never before faced such a unique situation. We have here the case of an international territory and a people whose well-being and development are the sacred trust of civilisation and the direct responsibility of the UN, but which is illegally ruled by a Government that perversely claims that the people want it to continue its illegal domination. No question of territorial claim or of domestic jurisdiction of South Africa is involved. Nor is it a situation in which the interests of the Big Powers or their military alliances are involved. There is no danger of a world war. Nor is this a matter that is of exclusive concern to the OAU. It is a much wider issue concerning all of us. It poses a simple and direct challenge to the UN, for essentially it is a conflict between the UN and a member state over an international territory. Since other measures have failed, there is a clear case for mandatory measures in terms of the Charter. Some members of the Council have a greater responsibility than others for implementing the resolutions on Namibia and enforcing the authority of the Council. I am sure that every member state of the UN will watch with close interest how the Security Council uses the powers it undoubtedly has to implement its decisions on Namibia. Above all we trust that it will do nothing that will prejudice or jeopardise the legal position of the UN in relation to Namibia.

INDIA NAMIBIA USA SOUTH AFRICA

Date : Jun 01, 1975

Volume No

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Finance Minister's Address to IMF Conference

Addressing the Board of Governors of IMF in Paris on June 11, 1975 the Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, made the following observations:

Shri C. Subramaniam warned that inherent in the Quota proposals, under discussion, was a possibility that a large number of developing countries with large populations might suffer in the quality of their representation on the Executive Board. To ward off such a danger, an increase in the size of the Executive Board of the Bank and the Fund to twentytwo and urged that parity be established between the developed and the developing countries in representation.

On the subject of quotas, we are deeply disappointed with the proposals produced by the Executive Directors. We have pleaded over many years that the balance of decision-making power between developed and developing countries in the IMF is unjustifiably weighted in favour of the former group. We had hoped to see some recognition of the need to move away from the situation in which 110 developing countries around the world are assigned so small a voting power as 30 per cent while 10 to 12 developed countries exercise the rest of it.

The fund claims that the calculations of quotas is based on objective, scientific and

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economic considerations. At the same time

we are aware of the fact that a decision has been taken by the Interim Committee that the share of oil-countries in quotas should be doubled, a decision which we endorse and that the quotas of the non-oil developing countries as a group should be maintained at its present level. Obviously if individual country quotas are calculated after this decision, it is quite clear that the quota calculations follows and not precede political decisions as to which group should get how much weightage and therefore too much significance cannot be attached to these calculations. We maintain, Mr. Chairman, that if you relegate 110 developing countries to this position of a small minority, the fund will not be able to achieve the kind of international cooperation that it should achieve in order to ensure an equitable management of the Monetary system. We have made this point repeatedly in the past and we will continue to do so in the future until this situation is redressed and a more satisfactory balance between the developed and developing countries is achieved in the management of the International Monetary System.

Mr. Chairman, inherent in the present quota proposals is a possibility that a large number of countries and large populations may suffer in the quality of representation on the Executive Board. Such a development is bound to weaken the authority and effectiveness of the IMF and the management of the monetary system. It would indeed be most unjust that having consigned a large number of developing countries the role of a helpless minority, this Committee votes in favour of an arrangement which will further reduce the chances for developing countries points of views to be aired effectively in the Executive Board. This would be unjust because you would be taking away from a large number of countries the right to be heard in the Executive Board.

We would very much like to suggest that recognising the reality of today the size of the Executive Boards both in the Fund and Bank be enlarged to twentytwo in order to establish a parity between developed and developing country groups, each having a representation of eleven, Of course, this

arrangement will not by itself rectify the Present highly inequitable distribution of voting power between the developed and the developing countries. But it will at least ensure that when vital decisions concerning the future of the entire world community are to be taken the developing countries will have a right to be heard.

On the subject of Gold, a great deal of interest centred on a proposal by the Managing Director of the IMF which combined some elements of both the American and the French proposals for disposal of IMF Gold in order to raise resources worth about 2.8 billion SDRs for a special trust fund to be administered by the IMF for providing assistance to developing countries with low per capita income. Briefly the proposal envisaged restitution to countries of Fund gold to the extent of 20 million ounces at the present official price of gold with the provision that developed countries, and oil-exporting countries would transfer 50 per cent of their national capital gains of acquisition of this gold to the proposed trust fund. Another 20 million ounces of Fund gold was to be sold by the IMF in private markets and these resources were also to be used for purposes of setting up a special trust fund.

Any decision on gold must be consistent with the objective of phasing out the monetary role of gold. Our views on gold policy are framed in terms of four major objectives: (1) Gold should gradually and if possible speedily go out of the Monetary System, (2) Gold policy pursued by individual nations should not endanger the operation under international control of liquidity, in this case by the Monetary Fund, (3) Whatever gold policy is to be framed, must be framed within the fund on the basis of continuous consultations so as to establish an internationally acceptable set-up of practices with regard to gold. Clearly these practices should be consistent with the need to make the SDRs system operative as quickly as possible, and (4) we are opposed to the concept of restitution of gold to members because this accepts the principle of countries acquiring additional liquidity by these means. We fully accept the legal position that the

gold deposited with the Fund belongs to the Fund and those who are asking for its restitution are asking for the establishment of a gold policy controlled by individual nations and not by the world community which we believe to be a retrograde step and inconsistent with the concept of taking gold out of the monetary system.

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We have examined very carefully Mr. Witteveen's proposal for disposal of a part of Fund gold. We greatly appreciate his concern with the acute nature of problems facing low income developing countries. We also endorse the principle that the profit of sale of Fund gold should be used for additional development assistance to low-income developing countries. However, we are afraid that the proposal may well pave the way for an effective revaluation of monetary gold leading to a further maldistribution of international liquidity. It is also our fear that the associated increase in liquidity may generate powerful pressures for the cessation of fresh allocations of SDRs for many years to come.

For all these reasons if Mr. Witteveen's proposal is to form the basis of an acceptable compromise, it is necessary to improve it in several respects,

First of all it has to be recognised that the proposed Trust Fund which is to be set up by transferring to it a part of profits on sale of Fund gold may take considerable time to become operational. At the same time, forecasts made by the Fund staff for the period beyond 1975 make it likely that exceptionally large payments gaps will be faced by developing countries in 1976. For this reason, it is absolutely essential that we should agree at this Meeting to extend the oil facility with appropriate interest subsidy for at least 1976. Since the developed countries have already created for themselves a twentyfive billion dollar safety net, they can informally agree not to draw on the resources of the oil facility, thereby reducing the requirements of funds for operating this facility in 1976.

Secondly, it has to be recognised, as was done explicitly in the resolution of the UN General Assembly last year, that the identified countries would need emergency assistance by way of general balance of payments support for a period of at least seven years if they are to prevent a serious disruption of their economies in the wake of international events of the last two years. To that end, a special trust fund which is meant to respond specifically to this urgent need must have resources to disburse a minimum amount of SDRs 5 billion during the period 1976-1980. The Managing Director's proposal seeks to generate resources worth SDRs 2.8 billion for the proposed Trust Fund. In our view, the proposal needs to be improved so as to raise the amount of resources available to the Trust Fund to at least 5 billion. This can be done in a number of ways and we shall be prepared to discuss them at the appropriate time.

On the Exchange Rate policy, we recognise the reality that floating rates are there and perhaps we have to live with this fact of life for some time more. But the Committee of Twenty, before the recent upsetting developments, had accepted the need for a long-term reform to be based on a flexible system of stable but adjustable par values and this should remain our objective to be implemented as soon as conditions permit this. Meanwhile floating rates without any surveillance or control by the international community could under certain circumstances deteriorate into competitive depreciation policies. We notice that the Europeans already are claiming with what accuracy we do not know that the dollar is undervalued and therefore the suggestion is somewhat along the line of competitive depreciation. Without passing any judgement on this claim, I would like to say that theoretically competitive depreciation is a possibility that we would have to reckon with. Therefore, while we are willing to envisage the continued existence of floating rates for quite some time to come, we think that nations following these policies should be willing to accept some degree of surveillance by the Fund, otherwise the unlimited freedom claimed by one country in its

floating policies, if repeated by a number of other important countries, may soon land us back into the system as prevailed in 1930s when competitive depreciation was a fact of life and that would of course be deplorable. Our approach to this finally, therefore, is that while we do not have any objection to the legalisation of floating in particular circumstances, we do feel that floating without international surveillance can degenerate into competitive depreciation and we are anxious to prevent this from developing. We recognise the need for exchange rate flexibility including provisions for floating under international surveillance. At the same time we are convinced that the required degree of flexibility can quite properly be built into a system of stable but adjustable par values.

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FRANCE USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jun 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ROMANIA

Indo-Romanian Protocol

The following press release on Indo-Romanian Protocol was issued in New Delhi on June 11, 1975:

India and Romania have drawn a programme of cooperation in the field of agriculture, food industry and water management. A protocol to this effect was signed here today by Shri B. B. Vohra, Additional Secretary of the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and H.E. Mr. Petre Tanasie, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The protocol, effective for two years, provides for exchange of visits and training of scientists and specialists from the two countries. The Romanian scientists will study techniques of intensive wheat cultivation, cotton production, silk worm breeding and reclamation of saline and alkaline lands in India, The Indian scientists will study technology of sunflower, sugar beet and wine production in Romania. They will also study post harvest technology of vegetables and fruits and their processing and storage, besides medicinal herbs and technology of reclamation of saline and alkaline lands.

The research and scientific institution of the two countries will also exchange information on agricultural technology and seed samples.

OMAN ROMANIA INDIA USA LATVIA

Date : Jun 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Indo-Syrian Joint Communique

Following is the text of India-Syria Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit of Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister for External Affairs, India, to the Syrian Arab Republic, from May 30 to June 1, 1975:

At the invitation of Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister & Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs of India paid an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 30th May to 1st June, 1975.

Mr. Chavan was received in audience by His Excellency Hafez-Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic. He visited some historical and cultural places, as well as the liberated town of Kuneitra.

Mr. Chavan held talks with Mr. Khaddam. in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The talks dealt with important international issues with special emphasis on developments in the Middle East and on the activities of the non-aligned countries. Both sides also exchanged views on bilateral relations and explored possibilities of promoting the co-operation and traditional friendship between the two countries.

Both sides outlined the important achievements of their respective countries.

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The Syrian side expressed appreciation for the progress achieved in India in the economic, social and technological fields as a result of the efforts of the Government and people of India under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.

The Indian side expressed its appreciation for the important achievements realised by the Syrian Arab people under the leadership of President Hafez-Al-Assad in various economic, social and technical domains.

The Minister of External Affairs of India outlined recent developments in the Indian sub-continent and the initiatives taken by India to normalise and improve relations with its neighbours. The Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria expressed his appreciation for all initiatives aimed at resolving the differences in the Indian sub-continent by peaceful means and by mutual agreement according to the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

Both sides hailed the decisive victories by the peoples of Cambodia and South Viet-

nam under their respective National Front-
They affirmed their support for the struggle
for safeguarding their independence and non-
alignment and maintaining peace and stabi-
lity.

The two Ministers stressed the impor-
tance to all countries in the area of the Indian
Ocean being a zone of peace free from foreign
military bases and great power rivalry and
tension.

The two sides welcomed the process of
de-colonisation in the former Portuguese
colonies in Africa. They condemned the
racist policies of South Africa as an affront
to mankind.

Both sides expressed their support for
the struggle of all peoples of the Third World
for promoting their economic and social
development and progress.

Both Ministers expressed grave concern
over the dangerous situation in the Middle
East as a result of Israel's aggressive policy
and its refusal to implement, UN resolutions
as well as its intransigent attitude frustrating
all peaceful political efforts aimed at bringing
about a just and lasting peace in the Middle
East. Both sides affirmed that the intran-
sigent attitude of Israel was solely respon-
sible for the dangerous situation in the area
and agreed that effective measures need to
be taken to put an end to this explosive
situation. Both sides called upon the inter-
national community to exert all pressure on
Israel to secure its implementation of reso-
lutions of the United Nations Security Coun-
cil and resolutions on the rights of the Pales-
tinian people adopted at the last session of
the United Nations General Assembly, parti-
cularly Resolution No. 3236 of the UN
General Assembly. Both sides agreed that a
just and lasting peace can be realised only by
Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab terri-
tories occupied by force and the restoration
of the legitimate national rights of the Arab
people of Palestine including the right to
self-determination, national independence and
sovereignty.

Both sides voiced concern over Israel's
constant violation of international conven-
tions and human rights. They condemned

the deliberate and total destruction by Israel of the town of Kuneitra and considered this criminal act of grave breach of the Geneva Conventions, the principles of international law and of civilised conduct.

Both sides reviewed the cordial relations existing between the two countries in many fields and felt that these relations could be further strengthened to cover wider areas of consultation and collaboration.

Mr. Chavan expressed deep appreciation and thanks for the cordial reception and the warm hospitality extended to him and to his delegation by the Government and the people of the Syrian Arab Republic. He renewed the invitation to Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam to visit India. The invitation was accepted with thanks and the visit would be arranged at a mutually convenient date.

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SYRIA INDIA USA MALI CAMBODIA SOUTH AFRICA ISRAEL SWITZERLAND

Date : Jun 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

TANZANIA

Indo-Tanzania Consultancy Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Tanzania Consultancy Agreement was issued in New Delhi on June 26, 1975:

A contract was signed here today between India and Tanzania for the provision of consultancy services by this country in the construction of the new Tanzanian capital city at Dodoma. Mr. C. G. Kahama, Director-General, Capital Development Authority,

Tanzania, signed on behalf of Tanzania and Shri R. K. Sethi, Managing Director of the National Industrial Development Corporation signed on behalf of India. The agreement is for an initial period of three years.

The National Industrial Development Corporation of India will provide technical assistance and consultancy services for establishing a pool of machinery and equipment and will also set up a maintenance organisation. According to the consultancy plan, the construction equipment and machinery will be manufactured at the capital site with the help of plants supplied and set up by the N.I.D.C. Only a small number of technical personnel will be sent from India and they will train Tanzanian workers and technicians who will provide the main working force. To ensure the highest quality of work, India will also help in setting up a research and testing laboratory in Tanzania, which will become the nucleus of a big research and development organisation that is planned by Tanzania. In the consultancy agreement, there is provision also for the setting up of an industrial estate with Indian assistance. The actual designing and construction work will be done by Indian personnel. It will, however, be taken up at a later stage.

TANZANIA INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Jun 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Soviet Assistance for Calcutta Underground Transit Project

The following press release on Soviet assistance for Calcutta underground transit project was released in New Delhi on June 4, 1975:

India will receive assistance from the Soviet Union in the implementation of the Underground Rapid Transit Project in Calcutta.

According to the letters of agreement exchanged between the two countries here today, the Soviet Union will provide credit for purchase of equipment and technical assistance including deputation of Soviet experts to India and Indian trainees to the Soviet Union. Assistance will be provided by the Soviet Union under agreement concluded between the two countries in December 1966.

India is to repay the credit in equal annual instalments over a period of 12 years.

Under the agreement, various Indian and Soviet organisations engaged in the construction of the project will conclude separate contracts.

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INDIA USA

Date : Jun 01, 1975

Volume No

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UNITED KINGDOM

Over Rs. 67 Crores U.K. Grants for India

The following pre," release on U.K. grants to India was released in New Delhi on June 27, 1975:

India will receive Rs. 67.23 crores (æ 35.6m) as grants from the United Kingdom. Three agreements were signed here this morning between the two countries by Shri N. Narasimham, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Mr. O. G. Forster,

Acting British High -Commissioner in India.

One of the agreements is the Indo-UK Mixed Projects Grants for Rs. 20.01 crores (æ 10.6 m), which will finance projects currently under construction and new ones yet to be mutually selected. Among these projects are the fertilizer plants of the Indian Farmers & Fertilizers Corporation and the Southern Petro-Chemicals Industrial Corporation, which have recently gone on stream and the Mangalore fertilizer plant which is expected to go on stream within the next few months. Other projects include the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd., Naptha Cracker at Baroda and ships under construction in the UK.

The second agreement is the UK-India Capital Investment Grant, for Rs. 28.33 crores (æ 15 m), which will finance the import of capital goods for a variety of Indian industries in both the Public and Private sectors. Part of this grant will also be earmarked for sub-allocations by Indian development financial institutions.

The third agreement represents a departure in British Aid policy towards India. It is the Indo-UK Power Sector Grant for Rs. 18.89 crores (æ 10 m), and funds from it will be available to finance a wide variety of projects and activities within the electric power field. Among projects which will benefit from the grant are the Bandel Power Station expansion and the new power station at Kolaghat, both in West Bengal. A wide variety of equipment requiring imported components, including turbines, switch-gear and boilers, will benefit from this grant. The grant will also be available to finance the cost of increasing the manufacturing capacity of firms in the electric power industry, both in the public and the private sectors. Maintenance items required by such firms will also be eligible.

Britain recently announced a considerable softening in its terms of aid, which were already among the world's softest. British aid to countries with a per capita income of under \$ 200 per head will from now on, be on grant terms. AU the agreements which

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Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

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ASSOCIATION OF IRON ORE EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Agreement Establishing Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries

The following press release was issued in New Delhi on July 4, 1975 on the agreement establishing association of iron ore exporting countries:

The Agreement establishing the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries was signed here today by Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Union Commerce Minister. The document was received by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, on behalf of India, which is the Depositary Statute for the Agreement.

The Agreement was finalised and approved by the Ministerial Meeting of Iron Ore Exporting Countries held in Geneva on April 2-3, 1975, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Chattopadhyaya. The Final Act containing the text of the Agreement was signed by 11 countries, namely, Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Chile, India, Mauritania, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tunisia and Venezuela.

India has now become the fifth signatory country along with Algeria, Chile, Mauritania and Venezuela. The Agreement was opened here for signature from May 14, 1975. According to the Statute of the Association, it will formally come into existence 30 days after the signing of the Agreement by seven countries.

The objectives of the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries are, to ensure the orderly and healthy growth of export trade in iron ore, to secure fair and remunerative returns from its exploitation, processing and marketing, and to promote close cooperation among member countries for economic and social development.

INDIA SWITZERLAND ALGERIA AUSTRALIA USA BRAZIL CHILE MAURITANIA PERU SWEDEN
TUNISIA VENEZUELA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

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GUYANA

Speech by the Foreign Minister at Dinner in Honour of President Arthur Chung

Following is the text of the speech of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan at the Dinner in honour of President Arthur Chung of the Republic of Guyana in New Delhi on July 15, 1975:

Mr. President, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to extend on behalf of the Government and people of India a cordial and warm welcome to you and Madam Chung. I am indeed happy to greet you as a distinguished representative of the friendly Government and people of Guyana.

Guyana and her progress have always

been a matter close to our hearts. Guyana's struggle for independence evoked considerable sympathy and support. Your subsequent efforts to build a secular, democratic, pro-

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gressive, multi-racial society in which all citizens can freely and fully enjoy the fruits of independence, have been followed with keen interest. Guyana today is playing an important role in the community of nations, both at the regional and international level.

We in India have endeavoured to build a progressive, secular and democratic society for the benefit of our people. Our objectives and plans call for the removal of poverty, inequality and technological deficiency. Much has been achieved over the years in the field of agriculture, industry, education, culture, science and technology. I hope during your travels in India, you will have an opportunity to see some facets of this progress in different parts of the country.

Peace is an essential ingredient of our foreign policy. We have endeavoured to build friendly and cooperative relations with all countries. In our sub-continent, we have pursued the path of reconciliation and negotiation to settle all problems with our neighbours. It is our sincere desire that there should be greater progress in the process of normalisation with Pakistan in pursuance of the Simla Agreement. We shall persevere in our efforts to find a lasting peace on the basis of equality, trust, cooperation and friendship among all the nations of this region.

We remain concerned about tensions which still persist in many parts of the world despite growing detente between the big powers. We hope that the Indian Ocean will be respected as a zone of peace free from great Power rivalries and tensions. It is only on the basis of respect and understanding for the forces of nationalism and independence in Asia that a lasting structure of peace can be built in this region.

The contacts between India and Guyana have been many and spread over a long

period. In spite of the physical distance, our two countries have been brought together by common ideals and objectives in pursuit of a more peaceful and just international order in which all nations, big or small, rich or poor, achieve progress and prosperity on the basis of sovereign equality and independence. As nonaligned countries, we have been striving for the creation of an international climate in which the ideals of non-alignment, national independence and socio-economic progress of all peoples can be translated into action. As members of the Commonwealth also, our two countries have been working together and the Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Government held recently in Kingston, Jamaica, exemplified this spirit of understanding and cooperation between us. We look forward to further strengthening of our bonds of friendship and expanding cooperation in all fields in the future.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I ask you to drink a toast to the health of His Excellency President Arthur Chung and Madam Chung, to the prosperity of the People Of Guyana and to lasting friendship between Guyana and India.

GUYANA INDIA USA MALI PAKISTAN PERU JAMAICA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

GUYANA

President Chung's Reply

Replying, H.E. Mr. Arthur Chung delivered the following speech:

Your Excellency Mr. Vice-President, Begum Abida. Ahmed, Madam Prime Minister, Honourable Ministers, Members of the

Diplomatic Corps, Distinguished Guests:

You have done me great honour and through me the Government and people of my country in the welcome which you have extended to me and in the toast which you have just proposed. It would be no easy task to respond and to thank you for these sentiments, were it not for the fact that we in Guyana, as indeed the developing world as a whole owe so much to India and its leaders.

Your President's role in the independence struggle, and the part which he played as a former Minister of Government in identifying and executing radical measures which advanced the people's welfare are well known, and is an example and inspiration outside India. It is our wish that he will soon be able to undertake once again his onerous duties.

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My people likewise still cherish and remember vividly the all too brief visit which your Prime Minister paid to Guyana a few years ago. We are deeply touched that she has found time in her busy schedule to be with us here this evening. Her commitment to human dignity and to the creation of a just society have been a source of encouragement wherever men and women seek to free themselves from the harsh grasp of poverty.

And in the earlier period it was such leaders of revered memory as Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru who made the cause of independence a world issue, who focussed international attention on the evils of colonialism and other forms of domination, and mobilised our peoples in the struggle for freedom. All the peoples of the newly independent states owe them and their memory a debt of gratitude and respect. It was India in the post-war world which led the way in the great tide of liberation which swept across the southern zone of the world and out of which has emerged the new states of Asia and Africa and the Caribbean.

And that was only a small part of your contribution. We owe India much more. It can be justly claimed that it was Pandit Nehru who was the creator of the modern Commonwealth of Nations, this great association of peoples whose leaders meeting from time to time, as they did recently in the Caribbean, in intimate conference can find areas of agreement which can significantly advance the peace and security of all mankind. It was the great and creative vision of Nehru to perceive that it was possible to create a Commonwealth in which modern Republics could exist side by side with states with traditional constitutional structures. As I am sure you are aware, the constitution of my own country, the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, is modelled very closely on your own constitution.

But the world of our day owes an even greater debt to your leaders. If we now live in a time of reasonably assured peace and security for small states, and in which there are commitments to aid the programmes of development of the developing countries the credit for much of this must go to the ideals and movements which your leaders identified and organised in the wake of achieving independence, nearly a generation ago. This is especially true of the great Third World Movements which began at Bandung and which later provided the basis for the growth of Non-Alignment. It is this great movement of Non-Alignment which has done so much to transform the world from one of threats and tensions and division into camps into one in which it is recognised that despite their differences in systems, the peoples of the world can live and work together to their mutual advantage and in the advancement of common interests. There is no doubt that the roots of Non-Alignment lie deep in your own culture with its emphasis on tolerance.

if I have spoken of these remarkable contributions which India has made to the international community it is not because I am less aware of the contributions which your people have made to the development of human civilisation. The ancestors of many of our people in Guyana came from India,

brought there as indentured immigrants. In Guyana we are embarked on the exciting experiment of building a new nation with a distinctive way of life. In this task of nation building we are utilising to the full many of the approaches and technology and forms of organisation which derive from India. In this task, your distinguished High Commissioner, Dr. Gopal Singh, in his capacity as both friend and mentor, has ensured that we are always aware of what you can offer us. We owe him a special measure of thanks.

The links of trade, the values we share, our co-operation in wide-ranging fields are already considerable. I am certain, Your Excellency, that in the immediate future these ties and links will be greatly enhanced and expanded and that our two peoples, despite the distance which separates us, will draw ever more closely together.

It is now my honour and privilege to thank you for your kind remarks, and in turn to propose a toast to your good health and to the Government and people of the great Republic of India.

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GUYANA USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDONESIA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

UN Assistance for Improving Income of J & K Weavers

The following press release on UN assistance to J & K weavers was released in New Delhi on July 29, 1975:

The United Nations Development Pro-

gramme (UNDP) is assisting a project of the Government of India designed to improve the income of handloom weavers of Jammu and Kashmir, and to increase the export potentialities of indigenous wool.

An operation agreement involving UNDP assistance of Rs. 65 lakhs (\$ 807,450) was signed here today by Shri J. R. Hiremath, Joint Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs of the Government of India, Mr. Roger Polgar, Resident Representative of UNDP and Mr. John Van der Meulen, FAO Country Representative in India. The U.N. assistance will be in the form of exports, equipment and fellowships to Indian technicians.

The primary objective of the project is to reach the 29,000 handloom, weavers of Jammu and Kashmir and assist them in improving the quality of wool used by them, its productivity, design and finish so that the finished product would attract better prices in the home and export markets. Extension workers will also be trained to carry modern techniques to villagers in remote areas. The project is intended to be a prototype for setting up similar institutions in other States of India. The Food and Agriculture Organisation will be the executing agency of the project.

By the end of the fifth Five Year Plan, total wool production in Jammu and Kashmir is expected to be 18 lakh kgs. of which 75 per cent will be from the cross-breeding of imported Merino sheep. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is planning to establish in Jammu next year a combing plant to process imported wool and finer qualities of local wool for supplying the spinning mills in Jammu and Kashmir and the woollen industry centre at Ludhiana. The project will assist substantially in implementing these programmes.

Earlier UNDP FAO assistance to India amounting to nearly Rs. 2.05 crores (\$ 2.5 million) facilitated the establishment of a Central Institute of Malpura in Rajasthan to conduct research in all phases of sheep husbandry and management, and to train per-

sonnel in eight States in sheep breeding and shearing, wool collection, grading and marketing.

The project signed today forms part of the current India country programme for which UNDP assistance is of the order of Rs. 8.20 crores (\$ 10 million) a year. The India-UNDP country programme covers all sectors of the Indian economy with a marked accent on science and technology.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Speech by the Foreign Minister at Dinner in Honour of Dr. Adam Malik

Following is the text of the speech of the External Affairs Minister, shri Y. B. Chavan at the Dinner in honour of Dr. Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of Indonesia in New Delhi on July 28, 1975:

It gives me particular pleasure to welcome you here this evening. As I had suggested at our talks this morning, the opportunity to exchange views with a distinguished statesman with such deep and wide ranging knowledge of international affairs as yourself is a rewarding experience in itself. Apart from this important consideration, we have come to regard the annual bilateral consul-

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tations between our two Governments as a useful and constructive means of promoting mutual understanding and cooperation.

We are in the happy situation of having

no bilateral problems and a close identity of views on important international questions. At the same time, we are convinced that Indonesia and India as two of the largest countries in Asia both of which are deeply committed to the policy of non-alignment can, through their cooperative efforts, contribute effectively towards the creation of a just and equitable international order and the establishment of a structure of peace and stability in the region to which we belong. The termination of the conflict in Indo-China has considerably enhanced the scope for constructive efforts towards the attainment of this objective. We fully share your view that the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South East Asia will be promoted by the consolidation of the political and economic independence of each of the countries of the region and by the intensification of cooperation between them. Both of us also share the desires expressed by the littoral countries and the U.N. to work towards the fulfilment of the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace to eliminate Big Power rivalry and tensions in the area. I am particularly happy to note that we both agree on the need for close and regular consultations between ourselves and other Asian non-aligned countries.

The conclusion of a Continental Shelf Agreement between our two Governments at the annual bilateral talks held in Djakarta constituted a substantive reaffirmation of the good neighbourly relations we have traditionally enjoyed. The decision of our President to select Indonesia as the first country to visit since his assumption of office was an indication of the importance we attach to our relations with Indonesia. The warm and spontaneous welcome he received from the Government and people of Indonesia and the useful discussion he had with your distinguished President have further promoted the ties of friendship and understanding between our two Governments. We are glad to learn that President Soeharto is looking forward to visiting India. I can assure you that he will receive a warm and enthusiastic welcome in our country. In the present difficult world economic situation, it is imperative for the developing countries to collaborate more

closely with one another. I am personally convinced that our cordial bilateral relationship can be enriched substantially by its acquisition of a meaningful economic content. I would like to express the hope that we shall soon be able to initiate specific and concrete measures towards the attainment of this objective.

I am particularly happy that you have been able to spare the time to make a brief visit to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I hope you will have an opportunity to acquaint yourself not only with the scenic beauty of the area but also with the important and constructive political developments that have taken place there.

May I now request to raise your glasses and join me in drinking a toast to the health of His Excellency Mr. Adam Malik, the distinguished Foreign Minister of Indonesia, and the members of his party, to the continuing progress and prosperity of the friendly Indonesian people and to the further strengthening of friendship, cooperation and understanding between Indonesia and India?

INDONESIA MALI USA INDIA CHINA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Dr. Malik's Reply

Replying, H.E. Dr. Adam Malik delivered the following speech:

May I first express, also on behalf of all members of my delegation, my sincere gratitude to you and to the Government of India for the cordial welcome and hospitality ex-

tended to us ever since we arrived here yesterday.

I am also deeply appreciative of the honour accorded us at this dinner and of the words of friendship you have just spoken.

It is always a genuine pleasure for me to re-visit India, to exchange views and experiences with its leaders and to witness its developments and progress. For undoubtedly, our two nations are faced with many

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similar problems and share identical perceptions as to how to realize our goals of bringing material prosperity and spiritual welfare to our peoples, and contributing to a world not only of peace but of economic and social justice as well. It is a matter of great satisfaction therefore, that throughout the years India and Indonesia have succeeded in maintaining a practice of close cooperation and mutual consultation on issues of common concern; a cooperation that is embedded in the traditional friendship that has always linked our two countries and peoples together.'

The context in which we meet at this time, the 6th annual meeting of Foreign Ministers, is I think, one outstanding example of how we have proceeded to maintain and develop this pattern of cooperation since 1967. Our consultations within this framework are important, not so much in order to arrive at a particular agreement every time, but rather as a useful forum to update each other's knowledge of our respective views and to coordinate our actions in facing common problems.

The talks we have held this morning fully confirm this. In the bilateral context it is shown that, as our two countries progress in their respective national development efforts, the scope for cooperation especially in the economic field has grown accordingly. Apart from continuing efforts to expand direct bilateral trade, therefore, there is a clear need also to identify areas of cooperation in such other spheres as industrial investments, technological and scientific exchanges and education. We in Indonesia,

welcome the growing interest of Indian capital to invest in Indonesia and the enlarged opportunities for technological cooperation. But also in the global context, Indian-Indonesian cooperation assumes particular importance. In a rapidly changing world, characterised by growing interdependence among nations, the interconnection of problems and the crucial role of development strategies, it is imperative for all nations continually to adjust their policies to these evolving trends. There is an urgent need to cooperate in devising new ethics and new modes of cooperation between nations that would ensure progress and equity for all. At the same time, however, there is equal need to remain realistic in these endeavours, and to discard methods of coercion or domination, or self-defeating notions of mutual confrontation.

In the light of the forthcoming Ministerial Meeting of non-aligned countries at Lima, the 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly, the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the 4th UNCTAD, cooperation between India and Indonesia and the other non-aligned, developing countries of the world will, I am sure, have an important bearing on how the international community will respond to the complex of global problems it is being faced with today.

It is my sincere hope, therefore, that we may continue to strengthen our mutual cooperation and consultations in the years ahead, not only in the direct interest of our two countries, but also in that of a world of greater peace, prosperity and justice.

In this spirit may I invite all of you to rise and drink a toast to friendship and cooperation between India and Indonesia and to the continued health and well-being of our host, Foreign Minister Chavan.

INDONESIA MALI INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

KOREA

Speech by Foreign Minister at Dinner in Honour of Vice-Premier Ho Dam

Following is the text of the speech of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan at the Dinner in honour of H.E. Mr. Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and, Foreign Minister of the Peoples Republic of Korea in New Delhi on July 30, 1975:

It gives me great pleasure to extend on behalf of the Government and people of India

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and my own behalf a warm welcome to You Excellency. I am indeed very happy to greet you as a distinguished representative of the friendly Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We wish you and your party a very happy stay in our country.

Relations between Korea and India have been close and date back to many years. The establishment of diplomatic relations in December, 1973, has contributed to a further strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation already existing between our two countries. In the last few years, we have exchanged a number of visits. We are confident that your present visit to India will be a significant landmark in the further development of our mutual relations, based on friendship and sovereign equality.

We have followed with keen interest the tremendous efforts made by your people under the dynamic leadership of your great leader Kim Il Sung for building your country. You have achieved a great deal by way of consolidation of your independence and advancement of the welfare of your people. We also welcome the efforts that your Government has been making to develop closer rela-

tions with many countries of the world including, in particular, closer association with several non-aligned countries.

We are aware of the deep aspirations of the people of Korea to end the present artificial division of Korea into two parts. India has consistently supported all efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea through direct bilateral discussions and without any outside intervention. We are confident that your efforts in this direction will succeed.

In India we have endeavoured to build a progressive, secular and democratic society for the benefit of our people. Our objective is the removal of poverty, inequality and technological deficiency. We have achieved much over the years in the fields of industry, agriculture and science and technology. I hope during your stay in India you will have an opportunity to see some aspects of our progress in different parts of the country.

Peace and coexistence are the cornerstones of our foreign policy. We have striven to develop friendly and cooperative relation with all countries. In our sub-Continent, we have steadfastly pursued the path of reconciliation and negotiation to settle all problems with our neighbours. We shall persevere in our efforts to achieve a lasting peace on the basis of equality, trust and friendly cooperation among all the nations of this region. We are concerned about tensions which still threaten the people in many parts of the world. We hope that the Indian Ocean will be respected as a zone of peace free from great power rivalry and tension. It is only on the basis of respect and understanding for the forces of nationalism and independence in Asia that an enduring basis for peace can be found.

Mr. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, may I wish you and your party once again a warm welcome to our country?

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I ask you to drink a toast to the health of His Excellency Presidency Kim Il Sung, Mr. Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

and to lasting friendship between our two countries?

KOREA INDIA USA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

KOREA

Vice-Premier Ho Dam's Reply

Replying H.E. Mr. Ho Dam delivered the following speech:

I should like to express my deep thanks to Your Excellency Mr. Foreign Minister and the Indian Government for inviting our delegation to be able to visit your country and arranging a banquet to accord us hospitality like this today.

I take this opportunity to convey the greetings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people to Her Excellency the esteemed Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Indian people.

Our delegation this time visits your country with the mission of transmitting the

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letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Her Excellency the esteemed Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and of further developing the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries.

The friendship between the two countries of Korea and India is developing more

favourably with each passing day. Today, the friendship existing between our two countries has been formed in the struggle against all sorts of aggression and subjugation of imperialism and colonialism and for defence of national independence and sovereignty.

For this reason, the people of our two countries cherish this friendship very much.

The Korean people warmly hail the achievements made by the Indian people in the struggle for the independent development of the country and creation of a new life under the correct leadership of Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister and sincerely wish them greater successes in the future.

The Government of the Republic of India pursues anti-imperialist, independent, and peace-loving policies and are waging a resolute struggle against the imperialists manoeuvres of expanding military base into Diego Garcia island and for converting the Indian Ocean into a peace-zone.

The Government of our Republic and our people express support to and solidarity with this just struggle of your people.

We express support to and firm solidarity with the struggle of all the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are fighting for freedom and liberation and for consolidation of national independence. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Today the third world countries are fighting bravely against imperialism and colonialism and playing an important role in the international arena."

The peoples of the third world and non-aligned countries unite and cooperate with each other more closely than ever before in the struggle to oppose the aggression and intervention of imperialism and defend the national independence and sovereignty and to protect the national resources and build the independent national economy.

Mirroring such desire of the third world peoples, the peoples of our two countries are now further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between our two countries.

Dear friends, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung, by thoroughly embodying his just idea in all fields the Korean people have turned their country once backward, into a socialist industrial state with complete independent national economy and powerful self-defence capacity in a short span of time, overcoming difficult conditions that the country is divided artificially and directly confronted with the aggressive forces of imperialism.

Today the socialist construction in our country is going on very well and a favourable situation is being created in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Under the active support and encouragement of the world progressive peoples including the Indian people, the Korean people must frustrate the plot of creating "two Koreas" and the machination of perpetuating the national division by the imperialists and their lackeys and accomplish the independent reunification of the fatherland.

The Indian Government sincerely helps us in our cause for the country's reunification.

I should like to express my deep thanks to Her Excellency the esteemed Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Indian people for it.

We are delighted to have the Indian people as our friends.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will in the future too make all their efforts to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and India.

We believe that our visit to your country will contribute to further strengthening and developing the friendly relations between our two countries and strengthening the friendship and cooperation among the third world countries and the non-aligned countries.

On this occasion full of the feelings of friendship I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Indian peoples, to the health of Her Excellency Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the esteemed leader of the Indian people, to the health of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, to the health of Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Y. B. Chavan and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

KOREA INDIA USA CHINA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MEXICO

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed's Welcome Speech

The President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, made the following speech at the Delhi Airport in New Delhi on July 21, 1975 on arrival of the President of Mexico, H.E. Lic. Luis Echeverria Alvarez:

It is a great pleasure for me to extend a very warm and cordial welcome to you, Mr. President and Madame Echeverria, on your first visit to India. We are indeed happy to have you in our midst as honoured guests and as distinguished representatives of the friendly government and people of Mexico. Your visit to India is yet another landmark in the process of rediscovery and

mutual understanding between Asia and Latin America.

In spite of the physical distances that separate us, our two countries have maintained a relationship of friendship, warmth and respect towards each other. As developing nations, we have worked together in international forums to promote peace, progress and cooperation. There is much more that we can do together to create a better world in which all peoples, irrespective of their race, colour or creed could lead meaningful lives free from the threat of war, conflict or want. We know, Mr. President, of your own deep personal interest in evolving norms that would help shape such a world and greatly appreciate your contribution to the achievement of this goal.

Mr. President, it is our endeavour to forge still closer relations between our two nations. We, therefore, look forward to the opportunity of exchanging views with you on matters of national and international importance.

May I once again welcome you and Madame Echeverria to India. We wish you a very pleasant stay in our capital.

MEXICO INDIA USA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MEXICO

President Alvarez's Reply

Replying, president Alvarez delivered the following speech:

Mr. President, today we have brought

to fruition an old idea of ours - to arrive in this country, whose spirituality has never been well understood by the materialism of the Western world to this great country of transcendental philosophy that has never talked of man as a man of two dimensions.

We have come from a country that is almost on the other side of India and we have come here to exchange with you inter-

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national and national points of view because India and Mexico, two countries of the Third World, belong to those countries of the Third World that have been the ones to subsidize the progress of the industrialised nations. And no doubt, in our times there are more crises - a political, an economic crisis - of the countries that have missed their way and have used instruments that pertain to the large industry, that have mistaken the great aims of humanity with the tools that they have used for their economy. Within this situation, it is advisable And highly desirable for the countries of the Third World to know each other in depth. In the great industrialised nations, through the exploitation of the Third World, the great world has been monopolised. However, even in this fashion, the people are not happier than the people in Mexico or in India. Probably the remedy to their great unhappiness - unhappiness that has come about because they have removed themselves from nature would be much harder, to find in their case than in the case of countries of the Third World.

I believe, Mr. President, that in Mexico, similar to India, we have not as yet confused the basic values of man. We have not yet confused the aims with the means. And I believe that we will have a great deal to contribute to the solution of our problems if very loyally, very clearly, very faithfully, we are able to bring up our problems and put them before the world united as we are now.

In a very few days time we have seen the results of colonialism and neocolonialism in countries of Latin America, Africa and

Asia. The greed and inclination to exploit have not been able to destroy the present gentle life of countries that do not let themselves be deceived by apparent success. That is why, Mr. President, we have come here. And, for this great country, we bring the greetings of our people who are far and distant and yet are very close to you and I ask you to convey our greetings to all your compatriots.

MEXICO INDIA USA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MEXICO

Speech by President Ahmed at Banquet in Honour of President of Mexico

The President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, held a banquet in honour of His Excellency Lic. Luis Echeverria Alvarez, President of the United Mexican States and Madame Echeverria, in New Delhi on July 21, 1975. Proposing the toast, the President made the following speech:

It is a great pleasure for me and my wife to extend on behalf of the Government and people of India, a very warm and cordial welcome to President Luis Echeverria and Madame Echeverria. We greet you, Mr., President, as an outstanding statesman and a distinguished representative of the friendly people of Mexico with their great traditions of civilisation.

Mr. President, our two countries share many common ideals and objectives. Like India, Mexico too struggled long and hard and suffered much for its independence. We recall with pride the great leaders of the Mexico like Benito Juarez, Francisco Madero,

Zapata and many others. We are also aware of the very high regard in which your country holds our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and in keeping with your cultural traditions, you have erected a statue of this great man in your country. These are many facets which, despite the distance, bring our two countries closer.

The continent of Latin America is surging ahead in social and economic development and playing an increasingly important role in the affairs of the world. In this welcome development, we have noted the constructive role played by Mexico and in particular by you, Mr. President, At the special session of F.A.O. in Rome, you expressed the sentiments of the Third World when you drew attention of the world community in general and of the rich nations in particular, to the urgent necessity of concerted effort to resolve the problems of want and hunger.

Your declarations favouring closer identification of Mexico and Latin America with

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the rest of the developing world are major contribution to the strengthening of the unity of developing countries. We share your concern, Mr. President, that the great and complex problems of today can only be resolved if nations work with a determined will to ensure social and economic justice. We have watched with admiration the tremendous strides Mexico has made under your Presidency in giving to its people social and economic justice. I am also aware of the very important role your distinguished wife, Madame Echeverria, has played in creating a consciousness for equality and justice for the women not only of Mexico but in the world.

We in India have endeavoured to build a new Society on the pillars of socialism, secularism and democracy. A great deal has been achieved in the years of independence in agriculture, industry, education, health, science and technology. Much still remains to be done. We are determined to follow

our chosen policies and programmes and provide a better future for all our people. Peace is essential for all countries of the Third World both as a principle and as a practical necessity. You, Mr. President, have powerfully and repeatedly supported this concept. Our peaceful foreign policy remains deeply rooted in the traditions of our people. We enjoy cordial and friendly relations with most of our neighbours and are keen to promote normalisation with others. We have endeavoured to build a network of friendly and cooperative relationship with all countries based on mutual respect for independence, sovereign equality, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It is our hope that the process of normalisation on the sub-continent started after the Simla Agreement will move forward in the future in spite of the slow progress achieved so far.

We also believe that lasting peace and stability in this region require an understanding and respect for the forces of nationalism and independence. The structure of peace in Asia, as indeed anywhere in today's world, cannot be made to rest on the outdated notions of balance of power or spheres of influence. It is our desire that the Indian Ocean which has recently become an arena of tension and Great Power Rivalry should be respected as a zone of peace by all nations in accordance with the United Nations Resolutions.

Mr. President, your visit to India is all too short but I am confident that even in this brief period you would have seen the friendly feelings of the people of India towards your country. We should like to strengthen our relations with Mexico in all spheres - political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological. We believe there is much that we can do together for the attainment of objectives which we both desire. We would also welcome greater people-to-people exchanges to promote a better understanding and awareness for each other's aspirations, problems and perspectives.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, permit me to raise a toast to the health of His Excellency President Luis Echeverria

and Madame Echeverria, to the prosperity of the people of Mexico, and to the friendship between Mexico and India.

MEXICO INDIA ITALY USA MALI

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MEXICO

President Alvarez's Reply

Replying, president Alvarez delivered the following speech:

I am most grateful for the generous hospitality my wife and I have received since our arrival in this great country and take the occasion to extend to your fellow countrymen the warm, fraternal greeting I bring them from the people of Mexico.

I have come to renew the dialogue between two peoples having a splendid past who find that peace and collaboration mark the routes for the construction of a full and satisfying future.

I receive your Excellency's remarks as a proof of your good-will toward my people and as an expression of the strong desire we share to broaden our relations and make them ever more dynamic.

Mexico, like India, has learned from adversity the value of freedom and peace. This

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is the reason she seeks and promotes understanding among all nations that strive for the realization of these principles.

Our country, the sum of many races and cultures, cannot conceive of an international life which is not based on the concurrence of

many. Even the federal political organization we have adopted feeds our conviction that true unity is inconceivable if the component parts are unwillingly subjected; it must integrate the multiple and the diverse.

Humanity has a common and indivisible destiny. Complex problems today affect all States and their solution depends on the joint action of the many and not on the designs imposed by the few and powerful. The hour has struck for all peoples, without exception, to participate actively, to give form to a world order.

Regardless of their differences of political and social organization, the nations of the Third World must join forces within a common strategy, since common are the problems derived from their dependence. If our historic undertaking lacks coherence, we run the risk of seeing our actions ground to dust, or even twisted to the service of neo-colonial domination.

It is in this context that the multiplication of interchanges among developing countries takes on its greatest relevancy.

The fact that each country freely chooses its own road to progress in no way contradicts the higher goals of world solidarity and integration. At the present state of historic evolution, an attempt to reach these objectives before having first affirmed the sovereign identity of each State, defining fundamental rights, should only be conceived as an objective with hegemonic intentions. No agreement is possible without a previous definition of the parties and without complete recognition of their rights.

Consequently, the defence of our specific projects for political and social development is, under present circumstances, the safest way, and, indeed, the only peaceful formula toward the integration of humanity.

The exercise of sovereignty does not imply isolation. To the contrary, it is a guarantee that the future world order will not be the result of forced imposition, but will come from consensus, from the willing and con-

scious participation of the nations.

To underestimate national rights is equivalent to destroying the bases of international law, for this is either nourished by the sovereign will of each country or it is nothing more than a mask to disguise plans for transnational domination.

Mexico's international policy is strictly based on the following principles: juridical equality of States and unreserved respect for their political sovereignty and territorial integrity; self-determination without intervention in their internal affairs by other countries or by foreign companies of any type; recognition of the rights of all countries to adopt the economic structure they prefer and constitute the property system that best suits the public interest; the free choice of each State to make use of its natural resources for the good of its population; subjection of foreign capital to the laws of the country in which it is invested; recognition of the rights of less developed nations to receive a part of economic benefits such as technological and scientific knowledge at low cost and with the greatest possible speed in order to stimulate their economies; and, in general, the fomenting of world peace on a basis of a just economic order.

All Mexico's actions abroad should be analysed in the light of these postulates.

The Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, approved last year by the General Assembly of the United Nations, contains the elemental principles according to which, in the name of justice and equity, economic exchange among nations should be carried on. The Charter makes no mention of reprisals, but is a project for universal action and, consequently, a rational instrument which favours world peace.

To insure fulfilment of its precepts, it is necessary to come to specific agreements on cooperation among nations, reduce internal inequalities, overcome the inertia of subordination and eradicate all complexes of superiority or inferiority among nations.

Centuries of colonial domination have left a profound mark on our natures, making it difficult for us to overcome our mental structure of dependency. The very geogra-

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phic position of Europe imposes on us a criterion of what is oriental and what occidental criterion which ceases to be applicable when we notice that Mexico is east of India and India is the Occidental member of the pair.

The division of labour imposed by the colonial conquerors held production down to a few raw materials with over-exploitation of land and labourers. Meanwhile, the conquerors industrialized and applied technical methods to their own agriculture. Why, then, should we be surprised at the low productivity of our fields and the consequent dependence of our countries on others for food?

The struggle we are now waging to whip this problem is not an easy one but it must be constant. The noble and diligent people of India have had to face the vagaries of nature, overcome threats to their material survival by seeking self-sufficiency in basic items and the construction of a modem, vital and powerful national that grows in its fields, in its factories and in its universities.

In India, all the problems of all developing countries take on dramatic proportions. Here, the quantitative aspects are of such dimension that they imply qualitative mutation. The efforts made by your country to overcome the negative effects of dependency assume gigantic dimensions. To understand them, it is necessary to analyze them according to your own logic and in the light of the obstacles that must be surmounted.

India has always been a symbol of moral force. The prolific mother of cultures and tongues, she continues to be a source of spiritual inspiration to the world. Historically, human civilization had its cradle in this region, and from here extended into Mesopo-

tamia, the Mediterranean area, to Europe, to America. It is the lot of our generation, better endowed with means of communications, to close the circle of millenia across the ocean that separates us.

The concept of Benito Juarez, who made respect for others rights the touchstone of peace, is completed by that of Mahatma Gandhi who transformed his love for humanity into an invincible weapon through his passive resistance and non-violence.

The spiritual content of both strategies does not presuppose weakness but the presence of irresistible strength: the moral force of reason and of justice. The figures of Juarez and of Gandhi assume gigantic proportions and transcend the dimension of national heroes of Mexico and of India to become universal.

The series of efforts that have carried India onward to her full development in the concert of nations is praiseworthy. Her revolution for independence, guided by the wise hand of the Mahatma, showed that non-violent resistance required more courage than was needed to open the spill-ways of aggression, and much more than simple flight or resignation. This principle continues to be a luminous example in the long struggle of the Third World.

Jawaharlal Nehru knew how to hold the rudder of independent India, guiding her toward the new revolution of her development by a double strategy: internal consolidation based on planning and neutrality, and non-alignment in her foreign policy. On her trip to Mexico in 1961, the present Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, was able to observe at first hand and at her father's side, the great affinities that draw our nations together.

Mr. President, within a few weeks, your country will celebrate its 28th year of independent life. The progress that has been made in so short a time is admirable. With in another 28 years, this country, which shelters a seventh part of the world's population will double the number of its inhabi-

tants. This reveals the enormous scope of work and the imagination that will have to be combined and used by the people of India and their social leaders to continue development.

A whole new generation has been born and has grown up in an independent country. The fruits of investment in education and for public health will soon be harvested in abundance.

A mixture of the most ancient spirituality and the most modern intellect, a product of an age-old melting pot of races and experiences, the youth of India arise, like their young country, to face with renewed

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ardour and with better weapons the destiny of their nation.

In this task, Mexico offers its sincere collaboration to the people of India. We know well that we can profitably expand our interchanges in culture, in science, and technology, in industry and in trade.

I fervently desire that this visit may introduce the most fruitful period in all the history of our relations.

MEXICO USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MEXICO

Indo-Mexican Agreement on Science and Technology

The following press release on Indo-Mexican agreement on science and techno-

logy was released in New Delhi on July 23, 1975:

The Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Mexico on Cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology was signed here today by Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology from the Indian side and Mr. Jose S. Gallastegui, under Secretary of External Affairs from the Mexican side.

The Agreement envisages strengthening cooperation between the two countries by way of exchange of scientists, specialists, research workers, scholars, exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation, Organisation of bilateral scientific and technical seminars and courses on problems of mutual interest.

The Agreement also provides for joint identification of scientific and technical problems, formulation and implementation of joint research programmes leading to application of results of such research in industry, agriculture and other fields.

The Agreement shall be realised on the basis of implementing programmes signed periodically which shall specify the range, subject and forms of cooperation including financial terms and conditions.

MEXICO INDIA USA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

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MEXICO

Indo-Mexican Cultural Agreement

The following press release on Indo-

Mexican cultural agreement was released in New Delhi on July 23, 1975:

India and Mexico entered into a Cultural Agreement here today. The Agreement was signed by Shri K. N. Channa, Secretary, Department of Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by Mr. Jose S. Gallastegui, Under Secretary of External Affairs on behalf of the Government of the United Mexican States.

The Agreement envisages cooperation in the fields of culture, art, education including academic activity in the field of science, mass media of information and non-professional sports and games. This is proposed to be achieved by encouraging and facilitating reciprocal visits of professors and specialists, representatives of educational, literary, scientific, artistic, cultural and academic associations organisations and participation in Congresses. Conferences, Symposia and Seminars; exchange of Cultural and Scientific materials, translation and exchange of books, reciprocal facilities to archaeologists to gain experience of excavation, providing facilities and scholarships to post-graduate students and teachers of each other's country for higher education. It also provides for exchange of radio, TV programmes, documentary films, etc. and participation in each other's International Film Festivals.

The Agreement visualizes the setting up of a Joint Committee to keep under periodical review the working of the Agreement and for formulating exchange programmes.

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MEXICO INDIA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

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MEXICO

Indo-Mexican Joint Communique

The following joint Communique was issued in New Delhi on July 23, 1975 at the end of the visit of H.E. Mr. Luis Echeverria Alvarez, President of Mexico:

At the invitation of the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the President of Mexico, Mr. Luis Echeverria Alvarez paid a State visit to India from July 21 to 24, 1975. The President was accompanied by his wife Senora Maria Esther Zuno de Echeverria, Senator Enrique Olivares Santana, Chairman of the Permanent Commission of Congress and President of the Senate, Mr. Carlos Sansores Perez, Chairman of the Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Euquerio Guerrere Lopes, President of the Supreme Court of Justice and other senior officials.

The President of Mexico and his party also visited Faridabad and Agra where they went around industrial and agricultural projects and places of cultural and historical interest.

As a reflection of the close ties of friendship that have always existed between the two countries, the President was given a warm and cordial welcome by the Government and people of India. His visit symbolised the desire of the two countries to strengthen their cooperation in all fields.

During his stay in New Delhi, the President of Mexico held talks with the President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He also received the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Shri Jagjivan Ram and Minister of Finance, Shri C. Subramaniam. The discussions were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

During the talks the Mexican President was accompanied by the representatives of the three branches of Government as well as

the Under Secretary of External Relations, Ambassador Jose S. Gallastegui, Under Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Fernando Gutierrez Barrios, Under Secretary of the Presidency, Mr. Fausto Zapata Loreda, Under Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Eliseo Mendoza Errueto and Ambassador of Mexico to India, Mr. Carlos Gutierrez Macias. The Prime Minister of India was assisted by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, Shri A. C. George, Foreign Secretary, Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary to Prime Minister, Prof. P. N. Dhar, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri V. C. Trivedi, Ambassador of India in Mexico, Shri A. N. Mehta and other senior officials of the Government of India.

These talks confirmed the close identity of views between the two countries on international matters of mutual interest as well as on relations between Mexico and India.

The President of Mexico and the Prime Minister of India reviewed the international situation and noted with satisfaction the global trends towards detente, negotiations and cooperation. They observed, however, that there still existed many areas of tension in the world and urged that the process of detente be extended to these areas as well. The two leaders reaffirmed their conviction that a peaceful and secure world order can be achieved only through strict adherence by all countries to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter. They likewise underlined the necessity for all States to intensify efforts to strengthen the United Nations and consolidate its powers for the preservation of peace and harmony and the promotion of world-wide understanding and cooperation.

They agreed that the grave problems facing humanity must necessarily be resolved by the joint action of all countries in order that the solutions proposed and the measures adopted reflect the interests of all the peoples. Specifically, they considered it important that the developing countries should intensify their participation in the formulation of international decisions and thus contribute to

the effort to find just and appropriate solutions to world problems.

The two leaders reviewed the situation in South Asia and the neighbouring regions. The Prime Minister of India explained the various initiatives and measures taken by the Government of India under the Simla. Agreement towards normalization of relations and

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for the establishment of durable peace and cooperation between the countries of the sub-continent. The President of Mexico expressed his appreciation of these efforts of the Government of India. Both sides agreed that the establishment of lasting peace and understanding among the countries of South Asia would not only contribute to the stability of the region but also towards world peace.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed recent developments in the Indian Ocean. They noted with concern that although the concept of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace free from Great Power rivalry and tension had gained wide support, military escalations of Great Powers still continued in the area. They called for continued efforts by all for the earliest realization of the objective of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

The two sides considered the situation in the Middle East and expressed the conviction that the continuing crisis posed a serious threat to world peace. They urged the need for an early and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 of November 22, 1967, 338 of October 22, 1973 and other U.N. Resolutions.

The two sides welcomed the end of a long and tragic war- in Indo-China. They noted that this development symbolised the Continuing strength of the forces of nationalism and independence in the countries of Indo-China.

The two sides welcomed the independence of Mozambique, Capte Verde Island,

Sao Tome and Principe and looked forward to the forthcoming independence of Angola. They expressed the need for the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and neo-colonialism as well as apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination in the shortest possible time. They supported the immediate grant of majority rule in Zimbabwe and urged all member-nations of the U.N. to honour their obligations by implementing the U.N. Resolution terminating South Africa's mandate over Namibia.

During the discussions on a new international economic order, the President of Mexico referred to the need for a wider acceptance of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and for the developing countries to establish greater exchanges among themselves and find areas of concrete cooperation. The Prime Minister welcomed the Mexican initiatives in this regard. The two leaders agreed that the only way to assure valid, permanent and comprehensive solutions of current world economic problems especially in relation to the developing countries is by the creation of a new international economic order based on equality, justice and cooperation among all nations. They also agreed that the new economic order should be based on the principles of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States whose full application by all States was indispensable.

They reaffirmed the inherent right of States to make free and sovereign use, of their natural resources in accordance with the goals of their socioeconomic development Programmes and the needs and interests of their peoples.

Both the leaders affirmed that their two nations are active members of the developing world and agreed that it is essential to adopt common policies aimed at determining joint and coordinate action with regard to production of goods including raw-materials and their sale in the world market to ensure just and stable prices. It was agreed that the Coffee Board of India and the Mexican Coffee Institute shall remain in close touch with each other with the object of coordinat-

ing their work in the field of coffee production and marketing.

The two leaders discussed the necessity of adopting a global approach to the question of food. The President of Mexico explained his country's efforts to bring about a greater international recognition of this problem, in particular the consequences of damage to food production caused by natural phenomena. The two leaders felt that the international community should take necessary steps to ensure that competent international organizations are enabled to act immediately in such cases. In this connection, they welcomed the proposal to set up an international emergency reserve of food. They also supported the establishment of an international fund for agricultural development to finance special programmes, such as irrigation facilities, fertilisers, pesticides, seed development, livestock, land-reclamation, nutrition, rural development and technical training.

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The President of Mexico referred to the efforts of the countries of Latin America to develop new forms of regional cooperation. The Prime Minister of India welcomed this trend.

During the review of bilateral relations, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that there was considerable scope for greater economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries. They believed that such cooperation would promote increased trade and fuller utilisation of their resources for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. The two sides agreed to exchange information regularly on scientific, technological and industrial developments and to promote exchange of visits in different fields of industry, agriculture and other areas of mutual interest.

The two leaders discussed the need for developing countries to intensify their programme of cooperation for the benefit of their peoples. In this connection, they reviewed the results obtained by cooperation between India and Mexico on the development of new agricultural varieties and new

techniques and methods to increase agricultural productivity. The Prime Minister of India expressed appreciation for the contribution made by Mexico to Indian agriculture through the provision of improved varieties of wheat seeds. The President of Mexico noted the cooperation of Indian Scientists in the development of improved varieties of maize that have benefitted both peoples.

The two leaders welcomed the signing of a cultural agreement between Mexico and India during the visit of the President of Mexico and expressed their conviction that it would further strengthen relations between the two countries in the sphere of culture, art, education, sports and mass media of information.

The President of Mexico and Prime Minister of India also welcomed the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation in the field of Science and Technology between the two Governments. It was decided to establish an action programme for 1975-76 specifying areas and means of cooperation. In this connection, it was also agreed that a Mission of the Mexican National Council on Science and Technology would visit India in the near future.

During the discussions, President Echeverria explained the aims and purposes of the University and the Institute of Social and Economic Studies of the Third World that are being established in Mexico with the objective of gathering the broadest information on technology in the developing countries and its use on in programmes of development. The Prime Minister congratulated the President for this initiative and offered India's cooperation.

The President of Mexico and Madame Echeverria expressed their deep appreciation for the warm and friendly welcome extended to them and to the members of their party by the Government and people of India.

President Luis Echeverria extended an invitation to the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and renewed his invitation to the Prime Minister of India,

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to visit Mexico.
These invitations were accepted with pleasure.

MEXICO INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA LATVIA MALI ISRAEL CHINA MOZAMBIQUE
SAO TOME E PRINCIPE ANGOLA ZIMBABWE NAMIBIA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MEXICO

Collaboration between Indian and Mexican Institutes of Foreign Trade

The following press release on collaboration between Indian and Mexican institutes of foreign trade was released in New Delhi on July 24, 1975:

India and Mexico have exchanged letters confirming agreement on collaboration between the respective national institutes of foreign trade. The agreement was reached here last evening, when the Mexican Deputy Minister of Commerce, Mr. Elisco Menooza Berrueto, called on Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Union Commerce Minister.

The letters envisage that the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade will extend to each other the widest mutual collaboration regard-

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ing exchange of information on market prospects in both countries and will furnish to one another, upon request, the studies conducted by either side on markets for specific goods and services. They have also agreed to furnish each other with their current publications and extend cooperation in other areas of mutual interest. The letters were signed by Mr. J. Faesler, Director General of the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade,

and Dr. P. C. Alexander, Chairman of IIFT, on behalf of their respective countries.

COMMODITY LISTS

During his meeting with the Mexican delegation, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya stressed the necessity of making Indo-Mexican trade relations more comprehensive. The two sides exchanged lists of commodities which they could offer to each other. At present, India's main exports to Mexico are jute manufactures, shallac, scientific, medical, optical, measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus, medical and pharmaceutical products, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, machinery, burlap and palm fibre. The new list offered to Mexico yesterday, however, included some more sophisticated and non-traditional items which might prove competitive in Mexican markets. Major items of imports from Mexico are phosphoric acid, refined lead, fuel oil, citric acid, motor oil and some vegetable fibre.

Mexican Minister invited Prof. Chattopadhyaya to visit his country. He also requested the Commerce Minister to send a delegation of Indian exporters and concerned officials to Mexico for enlarging the commercial cooperation between the two countries and for identifying areas of technical and business collaboration.

The two sides agreed to hold trade fairs in each other's country. Commerce Minister said that India was already contemplating to hold an exclusive trade fair in Mexico next spring.

The Commerce Minister also agreed with visiting Mexican Minister regarding the need for coordination among the developing countries for ensuring a better inflow of the exports of these countries in the markets of the developing world.

MEXICO INDIA RUSSIA USA

Date : Jul 01, 1975

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Protocol on Instrumentation

The following press release on Indo-Soviet protocol on instrumentation was released in New Delhi on July 8, 1975:

An Indo-Soviet protocol on supply of latest equipment and technology for the Kota Instrumentation Plant has been signed here today. Shri N. A. Bezous, Soviet Deputy Minister for Instrumentation signed on behalf of the Government of USSR and Shri B. P. Maurya, Minister of State for Industry and Civil Supplies on behalf of Government of India.

This protocol will enable speedy supplies by the USSR of critical raw materials and Urgently required spare parts for the instruments originally supplied by the USSR and also for those now being manufactured at Kota.

In order to assess our futuristic requirements of instruments, the Soviet delegation held detailed discussions with the executives of Instrumentation Limited, Kota and representatives of Steel Authority of India Limited, Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Engineers India Limited, Fertiliser Corporation of India, Ministry of Energy and power projects. In this connection the Soviet delegation would shortly offer their proposals and products. This offer

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would be considered after their suitability has been ascertained by the various undertakings for whom those are required.

The discussions also covered increased requirements of instrumentation for the expansion of steel plants at Bhilai and Bokaro. These requirements are, at present, met by

the Instrumentation Limited, Kota but which further Soviet assistance would also be required. The Government of USSR has agreed to render all assistance in this regard.

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USA INDONESIA INDIA JAPAN NEPAL PERU

Date : Aug 01, 1975

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INDONESIA

India-Indonesia Joint Communique

The following Joint Communique was issued in New Delhi on August 1, 1975 at the conclusion of the visit of Dr. Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia:

At the invitation of Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India, Dr. Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, visited India from July 27 to August 1, 1975 for the sixth annual meeting between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

The Foreign Minister of Indonesia was received by the President of India, the Prime Minister of India and the Minister of Defence- The Foreign Minister of Indonesia and his party visited the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The talks between the two Foreign Ministers were held in an atmosphere of traditional friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding. They reviewed the important international developments that had taken place since the meeting between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries in Djakarta in August 1974. Their discussions revealed a similarity of views and close understanding between the two Governments on important international questions. They also reviewed the progress of their mutual relations and exchanged views on measures for the further development and consolidation of these relations.

The Foreign Minister of Indonesia was assisted by H.E. Lt. Gen. Soegih Arto, Ambassador of Indonesia to India, Mr. R. B. I. N. Djajadiningrat, Director General of Political Affairs, Mr. A. Adenan, Head of the Asian and Pacific Directorate, Mr. Ferdi Salim, Director of Foreign Economic Relations, Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Alex Alatas, Secretary to Foreign Minister, Dr. Husain Jusuf, Head of South Affairs Section, Mr. Nana Sutresna, Official Spokesman, Mr. Seonardi, Minister, Embassy of Indonesia and Mr. Achmad Sungkari, Counsellor, Embassy of Indonesia.

The Minister of External Affairs of India was assisted by Shri Kewal Singh, Foreign Secretary, Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Shri B. K. Sanyal, Secretary, Shri Mahboob Ahmed, Ambassador of India to Indonesia, Shri N. Krishnan, Joint Secretary, Dr. S. P. Jagota, Joint Secretary and Shri A. S. Gonsalves, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs.

The two sides reviewed the international situation and expressed the hope that concerted efforts would be made towards the relaxation of tension and the strengthening

of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world.

The two sides reviewed the current situation in Indo-China and expressed the view that the termination of hostilities in Vietnam and Cambodia had enhanced the prospects of establishing a structure of peace and stability in South East Asia. They noted the desire of the states in Indo-China to pursue a policy of peace, national independence and non-alignment.

The Foreign Minister of Indonesia informed the Minister of External Affairs of India on the progress made by the Association of South East Asian Nations to promote regional cooperation and to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South East Asia. The Minister of External Affairs of India expressed support for the objectives of ASEAN which are calculated to promote conditions of peace and stability in the region.

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The Minister of External Affairs of India informed the Foreign Minister of Indonesia on the initiatives taken by India to normalize relations with Pakistan which had led to conclusion of several bilateral agreements in pursuance of the Simla Agreement. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia appreciated the continuing efforts made by the Government of India to give substance to the process of normalization with a view to establishing durable peace in the sub-continent.

The two sides expressed concern over the lack of progress towards realisation of the objective of establishing the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations. They called on the Great Powers to act with due restraint and to cooperate in the efforts towards creating the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. They expressed the hope that steps contrary to the attainment of that objective and detrimental to peace and stability in the region would be avoided.

The two sides reiterated their conviction that a just and lasting settlement in West

Asia could be achieved only through Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The two sides expressed the hope that the momentum towards peace would be maintained and that further progress for a just and lasting settlement on the basis of UN resolutions would be achieved with the least possible delay.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the significant success achieved by the liberation movements in some parts of Africa and welcomed the emergence of Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Sao Tomo and Principe as independent nations. They also expressed the hope that Angola would accede to independence as scheduled. While reaffirming their consistent opposition to the policies of apartheid in Southern Africa as well as their continuing support to national liberation movements in territories still under colonial domination, the two sides reiterated their conviction that Zimbabwe should accede to independence immediately on the basis of majority rule and that the illegal occupation Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa should be vacated in accordance with the latest UN resolutions. Both sides renewed their support of the freedom struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia. They reaffirmed their determination to cooperate closely in the United Nations and other international forums to oppose the racist regimes in Southern Africa.

The two sides stressed the continuing validity of the policy of non-alignment to which both Indonesia and India are deeply committed. They expressed their determination to work together with other non-aligned countries in various international forums to achieve an enduring world peace and a just, stable and equitable international order. They welcomed the efforts made by nonaligned and developing countries to make their economies more viable and to exercise fuller control over their natural resources with a view to the development of their economies and the improvement in the living standards of their peoples. In this context, they also emphasized the importance of promoting closer cooperation among the non-

aligned and developing countries, making fuller use of technological capabilities and investible resources available amongst them

The two sides agreed on the importance of maintaining the unity and basic character of the non-aligned movement and the necessity of active cooperation and close coordination of activities among the nonaligned countries to ensure the success of the forthcoming Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Nations in Lima. They also agreed that the non-aligned and developing countries should work together in a spirit of cooperation and conciliation to achieve concrete results at the forthcoming Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to development and international cooperation- They expressed the hope that the Special Programme for giving relief to the Most Seriously Affected Developing Countries as well as the other measures included in the Programme of Action adopted at the Sixth Special Session for achieving the objectives of the new International Economic Order would be implemented expeditiously.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to work for general and complete disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. The two sides stressed the importance of harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful Purposes for economic development and human welfare.

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In the field of bilateral economic relations, the Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that these have already grown during the past year. They felt, however, that further efforts should now be directed towards the rapid expansion of such relations between the two countries. In this context, they agreed that a new trade agreement will be finalized between the two countries. Furthermore, it was noted that cooperation in the execution of projects which is already taking place will be rapidly expanded and

that the possibility of financing the supply of equipment from India will be discussed shortly between the two sides. They also agreed that the Civil Aviation authorities of the two countries should meet to further enhance areas of cooperation. The Indonesian side welcomed the invitation extended by the Indian Government to send an Indonesian technical delegation to visit India in order to acquire first-hand knowledge of India's industrial potentialities.

The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction at the results of their discussions which had contributed towards- a better understanding and appreciation of bilateral and international matters of mutual interest and towards further strengthening of the ties of cooperation and friendship between Indonesia and India.

The Foreign Minister of Indonesia expressed his deep appreciation of the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his party during his visit to India. He extended an invitation to the Foreign Minister of India to visit Indonesia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

INDONESIA INDIA USA MALI CHINA CAMBODIA VIETNAM PAKISTAN ISRAEL GUINEA CAPE VERDE GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA ZIMBABWE NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA PERU

Date : Aug 01, 1975

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES

Prime Minister's Inaugural Address

Inaugurating the XI General Assembly of Inter-national Federation of Catholic Universities, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, made the following statement in New Delhi on August 14, 1975:

It is a privilege to welcome this distinguished gathering of scholars and teachers of the International Federation of Catholic Universities from nearly sixty countries. I bring to you not only my own greetings and good wishes but those of the Government and the people of India.

You have come to a land where for thirty centuries and more, the people's highest respect has been accorded not to kings but to teachers and ascetics. These wise men, in turn, stressed the limitations of their own knowledge and taught our people to recognise that the roads to truth are many. This has helped us to offer to other religions and peoples the same reverence which we show to our own.

We are specially proud of the religious equality that our political system enshrines. We consider Christianity to be as much a religion of India as those which originated here. Some of you may remember when His Holiness the Pope visited Bombay some years ago, I was then Minister of Information & Broadcasting and it was one of my first tasks to arrange for the coverage of that visit by our media. I knew that His Holiness would be welcomed with reverence and respect. But even I was taken aback by the vast crowds of all religions which surged towards the airport making it almost impossible for the Government and those who had invited him to welcome him. In fact, thousands of people could only remain on the outskirts of the airport and not even have a glimpse. This shows the feeling of the Indian people.

We also appreciate the pioneering work done by Christian organisations in education, in public health and social service and the contribution of Christian scholars to the

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development of our languages. In many respects, it is they who have reminded us of much that we had forgotten about ourselves and our past.

It might not be appropriate for me to speak on education to an audience of educationists of repute who have expertise and experience. Moreover, you have asked me in your letter of invitation to give my views on population and development. In the broader sense of the word, education is inextricably linked with development. Our ancients regarded education not so much as what one learns but what type of person it helps one to become. It is not the accumulation of knowledge, but the ability to use knowledge with perception and compassion. It is a constant striving to stretch one's awareness and one's capacity to learn, to feel and "to be". This is indeed a high aim and we are nowhere near it. But we in India have progressed in formal education. The number of children in schools has gone up from less than 20 million to now nearly 100 million. In college attendance, there has been a ten-fold increase - now 3 million.

Qualitative changes have also taken place, for education has reached out into areas and classes hitherto untouched. There has been expansion of education amongst girls and the underprivileged social groups. There is also a more practical orientation now. Our trained, high-level scientific and technical manpower is the third largest in the world. These bright young people are involved in development works here in India and also in helping programmes of modernisation in other developing countries. Agricultural education, research and our extension programmes have enabled us to double our agricultural production. Technical education has led to industrial growth and increase in self-reliance and defence potential.

You have already remarked that the Christian community in India numbers about 16 million. This may seem small in the context of our 580 million people. But it is a large figure compared to the population of many independent countries of today's world. We as a Government have made an effort to check population because we have felt that neither the land nor what it produces is enough to sustain the population at the rate at which it has been growing. But we have realised that this is a matter of persuasion.

It is a matter of educating people, so that population control is regarded as a means to healthier and happier families. Our birth rate which was 42 per thousand up to 1965-66 is now 35 per thousand. Our aim is to bring it down to 27, even 25. Already it is lower than 30 in some States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Punjab. This shows that in places where there is greater progress in industry or in agriculture, there is a tendency to have smaller families.

I should like to detail some of our other achievements because in the last two years there has been persistent propaganda in India and abroad that we have not been able to deal with our economic problems.

The figures I give you are of the nine-and-a-half years during which I have held office as Prime Minister. Naturally our first consideration was to improve agriculture because the majority of the Indian people still live and will continue to live in the villages and on their work and effort all of us are dependent for our very lives.

The area under irrigation has increased from 31.7 million hectares to 43.1 million hectares, irrigation pumps from one million to 4.2 million. The number of villages electrified (which enables the energisation of pumps as well as other facilities) has increased from 42,530 to 164,000, and fertilizer consumption from 0.8 million tonnes of Nitrogen to 2.6 million tonnes. If it has not gone up more, it is partly because of the acute shortage in the last two years and also the very steep rise in price. The area under high-yielding varieties of seeds, which was 1.9 million hectares in 1966, is now 25.5 million hectares. Foodgrains production has gone up from 72 million tonnes to around 110 million tonnes and the rate of increase in our food production is higher than our population growth.

There have been significant increase in production of items such as sugar, cotton and jute. We have made a special effort to expand rural credit and to have schemes to help what we call the small and marginal farmer. There is a close link between agri-

culture and industry here. So if there is a shortfall in agriculture, it inevitably affects our industrial production as well. We have made spectacular advance in industry. We are now capable of designing, developing and

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fabricating machines and equipment for a variety of process plants and engineering units. We are currently producing mother machines and steel, chemicals, fertilizers, electrical and construction machinery. We have made rapid progress in heavy engineering, in heavy mechanical and industrial machinery including textiles, sugar cement, also machine tools, precision instruments, light mechanical and electrical industries, automobile, drugs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, fertilizers industries which are of comparatively recent origin. There has been an impressive improvement in heavy electrical industry in range and in equality.

Until recently, there was much criticism about those undertakings or projects which were under the State control, - the public sector, as we call it. But in these also, performance has improved dramatically. In several, we have not only made up losses but are making profits and in others the losses have been greatly reduced.

Having said all this, I must admit that the last two or three years have been years of extraordinary difficulty. Some of these difficulties were shared round the world and some were our special concern. You have all heard of the trouble on the sub-continent which led to 10 million refugees coming here. That was the year, 1971, when we had managed to build up a buffer stock of 9 million tonnes, over and above the foodgrains that we needed for the entire population. But the events that followed depleted this buffer stock. After the problems of Bangladesh - of the refugees and the war that followed, the looking after of prisoners-of-war, nearly a hundred thousand of them - and the succeeding droughts, we were in trouble. And this was aggravated considerably by the global financial crisis and inflation, and finally the fuel crisis.

Like the rest of the world, we had inflation. We had inflation even before all this happened. But it was at a low level and all developing countries do have a certain amount of it. But with all these happenings and Government's expenditure on the refugees, on the war, on the feeding of people during the drought period inflation grew. I would like to remind you once more that no small problem in India is small. In 1972, in the Maharashtra and Gujarat drought, we had to feed 9 million people free. We had what we call test relief works - that is giving employment to them on the land to enable people to buy from fair price shops for 13 million people. So the expenditure on this alone was colossal and the total did put our entire economy out of gear.

Our inflation became what is known as "galloping inflation" and it went up to as much as 30 per cent. But last year, we took some very strong measures at the risk of our survival as a Government. But they succeeded and we have managed to bring down this inflation not only to zero but, as our Finance Minister announced the other day, to minus 2 per cent.

While this was happening, there was tremendous economic hardship all around to every class. But when there is suffering those who are the weakest or the poorest have to bear the heaviest burden, whether in peace or in war. And this is what happened here. But it is not they who complained. Somehow in spite of all the hardship, they managed to retain hope and faith, they continued to work, to try and improve conditions. It is the middle classes, especially those with fixed incomes, whose tolerance, if I can call it that, is the lowest. So this period of economic hardship led to a period of political agitations.

There is considerable bewilderment abroad and amongst some of the people here about what has been happening in India in the last month or so. A crisis had been brewing, I would say, since 1969. That was really the logical beginning. But it took a more visible, tangible form in the last year and a half or two years. Perhaps it was our fault. We felt that our people conditioned as they were to

Mahatma Gandhi's teachings, would realise the value of keeping the system going. But, as often happens, whereas it takes many people's hard work and labour to build up an edifice, a very few can destroy it in a very short time, and we suddenly discovered that this is what was happening in our country.

Democracy is important not just as an ideal, but because in a country of India's size and vast diversity it is the only system in my view which can keep the country together. But for democracy to work, or for that matter for any system to work, there has to be discipline and the people's partici-

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pation. This discipline we had allowed to be eroded and it had eroded at all levels, amongst our industrial workers, amongst our peasants, amongst our students, amongst our administration, amongst our political parties. Suddenly we had a vision of this country going towards what can only be called anarchy.

Elsewhere I have quoted Prof. Galbraith, the noted American economist, as saying that India is not really a democracy, it is a functioning anarchy. But this was years ago, this was not recently. But actually we found that even the functioning was gradually becoming unfunctioning. The action we took as a friend was saying the other day, it was not the beginning of the crisis, it was an effort to end the crisis which was growing out of all proportion and threatened to get out of control. We have done things which we would not normally do and, quite frankly, which I didn't like doing. But it was a question of that or of allowing this anarchy. Every day we saw in the press news of violence, and I think this is what you have read about India had we not taken the action which we did take.

None of these problems suddenly erupted. Each one of them was growing in different ways, in different directions. From many years there was the movement of certain very narrow-minded chauvinistic organisations who didn't call themselves political, they were supposed to be cultural, but they believed in

violence, they believed in what we can only think of as fascist methods. They did not believe in the sort of tolerance to all religions and beliefs which has been India's creed for centuries and which I mentioned at the beginning. In fact, their leader has said in a written document - it is about other minorities also, but I will only mention what he said about the Christians of India - that "the Indian Christians are not only irreligious but anti-national." They have been specially against those minority communities which, allow conversion into their religion. In spite of the fact that the Christians, as indeed the Muslims and other minorities, have taken full part in our national struggle, have got the highest awards for courage and gallantry in times of war, such statements were made. This sort of poison, sometimes very subtly, sometimes very overtly and openly, was spread amongst the people. Even about population control programme a hue and cry was raised in Parliament and outside that the minorities were going up in numbers and therefore it is they who should be forced to have this programme and not the majority community!

I mentioned earlier the visit of His Holiness the Pope, to India. I had to face a barrage in Parliament as to why we were giving any facilities, why was the Radio covering this visit and so on. This was the mentality of this group. And their method was to infiltrate into our services - in the administration and everywhere. I do not know what they expected to do once they had really got there in large numbers.

There was a very genuine demand - not from the minorities alone but from a large proportion of the majority community - that such organisations should be banned. But somehow there was a lacuna in our laws and we were not able to do it. Every year the question was reopened, but we were not able to do it.

Then came the political agitation. And suddenly we found that people came to the front, who in themselves may be good people and may not believe in intolerance or in violence, but they said certain things which I

would like to share with you, not just what was said recently but what was said long time ago. Today it is claimed by many newspapermen and others that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is a Gandhian. He has been in the Independence movement. He has been off and on close to Mahatma Gandhi. But at the same time he never really fully supported him and there was often even bitterness in their exchanges. In his newspaper, the Harijan, Mahatma Gandhi wrote in January 1940 about Mr. Narayan that he had - and I quote - "no faith in either the constructive programme of the leadership" (meaning himself). And he wrote again that he himself (i.e. Mahatma Gandhi) "could never hope to lead the sort of any army that Mr. Narayan had in view to success". Again he said - and I quote - "Shri Jayaprakash Narayan would have the students come out of their colleges and schools and workmen lay down their tools. This is a lesson in indiscipline. If I had my way, I would invite every student to remain in his school or, college... I should give similar advice to the workmen."

This is precisely the situation which we faced. Schools and colleges were not func-

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tioning. Examinations were not being held. And if they were held, there was widespread cheating. But because of a few aggressive, violent students nobody dared to stop them. If somebody did, then the supervisor or whoever it was beaten up.

Democracy is important and we, lay stress even on the trappings of democracy. Trappings are not more important than the essence, but there is a need for the trappings also. But what had happened to the trappings of democracy in our State of Gujarat there was an agitation. I do not want to go into the reasons for it, because that would take too long and I have spoken about them on many occasions. For some reason they felt that the majority party, which was ours, should resign, and that the Assembly should be dissolved. To achieve that end individual members of the Assembly were intimidated and were forced to resign. Ultimately, in

order to save the situation from further violence we did dissolve the Assembly. But it solved none of the problems which they had said would be solved.

In the very recent elections in Gujarat they were held in June - we won 41 per cent of the vote and emerged as the single largest Party. The combined Opposition naturally was bigger and we allowed them to form a Government. But they went to the people - in one particular area they went to the Christian settlement - and said "For whom have you voted?" When they said they had voted for the Congress, their houses were razed to the ground.

This is not democracy, neither the essence nor the trappings. And this is the situation which we were facing, They threatened to start a similar type of programme all over the country. Obviously, they did not say that houses would be burnt. They said it would be non-violent, but we have experience that these non-violent programmes invariably did become violent not because any particular leaders wanted them to be so, but because other elements joined in. Our complaint against Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and some of the other senior leaders is not just about what they said, but that they gave shelter and respectability to such groups and that the control of this coming agitation was put in the hands of the leader of another very chauvinistic party called the Jan Sangh. He was to be in charge of running this movement. That party also does not believe in tolerance, does not believe in good-neighbourly relations. They have always thwarted any move we have made, whether it is friendship with Pakistan, or even an agreement with a country like Sri Lanka. It was in the hands of a leader of this Party that this movement was entrusted.

Another respected leader, who has been a colleague of mine in the past, he is reported to have said in an interview to an Italian journalist on June 25 and I am only quoting it to ask whether this is any part of democracy.

"We will topple her, we will force her

to go, for ever. That lady will never survive our action. Thousands of us will surround her house to hinder her going out or receive visitors and remain day and night and shout at her".

Another leader of the Jan Sangh said that this war had to be fought out in the streets. So this was the situation which we were facing.

Today a great many people who have been friends of India write to me that they can understand some aspects of the Emergency, but they cannot understand the censorship of the press. This again is something which nobody would do willingly here in India, although I am told by many that censorship is not stricter here than it is in many countries of the world, specially in Asia and Africa. But what has been the stand of the Press - our press or foreign press? A large section of them have supposedly held special standards for India. India should be non-violent, it does not matter whether other countries are or not. We do believe in non-violence but not to the extent that if we are attacked, we do not defend ourselves. Other countries can make nuclear bombs and stockpile them and that is of no concern to the world. But if India has one peaceful experiment, then India has opened the doors to nuclear warfare in the world. We had a problem in one of our States - Sikkim. In exactly that week, when the people of Sikkim elected their own Assembly and chose to have closer connections with India, in that very week, Pakistan annexed a State called Hunza. No elections. No popular will. But hardly any newspaper mentioned it. Whereas

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Sikkim was spoken of for a whole month all over the world and even in some of our own papers.

I have given some of the background for you to enable you to study the question in greater depth. I am very happy that this conference is being held here in India because we have found that people tend to regard Europe and America as the entire world and the rest of us as being only on the fringes.

Many conferences have been held on development, on various economic matters. Many good resolutions have been passed. But there has been very little positive result that we can see. We are aware of our own mistakes and if I criticise the better off nations of the world, I am fully conscious that the better off sections of society in India do exactly the same as regards the weaker sections. So it is not with any spirit of fault-finding that I made this remark, but I wish to draw attention to the problems which have to be solved and we have to solve them within our country. So the more affluent countries have to think about how to solve them on a global scale.

The time has come when the very progress of science and technology is demanding a new type of human being. It is pointing out in a myriad way that we must preserve and replenish this "our only earth", that we can no longer wage wars or the kind of rapacious competition which was an offshoot of the industrial revolution. This means more serious and sincere attention to the problems of the have-nots, a more equitable distribution of the world's goods and services.

Today's challenge is not to a nation or a continent, but to all mankind and the endeavour to meet it must be by men and women of all races and all religions. For this they must be enthused and feel involved and education is the key to achieve this. One of the major problems of the world today is that we are so engrossed in what is happening now that we just do not have time to think of tomorrow and the day after. But if mankind is to survive, if mankind is to take the sort of advantage that it should of the greater knowledge and power which is in its hands today, then we have to look at the long-term. The spirit of service and sacrifice is the spirit that must spread in the world, if we are to tackle the major global problems.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating your Conference and wish it every success.

INDIA USA LATVIA BANGLADESH PAKISTAN

Date : Aug 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

JAPAN

Debt Relief Assistance from Japan

The following press release on debt relief assistance from Japan was released in New Delhi on August 22, 1975:

A note on debt re-scheduling for fiscal 1975 was exchanged in Tokyo on August 22 between Mr. P. Johari, Indian Charge d'Affaires and Mr. K. Kikuchi, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

The amount of debt relief assistance under debt-rescheduling is 12.26 billion Yen (about Rs. 28.96 crores). The re-scheduled debts will be repaid over a period of twenty years after a grace period of ten years at the interest rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

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JAPAN USA INDIA

Date : Aug 01, 1975

Volume No

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NEPAL

Speech by the Foreign Minister at Dinner in Honour of Nepalese Foreign Minister

Following is the text of the speech of the Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri Y. B. Chavan at the Dinner in honour of Foreign Minister of Nepal, Mr. Krishna Raj Aryal in New Delhi on August 14, 1975:

It has given me great pleasure to have been able to welcome to India His Excellency Professor Krishna Raj Aryal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in His Majesty's Government of Nepal, and other distinguished members of the Nepalese Delegation. Ms Excellency Aryal is no stranger to us; but today we welcome him in his new and important charge as the Foreign Minister of a very friendly neighbour. Shri Aryal has brought to his new charge the wealth, of his personal experience and we are confident that Nepal-India relationship, under his able stewardship, will acquire added strength.

Peaceful co-existence, friendship with all, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, cooperation to the maximum of our ability - all these are basic and consistent principles of India's foreign policy. The relations and friendship between Nepal and India flow from these cardinal principles, but the depth and character of our links gives added force to these principles. Nepal and India have experienced a togetherness which is deeply buttressed and influenced by history, culture, tradition and, need I say, geography. The two countries - in modern times - have successfully built on this very solid foundation, a web of close and friendly bilateral relations that have been geared to the benefit and prosperity of the peoples of both countries. May I also affirm, with all the emphasis at my command, that as two friendly neighbours we have the highest respect for the sovereignty and independence of each other. As always, the strength and Progress of Nepal are matters of deep interest to us, and we shall always exert our utmost to assist Nepal in achieving its national objectives.

In developing countries like ours, it has been no easy task to break away from the bonds of poverty, and past exploitation by colonial powers. But hearteningly, it has

been our privilege to witness in Nepal and in India the march towards prosperity and self-reliance, though this remains an unfinished task and we still have a long way to travel. And in this gigantic task, India, in her own little way has and shall always be willing to render all assistance that lies within her means. We are conscious of the special difficulties faced by Nepal as a land-locked country and in the spirit of the Trade and Transit Treaty of 1971, we shall always be willing to give the friendly consideration to the problems of trade and transit faced by Nepal. It is our firm conviction that by expanding economic cooperation between our two countries, the people of India and Nepal can both derive substantial benefit.

Nepal has recently finalised its 5th Five Year Plan, which incorporates its development strategy and action programme for the period 1975-80. May I assure Your Excellency that we shall be willing to render every service we can to make the Fifth Plan a success.

We wish Nepal every success in its national task of speeding up economic growth and securing the prosperity of the Nepalese people under the able leadership of His Majesty King Birendra.

It is against the backdrop of this happy relationship that we have held very fruitful and cordial discussions with His Excellency Professor Aryal and his distinguished colleagues. We have been able to review and discuss many issues relating to our bilateral relations as well as the international scene. Yet again, and it gives me great pleasure to note this, it is the abiding friendship, and mutuality of interests that have enabled us to work out a common approach on several issues of mutual interest to our two countries. Your Excellency's visit, I am sure, will contribute significantly to the further strengthen-

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ing of the friendship and deep understanding between Nepal and India.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I ask of you to join me in a toast to

the health of His Majesty King Birendra
Bikram Shah Deva,

to the prosperity of the people of Nepal,
and to everlasting Indo-Nepal friendship.

NEPAL INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Aug 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Foreign Minister Aryal's Reply

Replying H.E. Mr. Krishna Raj Aryal
delivered the following speech:

I am happy to be here tonight amidst friends. May I take this occasion to convey our thanks and gratitude to you and to the Government of India for the warm welcome accorded to us and for the excellent arrangements designed to make our visit to this friendly country comfortable and enjoyable. Permit me also to express the sense of my appreciation for your cordial reference to my country and to the bounds of friendship existing between India and Nepal. It is with great pleasure indeed that I reciprocate those sentiments.

As you have said, Your Excellency, India and Nepal are close neighbours, bound together in friendship by many factors of geography and history, culture and tradition, and by strong economic factors. I may add that during the two and a half decades the conscious efforts of our leaders have made our countries closer and friendlier than any time in the past. The values and contents of our friendship have vastly increased. This is so, because it is only recently that we in both India and Nepal have not only made

rediscovery of the ideals, romance and glories of our culture and civilization, but also have become truly and profoundly aware of our own destiny, our potentialities for development and greatness, our role in international affairs particularly in regard to the maintenance and promotion of a just and peaceful world order, and above all, our paramount responsibility towards our own countries for the construction of a society based on peace, justice and progress.

We in Nepal have always watched with sympathy and understanding the events and developments that take place in India. We are highly impressed by the success which the Government of India, under the leadership of its illustrious Prime Ministers, has achieved in its economic and social goals and towards fulfilling the lofty aspirations of the great Indian people.

On its part, Nepal has also plunged headlong into the task of nation-building. We derive satisfaction from the fact that it has been the policy of the Government of India to interest itself actively in the progress and development of Nepal. This interest is reflected in a variety of support, cooperation and joint projects.

It is, therefore, needless for me to say that both our countries have now a common purpose, and that they share a broad measure of community of interests. Extensive much as our relationship is, it has always been our earnest endeavour, under the direction of His Majesty King Birendra, to seek ways and means to broaden and deepen the existing framework of relations, to improve upon it and to never let obstacles come in the way of India-Nepal friendship. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. As I see it, the weakest link in the chain of our friendship is liable to manifest itself in the shape of misunderstanding and mistrust of each other; misunderstanding of actions and mistrust of motives. Should they appear from time to time in our relations, it is the duty of all of us - members of Government, officials, diplomats and representatives of the media - to use all our experience, our abilities and ingenuity to remove and elimi-

nate, rather than exaggerate and perpetuate, them.

Your Excellency, I wish to thank you again for the warmth of the reception extended to us and to express my hope and belief that this visit and the opportunity provided by it for the extensive exchange of views with you and other leaders of the Government of India will contribute to better appreciation of each other and strengthening of relations between us. Our friendship has survived and emerged stronger through

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countless pitfalls and crises of history. It is our firm policy to seek to develop these relations to new heights of trust, understanding and cooperation on the basis of realities and maturity of approach to problems and keeping in mind the need to preserve the traditional values of out, friendship, its warmth and intimacy.

We sincerely, look forward to your visit to Nepal in the near future, and on behalf of His Majesty's Government and the people of Nepal, I can assure you of a warm welcome befitting a true friend. Such visits should be frequent, more frequent than has been the case in the recent months. I hope that this can be remedied in the future.

NEPAL INDIA USA OMAN

Date : Aug 01, 1975

Volume No

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NEPAL

Credit Facility to Nepal

The following press release on credit facility to Nepal was released in New Delhi

on August 19, 1975:

India has agreed to extend the existing stand-by credit facility of Rs. 10 crores to Nepal for a period of six months from August 23, 1975. Letters to this effect were exchanged here today by Shri K. G. Kaul, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. K. B. Malla, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, on behalf of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

India has been extending a stand-by credit facility to Nepal for the last 2 1/2 years. The current Agreement was signed on May 21, 1975. It provides for a revolving credit whereby Nepal can continue to draw upon the facility and repay the amount due within the overall ceiling of Rs. 10 crores.

NEPAL INDIA USA

Date : Aug 01, 1975

Volume No

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NETHERLANDS

Over Rs. 3 Crores Dutch Assistance to India

The following press release on Dutch assistance for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority was released in New Delhi on August 20, 1975:

India is to receive a grant of over Rs. 3 crores (Dfl 10 million) from the Netherlands for the development programme of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. Letters to this effect were exchanged here today between Shri M. Narasimham, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and H.E. Mr. Tj. A. Meurs, Am-

bassador of the Netherlands.

The grant is primarily meant as a reinforcement of the social services programme in the Calcutta area. It includes Rs. 1.50 crores for expediting completion of 12 Hospital Projects and Rs. 0.40 crores, for the construction of 47 new primary schools and improvement of about 100 existing ones. The balance is for accelerating the execution of Bustee Improvement Programme. The grant is to be utilised by May 1, 1976.

Unlike the normal Dutch aid which is meant to finance imports of goods and services, this special assistance has been provided to cover local currency expenditure. The grant is in addition to the financial assistance of Rs. 74.83 crores (Dfl 212 million) already committed by the Netherlands for 1975-76.

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INDIA USA THE NETHERLANDS

Date : Aug 01, 1975

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NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCES

Foreign Minister's Statement at Lima Conference

Following is the text of the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, at the Lima Conference of Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers:

Mr. Chairman, I should first of all like to express my deep gratitude and that of my delegation for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us by the friendly Government and people of Peru. The excellent arrangements made with such consi-

deration and care by our kind and generous hosts for ensuring our comfort as well as the smooth running of the Conference have greatly impressed us. Together, these have created a most agreeable ambience for our work in this city.

Mr. Chairman, Latin America today occupies a significant place in the community of nations. It is a matter of particular gratification that the non-aligned movement has become firmly planted in the Latin American soil. The holding of the meeting of Non-aligned Conference in Lima is also a tribute to the important role which Peru is playing in Non-aligned movement. I have no doubt that under your wise stewardship, our deliberations here would be meaningful and lead to constructive conclusions in the cause of world peace, progress and co-operation.

We are assembled here at a point in contemporary history when both positive and negative impulses of far-reaching consequences have emerged which could influence the future course of world events. It was fashionable in some quarters in the early years to criticise Non-alignment as impracticable and even immoral. Today, there is wide-spread understanding and even acceptance of the relevance and importance of Non-alignment. There is much greater perception of the positive and constructive role that Non-aligned countries have been playing and will continue to play in working for universal peace and progress. At the same time, we are faced by problems of grave dimensions, in the economic sphere no less than in the political. There still remain areas of darkness where the struggle for freedom and for safeguarding of independence, sovereignty and progress continue to encounter forces of internal opposition and external intervention. Old crises and new tensions in different parts of the world threaten to disrupt the fragile fabric of peace. We are continuing to face many political- obstacles in our efforts to build a just international order, and recent-economic crises of worldwide dimension have demonstrated the urgency of re-structuring the world economic order based on sovereign equality of States. This negative constel-

lation of political and economic forces makes it imperative for us once again to assert our faith in our fundamental principles, to consolidate our unity, and to agree on lines of common action, which would be of benefit not only to us but to the entire international community.

We are happy to welcome amidst us as new members, friends of longstanding, representing people who have, through their own hard struggle, liberated themselves from the yoke of colonialism, or foreign domination and intervention. The frontiers of human liberty have been further extended and forces of national liberation have scored yet another glorious victory. We are confident that the new members will impart further strength and vitality to the Non-aligned movement.

The detente between East and West of which our Heads of State and Government had taken note with satisfaction at Algiers in 1973 has further developed, despite many stresses and strains. The Conference on European Security and Cooperation just concluded in Helsinki, after many months of careful preparation, marks, hopefully, the end of an era of hostile confrontation. With faith and determination on all sides, it could usher in a new era of constructive cooperation. To the extent that these trends of detente and understanding reduce the danger of a world war, contribute to relaxation of tensions and facilitate normalisation of relations between States, they should be welcomed and further consolidated. The process of detente, to be meaningful and endur-

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ing, must however extend to all regions and areas of the world.

In West Asia the situation has alternated between sporadic signs of amelioration and dangerous drift towards stagnation. The developments, since we considered this matter in the meeting of the Coordinantion Bureau in Havana, have shown that the critical impasse resulting from Israeli aggression and occupation of Arab territories is nowhere near solution. The intransigence of Israel remains a threat to peace and progress

in West Asia.

The comprehensive consideration of the question of Palestine in the last General Assembly Session, in which the PLO participated, has contributed to increasing support in the international community for the speedy and full restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine and the recognition of their right to participate in the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. We are very happy that now we have the privilege of having PLO as a full-fledged member of the Non-aligned movement

Our hearts go out to the brave and long suffering Arab people in the occupied territories and in the neighbouring Arab countries who have had to bear the brunt of Israeli aggression for so many years. Their sincere will to work for a peaceful and just settlement has been amply demonstrated. If Israel does not respond by vacating its aggression and by showing its willingness to live in peace with its Arab neighbours it would be Israel alone which would be held accountable before the bar of world opinion.

Another friendly country, Cyprus, is in the throes of a continuing crisis for over one year causing all of us much concern and anguish. We, the non-aligned, have played the principal role in achieving a consensus in the United Nations, both in the General Assembly and the Security Council, marshalling the full support of the international community for a peaceful settlement of the problems that have arisen between the two communities in Cyprus. We were gratified that talks between the two sides under the auspices of the Secretary General of the United Nations have taken place and will continue. We trust that a just settlement will be arrived at soon which will enable Cyprus to consolidate its sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment and to play its due role in our movement, and in the world at large. The non-aligned countries have stood by the people and Government of Cyprus in their grave hour of crisis.

As I said a while ago, there still remain

areas of foreign aggression where fundamental freedoms are denied to millions of human beings. Let us once again, at this meeting, renew our pledge of all possible assistance so that occupied areas can be liberated and people under colonial or foreign occupation or domination by minority racist governments can attain their emancipation into full independence and sovereignty.

In Africa, we have witnessed the dramatic dissolution of the Portuguese empire. We welcome the independence of Mozambique, Cape Verde, Principe and Sao-Tome. We look forward to the emergence of Angola as an independent nation. Yet in South Africa Namibia and Zimbabwe, the vast majority of people continue to be denied their basic right to live as human beings. Even before the dawn of India's independence, we have condemned and opposed all forms of racism, discrimination and oppression. We have played an active role in arousing the conscience of the world against such unjust and intolerable policies. Unfortunately, the various measures taken by the United Nations have not so far proved to be effective. All of us assembled here will have to consider what further international measures and sanctions could be evolved to eliminate this unholy combination of racism and colonialism.

As I mentioned earlier, the non-aligned movement has obtained a most significant accession of strength from the policies followed by the countries of this Continent. India would like to reiterate its solidarity with Latin American people who are waging a determined struggle to remove all vestiges of foreign economic domination.

In Indo-China, we have witnessed the triumphant conclusion of one of the most bitter and most significant struggles in history for national liberation. Together with the rest of the non-aligned world, India has rejoiced in the victory of the people of South Vietnam and Cambodia. It has not only

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marked a vindication of the policy of non-alignment, but it has also brought new

strength and lustre to the Non-alignment movement. The Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam and Cambodia are already members of the Non-aligned movement and we are happy to welcome the great people of North Vietnam to our ranks. The people of Indo-China are today facing the gigantic task of national re-construction. It is imperative that the non-aligned countries devise concrete ways and means of assisting them in this great challenge. India stands ready to play its part.

Mr. Chairman, I had occasion to refer earlier to the tensions which still persist in many areas of the world. It is regrettable that while peace has returned to Indo-China, ominous clouds of great power rivalry have thickened over the Indian Ocean. The non-aligned countries, together with the other Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, have been exerting every possible effort in the United Nations to make the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It is unfortunate that, against the express will of the Littoral States, the base in Diego Garcia is being expanded. We have urged that could not but result in a dangerous arms race. The non-aligned countries should concentrate their efforts in future consultations in the United Nations and in other forums on this basic objective of eliminating great power rivalry, bases, and tensions in the Indian Ocean. We trust that a clear call would issue from the conference to all the great powers to leave the Indian Ocean in peace and not to introduce the arms race into this area to advance their own narrow national or strategic interests and ambitions.

Turning now to the global economic situation, we cannot help noticing that little has changed in the picture since we met at the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. last year, which could give comfort or confidence to the non-aligned or developing countries. We remain a small shareholder in world trade, industry and technology. Prices of most of the commodities we export remain depressed except for occasional but unsustainable and undependable increases. Prices of most of the manufactured goods we buy maintain their steady rise reflecting the high

rates of inflation in developed countries. The value of our reserves continues to be eroded both by inflation and by fluctuations flowing from decisions in whose making we are not allowed to play a part. Nearly half of the countries present here have been officially recognised as most seriously affected by the exceptional rise in the prices of food, fuel and fertilizers. The only major exception is that of oil producing developing countries who have been able to safeguard their interests. It is a tribute to their unity and the solidarity of developing countries. But for the majority of us, the scenario of vulnerability that I described above is a fact of life.

Talking among friends, I hope that a certain candour on my part will not be misunderstood. It is in that spirit that I wish to share my thoughts on principles which should govern the new world economic order and a concrete programme for mutual assistance among the non-aligned nations.

In the re-structuring of the world economic order, we should promote all steps which would increase the capacity of every one of us to meet our basic needs. The new economic order to which we are all committed, can have meaning and content only if it is beneficial to all of us and generates new impulses of growth in all the developing countries. Secondly, relief should be made available to countries suffering high costs as a result of the transition towards the new international economic order, eventually leading to reduction and then elimination of the negative flow of resources from poor countries to rich countries.

The decisions we take in Lima will shape the course of the VIIth Special Session in New York. We have a special responsibility to ensure that the Session, called in response to the resolution our Heads of State and Government adopted in Algiers in 1973, yields some meaningful results. It should be our earnest endeavour to determine how best we can join our forces to obtain from the, VIIth Special Session a renewed commitment to the programme of action and to negotiate the means and the modalities for putting it

and the charter of economic rights and duties into effect. Some of the more important points which need urgent consideration are:

- i) Integrated programme for commodities, covering all primary products exported by developing countries which could bring about a progressive improvement in their prices.

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- ii) Measures for establishment of a central fund to provide financial support for buffer stocks, market intervention and mechanism for imposed compensatory financing scheme.
- iii) A special programme to augment food production and increase the share of developing countries in food processing and manufacturing industries.
- iv) Mechanism to adjust the volume and conditions of capital flows to areas with development potential and capacity which will put to work idle human skills and unutilised material resources of the developing world.
- v) Proper share in monetary management for representatives of developing countries who have financial resources and also of those whose need for it has become even greater.

Considering that developed countries as a whole have not yet accepted all the elements of the new international economic order, we have to devise means and mechanisms for mutual assistance in the light of unexceptionable principles outlined above. Our unity and solidarity will be strengthened if problems faced by one country find alleviation in the policies of the others. Also, we should make all efforts to ensure that secondary effects of the economic measures taken by one of us, whether in the field of commodity, trade, level and direction of investable resources, or industrial and technological collaboration, do not hurt our own partners in the developing countries. Secondly, since all

these issues are interconnected, we must develop a coherent and internally consistent system of mutual economic cooperation. It is imperative that we go beyond pronouncements to the field of action and prove to the developed countries that we have the political will and the capacity to pursue our goals with united endeavour. I would, therefore, like to place before this august Assembly a set of specific Proposals:

1. A new set of measures have to be defined among ourselves, based on a system of preferences covering trade between developing countries, capitalising on existing or newer forms of specialisation. Such a system, to be effective, would have to include both tariff and non-tariff preferences, primary and manufactured goods.
2. A system of preferences, as mentioned above, would achieve a net benefit for each one of us if a comprehensive rather than sectoral system of preferential arrangements could be negotiated.
3. A payments system amongst ourselves would help us to override the temporary constraints of balance of payments from which most of us suffer.
4. As a beginning, the procurement policies of States and State-controlled enterprises could be oriented towards giving priority to developing countries.
5. Joint action by producing developing countries to regulate supplies coming on the world market could enhance their bargaining position in global negotiations either with other States or with transnational corporations. Such cooperation could extend to the service sector to include shipping, banking, insurance, etc.
6. Some amongst us have made impressive advances in fairly sophisticated fields of industry and technology.

Moreover, this technology corresponds better to the conditions encountered in developing countries, since in general it is capital saving and labour intensive. It would not only be cheaper but also more appropriate technology. It would also be an effective demonstration of our solidarity if we were to make greater use of the competence available amongst ourselves in national development plans.

7. In areas where such technology is not available in the developing countries, we could institute joint programmes of research.
8. Capital exporting countries amongst Non-aligned nations could divert their investments into projects of mutual interest in other developing countries which are in need of capital. This would have the twin advantage

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of releasing capital exporting countries amongst us from the risk of closer links with the capitalistic industrialised economies and on the other hand of assisting the weaker sections of developing countries.

I have refrained from going into details of some of the ideas, as I am sure, that if we gave our experts a clear mandate they would work out institutional mechanisms and structural changes required in our national policies in a fairly short period of time.

It is the hope of my delegation that our meeting here in Lima will lay concrete foundations for cooperation among developing countries. I have no doubt, in my mind, that this demonstration of our will, and this determination to be self-reliant in itself will go a long way to achieving the establishment of a new international economic order. We have faith in this new order because we feel it will be more just and respond better to the aspirations of all of our people rather than creating division in our ranks. Those

of us who are handicapped historically or geographically, or those whose economies have been disrupted lately by unsuspected phenomena have every right to expect mitigating measure from within our own group.

Mr. Chairman, if I have spoken at some length and with candour, it is because I believe the forums like ours have a meaning only if they result in concrete action and in strengthening mutual cooperation. Then alone we would be able to safeguard our solidarity in the interests of all of us. This solidarity resting on the firm foundations of mutual cooperation will be able to resist successfully all the military might or tactical pressures which can be and are brought to bear upon us to disrupt our unity.

PERU USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ALGERIA FINLAND MALI CUBA ISRAEL CYPRUS
MOZAMBIQUE CAPE VERDE ANGOLA SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA ZIMBABWE INDIA CHINA
CAMBODIA VIETNAM RUSSIA

Date : Aug 01, 1975

Volume No

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Foreign Minister's Speech on Fourth Anniversary of Indo-Soviet Treaty

Following is the text of the speech of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, at a function held in New Delhi on August 9, 1975 to celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of Indo-Soviet Treaty for Peace, Friendship and Cooperation:

It gives me great pleasure in joining you all this evening to celebrate an important occasion - the fourth anniversary of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. 9th of August is a significant date in India's recent history. My mind goes back to 33 years when, on this day, our great

leader Mahatma Gandhi launched the "Quit India Movement" which was to be the last and the successful stage of our struggle for freedom from the colonial rule. By happy coincidence, in the month of August we are celebrating two anniversaries - one of independence from colonial rule and another of friendship with the Soviet Union. The tradition of Indo-Soviet friendship as it has manifested itself over the years, has relevance to both. It brings to our mind the Soviet support and sympathy for India's struggle for freedom from colonial rule in our pre-Independence days and their timely, valuable and continuing assistance since our independence in our economic development programmes geared to the achievement of self-reliance with the help of modern technology.

Indo-Soviet relations today are characterised by warmth, understanding and growing mutual cooperation. From small beginnings in the early fifties, Indo-Soviet cooperation has steadily grown over the years and now encompasses a wide variety of fields - political, economic, commercial, cultural, technical, scientific, etc. The steady and continuing growth of cooperation, both in depth and dimension, between the two countries is not an incidental phenomena. It is an outcome of the concerted efforts from both sides to promote bilateral relations based on equality and mutual benefit, mutual

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respect and mutual trust. The Treaty constitutes an important landmark in the quarter century of our happy relationship inasmuch as it gives a juridical basis to the multi-faceted relationship that has grown over the years. The Treaty has consolidated our friendship and provided a fresh momentum for the further growth of our relations. The importance we attach to our relations with the Soviet Union are best reflected in what the Prime Minister said while welcoming General Secretary Brezhnev to India, "You would have seen that just as our climate and sunshine are warm, ours is a country of warm friendship. Our people do not make friends lightly but once they do so, they do it with an open heart and with full under-

Standing. The friendship between the Soviet Union and India is not a superficial one. There are certain basic principles which unite us".

Ties of friendship with the Soviet Union is an integral part of the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence which India has consistently pursued since her independence. We have championed the cause of ending the last vestiges of colonialism and racialism. We stand and strive for the accelerated development of developing countries. Above all, we have been following a policy of expanding areas of peace, friendship and cooperation between members of the world community. It has been our effort at all times to establish harmonious relations between nations and peoples which would contribute to strengthening world peace and bringing about relaxation of tensions. The basic framework of our foreign policy envisages peaceful co-existence, equality, mutual benefit, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual non-aggression and mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Our belief in a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation is not a matter of expediency. It is rooted in our tradition and way of life and is a legacy of Buddha, Ashoka, Gandhiji and Nehru. This is well reflected in our approach for a peaceful settlement of world conflicts and in the relations that we have consistently striven to develop on the basis of friendship and understanding with all countries of the world.

The Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation embodies, as its very name suggests, three basic concepts that epitomise the essence of Indo-Soviet relations - peace, friendship and cooperation.

The priority given to the word "peace" is noteworthy. Four years that have elapsed since the Treaty was concluded have already shown that the Treaty serves as a shining example of how relations between two countries can be and should be developed and how they can serve not only the interests of the two countries but be an important stabilising factor for strengthening peace and security

in this region and throughout Asia and the world. The Treaty is not aimed against any third country. It is, in its true sense, a treaty of peace. It strengthens India's policy of non-alignment, respect for which is expressly mentioned in the Treaty. Both India and the Soviet Union have consistently pursued a policy of building, preserving and consolidating peace all over the world. Both India and Soviet Union have successfully cooperated in the United Nations and elsewhere for promoting relaxation of tensions and eliminating hotbeds of conflicts in different parts of the world. Thus the emphasis on peace in the Treaty is deliberate. It reflects that the foreign policies of the two countries are oriented towards promoting peaceful co-existence and ushering in a climate of enduring peace throughout the world.

In this context, we have all along appreciated the initiatives taken by the Soviet Union in promoting detente in Europe and among all States with different social and political systems. We are very happy indeed that these efforts have been crowned with success recently at Helsinki. We regard the successful conclusion of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation at Helsinki and the historic documents signed there as a very positive step forward towards a new era of peace and stability in Europe. Our best wishes are with the Soviet Union and all the other countries in Europe in their dedication to the cause of making the process of detente irreversible. It is at the same time our fervent hope that the winds of peace that are blowing in Europe will spread to other regions of the world and the beneficial impact of detente will be felt by all the countries - developed and developing, big and small. Detente, to be meaningful and effective, needs to be made universal. It is in a climate of stable peace along that we can usher in a new international economic and social order which the world community has

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been striving for. Peace, progress and prosperity are indivisible and all go together. It is this principled approach which has inspired the evolution of Indo-Soviet relations and their cooperation in the cause of con-

solidating world peace and eliminating the last vestiges of racialism and colonialism. As believers in peace and cooperation and understanding we in our own way are making efforts in this part of the world to remove suspicions in the minds of any neighbour and trying to remove any barriers of understanding. Our policy has been to build up relationship on foundations of confidence and trust and create areas of cooperation.

The emphasis on 'friendship' in the Treaty is also significant. Indo-Soviet friendship has not only survived many stresses and strains, but has come out stronger from them. Our unique and great friendship, as the late Jawaharlal Nehru used to describe it, has stood the test of time. Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, rightly stated at the time of the signing ceremony of the Treaty in 1971 that:

"At all times, both in hardship and in jubilation, we have been together. It was so in the past, it is so at present, for friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, far from being motivated by consideration of the moment, is firmly rooted in the long-standing vital interests of the people and States, in their concern for the preservation of peace."

The abiding friendship between the two countries is not only the friendship between two States and two Governments, but it is as much as friendship between the two peoples. We are aware of the sympathy of the Soviet Union in our struggle for freedom from colonial rule. The Great Revolution of 1917 in the Soviet Union was a great source of inspiration to the freedom fighters in India who were deeply influenced and moved by the heroic efforts of the Soviet people to build a new social and economic order on the ruins of the Czarist tyranny. Thus the friendship is not a recent or a transitory phenomena. It has already become traditional and has acquired a solid base.

Cooperation is the third key-word in the Treaty. Soviet Union occupies a distinguished place among our friends who came forward willingly and generously to help us in

fulfilling our goals for economic development after our Independence. As Jawaharlal Nehru observed "Bhilai is embedded in the national conscience of the people of India as the symbol of a new era" an era of planned development, of basic and key industries. The Soviet Union has helped us in the vital task of building the infrastructure of our heavy industry. Steel, heavy electricals, machine building, oil prospecting and refining are but a few examples of the fields in which the Indo-Soviet collaboration has proved most fruitful. From the modest trade turnover in the early fifties, Indo-Soviet trade has shown a phenomenal increase. Soviet Union has emerged as India's largest trading partner and under the new long-term trade agreement, which is at present being negotiated for the coming five years, it is expected to double the trade turnover by the end of 1980. What is even more important is that the composition of the trade has undergone changes which reflect the growing sophistication, capability and potential of India's economy. The progressive diversification in our exports to the Soviet Union has enabled us to export not only traditional but also many non-traditional, among them manufactured and engineering goods, to the Soviet Union. Our cultural contacts have been regular and warm and have brought the people of our two countries closer to each other. There is considerable and growing awareness of each other's life, culture, urges and aspirations. The successful launching of a wholly Indian-made satellite ARYABHATTA this year was yet another important milestone in the growth of our mutual cooperation and symbolises the new vistas of fruitful cooperation that lie before us.

We in India attach considerable importance to our friendship with the Soviet Union. It has emerged as a very important aspect of our external relations since Independence. We rejoice in the fruitful cooperation that we have been able to forge between our two countries and our two Peoples. Let us, therefore, rededicate ourselves on this historic anniversary to the task of continuing our joint struggle for strengthening world peace and promoting progress and cooperation. What the great King Ashoka observed centu-

ries ago, continue to be valid today. He said that the victories of peace are more enduring than the victories of war. It is here that

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both our countries have an identity of approach which should help us to make a positive contribution for shaping a better and a more peaceful world for ourselves.

We in India are going through a very crucial phase in our post-independence history. The time has come for us to rebuff effectively and once for all the dangerous machinations of reactionary forces who have been out to spread political anarchy, economic dislocation and total confusion in the country. The people of India have responded with enthusiasm the call of our Prime Minister to accept the challenge posed by disruptive forces and to use the opportunity to work for bringing about orderly progress which would benefit all the sections, and more particularly the poorer sections of the country. We already see the emergence of a great sense of discipline and responsibility in our national endeavours at all levels. The country has enthusiastically welcomed the 20-Point Economic Programme of our Prime Minister and we are going ahead with its implementation in a cooperative and constructive manner. As our Prime Minister has stated, we are bringing about these changes which are necessary for us to evolve a political system in which the right balance is struck. While freedom and democracy are maintained, conditions are also created for a higher level of social discipline and economic progress. Indian people are looking upon the Emergency as the beginning of a new era in public life. We are very glad to note that in this situation and at such a crucial time in our history, we enjoy the support of our friends the world over. We greatly appreciate and value the solidarity shown by non-aligned and socialist countries. Soviet Union has once again stood with us and shown complete understanding of the struggle being waged in India under the dynamic leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

His Excellency Mr. Golanschin and other distinguished members of his party have

brought us warm greetings from the friendly People of Soviet Union. May I on behalf of you all request them to carry our warm greetings and sincere best wishes to the Soviet people. I do hope that Mr. Golanschin and members of his party would have a very happy stay in India. Their visit, I am confident, will further strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding so happily existing between our two countries.

INDIA USA PERU FINLAND RUSSIA CHINA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Aug 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Social Sciences

The following press release on setting up of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on social sciences was released in New Delhi on August 31, 1975:

Under the Indo-USSR Cultural Agreement, a Joint Commission has been set up to promote collaboration between India and the USSR in social science research. The Indian side of the Commission is headed by Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan, Member of ICSSR and the USSR side is headed by Academician B. G. Gafurov, Director, Institute of Oriental Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

Among the major areas for cooperation in social sciences selected by the Commission are Exchange of visits of social scientists for the period between 3 months to one academic year; Exchange of published books and journals, social science data and published documents; Holding of bi-annual Symposia on a specific theme of mutual interest alternately in India and in the Soviet Union; Joint Re-

search Programmes; Joint Publications; and Translation of social science research work and establishment of Social Science Abstracts Series.

In order to give the programme necessary momentum and continuity, both the sides have further agreed to follow it up with certain substantive plans. It has been decided that scholars under deputation to the USSR will spend at least one year in any one of the institutes dealing with various aspects of social science under the control of the Academy of Sciences, Moscow. This will enable them to comprehend the problems of the Soviet Union as well as to acquire a working knowledge of the Russian language. Exchange of books, journals, re-prints and other published documentation material between the two countries will be carried on continuously. The Indian Council of Social Science-Research has a plan to set up a Documen-

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tation Centre to preserve such materials received from and on the Soviet Union. The Indian side of the Commission has also undertaken the task of bringing out Social Science Abstract Series covering the whole range of current researches in social sciences in the USSR. In addition, the Indian Council of Social Science Research will publish an Annual Series under the title "India and the Third World-Soviet View" containing important research reports published in the Soviet Union.

The Commission has decided to meet every alternate year in India and in the Soviet Union to review the progress from time to time.

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Date : Sep 01, 1975

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AFGHANISTAN

The following press release on Indo-Afghan trade agreement was released in New Delhi on September 3, 1975:

A New Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Afghanistan was signed here today. The articles of the Agreement include provision regarding banking arrangement regulating payments between the commercial establishments of the two countries.

The present Agreement flows from the Treaty of Trade and Commerce concluded between the two countries on April 4, 1950. The Agreement was signed by Mr. Abdul Salem, President of the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan and Shri A. N. Verma, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce on behalf of the Government of India.

The Afghan Trade Delegation later called on the Union Commerce Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya. Welcoming the new Agreement, Prof. Chattopadhyaya said that this would lead to a further increase and diversification in Indo-Afghan trade and would strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries.

The new Agreement was reached after several sessions of discussions between the two delegations which began here on August 26 last. The present round of talks was the continuation of an earlier series of Indo-Afghan trade talks which took place in Kabul between July 6 and 11, 1975. The previous Trade Agreement between the two countries expired on February 28 last, but it was extended by six months and since then, both sides have been negotiating different aspects of the next Agreement.

BANKING ARRANGEMENT

The major decision taken by the two delegations is that the accounts pertaining to the exchange of goods may be maintained

by either side in Rupees or Afghanis according to its convenience. On the basis of this Agreement, Da Afghanistan Bank, and the State Bank of India will conclude a banking arrangement regulating payments between the commercial establishments of the two countries and if necessary arrange for inclusion of other authorised banks of their respective countries for this purpose.

The new Agreement has laid stress to secure 'a desirable rate of growth' over the present volume of trade and has decided to review the working of the present Agreement at least once a year or as often as may be necessary in India and Afghanistan alternatively and to set out a rate of growth based on the total volume of trade between the two countries during 1974-75 in terms of quantity and value. The value of Indo-Afghan trade both ways in 1974-75 was around Rs. 35 crores as compared to Rs. 30 crores in 1973-74. According to the existing arrangement, both countries counter-balanced each other's exports.

BENEFITS

The Agreement provides that the export of Afghan commodities shall take place by persons authorised by the Afghan Government to those persons in India authorised by the Indian Government. The same arrangement will be made in case of exports of Indian goods to Afghanistan. However, in order to ensure that the benefits of trade accrue to traders of both sides, the two delegations agreed that 'fifty percent of the volume of trade be carried by Afghan zeal or legal persons and fifty percent by Indian real or legal persons!'

The two delegations also agreed to explore all possibilities for expansion and promotion of trade between the two countries

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on the basis of mutual advantage, keeping in view the requirements of each other in the context of their developing economies. They have also decided to grant import or export licences in accordance with their respective laws and regulations. The trading in com-

modities between India and Afghanistan during the period of validity of the present Agreement will be carried out in accordance, with the lists of items which shall be agreed upon between the two countries for every calendar year.

At present, India's exports to Afghanistan mainly include tea, spices, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, rubber tyres and other rubber goods, textiles and cotton piece-good, jute manufactures, footwear, and manufacture of metals. The imports from Afghanistan include fresh fruits, dry fruits, asafoetida, cumin seeds and medicinal herbs. Both sides have, however, agreed to attempt for further diversifying Indo-Afghan trade.

FREE CURRENCY

The Agreement also permits imports and exports of goods not included in the agreed annual list of items, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in either country from time to time. The payments for such trade transactions will be effected in freely convertible currency acceptable to both countries.

The new Agreement points out that the goods exported from India and Afghanistan should be of Indian and Afghan origin and should not be re-exported to third countries. The two delegations have agreed to prevent infringement and circumvention of their laws, rules and regulations relating to foreign exchange and foreign trade.

The two delegations agreed to hold trade fairs and exhibitions in each other's country and to ensure greater participation in international trade fairs for the promotion of a better introduction of their respective products. They have also agreed to accord facilities for the display of goods of each country in the prominent exhibition centres of the world.

BACKGROUNDER

The Governments of India and Afghanistan concluded a Treaty on April 4, 1950, which came into force from March 24, 1952,

for facilitating trade and commerce between the two countries. The Treaty had a validity of three years from the date of ratification, extendable by two years, after which it "can be terminated any time by either contracting party giving notice to the other party at least six months before the date on which it wishes to terminate the treaty". This treaty still continues to be in force.

Till 1957, there was no formal trade arrangement between the two countries and the trade exchanges were carried out without any import or export control or foreign exchange regulations. The first Trade Arrangement with Afghanistan was concluded in 1957, which provided for balanced trade subject to a fixed monetary ceiling of Rs. 3.35 crores for import of dry and fresh fruits. CCPs (Customs Clearance Permits) for imports were issued to the registered Approved Importers. Each importer could import as much as he liked within the overall monetary ceiling and the issue of CCPs was suspended as soon as the prescribed ceiling was reached. Payment for imports effected by each importer was made by him by exporting Indian goods of equal value to Afghanistan. The exports were made either by the importers themselves or by other Indian parties on their behalf.

The preceding trade arrangement with Afghanistan was signed in Delhi on February 20, 1972. It came into force on March 1, 1972 and was valid for a period of three years. The trade arrangement as in the past, provided for import of Afghan fresh and dry fruits to be counterbalanced by export of specified Indian goods.

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The following press release on Indo-Czechoslovak protocol was released in New Delhi on September 25, 1975:

A protocol was signed in Prague on September 24 by Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce and Mr. A. Barcak, Minister of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia, at the conclusion of the sixth meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Committee for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation.

Prof. Chattopadhyaya expressed his happiness at the decision of the Joint Committee to strive for sustained growth in trade turn-over. He said that the Indian Government would be happy to furnish a list of capital goods, components, raw materials, etc. now being imported from free foreign exchange sources to enable the Czechoslovak side to identify new items of export to India. The joint committee identified items such as machine tools, sanitary fittings, automobile ancillaries, cosmetics, pharmaceutical preparations, ready-made garments, etc. as having good prospects for export from India to Czechoslovakia.

In the field of industrial cooperation the protocol envisages the utilisation of spare capacities available in India for supply to Czechoslovakia or third countries items like structurals, storage tanks, welded housings for transformers and electric motors, civil construction, detailing of designs and drawings, castings and forgings, coach bodies and batteries for rail care. It also provides for joint cooperation in certain specific projects in third countries.

The protocol has identified electronics as one of the important areas for future collaboration between the two countries. It provides for the establishment of manufacturing capacity in India for several promising items

with arrangements for export of surplus production to Czechoslovakia.

In the field of science and technology, the protocol envisages cooperation in the areas of information, sciences, policy for scientific and technical development, environmental protection, pollution control, re-cycling of wastes and development of sophisticated laboratory equipment. Other fields of interest identified relate to research on cryogenic techniques, progressive bio-chemic technologies, development of new pesticides and new types of porometric leather.

The protocol also provides for the finalisation of negotiations for concluding a bilateral shipping agreement during 1976.

NORWAY SLOVAKIA CZECH REPUBLIC USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA ITALY

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Volume No

1995

HUNGARY

Indo-Hungarian Agriculture Protocol

Following is the text of Indo-Hungarian agriculture protocol signed at Budapest on September 11, 1975 during the visit of Shri Jagjivan Ram, India's Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Government of India and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, in accordance with exchange of letters dated the 19th December 1973 setting up an Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of Hungary;

Having regard to their mutual interest in the development of scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, food processing and allied fields; and

Aiming at strengthening of friendship between their peoples and noting the rapid development in the field of agriculture and food industry in the two countries in recent years, have decided to conclude a Protocol providing for the following:

1. the scope of economic, scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture and food processing and exchange of information, between the two countries would cover the fields of:
 - a) plant-breeding with special regard to triticals and other cereals improvement, horticulture, fruit and vegetable production and animal husbandry with special regard to piggery, Poultry and fishery,
 - b) plant protection and veterinary sciences,
 - c) plant and animal food processing, packaging and storage,
 - d) irrigated agricultural cultivation.
2. Both sides will facilitate:
 - a) exchange of experts and delegations for special purposes and for specific periods,
 - b) exchange of research scholars in order to carry out joint research in agricultural institutions, laboratories for farms in both the countries,
 - c) the granting of scholarships,
 - d) exchange of publications, technical books and information material,

- e) exchange of seeds and plant varieties of non-commercial character for experimental purposes, free of charge.

The exchange of animals for breeding would be subject to separate commercial contracts between the appropriate representatives of the two countries. For the purposes mentioned above, both parties would promote direct contacts between their institutions and organisations dealing with agriculture and food processing.

3. The exchange of experts, scholars, research workers, trainees and other personnel as well as the exchange of documents would be in accordance with the financial terms and conditions governing the working programme signed on the 14th February, 1974 in the form of minutes under the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the Government of India and the Government of Hungary as modified from time to time.

4. With a view to increasing the economic cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture, food processing and allied subjects, both parties shall examine the possibility of cooperation in the supply of equipments and materials for agriculture and food industry.

5. A Joint Working Group will be set up consisting of experts, including a leader on each side, for purposes of working as a Working Group of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The Working Group would meet as and when required alternatively in India and Hungary. It would discuss and formulate the specific programmes of cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food processing between the two parties as specified in paragraph 1 of this Protocol. The Leaders of the Joint Working Group will maintain liaison with each other in all matters concerning cooperation in these fields.

6. This Protocol shall be submitted for the approval of the Indo-Hungarian Joint

Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation at its next session and shall come into force from the date of such approval. It shall remain valid for a period of 5 years and shall be automatically extended for a further period of 5 years unless either party gives to the other a six months notice of its intention to terminate it.

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Date : Sep 01, 1975

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HUNGARY

Indo-Hungarian Protocol on Water Resources

Following is the text of Indo-Hungarian protocol on water resources signed at Budapest on September 13, 1975 during the visit of Shri Jagjivan Ram, India's Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Government of India and the National Water Authority of the Hungarian People's Republic taking note of the protocol of discussions held on January 29, 1975 in New Delhi, having regard to their mutual interest in the development of scientific, technical and economic co-operation between the two countries in water management and allied fields; land aiming at strengthening of friendship between their people and noting the rapid development in the field of water management in the two countries in recent years, have decided to conclude a Protocol providing for the following:

1. The two Parties will establish technical scientific cooperation and exchange of expe-

rience in the field of water resources development and management especially in the following questions:

- a) the country-wide organisation and administration of water resources development and management,
- b) perspective planning in water resources development and management,
- c) flood control and river training,
- d) agricultural water management with special regard to irrigation, drainage, soil erosion control and reclamation,
- e) hydrological observations and forecasting,
- f) economics of water resources development and management,
- g) application of computer technique in water resources development and management,
- h) international water law,
- i) education and training of water resources development and management specialists.

2. The two Parties will collaborate in promoting technical-scientific and economic cooperation by:

- a) jointly executing work in the fields of scientific research and technical development in respect of planning, designs, construction and operation in their respective countries or in common, in some third country,
- b) sending scientific research workers, specialists and fellows to each other's country,
- c) the mutual exchange of documentation and information data concerning research and technical

achievements,

- d) development, design production and delivery of equipment relating to water resources development and management.

3. The exchange of experts, scholars, research workers, trainees and other personnel as well as the exchange of documents would be in accordance with the financial terms and conditions governing the working programme signed on the 14th February, 1974 in the form of minutes under the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the Government of India and the Government of Hungary, as modified from time to time.

4. A Joint Working Group would be set up consisting of experts, including a leader on each side, for purposes of working as a Working Group of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation. The Working Group would meet at least once a year alternately in India and Hungary. It would discuss and formulate specific programmes of co-operation in the fields of water resources development and management between the two Parties as specified in paragraph 1 of this Protocol. The Leaders of the Joint Group will maintain liaison, with each other in all matters concerning co-operation in these fields.

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5. This Protocol shall be submitted for the approval of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation at its next session and shall come into force from the date of such approval. It shall remain valid for a period of 5 years and shall be automatically extended for further period of 5 years unless either Party gives to the other six months' notice of its intention to terminate it.

HUNGARY INDIA LATVIA USA

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

HUNGARY

Speech by President Shri Ahmed at Dinner in his Honour by President Losonczi

Following is the text of the speech of the President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at dinner in his honour given by President, Mr. Pal Losonczi of Hungary at Budapest on September 26, 1975:

At the outset, I should like to thank His Excellency Mr. Pal Losonczi, President of the Hungarian People's Republic, for his gracious words of welcome. Excellency, my wife and I are delighted to be in your midst in response to your friendly invitation. We bring to you and to the people of Hungary the warm and affectionate greetings of the Government and the people of my country.

From the moment we have stepped on the soil of your beautiful country, we have been overwhelmed by the cordiality of your reception and warmth of your hospitality.

I have vivid memories of my visit to your country a few years back in my capacity as Minister of Industrial Development in the Government of India. I am looking forward to renew my acquaintance and to witness the great strides which the people of Hungary have made in the past few years in various fields of social and economic life.

We in India have always admired the indomitable spirit of your people, their courage and determination for building a better and brighter future for themselves. The emergence of a new economic social order in Hungary after liberation from the Nazi domination and the rapid all-round progress made in a short span of time despite considerable odds and difficulties has opened new vistas of economic and social progress at home and

a valuable role abroad in the cause of promoting world peace and international cooperation. In this context, my wife and I feel particularly privileged to be with you as your guests in a historic year which marks the 30th anniversary of your liberation from the Nazi rule.

Twenty-eight years ago, India became independent after long years of colonial rule and we embarked upon the exciting adventure of building a new India and making freedom and economic justice a reality for the people of our country. Since independence, there has been a steady transformation in the national economy and the lives of our people. And yet much remains to be done. In the context of the size of our population and the magnitude of our problems of development and growth, we can only claim to have laid the basis for modernisation and progress. We have faced many challenges and we know that each new challenge strengthens our will and determination to build a new India -- democratic, secular and socialist India.

The people of India have resolutely rebuffed the efforts of the reactionary forces to bring about political confusion and economic chaos in the country. Under the present National Emergency, the country has rallied behind the Government in its efforts to safeguard unity and stability. The 20-Point Economic Programme, currently being implemented in my country, has already produced encouraging results which have brought relief to millions of people in the country. We have greatly appreciated your positive understanding of recent developments in India and the support for the measures adopted by my Government.

It has been a matter of considerable satisfaction to us in India that the last quarter of a century of our bilateral relations has been marked by cordiality, understanding and ever-growing cooperation between our two countries. Happily, there are no issues or problems between us and we are united in a common endeavour of promoting peace, justice and equality throughout the world.

We value greatly the bilateral cooperation which has grown between our two coun-

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tries, particularly in the field of trade and economic relations. I have followed with great interest the work done so far by the Indo-Hungarian Joint Economic Commission, and I am convinced that the future holds out promising possibilities of further expansion and diversification of our bilateral relations.

In Europe, an event of historic significance has taken place. The successful conclusion at Helsinki of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation at the summit level has opened a new chapter of peaceful co-existence and cooperation in the hitherto conflict-ridden continent of Europe. Hungary, which has stood so often at the cross-roads of history, can legitimately take pride in the fact that the call for such a meeting, went, forth from this Capital city of Budapest, so famed in legend and history. We are also fully aware of the important contribution made by your Government and leaders in the long and protracted deliberations that led to the signing of the historic documents at Helsinki. While we welcome this positive development in Europe, it is our earnest hope and expectation that the trend towards detente and relaxation of tensions would spread to all the regions of the world and benefit all countries - developed and developing, big and small.

In the context of Asia, we welcome the decisive victories of the Vietnamese and the Cambodian People and the progressive changes which are sweeping through South-East Asia. In our part of the world, India has consistently endeavoured to Promote harmonious relations based on a spirit of cooperation and not confrontation, on a spirit of mutual trust and not hostility and suspicion. We are convinced that the faithful and scrupulous implementation of the Simla Agreement provides the best framework for durable peace in the Sub-Continent.

Ever since its independence, India has been committed to a policy of preserving and consolidating peace all over the world and

promoting solutions of international problems in a peaceful manner. Let us hope that through our efforts and those of other peace-loving countries, we shall be able to promote a new international environment conducive to the consolidation of peace, justice, stability and progress throughout the world.

May I once again express, Your Excellency, our heart-felt thanks for the warm welcome we have received in this friendly country. It is symbolic of the close bonds of friendship that so happily exist between our two countries.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I request you to raise your glasses to the health, happiness and success of His Excellency the President and Madame Losonczi, to the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly Hungarian people and to the further development of friendship and cooperation between Hungary and India.

HUNGARY USA INDIA FINLAND VIETNAM CAMBODIA

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

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HUNGARY

Indo-Hungarian Joint Communiqué

The following joint communiqué was issued on September 30, 1975 at the end of official visit of the President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to Hungary:

At the invitation of Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of India, accompanied by Begum Abida Ahmed, paid an official visit to Hungary between 26 and 30 September 1975.

The President of India and his party gained an insight into the life of the Hungarian People's Republic and were able to see its achievements. The President visited places and institutions of historic and cultural interest, the state farm of Agard and Balatonfured, where he planted a tree at the monument of Rabindranath Tagore. The President of India and his party were accorded a warm and friendly welcome in Hungary.

The President met Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, and they had a friendly exchange of views during their meeting.

The President of India had cordial talks with Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

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The President of India and the President of Hungary had wide ranging and extensive discussions covering bilateral matters as well as international questions of mutual interest in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

Both Presidents noted with satisfaction that relations between their countries were developing favourably for the benefit of their peoples on the basis of mutual advantages and their views on the questions discussed were identical or similar. They regarded the visits, discussions and exchanges of experience at various levels useful in different fields of political, economic and cultural life.

The President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic assured the Government and People of India of understanding and support by the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and by the Hungarian People in their struggle against forces disrupting the democratic progress and endangering national unity and stability. He also expressed the sincere desire of the Hungarian people that the people of India under the leadership of Indira Gandhi will continue to march towards progress, prosperity and social justice as well as international peace and security.

The President of India greeted the Government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic and highly appreciated the achievements of the Hungarian People's Republic in the Socialist construction and its contribution to strengthening the process of detente and to the cooperation of states with different social systems.

Both Presidents welcomed the progress made in promotion of detente. Agreed that the conference on security and cooperation in Europe was a historic milestone on the road to lasting peace and stressed the need for continued efforts to further extend the process of detente to other regions of the world and to make it irreversible.

The two Presidents agreed that lasting peace, stability and cooperation among states in Asia is of particular importance to world peace. The President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic expressed the Government's high appreciation of the consistent efforts made by the Government of India promoting harmonious and cooperative relations among the states of the Indian subcontinent peacefully, bilaterally and without any external interference.

Both sides welcomed with satisfaction the historic victory of the Vietnamese people, and agreed that it constituted an important contribution to the consolidation of peace and stability in the region. Both Heads of State expressed their conviction that the Democratic Republic of the Vietnam and the P.R.G. of South Vietnam will soon take their rightful place in the United Nations. They felicitated the Government and Peoples of Laos and Cambodia on their victory.

Both Presidents reaffirmed their identity of views on the need to make the Indian ocean a zone of peace. In this context they stated that the expansion of the military base in Diego Garcia runs counter to the interests of the people of the region and international peace and security.

With respect to the Middle East, the two Presidents supported all steps seeking

to promote just and lasting solution paving the way to a durable peace. They agreed that full implementation of the relevant resolution of the United Nations evacuation by Israel of all the Arab territories under its occupation, withdrawal of its troops to 1967 frontiers and recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people are indispensable for the restoration of peace in the Middle East and for the lessening of tension in the region.

The two Presidents noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the Government of Portugal to break away from the Colonial past and expressed their hope that the former Portuguese colonies will be able to shape their future based on the will of the people and without foreign interference.

The two parties emphasised the need to take effective measures in order to curb and end the race as well as to achieve general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control. They considered as important that early practical steps be taken for the convening of a world disarmament conference.

The parties declared their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. They reaffirmed

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their commitment to act consistently. against the policy of apartheid and against all forms of racial discrimination and colonial subjugation.

The President of India, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality shown to him and the Members of his party during his stay in Hungary. He extended a cordial invitation to President Pal Losonczi and Madame Losonczi to visit India at a time convenient to them. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

HUNGARY INDIA USA VIETNAM CAMBODIA LAOS ISRAEL PORTUGAL

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri Y. B. Chavan's speech at Special Session of U.N. General Assembly

Following is the text of the Foreign Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan's address to the 7th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on September 2, 1975:

Mr. President, I have great pleasure in congratulating you on behalf of my delegation on your assumption of the presidency of this special session of the General Assembly. The Heads of State and Government of non-aligned countries had, in September 1973, in Algiers, called for a special session of the General Assembly at a high political level devoted exclusively to the problems of development including the revitalization of structures and the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy. It is therefore fitting that you should preside over this special session in which so many hopes have been placed.

It is scarcely 18 months since the historic sixth special session, which had been called to meet an emergency situation that confronted the international community in the economic field. At that time the General Assembly had by consensus agreed to work for a new international economic order, recognizing the interdependence of all States and the fact that the world could no longer be ruled from centres of power and affluence.

Since then, unfortunately, there has been reluctance on the part of some States to implement the agreement reached, a drifting away from the concept of interdependence

towards traditional colonialist attitudes that reflect the usurpation by a small minority of countries of the right to own wealth and wield power. There has been sharp reaction from some developed States to the inevitable assertion of equality by developing countries and their right to a legitimate and fair share in the world's resources. If the sixth special session was called to deal with a crisis situation, the seventh special session is faced with the failure of nations to deal adequately with that crisis, and the consequent responsibility for making new attempts to resolve their problems.

In our view, the establishment of a new international economic order depends on global recognition and acceptance of the following fundamental principles: first, in a world of interdependence, the growth or decline of one nation or group of nations can have immediate and direct consequences for the fate of other nations or groups of nations; secondly, interdependence should inevitably mean collective responsibility, for only then can inequality and injustice be removed; thirdly, decision-making on the pattern of necessary change, should be shared equally by all countries; fourthly, national and global endeavours for development must be based on a recognition of sectoral interdependence.

It is axomatic that, while the main burden of responsibility for national development rests on national Governments, responsibility for changes in global structures chiefly rests with those who control the overwhelming percentage of international

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trade, investment, industry and technology. Briefly, what the developing countries want is to eliminate the economic disparities between developed and developing countries and to obtain their due share of the growth of the world economy. Therefore, institutions and structures which perpetuate or aggravate present injustices and inequalities must be dismantled and new ones created.

Having said this, I cannot but note that while no commensurate action has been

taken to redress the injustices of the past, there has been a growing awareness on the part of most of the developed world that it is in their own interests to accept a new re-ordering of the world's economy, and that a new diffusion of power has to come into being which does not allow for domination by any nation or bloc. The fact that a series of intergovernmental conferences have been and are being held to deal with different aspects of development within and outside the United Nations is a refreshing reflection of this awareness.

The themes of development and international co-operation form the core of this special session. International assistance and co-operation are imperative to bolster the efforts of each developing country to build for its people a more just social order. Mere awareness of and acceptance by the developed countries of the need for a new economic order will not raise the incomes of the poor countries, or feed the hungry, or improve the developing countries' terms of trade. In 1970, at the beginning of this Development Decade, all Member States agreed that

"The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, . . . but however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of developed countries." (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), Para. 11)

The International Development Strategy is to be subjected to a detailed appraisal in a few weeks and if that is to result in a positive forward-looking, progressive outcome then this special session should give it the necessary political impetus.

International co-operation for development has been built on two main pillars: aid and trade. In the past there has been varying emphasis on the importance of one or the

other. Lately there has been considerable disappointment with the voluntary transfer of resources from the rich to the poor nations through aid. We find that in the case of most donors, the volume of assistance, instead of increasing, is beginning to shrink. Not only have the targets for aid set in the International Development Strategy not been reached, but there has been a gradual contraction in real terms. It has been said that there is a kind of malaise affecting development assistance and that future exhortations to provide more aid are unlikely to assist the developing countries in any significant way.

It is, however, our firm conviction that only through voluntary transfers can developing countries acquire a sort of buffer between their rising import bills and falling export earnings. It is true that these transfers depend on the uncertain factor of the political will of donor nations. For this very reason, exhortations should not cease. While it is true that the tax payers in developed countries contribute to foreign aid, it is equally true that the purchasers in developing countries pay for the goods produced in the developed world. Furthermore, if international actions generally reflect our values, it is a matter of grave concern that while official development assistance has barely exceeded \$ 7,000 million, the world's expenditure on the means of destruction has reached staggering proportions.

That brings me to the second pillar of international co-operation, namely, trade. What has been said about aid can also be said to apply in the field of international trade. Developing countries play a very small role in world trade, industry and technology. Prices of most commodities exported by developing countries remain either depressed or unstable. The import bills of most developing countries have increased to such an extent that even with a 100 per cent increase in export earnings there is no assurance that the imbalance will be corrected or even met half way. In spite of this, the bulk of external resources of developing countries accrue to them not through the process of aid but through the process of trade.

There is therefore urgent need to take definitive and concerted action in the field of international trade in commodities, safeguarding the interests of both importing and exporting developing countries. Several schemes have been elaborated, amongst them the integrated approach to commodities. Political agreement on the basic elements of the integrated programme is imperative now so that agreement on the technical details can be reached next year in Nairobi. The idea is neither new nor revolutionary, having at least been partially applied in an agreement between some developing countries and the European Economic Community. An agreement on the application to all developing countries of the five basic elements of the programme -- that is, stocking mechanisms, a common financing fund, a system of multilateral commitments, a liberal compensatory finance mechanism and a new approach towards processing and diversification - would enable UNCTAD IV to work out the technical details. Special attention should be paid to the weaker commodities.

Besides the question of commodities, which is being studied in great detail, there is the equally important question of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. The multilateral trade negotiations that are taking place under the auspices of GATT show very little sign of progress. There is need, therefore, to have a more managed approach to the problem of trade in manufactures, which would deal not only with the removal of trade barriers, both tariff and non-tariff, but also with the question of supply and production, marketing and distribution. Furthermore, while the application of the generalized system of preferences (GSP) by developed countries is a welcome step, it is crucial that the commodity coverage of these schemes should be extended, that the depth of tariff cuts be increased and that there be a relaxation of non-tariff barriers.

Apart from the two foregoing areas, monetary reform is another issue in which developing countries have all along asked for

an equal voice. There has been little or no recognition of the need for developing countries to have a greater say in the management of the monetary system. Developing countries have been continuously asking for the establishment of a "link" between the creation of new international reserve assets and development assistance, but without much success so far. It has been estimated that less than 5 per cent of the additional liquidity created in the past two decades has accrued to the developing countries, which account for 70 per cent of the world's population. We have, therefore, to look beyond the establishment of new forms of international liquidity, into aspects such as a fairer distribution of the burden of the adjustment process, an early return to a system of stable and adjustable exchange rates, the replacement of gold by the special drawing rights (SDR) as the prime reserve asset, the validity of the definition for developing countries of short-term resources, and so forth.

In the field of finance, a problem which is of overwhelming importance is that of debt, which has developed into enormous proportions in recent times. Some attempt has been made to study the problem, but the slow movement in this area betrays a lack of awareness of the immediate problems faced by debtor countries. While speaking in this forum at the sixth special session, we said that the developing countries needed additional liquidity to cope with their present situation and to adjust their economies to the changed economic environment. We said that devices contrived to meet the need for additional liquidity should bear in mind the need to avoid transfer of real resources from the developing countries, as the accumulation of short-term liabilities could add to their burden without mitigating their difficulties. It has been necessary, however, for many countries, including mine, to borrow heavily on relatively hard terms, even for consumption not to speak of investment, in the absence of concessional financial transfers, thus preempting for debt servicing most of the aid which is received now and may be received in the future.

In any programme of development

finance, we must avoid net transfers in real terms from the poor to the rich nations. Such programmes should also take into account the targets for net transfers set out in the Special Programme for the countries most seriously affected by the economic crisis. A vital element of the strategy which we have to formulate must necessarily consist in giving a further thrust to solving the problems of these countries. Plagued by the world-wide inflation, the recession in the West, monetary instability and the sharp rise in the cost of their imports, particularly of

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food, fuel, fertilizers and manufactures, their growth has been seriously jeopardized.

No excessive sacrifice is expected or needed from any one nation, and if each nation does the best it can, the burden of all will be lightened. Our common and immediate effort should be to neutralize the rise in import costs so that no developing country is starved of essential development inputs, or is obliged to add to its unbearably heavy debt burden.

The World Food Conference held in Rome last year was a welcome attempt to view the food problem in all its aspects - production, trade, inputs, long-term investment and security. Several initiatives have emerged from the Conference. It should be our endeavour to follow these up with energy and speed and to implement the commitments undertaken in Rome. Without rapid and effective measures to increase food production in developing countries, the world food problem will continue to nullify a great deal of our developmental efforts in other sectors.

I shall now turn to one other issue which my Government deems of utmost importance and which we consider an essential part of the new international economic order. If indeed there is to be a diffusion of economic wellbeing through the entire world, there is need for the developing countries themselves to co-operate with each other and to break away from the old colonial pattern of dealing with each other through a developed partner.

I am not for one moment suggesting the exclusion of the developed world, but I am advocating a serious effort on the part of all developing countries to remove barriers of attitude and ignorance about each other so that they may participate in each other's development process, thereby helping each other to become economically stronger.

Among the developing countries we have today resources, expertise, know-how, skilled labour, etc., and it should not be an impossible task for them to share these to their mutual benefit. The first step in this direction was taken at a meeting sponsored by the non-aligned countries, held in Dakar, Senegal. Years of colonial history have connected developing countries, sometimes of the same region, through a "developed centre". This trend has to be reversed, so that the goals we set for ourselves can be reached, with the developed countries if possible but without them if necessary.

The Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at Lima agreed to examine and implement comprehensive and specific measures of co-operation among developing countries in the fields of trade, finance and technology, among others. Even while the international community as a whole deliberates on globally agreed solutions, developing countries must accelerate their efforts at mutual assistance and co-operation. Within the existing reservoir and potential of natural resources, technology and human skills, there is a vast area of complementarity, and we would want the active assistance and support of the developed countries and international organizations, in forging new links between the developing and developed countries, and the United Nations system.

We feel that there is a necessity to build up new institutions, mechanism and instruments which would facilitate and promote exchanges among developing countries. There are two ways in which this co-operation can be utilized. One is by setting up, through coordinated action, a countervailing power to the developed world, so that there can be equality in bargaining strength. On the other hand, trade and other exchanges can be in-

tensified through preferential trading arrangements, payments agreements, etc. The value of trade amongst developing countries accounts for only 20 per cent of their total exports, as against the developed countries' accounting for 75 per cent of their exports to each other. New measures have to be defined, based on a system of preferences covering trade between developing countries, capitalizing on existing or new forms of specialization. Such a system, to be effective, would have to include both tariff and non-tariff preferences for primary and manufactured goods.

Joint action by producer developing countries to regulate supplies coming on the world market could enhance their bargaining position in global negotiations with either developed States or transnational corporations. These are a few of the ideas that need to be explored through institutions which have yet to be set up.

At the last session we stressed the need for co-operation rather than confrontation.

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We stated that the problems faced not only by the developing countries but by the entire world as well would not be removed by creating conditions of chaos or of bitter confrontation between the rich and the poor. It is still our firm belief that only through co-operation and mutual accommodation can we hope to achieve a wiser and fairer use of the world's resources.

The world is facing today an economic crisis of unprecedented magnitude and one which has so many components that it is difficult to decide where to begin the process of resolving it. We cannot hope to solve all the problems immediately. Nor can we afford to delay consideration of any one problem in favour of others. While our priorities may be different, the need for a simultaneous, many-sided and integrated approach is generally recognized as essential. I have already referred to the several problems confronting developing countries, but there is one major feature of the world crisis

that I should like to comment on briefly. The present institutional structures, national as well as international, have failed to deal effectively with the intolerable and growing inequalities in income and wealth today.

Existing arrangements by which investment in resources and technology is channelled largely through transnational corporations have proved to be not only irrational but also in many instances detrimental to the sovereignty and the freedom of the developing countries in the management of their own resources for development. The conduct of transnational corporations should be subject to greater regulation so that they serve better the interests of development and co-operation. The Governments of developed countries have a heavy responsibility in this regard. They should play a more direct part than hitherto in the process of facilitating transfer of resources and technology. There is an equal need for expanding and developing the science and technology potential of developing countries so that their resource endowments can be more effectively harnessed to ensure that mass poverty is eradicated everywhere. The international economic system has to be overhauled with imagination in the common struggle of developing countries against poverty. The future of mankind is rightly the concern of the United Nations. But may I point out that this particular responsibility has to be discharged through the collective, efforts of the sovereign states members of the United Nations, and not left to the unregulated activities of transnational corporations and private capital, whose past history of exploitation of developing countries does not entitle them to have a decisive say in the shaping of the world of tomorrow.

May I now say a word or two about the situation in my country in the context of the world economic situation. Twelve months ago the world economy was in a situation of grave crisis characterized by enormous payment deficits, galloping inflation and a disturbing recession. The impact of these adverse developments on developing countries was very severe and affected them in many different ways. India too suffered in the process and is still feeling the adverse con-

sequences of these developments. But we in India had to adopt certain tough decisions relating to monetary, fiscal and income policy measures. As a result, the over-all Price index has been steadily declining since October 1974. India happens to be one of the few countries where the price level today is lower than it was 12 months ago.

But the prices of most Manufactured goods that we import continue to rise, reflecting the inflationary situation in the developed countries. Our Import bill for energy has multiplied threefold since 1972, and the prices of our imports have increased by about 60 per cent during the last year. We spent over Rupees 5 billion on food imports during 1974-75. Nearly 80 per cent of our export earnings are spent on food, fertilizers and fuel. There has been no corresponding increase in export earnings from tea, jute, tobacco and iron ore. We have taken several steps to deal with this critical situation; for example, by a more rational and economic use of oil, the maximization of fertilizer production, and an increasing use of coal-based technology. In our development plans we have assigned a high priority to measures for bringing about a more equitable distribution of essential goods, the expansion of education facilities, improved standards for health and nutrition, and a greater Involvement of women and youth in our development processes. The situation facing India concerns the future of over 560 million people. Although tremendous efforts are being made on a national scale to solve their problems, international co-operation

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and assistance in certain spheres will be vital for the attainment of our development goals.

In conclusion, Mr. President, like you, I have just come from Lima after attending the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States, which was attended by 107 delegations, including liberation movements. Together they represent the majority of sovereign nation States in the United Nations. Their united voice reflects the aspirations of the majority of mankind. Their problems are immense and have a common

historical origin in exploitation in the past by colonial powers. They are seeking justice, the redress of past wrongs and an honest basis for co-operation in the future. On the one hand, they are willing to develop self-reliance and co-operation among themselves; on the other, they are searching for ways and means of obtaining assistance from developed countries that would enable them to guarantee for their peoples food, water, health, housing, education, and, above all, steady economic growth as well as freedom and security in an interdependent community founded on the sovereign equality of nations.

These are all modest and worthy aims, and I believe they can be fulfilled without any great sacrifice on the part of the developed countries. Political independence is not an end in itself. It is only the first step to economic independence. It provides the political power, for the achievement of economic security and social justice. The exercise of political power, individually or collectively, by developing countries for the attainment of their essential economic goals can by no means be regarded as hostile confrontation. While the United Nations is the right forum for discussion of the basic problems of the developing countries, it has become clear that structural reforms are needed to enable an organization of independent States to move in the direction of interdependence in their common interests. If the United Nations were to be established today it would be created in such a manner as to take into greater account the legitimate requirements and aspirations of developing countries.

It is unrealistic to divorce economics from politics. In its preamble, the Charter of the United Nations states:

"We, the people of the United Nations, determined to ... promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, . . .

"[resolved] to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples . . ."

In acceding to the Charter, the Governments

of the Member States accepted the obligation that they are to be instruments for the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

The main objective of the seventh special session should be to set in motion the process of change, because the pattern of change has already been established by the sixth special session. At the current session we should therefore address ourselves to two main purposes: first, the generation of political will in the developed countries to co-operate with developing countries in the replacement of the present system of unequal economic relations by a new international economic order based on equality and justice; and, secondly, the creation of negotiating mechanisms for finding agreed solutions to the many problems confronting us today. Let us not confront each other, but let us together confront the problems facing us. A new international economic order can emerge only from multiple negotiations aimed at the achievement of binding commitments. We must all accept the political necessity of negotiating seriously and without delay in order to reach agreement on each component of a new orderly co-operative framework for peaceful coexistence.

INDIA ALGERIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC KENYA RUSSIA ITALY SENEGAL PERU

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Dr. H. N. Sethna's Statement at International Atomic Energy Agency

Following is the text of statement made by Dr. Homi N. Sethna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission at the 19th Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna on Sep-

tember 24, 1975:

On behalf of my delegation, may I extend to you, Sir, our warm felicitations upon your
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election as President of the 19th Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. It is a fitting tribute to your present high office as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority of Poland, and your achievements in the field of science.

My delegation is happy to welcome the admission to the membership of the Agency of the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar - countries with whom we have very friendly relations. We look forward to cooperating with them in the forums of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

My delegation would like to convey to Dr. Sigvard Eklund and his colleagues in the Secretariat, our very warm appreciation of the most successful manner in which they have conducted the Agency's work during the past year, particularly when the demands on the Agency have increased substantially.

The annual report for 1974-75 has rightly focussed attention on the problems faced by members states, particularly the developing countries, during the process of introduction and development of nuclear power. We are happy that the Agency, having identified problems of financing and shortage of trained manpower as major obstacles encountered by developing countries in implementing their nuclear programmes, has initiated a series of regional seminars and training courses. We also note with interest that the Agency is studying ways and means of meeting the fuel cycle needs, such as spent fuel reprocessing, fuel fabrication and radioactive waste management, of groups of countries on a regional basis. We look forward to the results of these studies in solving these important and difficult problems.

The Agency has a significant programme in hand for establishing safety codes and guides for nuclear power plants and other

nuclear facilities and we support its objectives, we hope that the documents prepared under this programme would be inter-alia suitable for use in developing countries, especially those planning or just embarking on a nuclear power programme. Developing countries face manpower and resources constraints in varying degrees and lack sophisticated facilities, and these limitations need to be taken into account when establishing codes and guides applicable to them. It would be necessary and appropriate to incorporate the requirements peculiar to developing countries in the initial stages of drafting the documentation, for this reason, we believe that the working groups should include participants from developing countries, particularly those that have succeeded in establishing viable nuclear programmes.

In the application of nuclear techniques in other fields, we welcome the decision to give priority to research projects designed to conserve and make better use of fertilizers and water resources for irrigation. We believe that these are areas of immediate and vital importance to most developing countries.

We have attached importance to PNE because of their potentially wide application in the exploitation of our natural resources. We are looking forward to participating in the work of the ad hoc advisory group of PNE and consider the establishment of PNE related services unit in the secretariat as a useful step. My delegation would like to emphasise that the Agency's responsibility to provide PNE services arises, basically from the same statutory obligation which authorises it to provide many other services. It is therefore but logical and right that the agency should provide PNE services in the same non-discriminatory manner in which it makes available other services to member states who seek such assistance. The findings from the studies on our peaceful nuclear explosion experiment in May 1974 were presented at the meeting of the Technical Committee on the Peaceful uses of Nuclear Explosions, convened by the Agency in Vienna in January this year.

The Agency's budget for 1976 and the priorities established in its programme for the year have generally our support. We are of course disturbed over the prospect of a nearly 30 per cent increase in the assessment on member states between 1975 and 1976. We observe that the Secretariat is endeavouring to exercise greater economy and we hope that these efforts would be so thorough as to obviate the need for steep increases in assessment in the future. It is disheartening to find that of the total increase in the assessment, only about one-sixth is necessitated by programme growth.

We are glad that the Board of Governors have recommended a target of US

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dollars 5.5 million, in cash, for voluntary contributions to the General Fund of the Agency in 1976. My Government is happy to announce that it will contribute a sum of US dollars 68,200 in Indian rupees, that is, the full amount determined by application of the base rate of assessment to the established target. As in the past, my country will continue to provide fellowships and services of experts to other developing countries through the Agency's technical assistance programme, in addition to providing facilities for scientific visits. The technical assistance programme of the Agency has our full support. We believe that technical assistance is one of the most important functions of the Agency, and that this function has assumed even greater significance now that many developing countries are on the threshold of developing nuclear power.

We trust that all member states would participate fully in the efforts to realise, and if possible exceed, the target for voluntary contributions.

We hope that the technical assistance programme of the Agency will continue to be governed by the well-established principles in the statute and that attempts will not be made to bring in limitations or restrictions on this very important activity of the Agency through the introduction of elements of dis-

crimination of political or any other considerations.

With the expansion of nuclear power in recent times, it is natural that increasing attention is focussed on the problems of safeguarding nuclear materials. My Government, while recognising safeguards as an activity primarily of national interest and scope, has fully cooperated with the Agency's efforts in the discharge of its obligations. We have also the opportunity to contribute to the evolution of principles governing the objectives, scope and application of the Agency's safeguards system. Against this background, may I be permitted to refer to one or two matters which cause us some concern. The Agency, when it carries out safeguards activities, or indeed when it performs any other of its major functions including technical assistance, is discharging a statutory obligation. It is therefore clearly necessary to ensure that the principles enshrined in the statute take precedence over other extraneous considerations. Any arbitrary attempt to enforce, on the entire membership of the organisation, considerations, which are not universally relevant, and obligations which have not been universally accepted, would only lead to a sense of discrimination which is not in the longterm interest of the Agency or conducive to the fullest participation of all member states. The agency's safeguards system has, so far, proved satisfactory and acceptable and any modification or interpretations extending its scope or content in an effort to make it conform to principles relevant only in the context of the NPT, would be fraught with consequences which need to be carefully considered.

The other aspect which deserves equally careful consideration is the actual method by which the Agency implements its safeguards functions. We find that an unacceptably large proportion of the Agency's human and material resources is being absorbed by this one task. With the anticipated increase in the quantities of material under safeguards, one is naturally concerned over the significant increases in personnel strength and costs which seem to follow more or less automatically. I have no doubt that

the Agency is doing all it can to economise, in the circumstances, what is perhaps needed is a basic change of approach, and a move away from expanding the inspectorate towards greater development and reliance on national systems.

My delegation would like to give a brief account of recent developments in India in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Tarapur Nuclear Power Station and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station continued to contribute to the electricity requirements of the Western and Northern regions and played a particularly useful role when hydroelectricity generation in the regions was affected during the dry months earlier this year. The contribution of these two nuclear power stations in meeting the electricity demands of the country in spite of some problems has encouraged us to persevere in our efforts at the Madras and Narora atomic power projects, both of which are progressing satisfactorily. It is essential that in planning of developing nuclear power in national grids in developing areas, greater importance is given to quality assurance especially from manufacturing agencies. A heavy water plant, intended to cater to the requirements of our heavy water

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moderated power reactor programme, is expected to be "on stream" at Baroda very shortly. ISOMED, the UNDP/IAEA assisted demonstration Plant for the irradiation sterilisation of medical products, had a very successful year of operation, thereby encouraging us to plan the establishment of a similar facility in the eastern region. Perhaps our most significant scientific and technological achievement this year will be the completion of the medium energy - Variable Energy Cyclotron - which is expected to go into operation later this year. VEC will be a national research facility and was built entirely in India and we would like to renew our offer to make the VEC facilities available to the countries in the region for basic research, the production and use of neutron deficient isotopes, etc.

In conclusion, we wish to stress that the Agency should expand its programmes particularly those with potential Immediate benefits, should allocate relatively more resources in the future, for programmes in developing countries on the pattern of other international organisations, and promote more international cooperation and collaboration. We would like to pledge our continued support and assistance to the Agency's endeavours.

INDIA AUSTRIA POLAND TANZANIA QATAR UNITED ARAB EMIRATES USA LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri Y. B. Chavan's Speech at U.N. General Assembly

Following is the text of the statement made by the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan in the U.N. General Assembly on September 26, 1975:

Mr. President: It is my privilege and Pleasure on behalf of my delegation and myself to extend to you, Mr. Prime Minister, our warm congratulations and good wishes on Your election as President of the 30th regular session of the General Assembly. You have assumed this high office at a very significant moment in the history of this world Organisation when we are at a turning point in the 30th year of its life.

We are fortunate indeed to have the benefit of your outstanding ability, wide experience and dynamism in directing our deliberations during this important session. Your election is also a tribute to your country and its people and to its traditional policy

of conciliation and cooperation. I assure you of my delegation's full support in discharge of your onerous responsibilities.

Your distinguished predecessor Foreign Minister Bouteflika will be long remembered both for his able direction of 29th General Assembly session and for constructive achievements of Seventh Special session. Under his leadership we were able to accomplish much that is valuable and of lasting significance.

To Secretary General Waldheim we would like to express our appreciation for his ceaseless energy and total dedication to the purposes and principles of the Charter of U.N. His wise counsel and his gentle persistence in drawing attention to the fundamental problems facing mankind have enhanced the prestige of U.N. We extend to him our continued support.

Mr. President, anyone who has the privilege to stand at this rostrum to address the General Assembly must be keenly aware of the special sense of responsibility because the U.N. is an instrument for shaping the destiny of mankind. How we fulfil this responsibility will depend upon the perception of our common mission and our firm resolve in implementing our decisions. Our mission, as expressed in the Charter of our organization, is to secure peace and justice for all mankind. Our duty is to the peoples of all nations and our objective is the moulding of one world based on peace and cooperation, and not its division into three or more worlds separated by conflict and inequality. The growing awareness of inter-dependence between peoples and nations, each conscious and responsive to the basic needs and legitimate aspirations of the other marks the hopeful beginning of the 30th General Assembly.

Three decades ago our founding fathers conceived of this organization as a means for harmonising the views and actions of states in a common effort "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and "to promote social progress and better standards of

life in larger freedom." An embittered world shattered by the destructive fury of war was soon enmeshed in the hostile confrontation of opposing military alliances. The cold war threatened to nullify the hopes enshrined in our Charter. Vast numbers of people still lived under colonial subjugation for whom the Charter could have no meaning until they were freed from foreign domination.

Mr. President, many old empires have since been dismantled and colonial rule has been ended in most parts of the world, signifying the victory of the forces of national liberation. The United Nations has made its own contribution in expediting this process. More than half the delegations present here represent countries liberated from colonial rule. We have watched with profound satisfaction the organization move steadily closer to its goal of full universality. We are happy to welcome among us this year delegations from the sovereign states of Mozambique, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe. We are confident that their participation in our work will add to the strength of our organization. We look forward to welcoming Papua New Guinea in the very near future.

We have before us a heavy agenda, which illustrates the principal problems facing the world today. Some have remained on the agenda year after year, testifying to their complexity and intractability. Others are relatively new, which is an indication of growing awareness of a rapidly changing world. It is not my intention on this occasion to express our views on all these problems. My delegation will have other opportunities for making our views known during this session. The very fact that these global problems are before us is evidence of the reality of the inter-dependence of peoples and nations, and the recognition that the U.N. constitutes the appropriate forum for their solution through our collective efforts. Mere recognition of this fact is not enough and in the words of our Secretary-General in his report, "We must now go forward from deliberation to action, from confrontation to cooperation and from eloquently expressed al-

legiance to principles to the far more difficult task of making those principles a reality."

Mr. President, many newly independent nations of the world, including my own, repudiated the concept of the cold war and chose the path of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. Today there is widespread understanding and acceptance of the policy of non-alignment and its relevance and importance. In the United Nations the non-aligned countries have consistently worked to democratise international relations and to move from confrontation and deadlock into new fields of cooperative endeavour. The Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries meeting in Lima last month pledged themselves afresh to continue their efforts for achieving a new world order based on justice and equality.

The maintenance of peace must be our first objective and problems related to this question must continue to occupy our minds with a sense of urgency. Peace reigns today in Indo-China after many years of war and this is indeed a matter of great satisfaction for all of us. However, the legacy of the past seems to cloud the vision of some. The rejection by the Security Council of the requests of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam to join the United Nations adds to the sorry record of the United Nations inertia on Vietnam. There is no doubt about their eligibility for admission. We should welcome them to this organization, which will benefit from their cooperation. The international community should do all it can to heal the wounds of war and assist in the reconstruction of the shattered economies of the countries of Indo-China. India is willing and prepared to make its contribution to this effort.

The situation in the Middle East remains critical. There can be no enduring peace in the region until Israel vacates all the Arab territories occupied by aggression and the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine are restored. Meanwhile, an agreement has been reached between Egypt and Israel for a limited further Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. This will be an important and

positive development, provided it contributes to the reduction of tensions in that area and it leads to the speedy resolution of the basic problems. However, the intransigent and obstructive attitude of Israel, which is receiving a considerable amount of sophisticated military hardware, gives cause for serious concern. It is the clear duty of the United Nations, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, to explore all avenues open to it for securing the removal of Israeli

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presence from Arab territories. It is also our duty to continue our efforts to restore to the Palestinian people their national rights. We firmly believe that the unity of the Arab countries, together with the continued supporting action of the international community, would enable them to regain their lost territories and secure the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people.

In Cyprus too there is still an uneasy stalemate whose continuance may well endanger its territorial integrity. Prolonged neglect of the underlying causes of inter-communal differences has led to external interventions and virtual partition of the territory resulting in thousands of people leaving their homes in search of safety. At the 29th Session of the General Assembly last year, we adopted unanimously a resolution which establishes an agreed framework for withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island, and settlement of the problems between the two communities. Progress in its implementation however has been slow, even though the leaders of the two communities have held talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General. Given good will and practical good sense, the problem can be resolved to the mutual satisfaction of the two communities and without prejudice to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus. We have every confidence that the Secretary-General will persevere in his efforts to bring the two communities together to seek a mutually acceptable solution.

The continuance of multilateral military alliances conceived in the context of great power rivalry and the induction of vast quantities of military hardware into countries belonging to these alliances is a source of continuing tension and instability in the Indian Ocean area. The expansion of the Diego Garcia base, against the declared wishes of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean, is of serious concern. We urge the great Powers and other major maritime users to respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, in conformity with the declaration adopted by the U.N. in 1971. We also call for the early dissolution of the military pacts conceived in the context of great power rivalry and the dismantling of foreign military bases established in that context.

We have continued to make every effort to strengthen our friendship and understanding with the countries of our region. India is ready, within the limits of its means, to contribute to the development of our region through trade and closer economic links. We have continued to implement the Simla Agreement both in spirit and letter. It is our earnest hope that we shall achieve in the near future the objective of peace and cooperation among the states in the sub-continent.

The decolonisation of the Portuguese empire has proceeded with commendable rapidity. We rejoice in the notable successes achieved by the national liberation movements. However, the process of national liberation is as yet incomplete and we must address ourselves to the problems in the remaining territories whose people are still living under colonial and foreign domination.

The transition of Angola to independence has been marked by violent clashes between liberation movements. We have followed these developments with concern, because in the last analysis it is the people of Angola who will be the victims of the struggle for power between political parties. We hope that the Organisation of African Unity will find it possible to establish a basis for peace and cooperation among the different liberation groups.

In Southern Africa we are nowhere near a solution of the triple problem of securing the independence of Namibia, the rule of the majority in Zimbabwe and the eradication of the policy of apartheid. These are all inter-related questions and they have to be tackled together. The presence in Namibia of the administration of the white racist regime of South Africa has been declared illegal. The U.N. has been standing ready to take over temporarily the administration of Namibia pending transfer of power to the people. And yet the South African Government flagrantly continues to defy the U.N. There is no clearer case for intervention by the U.N. and we would call for effective and resolute U.N. action against South Africa.

The illegal minority regime of Smith in Zimbabwe evidently continues to be bolstered by the support of the South African Government. There is no honourable way out for this regime, except to release all political prisoners, convene a constitutional conference of the legitimate leaders of the people and

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make arrangements for the inevitable transition to majority rule. The United Kingdom has a special responsibility in this regard and we hope that it will play an effective role. Unfortunately even the imposition of sanctions by the Security Council has not brought about the desired result, although they may have had some impact. There are reports that the Smith regime is arranging meetings with national political leaders with the purpose of dividing them and compelling them to agree to unacceptable settlements. It is clear that the U.N. should continue to lend all support to the liberation movement in Zimbabwe.

The question of apartheid has been before the U.N. in one form or another since 1946, and the appeals of the General Assembly have had no effect whatsoever on the racist regime in South Africa. This regime has remained indifferent to the diplomatic isolation in which it finds itself. We deplore that the trade boycott and arms embargo im-

posed by the United Nations have been ineffective. As a result, South Africa continues to pursue its pernicious policy of segregating the tribal people in separate bantustans, forcibly removing them from their homes and subjecting them to humiliating restrictions. South Africa's continued enforcement of the apartheid system in total disregard of U.N. resolutions had led to the rejection of the credentials of its representatives and their consequent exclusion from the General Assembly session. Even this has had little effect on the white racist regime in Pretoria, or indeed on its supporters. There is no alternative but to strengthen the hands of the fighters for freedom and liberation from this iniquitous regime.

Mr. President, I have referred to matters that are at present the focus of international tension where critical situations prevail. Certain hopeful developments in Europe may also be noted. We welcome the signature of 35 Governments in Helsinki of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which establishes the basis for the preservation of peace and future cooperation in that continent. Since Europe has been the historical spawning ground for world wars in the past, this agreement has great significance. However, detente in Europe can have real meaning for the rest of the world only if this process is extended to other continents and particularly to the crisis situations of today.

The full potential of detente cannot be realised until there is a transfer of real resources from military expenditure to areas that are of vital concern for the general well being of mankind. Mr. President, the very first resolution adopted by the first General Assembly of the U.N. concerned disarmament. That was only natural as the question of disarmament was an important preoccupation of the League of Nations and it was inevitable that its successor, the United Nations, established in the wake of the last world war, should as a matter of first priority concern itself with disarmament. In the 30 years following the creation of this organization and despite the regular and annual appeals for disarmament, especially nuclear

disarmament, there has been virtually no progress. Instead we have been witness to an incredible arms race involving the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction on a scale that brings into question the sanity of such measures. The global expenditure on the arms race is of the order of \$ 300,000 million per annum, when the world is crying out for resources to relieve hunger, poverty and social injustice. We are nowhere near even considering any serious measures concerning nuclear disarmament, which clearly deserve the highest priority. We have had world conferences on food, population, environment, industrialisation, the law of the sea, the role of women, etc., but we have not yet been able to agree on a world conference on disarmament. This is truly a tragic commentary on the state of the world, which has lost its awareness and sensitivity to the dangers facing it.

Peace is the foundation for progress. At the same time, an enduring peace cannot be achieved until the growing economic disparities in the world have been overcome. We are now in the middle of the Second Development Decade and despite the various measures recommended by the U.N., the vast majority of developing countries are still facing unfavourable trade patterns and extremely heavy debt burdens. Such inequalities among nations are the cause of our present discontent. These have to be reversed if we are to move on to true interdependence as between equals, which is the compelling need of today. It is true that the reality of the inter-dependence of all nations is coming to be recognised more and more, but the problems it poses are only just beginning to be appreciated. The declaration and programme

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of action and the establishment of a new international economic order adopted at the Sixth Special Session, and the Charter of economic rights and duties of states adopted at the 29th regular session are milestones in our journey towards the goal of inter-dependence. They call for measures of unprecedented scope, the most important of which, if I may say so, is bridging the gap, between

the minds of the developed and developing countries.

The Seventh Special Session has made a serious attempt to identify problems in detail, to locate some available resources, to pursue further studies of important questions and above all to engage in negotiations with a view to exploring whether a meeting of minds is possible. The achievements of that session should neither be over-estimated nor under-estimated. Developing countries cannot look upon the final document of the Seventh Special session with unmixed satisfaction. However, it is an opening and if the decisions are implemented in good faith and speedily, further fruitful dialogue can be continued on the outstanding issues so that the world economic imbalance can be redressed and the terms of trade for developing countries are really improved. The status quo should change in the direction of a new and equitable economic order, and proof of this has surely to come from the concrete actions of the developed countries.

The problem of under-development is as important in the economic and social field as decolonisation is in the political field, and constitutes a challenge facing the U.N. The United Nations is a unique instrument for fostering cooperation based on equality and its structures and procedures need to be adapted, with wisdom and vision, to meet the unprecedented challenge of the future.

Mr. President, I would like to conclude by recalling the words of my Prime Minister in her address to this Assembly on the 23rd October, 1970 when she emphasised India's profound commitment to peace and the evolution of a new world order. I quote, "We have always affirmed that the way of the world should be - not power but peace, not confrontation but cooperation. The world is not for destruction, it is for development. 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. In the years to come, let the U.N strive to bring about an era of international transformation by consent, a new era of justice and peace".

INDIA USA MOZAMBIQUE CAPE VERDE SAO TOME E PRINCIPE GUINEA PERU CHINA VIETNAM
ISRAEL EGYPT CYPRUS ANGOLA NAMIBIA ZIMBABWE SOUTH AFRICA ECUADOR FINLAND

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Finance Minister's Address to Fund-Bank Meeting

Following is the text of the Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam's speech delivered at the IMF/World Bank Annual meeting in Washington on September 2, 1975:

May I begin by extending a hearty welcome to Grenada and Papua New Guinea our new members in the Bank-Fund family.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation of the message which the President of the United States gave us this morning. The new policy directions which the United States of America has indicated in this forum and in the United Nations Assembly deserve our earnest consideration. In recent years, it has become almost normal for our annual meetings to take place against a background of crisis in the world economy. Twelve months ago, the enormity of the payments deficits and unprecedented rates of inflation had disrupted the smooth functioning of the world economy. In retrospect, it appears the world economy has withstood the effects of these shocks better than was originally expected. The balance of payments position for the major industrialised countries has turned out to be more favourable than anticipated.

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At long last, inflation rates have begun to

respond to various policy measures. In my own country, because of a tough and politically difficult package of monetary fiscal and income policy measures, the overall price index has maintained a steady declining trend since October, 1974. India happens to be one of the few countries in the world where the price level today is lower than it was twelve months ago.

If the overall performance of the world economy has not been worse than what it might have been during the past year it is in considerable measure, due to the salutary impact of the international economic cooperation, that we have witnessed during this period. In furthering the cause of such cooperation, both Mr. Witteveen and Mr. McNamara have in their own ways, played an extremely important role. Both have shown courage, vision and dedication in grappling with an explosive situation fraught with serious economic consequences. The leadership provided by them is a valuable asset in dealing with the acute disequilibrium and instability that characterise the present state of the world economy. They deserve our sincere thanks.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The world economy still continues to be under severe strain. The problems of continuing inflation, recession and unemployment, have profoundly disturbing implications for an orderly management of the world economy. Prices of commodities exported by the developing countries fell steeply in the second half of 1974. Indications are that these prices may fall further to the levels prevailing in 1971 or even lower. Prices of manufactured goods imported by these countries meanwhile continue to rise on account of inflation in developed countries. In the last twelve months the developing countries have attempted to meet the situation by drawing down their reserves and accumulating short term debts. These temporary palliatives will soon be exhausted. The OECD has recently estimated that as a result of this development the non-oil developing countries will be forced to cut down the volume of their imports in 1975 by almost

10 per cent. This is bound to affect adversely the pace of economic growth in developing countries. What is significant is, it will also intensify recessionary tendencies in developing countries.

The maintenance and enhancement of the import capacity of developing countries is, therefore, important not only for sustaining growth in these countries, but also for the revival of economic activity in the major industrial countries. Clearly, the pursuit of growth with reasonable price stability in developed countries calls for greater coordination of fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies. This is inescapable in an increasingly interdependent world economy. The richer nations need to develop an awareness of the consequences of their actions and policies on the well-being of the two-thirds of humanity which lives in developing countries.

RICH COUNTRIES' OBSTRUCTIVE ROLE

This is going to be a year in which an intensive international dialogue is under way to create a new and more just world economic order. The issues will be debated very soon by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Simultaneously, active preparations are afoot for UNCTAD IV next year to devise a new set of instruments and mechanisms to impart a fresh element of dynamism to the exports of developing countries. A reformed monetary system and an effective mechanism for the transfer of real resources to developing countries constitute key elements in any attempt at restructuring the world economic system. Because of the interdependence between trade, money and development, a reform of the international monetary system is also crucial for the reconstruction of the world trade system.

In this context the work of the IMF, the IBRD the interim committee and the development committee assumes great importance. We are disappointed at the slow progress which is being made in reforming the international financial system. While recognising the technical complexity of the issues under debate, we nevertheless feel it is far from obvious that lack of technically viable

solutions is the most serious obstacle in the path of reform. Let me cite an example. The technical feasibility of a "link" between SDRs and development assistance has long since been firmly established. But this seems to weaken in no small measure the resolve of a few powerful countries to prevent progress in this area. Today the link has the unani-

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mous support of all developing countries. A majority of developed countries are also in its favour. And yet so effective is the opposition of a small minority that strengthened by the mechanism of a weighted voting system, it can afford to ignore the interests of an overwhelming majority of countries. Experience of monetary reform negotiations demonstrates that in many areas progress remains blocked because of the excessive preoccupation of major countries with narrow national interests. If the vision of a global approach could truly inspire the principal actors on the world stage, I am confident many of these problems would be amendable to quick solution. In appealing for such a global approach, I am not asking for international charity, but for recognition of the fact that in the modern world close coordination and cooperation among nations are not only desirable but imperative.

Considering the magnitude and nature of the balance of payments problems and development needs in the next five years, it is imperative to adapt facilities within the International Monetary Fund in a direction that would enable developing countries to carry through the required adjustments without disruption of their development efforts. It is important to introduce a degree of flexibility in the application of the rules of conditionality and criteria for lending. The management of the Fund has recently taken some initiative in proposing a little flexibility in applying conditionality for the 1975 oil facility. This initiative is welcome, but what has been proposed and accepted by the IMF Board is inadequate, and needs to be greatly enlarged.

OIL FACILITY

It is uncertain today whether the oil facility will be continued beyond 1975, even though there are no indications that the balance of payments need, will disappear or diminish. There are suggestions that in future it will be difficult to make a distinction between 'oil deficits' and deficits arising from other causes, and therefore the Fund's usual policies for the use of its resources should apply to all fund-lending. To us it seems evident that the same basic reasons which caused deficits in 1974 and 1975 will continue to operate for the next few years, and there is therefore an urgent need to extend the oil facility, with proper concessionality built in, till such time as an effective substitute is found. We would urge that consultations and negotiations to achieve this should begin immediately.

DISAPPOINTING DECISIONS

The outline of a solution on gold has been evolved. We cannot but express our disappointment at the manner in which the interim committee has sought to resolve this, and with the result. The fact that the interim committee was just called upon to approve - at a few hours notice - a decision arrived at by the group of ten is another reminder of how vital decisions concerning the International Monetary System continue to be taken by a limited group of countries, outside the framework of the IMF. The new arrangement for gold abolishes the official price of gold, and greatly diminishes IMF jurisdiction in the future gold policies of industrial countries. We are greatly concerned that the arrangements worked out will have the effect of creating a massive amount, of new liquidity for a small number of developed countries, thereby affecting the allocation of SDRs for many years to come. This will detract from the realisation of the internationally agreed objective of making the SDR the principal reserve asset of the monetary system and its equitable distribution, among all members of the IMF. There seems to be a mistaken impression that the complaint of the developing countries as voiced in the interim committee relates to the profit made by developed countries out of restituted

IMF gold. The complaint relates rather to the liquidity creation and profits that will accrue to these countries from the revaluation of their nationally held monetary stocks of gold. The proposal to earmark one-sixth of IMF gold for the benefit of developing countries will not carry us very far and is in any case no substitute for further SDR creation. The multiplicity of uses which different countries have in mind for this modest amount of gold is also surprising. Some see in it an effective substitute for the oil facility, others visualise it as a source of funds for the third window, and some other countries want to use it for an export stabilisation fund. An effective operation of any one of these mechanisms will require much larger resources than are expected to be provided

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through sale of one-sixth of IMF gold. If this earmarking of IMF gold for the benefit of developing countries is not to be reduced to an empty gesture, it must be accompanied by more effective arrangements to meet both liquidity and resource needs of developing countries.

TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES

The entire mechanism for the transfer of real resources to developing countries merits a fresh look. So far, such transfers have proved inadequate to offset the recent losses in external purchasing power of developing countries, and entirely inadequate in relation to their needs. Even the World Bank Group's aid in real terms is falling far short of its original targets. For 1974 to 1978 the transfer of resources in real terms from IBRD and IDA combined, will be only Dollar 21 billion, considerably short of the original target. Against this background, the intermediate financing facility of dollars 500 million intended for fiscal year 1976 although only half of the original target set by the development committee, comes as a useful supplement. It points the way towards further cooperative efforts by the industrialised and oil exporting countries.

In the area of multilateral action, the

fifth replenishment of IDA deserves the highest priority. We welcome the initiative taken by Mr. McNamara in getting negotiations under way for the purpose. It is of the utmost importance that IDA is replenished at a level which not merely offsets past inflation, but also permits a substantially higher level of lending in real terms. It is our earnest hope that the new donors will also be able to join in this exercise. While the replenishment of IDA should be on a broadbased participation by all countries, the industrial countries have, by tradition a special role to play in this which, we hope, they will not only reaffirm but also substantially enlarge.

The capital base of the World Bank and IFC also needs to be expanded to enable them to develop a lending programme in line with the prospective needs of developing countries. The proposed selective increase in capital of the Bank recently reviewed by the Board should be regarded as the barest minimum and should be followed at an early date by an adequately large general increase.

CHANGE IN VOTING SYSTEM

The developing countries have for long been pressing for fundamental changes in the voting system and structure of international financial institutions so as to secure greater participation in the decision making process. In the next few months, Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will have to vote on certain vital decisions about the quotas and the structure of these institutions. There is a great danger that unless timely remedial measures are adopted, these decisions may affect the adequacy of representation on the executive boards of the IMF and the Bank of a large segment of the population of the developing countries. At a time when the world community is considering restructuring the entire U.N. system so as to make it more responsive to the needs of developing countries, any decision which affects adversely the quality of representation of developing countries in the Fund and the Bank will constitute a retrograde step.

As the volume of lending of the Bank

goes up, the management has the difficult task of maintaining standards and improving the efficiency of its operations. I would here once again commend programme and sector lending. In this matter I find that some countries represented on the Board of the Bank adopt a more stringent attitude towards these questions in discussions in the Board than they do in bilateral aid relationships. I would appeal here for a broader and more imaginative approach. I would further hope, Mr. Chairman, that an increasing awareness of the need to tailor aid policy to the particular needs and the stages of development of different countries, can be adopted when specific proposals are considered.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. McNamara has referred to the Bank Group's initiatives in the areas of rural development during the last two years since he highlighted the problems of the rural poor at Nairobi. We in India have always attached great importance to the improvement of conditions of life for the vast majority of our people who live in the countryside. Under the new 20-point economic programme announced recently by our Prime Minister, particular emphasis is being placed on the poorest sections of rural society, such as the

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small and marginal farmers, the agricultural labourers and the village artisans. Apart from renewed emphasis on irrigation, seeds, and fertilizers for augmenting agricultural production in general, the particular disabilities of the rural poor are being removed and their special needs are being provided for, by speedier implementation of land ceiling laws, provision of rural house sites, review of minimum wages for agricultural labour and measures to liquidate rural indebtedness. It has been our experience that the small farmer does not easily have access to public credit, agricultural inputs, research, and extension services which tend to gravitate towards the more affluent and influential sections of the agricultural community. In order to rectify this situation, we are setting up farmer's services societies which will take

exclusive care of the needs of the small farmer for credit, agricultural inputs, extension services, and marketing facilities. These societies will get financial support from the new chain of rural banks which will provide them expertise and services from an organised credit structure meant exclusively for the small farmer. We have believed for a long time that genuine development can come about only through a broad-based participation of all sections of the people in labours and fruits of economic progress. In the new atmosphere of commitment, confidence and discipline, now prevailing, we are finding it easier to implement these programmes.

We strongly endorse what Mr. McNamara has said about the urban poor. Measures to prevent the wasteful use of urban land, to provide for low income housing, and to improve the public distribution system for essential commodities in the urban areas are part of our new economic programme. We hope we will continue to receive the valuable support of the Bank Group in these special efforts to improve the lot of the rural and the urban poor.

In the final analysis, diversification of economic activity, and a rapid increase in exports, constitute the basis of a self-reliant economy. Extensive discussions are now taking place in UNCTAD in the context of an integrated programme for commodities. We attach great importance to securing just and remunerative prices for primary products exported by developing countries and we hope that forthcoming negotiations in UNCTAD on these issues will prove successful. Commodity agreements must be negotiated on a more systematic and speedy basis than in the past. Mechanisms designed to improve the terms of trade of primary producing developing countries deserve high priority. It is at the same time important that these mechanisms, including those which involve indexation, are so devised as to safeguard the interests of developing countries who are the producers of primary products.

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

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JAPAN

Japanese Assistance for Fertilizer Projects

The following press release on Japanese assistance for fertilizer projects was released in New Delhi on September 12, 1975:

The Governments of Japan and India exchanged today Notes concerning the Japanese Project Loan to India for the year 1975-76 amounting to 10.9 billion yen, equivalent to Rs. 31.41 crores at the current exchange rate.

The Notes were exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo between Mr. K. Kikuchi, Director-General of the Economic Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan, and Mr. P. Johari, Charge d'Affaires and Minister, at the Indian Embassy in Tokyo on behalf of their respective Governments.

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The loan will be extended by the Export-Import Bank of Japan to the Government of India for financing foreign exchange requirements of the Bhatinda and Panipat Fertilizer Projects, for which project loans of 22 billion yen for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 have already been extended by the Government of Japan.

The project loan will be repayable over a period of 25 years including seven years grace period and will carry an interest rate of 4.0 per cent per annum.

The project loan has been extended to India in response to the requirements indicated by the Government of India at the Aid India Consortium meeting in Paris in June 1975 and is a part of the 15th Yen Credit. As the exchange of Notes concerning debt relief of 12.3 billion yen to India was made on August 22, 1975, the total amount of the Japanese assistance to India under the 15th Yen Credit for the year 1975-76 reached 23.2 billion yen, equivalent to Rs. 66.73 crores at the current exchange rate, so far.

JAPAN INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE USA

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Satellite Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Soviet satellite agreement was released in New Delhi on September 13, 1975:

An agreement concerning the launching of the modified second flight model of the first Indian satellite has been signed between the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The second satellite, like the first, will also be launched from a Soviet Cosmodrome using a Soviet Rocket Carrier.

The detailed technical proposal is expected to be ready before the end of September, 1975 for discussion and finalisation with the Soviet Union during the joint meeting between the two teams proposed to be held at Bangalore in October, 1975.

The procurement of components, bread-

boarding of systems for the verification of concepts, etc. will start shortly and it is hoped that the satellite will be ready for launching in 1977-78.

Indian Space Research Organisation also intends to launch satellites from India, with the help of Indian made rocket launcher SLV-3, sometime after 1978, when this launch vehicle is expected to be operational. These satellites will be named Rohini Satellites-Rs. The first satellite in this series, RS-1 is at present primarily planned to carry technological payload to monitor the performance of SLV-3 as a launch vehicle. Depending on weight constraints the satellite may also carry a small experimental payload. The Rohini Satellites are currently in the detailed definition stage.

INDIA ITALY USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Telecom-Link Protocol

The following press release on Indo-Soviet telecom-link protocol was released in New Delhi on September 19, 1975:

Indian and Soviet Telecommunication experts signed a protocol here today for establishing troposcatter radio link between the two countries. The protocol was signed by the Vice-Minister of Posts & Telecommunications, USSR, Mr. V. A. Shamshin and Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Shri S. M. Agarwal. The talks between the Soviet

and Indian expert which started on Monday ended today.

The link envisages direct radio communication between India and the Soviet Union across the Himalayas. The link will enable the transmission of telephone, teleprinter and telex signals between India and the Soviet Union. It will have an initial capacity of 12 speech channels.

Both sides have agreed to afford mutual facilities for the study and installation of the troposcatter system.

The significant feature of the protocol is that the Soviet delegation agreed to consider accepting such items of equipment which India could offer for the link. The details will be worked out shortly.

The Soviet delegation agreed to examine the Indian proposal to acquire the know-how on the special modems used for the link. These modems enable the signal to be received on 12 frequencies for the optimization of the received signal strength.

The link is expected to be established in about 33 months.

In order to cater for the growing traffic between the two countries, the delegations examined the possibility of establishing a direct satellite link by using a Soviet satellite.

"A LANDMARK"

In a message on the occasion, the Minister for Communications, Dr. S. D. Sharma, says: "I am glad that a protocol on telecommunications between India and the Soviet Union has been signed by the experts of the two countries. This is yet another Landmark in the growing relations between the two countries. We in India, as a developing country, particularly welcome the Soviet offer of advanced technology and also their readiness to accept Indian equipment for the link. The Protocol sets a welcome pattern of international technical cooperation. I thank the Soviet Union for its continued interest in our

development."

INDIA USA

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Joint Statement

The following joint statement was issued at the conclusion, of the visit of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, to Yugoslavia:

Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, Government of India and co-Chairman of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee visited Yugoslavia from September 19 to 21. During his visit he had discussions with Dr. Anton Vratosa, Deputy Prime Minister of Yugoslavia and co-Chairman of Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee.

Dr. Vratosa and Prof. Chattopadhyaya had in depth discussions on the furtherance of trade and economic relations between the two countries in pursuance of the conclusions reached at the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee held in New Delhi in February 1975. They reviewed the progress achieved in different fields of economic cooperation and expressed satisfaction at the growing ties in the field of trade and industrial cooperation in third countries.

In this context, they recognised that the discussions of the sub-committee on cooperation in third countries which is currently meeting in Yugoslavia from September 15 to 24 was a positive step in strengthening economic links between the two countries, particularly through joint action in third

countries, sub-contracting, exchange of consultancy services and greater utilisation of the technological complementarities of the two economies.

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The sub-committee on banking and financing, which is due to meet in Belgrade from September 24 to 30 will discuss matters of credit and cooperation in financial and banking field. The sub-committee on trade and industrial cooperation will meet in India in November this year.

It is hoped that the talks between Dr. Vratasa and Prof. Chattopadhyaya as well as the meeting of these sub-committees would contribute to the realisation of concrete results.

Dr. Vratasa and Prof. Chattopadhyaya also discussed matters connected with the world economic situation, the changes being experienced on the global economic scene and the measures which would need to be adopted for the establishment of the new international economic scenes and the measures which would need to be adopted for the establishment of the new international economic order.

They agreed that the meeting of UNCTAD IV in Nairobi in April 1976 would be of fundamental importance for improving the terms of trade of developing countries and for provision of adequate development finance and technology on reasonable terms necessary for the economic development of the developing countries.

The Ministers felt that preparatory dialogue at a bilateral level with the more affluent nations would be necessary for the success of the conference towards this end. Adequate institutional devices should be created.

The Ministers also agreed to remain in touch with each other and other like-minded countries for undertaking the necessary preparatory work and bilateral consultations in the capitals of the more affluent nations

necessary for the realisation of the objectives of the fourth UNCTAD Conference.

YUGOSLAVIA USA INDIA KENYA

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Speech by President Shri Ahmed at Dinner in his Honour by President Tito

Following is the text of speech of the president, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at dinner in his honour given by President Tito at Brioni on September 30, 1975:

I thank you, Excellency, for your warm words of welcome. My wife and I are happy to be with you and Madame Broz and other distinguished Yugoslav leaders in this lovely island of Brioni which has witnessed many historic meetings between the leaders of our two countries. My wife and I and the members of my party have been greatly touched by your cordial reception and gracious hospitality which reflects the ties of friendship and understanding that characterise relations between our two countries.

I bring you the warm-hearted greetings and good wishes from the Government and the people of India to the Government and the people of Yugoslavia. The Indian People have a special regard and affection for you, Mr. President and Madame Broz, which I would like to convey to you on this occasion. I have come here not for any reasons of protocol nor on account of any particular problems between our two countries, I have Come here because of our friendship. We in India know that we have a good friend in Yugoslavia and I should like you, the people of Yugoslavia, to know that you have no less

a friend in the Indian people.

We have arrived here today but we are no strangers to your beautiful country and its talented people. We had the privilege of enjoying your hospitality when we visited Yugoslavia in September 1967. We still have vivid memories of the warmth and cordiality of the reception accorded to us. Indeed, we are overwhelmed by the affection shown to us ever since our arrival here. We are greatly looking forward to getting better acquainted in the coming days with the life, culture and the varied achievements of the Yugoslavia and its people.

Your country has made a tremendous progress in all fields since the end of the war 30 years ago. Indian people rejoice with you in your successes, and wish you further achievements along the path of peace, prosperity and well-being. Much of the success achieved by Yugoslavia has been due to the dedicated and inspired leadership that you,

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Mr. President, have provided your people, guiding the destiny of this country courageously and successfully both during the difficult days of the War and later in building up a strong independent, progressive Yugoslavia.

Friendship between our two countries is not an accidental phenomenon, but a factor of great importance in the world of today. Ours is a traditional friendship built up on the strong foundations of shared values and a common approach to the solution of the problems of peace, security and progress confronting mankind. It was you, Mr. President, who together with our leader the late Jawaharlal Nehru, laid the foundations of our friendship and subsequently strengthened them. It is natural, therefore, that this friendship should be steadily growing with every passing year. We have good reason to be satisfied with the development of our bilateral relations in all fields. There is, however, still a lot of scope and plenty of opportunities to strengthen our ties through traditional as well as new forms of cooperation.

One of the most important fields of our cooperation has been the non-aligned movement of which Yugoslavia and India are the founding members and which constitutes a basic feature of the foreign policies of our two countries. Over the years, the membership of the non-aligned movement has greatly increased. More and more countries from among the developing newly-independent States of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been attracted by non-alignment. This only serves to show that the principles and the philosophy behind non-alignment continue to be valid and have, in fact, assumed an enhanced importance.

The success of the non-alignment movement implies a rejection of the theory that there can be security through the arms race and the creation of military blocs. It testifies to the fact that there can be genuine peace and security for a country only through following a principled independent foreign policy course, by trying to understand one another's problems and by making sincere efforts to help in their solution through collective and cooperative effort. Therefore, there is need for exerting further efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement.

The task assumes even greater importance because of the vital problems that confront humanity today, particularly the non-aligned countries. These are the problems of economic development, of equitable distribution of raw materials and other resources between the developed and the developing countries, and the search for measures to mitigate the effects of the world energy and economic crisis on the poorer countries. There has been some movement forward to solve these problems. The results of the Lima Conference of the non-aligned countries and of the 7th Special Session of the United Nations give cause for some encouragement.

I would particularly like to emphasize the decision of the Lima Conference that provides for greater representation of the non-aligned countries in international organisations which would enable the non-aligned

countries to influence the decisions of these organisations. But we should not rest on our oars. We should press forward with even greater vigour, with persistence and faith. For this, it is important to be strong and united because we cannot expect to make any Progress unless we are united. More attention needs to be devoted to these problems than hitherto because these constitute, perhaps greater danger to world peace than some would like to believe. The Summit meeting of the non-aligned countries at Colombo next year will provide the non-aligned countries with an opportunity to review the progress made till then to chalk out new plans and strategies.

The steps that have been taken to further detente, such as the limitation of arms and the successful conclusion of the Summit-level Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation represent a desirable and welcome trend in international relations. We positively evaluate the results of this Conference which we consider to be a major landmark along the road of detente that will stabilise the situation in Europe and promote friendship and cooperation among nations. Yugoslavia has played an important role in the successful conclusion of the Helsinki Conference. But its success is no cause for complacency. In today's world, peace is indivisible not only geographically but also in economic terms. Just as there can be no real peace and security if the spirit of detente does not extend beyond Europe to the other parts of the world, so also there can be no peace if pockets of affluence continue to exist amidst a mass of poverty.

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The end of the war in Indo-China is a welcome development. The people of this region suffered for a long time and peace was long overdue. We rejoice with them in their success and congratulate them on their emergence as sovereign independent states. The task before them now is one of reconstruction and economic development leading to the consolidation of their hard-won independence which is the only sure guarantee of peace.

Unfortunately tensions continue to exist in other parts of Asia which cause serious concern and anxiety among Asian States. The United Nations General Assembly had adopted a resolution for the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace four years ago. However, fresh tensions have continually been injected into the region. Foreign powers have built up their naval strength in the Indian Ocean and set up, expanded or modernised military bases. Concerted efforts are necessary on the part of all concerned to ensure that Indian Ocean becomes a zone of peace, free from Great Power rivalry, tensions and foreign military bases.

Inspired by a positive approach, India has continued to work for the establishment of harmonious relations with her neighbours based on mutual respect and mutual trust. While some progress has been achieved in this regard, it is important that the momentum in the direction of development of good neighbourly relations and the removal of the atmosphere of mistrust and hostility is maintained. We are convinced that it is imperative for all States concerned to consistently make unremitting efforts without outside interference to ensure continued progress in the direction of durable peace and stability which meets the interests of all peoples in this region.

The situation in West Asia is still fraught with danger. While recognising that all steps in the direction of peace are a positive development, it must be emphasised that there can be no just and lasting peace in the region unless Israel completely withdraws from all the occupied territories and steps are taken to solve the fundamental problem of meeting the legitimate inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

Excellency, I am greatly looking forward to my discussions with you which I am sure will be extremely fruitful and will enable us to exchange views on matters which affect our bilateral relations as well as international peace and security.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to join me in raising your glasses

to the health and happiness of the outstanding statesman, patriot and great friend of India, His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, and Madame Broz, to the continued prosperity of the Yugoslav people, and to the firm friendship between the peoples of India and Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAVIA USA INDIA PERU SRI LANKA FINLAND CHINA ISRAEL

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ZAMBIA

Speech by Vice-President Jatti at Dinner in Honour of Mr. A. G. Zulu

Following is the text of the speech by the Vice-President of India, Shri B. D. Jatti at dinner given by him in honour of Hon'ble A. G. Zulu, Secretary-General of United National Independence Party of Zambia in New Delhi on September 1, 1975:

I am very happy to welcome you, Mrs. Zulu and your delegation to India on this visit. We have been looking forward to your visit to India for quite some time. Your role as a great freedom fighter, your contribution to the building of the cooperative movement in Zambia and your great skills and abilities as an organiser are well-known. We are glad at this opportunity to welcome a leader of your eminence and your stature amongst us.

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Excellency, as an African proverb states: 'Visits between friends keep friendships alive'. I recall my very happy and fruitful visit to your country in October last year on the occasion of the celebrations in connection with the tenth anniversary of Zambia's independence. Our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, attended the historic summit

of non-aligned countries in your capital five years ago when the famous Lusaka Declaration giving a new dimension to the non-aligned movement was adopted. Since then, we had the honour and privilege of welcoming your great President and our friend, His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, to India. That Dr. Kaunda who is widely regarded in Africa as the African 'Gandhi' should have given us the benefit of his profound thoughts in his lectures during his visit to India, is for us an inspiring memory. Your visit to our country is in this tradition.

We are very happy that early this year Zambia established its first resident diplomatic mission in our country. Your first High Commissioner to India has just presented his letters of credence. This constitutes another milestone in the development of relations between our two countries. We have various agreements for cultural, economic, technical and scientific cooperation. There are hundreds of our technical men who are serving in your country in the common task of economic development. There is increasing cooperation between us in all fields for economic development in the spirit of the Lusaka declaration. We look forward to further strengthening of our relations in this joint effort for raising the standard of living in our countries.

Excellency, in these difficult times, the non-aligned movement has acquired great significance. Your country under the leadership of Dr. Kenneth Kaunda has been one of the leading lights of this movement actuated by the ideals of peace, freedom, racial equality and cooperation. Under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, India has continued to pursue this policy of non-alignment in close cooperation with your country in the United Nations forums and elsewhere. As our Prime Minister said in Lusaka '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 the content of human life'. The effective role which Zambia has been playing in this regard for the liberation of countries in Southern Africa has won

universal acclaim. Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Comoro Islands achieved independence recently.

We have followed with admiration the efforts President Kaunda has been making towards a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe. The situation which is complex is, we are told, not entirely pessimistic. We hope that the process, in which the recent talks at Victoria Falls were only one of the initial steps, will continue and ultimately result in success. Our sympathies and our support are, as you know, Excellency, for the rights of the African majority of Zimbabwe to have an independent Government. We naturally wish that a peaceful solution should be found in Zimbabwe which should satisfy the wishes of the African majority. From this point of view, we should be sorry to see a breakdown of the diplomatic process to which President Kaunda has devoted so much of his energies. But if the process does break down, the African people of Zimbabwe will have no alternative but to carry on their struggle. History is on their side.

The Government and people of India have been proud to be associated with the different liberation movements in Africa fighting for independence from colonialism. Only a few days ago, we observed in this country 'Namibia Day' to rededicate ourselves to the independence struggles of the people of Namibia and others in Africa who are still struggling against racism and apartheid. We hope the objectives of national and racial emancipation in southern Africa will be achieved in the very near future. The best wishes of the Government and people of India are with the efforts of your leaders for bringing this about.

Excellency, we are very happy that you have been able to visit us in spite of the many demands on your time. Our only regret is that your visit is so short. But we are glad that you could come even if it is for this brief period. You will see some of the achievements of new India and we hope to benefit a great deal from our exchange of

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views and consultations with you and your distinguished colleagues.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I now request you to join me in drinking a toast to his Excellency and Mrs. Zulu, his distinguished delegation, the Government and people of the Republic of Zambia and to Indo-Zambian friendship.

ZAMBIA INDIA USA MOZAMBIQUE SAO TOME E PRINCIPE MALAYSIA SEYCHELLES ZIMBABWE
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NAMIBIA

Date : Sep 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ZAMBIA

Mr. A. G. Zulu's Reply

Replying, Hon'ble A. G. Zulu, delivered the following speech:

Allow me, in the first instance, to say how pleased I, my wife and the whole of the delegation are to be in this beautiful country. Since we landed in Bombay this morning we have been treated to the famed generous hospitality of the people of India, and let me say that we appreciate this very much. I also want to say that we are most grateful for your very kind words of welcome, Mr. Vice-President.

This does not, of course, come to me as a surprise. Mr. Vice-President, because I am no stranger to this country. I was treated with the same warmth of feeling when I last came here in 1971. And I am sure that even of my friends in the delegation who are visiting this great country for the first time feel as much at home here as my wife and I do.

Indeed, that is how it should be, because the Zambian people and the people of this country have a lot of things in common - a fact, which has over the years, helped to cement even further the very good relations that exist between our two countries.

To many of our leaders in Zambia, including our President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, India has become something of a second home. The Party, Government and people of Zambia were not only grateful for the assistance which the Government and people of India so generously gave us during our struggle for Independence, but they also found inspiration, moral nourishment and intellectual refinement in the teachings and philosophies of the great statesmen of this country. It is, indeed, common knowledge that the teachings of President Kaunda are similar to the great humanist teachings of the father of India, and one of the greatest sages of our time, the late Mahatma Gandhi. Both India and Zambia cherish humanist principles, and it is upon these principles that our two countries are trying to establish social systems in which there is social and economic justice for all. We all believe in the importance and dignity of man and the basic equality of men. Consequently, we regard as abominable any social system which discriminates against a person on the grounds of either sex, colour, creed or ethnic origin. Our two countries are members of the non-aligned movement - a social and political force which has helped to guide the destiny of the international community along the road to peaceful development and coexistence.

Mr. Vice-President, the litany of the bonds that join India and Zambia together is much longer than I can recount here. Our two countries are separated by thousands of kilometres of land and sea, but the fabric of the political, social, and economic ties that join us is firm and broad. We, in Zambia, are proud to be so intimately associated with a country, whose stature on the international scene is the envy of many.

However, let me hasten to say to you, my brother, that we have not come to New Delhi to sentimentalise about the achieve-

ments that we have scored over the years in cementing Indo-Zambian relations. We certainly are happy and feel proud to look back at our successes in this regard. But, perhaps even more importantly, we are here to extend even further the old areas of cooperation and to open up new ones. In this respect, I am grateful to you, Mr. Vice-President, for kindly inviting me to come to India and benefit from the long and valuable experiences of the people of this sub-continent in their quest for a better life and social justice.

Perhaps, I should count myself fortunate that I have come to New Delhi hardly nine months after my own President was here at the invitation of your Government to

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receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international Understanding - a great honour which the people of Zambia appreciate greatly. My President had very fruitful discussions during his visit, and three cooperation agreements were signed by the two Governments. I wish to inform you, Mr. Vice-President, that my Government is doing everything possible to have these agreements ratified as soon as possible.

I said a short while ago that I consider myself fortunate to have come to India only a few months after my President was here. I said so for the simple reason that his visit opened up new avenues for the further development of the relations between our two countries. This therefore makes my task in new Delhi a lot easier. Indeed the fact, that, following President Kaunda's visit to New Delhi, we have established a High Commission here to under-score the point I am trying to make. Perhaps much more than ever before our two Governments are in effective contact. Of course, we, for our part, would have wished that Zambia's diplomatic presence here had been brought about much earlier. But, unfortunately, as we are aware, Mr. Vice-President, our economic position, which since our Independence in 1964, has been adversely affected by the closure of our border with the rebel colony of Rhodesia in January 1973. This made it difficult for us

to establish a diplomatic mission in New Delhi at an earlier date. India is one of the few friendly countries which came to our aid in the darkest hour of our history as a newly independent country amidst the vexing problem of Southern Africa.

I want to take this opportunity, on behalf of the party, Government and the people of Zambia, to thank the Government and people of India for the assistance. We very much appreciate this and your sympathetic understanding of our position.

Now that our dream has at last come true, in that we now have a High Commission here, we intend to use it for the furtherance of the mutual interests of our two countries. I strongly believe that the scope for the development of cooperation between India and Zambia in various fields is very wide. I am glad to note that trade between our two countries has expanded considerably over the last few years. Trade figures for 1967, for example, show that Zambia imported goods from India worth K 1.7 million. Last year, the value of our imports from here exceeded K6 million.

The Republic of India has for a long time also been one of our main sources of recruitment for technical and professional man-power. Scores of young men and women from this country are in Zambia, making a valuable contribution to the development of the country. We have medical doctors, teachers, accountants and others, who occupy responsible positions in our society. For a young and developing country like ours, this is a priceless resource, which is hard to come by. Our development programmes would not have been so well in hand without their valuable contribution.

I would like you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in drinking a toast to the good health of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of India, to the health of comrade Vice-President and Madame Jatti, to the closer cooperation between the National Congress Party and the United National independence Party and to the continued friendly relations between India and Zambia.

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Date : Oct 01, 1975

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CANADA

Indo-Canadian Loan Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Canadian loan agreement was issued in New Delhi on October 24, 1975:

India will receive a special loan of ten million Canadian dollars (Rs. 8.90 crores approximately) from Canada for the import of fertilizer from that country. An agreement to this effect was signed here this morning by Shri M. G. Kaul, Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance and His Excellency Mr. John R. May bee, Canadian High Commissioner in India.

This is the third special loan, extended to India by Canada in the last three years for the import of fertilizer from Canada. The Loan is on the usual soft terms, applicable to Canadian development assistance. It is repayable in 50 years with a grace period of 10 years, and carries no, interest, commitment or service charges.

Under the terms of this Loan, the Canadian International Development Agency will finance the cost of the fertilizer in addition to payment of ocean freight for the shipments. The previous two fertilizer loans were utilised by India for the import of Potash from Canada. The new loan will be used for Potash and for other fertilizer inputs.

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

President's Inaugural Address

Inaugurating the 21st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, the President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, delivered the following speech in New Delhi on October 28, 1975:

I am happy to be with you on the occasion of the 21st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference which our country has the privilege to host for the second time after an interlude of eighteen years. I extend, on behalf of the people of India and on my own behalf, a hearty welcome to our distinguished guests, the eminent parliamentarians from different parts of the Commonwealth.

It is now generally recognised that genuine understanding and purposeful co-operation among nations provide the surest basis for lasting peace and progress of mankind. The first and foremost premise is that we must build the defences of peace in the minds and hearts of men. Doubtless, an equally fundamental premise of international peace and progress is that we must endeavour to build a better world. It is on these two premises, I believe, that the concept of the Commonwealth was anchored. It is because of the awareness of these basic premises that we in the Commonwealth cherish our unique association, which has few parallels or prece-

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dents in history. For more than anything else, the Commonwealth is an essay in inter-

national understanding and cooperation and a remarkable experiment in international living and free and voluntary association among nations, based on mutual respect, a sincere desire to understand each other's view-points and problems, and cooperation in the common interests of their people. With its thirty-four independent member-States, spread all over the globe and together accounting for a quarter of the world's population, the Commonwealth provides an outstanding example of constructive multinational approach so vital to peace and progress in the present day world.

The common bonds which link the member-States of the contemporary Commonwealth are the ideals of universal peace and prosperity, democratic government and freedom, elimination of all forms of colonial domination and racial oppression and discrimination, and the progressive removal of wide economic disparities among nations. It is true that there are other international organizations working for similar ends and they are all making a valuable contribution in their respective spheres. Even so, the facts and circumstances of history have conferred on the Commonwealth certain natural advantages which, make it an ideal institution for promoting cooperation in its own distinctive way among its member-nations.

The Commonwealth association is based on consultation, discussion and cooperation in various fields. It is a proof of the continuing relevance and vitality of the Commonwealth that recent years have seen a notable expansion in such consultation and cooperation at both governmental and non-governmental levels and in many fields - economic, educational, technical, parliamentary, professional and so on. It is not only Heads of Government and Ministers and Parliamentarians who meet regularly; officials, experts, educators, lawyers, judges and practitioners in various other fields also come together to discuss matters of common interest to develop a common approach wherever possible. And occasionally to resolve on common action. A working language which is widely understood in the Commonwealth and an awareness of shared traditions make for a special

measure of facility and candour of communication at All these meetings. In the light of the happy experience of these fruitful contacts and joint endeavours in various fields, we may, I hope, look forward to concrete steps for further widening the area of consultation and cooperation among the member countries in the coming years.

The Commonwealth has proved to be a flexible instrument and a dynamic and resilient institution. It draws strength from its geographical distances and cultural diversities; it manages to draw strength even from its relative lack of cohesive and close knit organization. As has been pointed out, India's decision to continue in the Commonwealth after she became independent had a decisive effect on the further history of the Commonwealth; it paved the way to Commonwealth membership of the many Asian, African, Caribbean and other nations which attained independence since 1947. Perhaps India also helped to keep the Commonwealth door open to the Republics in 1949, and for helping to devise the British Sovereign's new designation as the symbolic 'Head of the Commonwealth' - a designation fully in accord with the changed complexion of the Commonwealth as a free association of independent and sovereign nations.

On this occasion of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, my thoughts go to Jawaharlal Nehru, that indomitable fighter for our country's freedom, who was equally a man of vision dedicated to the ideals of world peace, peaceful co-existence and cooperation among nations. In a very real sense, along with that great and noble Prime Minister of Great Britain - Clement Attlee - Nehru was the builder of the modern Commonwealth. As in Nehru's days, India continues to value the Commonwealth link not merely because of past associations, but because it has the capacity to advance the larger world causes to which we are committed - world peace, international understanding and developmental cooperation among the peoples of the world and the elimination of the causes of tensions among nations. In the ultimate analysis, the Commonwealth will be judged by the contribution it makes to the

cause of promoting human dignity and brotherhood.

Parliamentary system is more than an apparatus of government. It is a part of the political culture of human societies. Parliamentary system of Government epitomises the development of representative institutions and their increasing responsibility and growing responsiveness. Our Constitution com-

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mits us in this country to the parliamentary system and to the ideal of building up an egalitarian society, based on social and economic justice and on recognition of individual liberty and freedom. I may add that in the conditions of our country, with its vast size and enormous population and its immense diversities of religions, customs and languages, democratic government and all that it implies, is not just a constitutional prescription, but is the most enduring foundation for a viable national framework.

The Commonwealth is a child of history. In its historical setting, it takes us back to the Magna Carta as well as to the radiant and ageless cultures of ancient civilisations. It reminds us of the continuous struggle of mankind for, freedom and free institutions through the ages. In its sheer expanse, it transcends the constraints of geographical proximity. It shows how distances cease to deter when there is friendship and goodwill and common striving.

I am sure that the deliberations of this Conference will help us all gain deeper insights into the working of parliamentary institutions and will throw up useful ideas for strengthening these institutions and for their better and more effective working. I am glad that by its annual conference and other activities, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has been rendering a signal service to the great causes of democracy and international understanding and cooperation. Parliamentary institutions are under constant review and reappraisal throughout the world. In recent years, there has been a considerable amount of research and a measure of

conscious reform in the institutional framework and procedural modalities of parliamentary government. Your conference will, I am sure, be conducive to the cross-fertilisation of ideas and to careful examination of proposals for reforms.

Distinguished delegates, some of you might have come to our country earlier; for others, this may be their first visit I am sure Dr. Dhillon, who presides over our Lok Sabha with such distinction, will enable you to see and know India - at any rate the more important facets of our national life - first hand.

Before I conclude, I may mention that the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha, Shri S. L. Shakhder, has brought out for this occasion an excellent study on Commonwealth Parliaments containing valuable contributions from distinguished Presiding Officers, Secretaries-General of various Commonwealth Parliaments and from senior officers of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. I learn that this is the first time that a comprehensive study on Commonwealth Parliaments has been brought out on the occasion of an annual conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. I am happy to release this interesting and useful work. I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference. I wish you success in your deliberations and have no doubt that your endeavours will be fruitful and constructive. I also extend to everyone of you my warm good wishes and hope that your sojourn in this country will be a happy experience.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Addressing the 21st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, made the following speech in New Delhi on October 28, 1975:

It is a pleasure to be in this gathering of eminent Commonwealth parliamentarians. There must be many in this hall, amongst whom I feel privileged to include myself, who participated in the struggle for the freedom of their countries.

It is apt that this association should meet in our capital city which witnessed the signing of instruments marking the beginning of the end of colonialism. Here was born the singular and remarkable concept of a new Commonwealth which owes much to the genius of Jawaharlal Nehru and that of the Indian people which he symbolised. He wanted the new relationship to be based not on animosity and bitter memories but on forgiveness and friendship. The special feature

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of the Association is the voluntary coming together of countries of diverse continents and cultural, economics and social life-styles. It is not bound by any stated or unstated political obligations. It is neither confined to any particular system nor dominated by any one individual or nation. It has proved a useful forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences.

Mr. Ramphal's election as Secretary-General of the Commonwealth is itself an example of the developing role of the Commonwealth. I offer him our greetings and wish him success in his task. We, on our part assure him our full support and cooperation.

For all the agony it caused, the Imperial connection brought us acquaintance with Europe's political and scientific Ideas. India has always been known for her assimilative faculty, for the ability of transmute other's

experience into her own. In framing our Constitution we may have drawn upon the experience of some Commonwealth countries and of other democracies. But what brought our Constitution into being and provided the motive power for its functioning is our own will and our own spirit, shaped through long years of struggle and suffering.

That struggle was possibly the greatest mass movement the world has known. We had no money, no resources, no weapons. It was one of the miracles of our age that a people humiliated, enveloped in misery and hopelessness were roused out of their apathy by Mahatma Gandhi and imbued with a sense of purpose which cut across divisions of status, wealth, religion, language or sex. India became free because we willed and worked to be free. In 1922, Mahatma Gandhi said that Swaraj (or self-government) "will not be a gift of the British Parliament. It will be a declaration of India's full expression. That it will be expressed through an Act of Parliament is true. But it will be merely a courteous ratification of the declared wish of the Indian nation". And that is what happened in 1947. It was an act of reconciliation and statesmanship of both sides. The President has just referred to Mr. Attlee's significant role.

The involvement of so many millions in the national struggle made it inevitable that free India should shun any path reserved for a few. It had to be participatory democracy on the broadest base. We opted for this system not to emulate Britain or because the farmers of the Indian Constitution were unaware of other forms of democracy, but because it was best suited to the Indian reality. It was a deliberate choice and was determined by the non-violent nature of our fight, by our preference for peaceful and orderly change and by our conviction that the people must have the deciding voice.

There was an opinion in favour of limited franchise, based on educational or property qualifications. But would this have been fair to the masses of our people who owned little or no property? And can literacy, important though it is, and consciously being extended,

itself be regarded as synonymous with character and political discretion? We felt that the oral tradition of great antiquity and of values handed down from, generation to generation, gave our people cultural literacy and depth of judgment. The objective of our freedom movement had been not merely political liberation but the eradication of poverty and disparity, and the breaking down of the outmoded apparatus of superstition, privilege and hierarchy. Adult franchise is the most effective instrument for people to safeguard their rights. Within a few years of the promulgation of the Constitution, we also revived our ancient democratic tradition of rural self-government by which elected village councils or Panchayats exercise a variety of political functions at the grassroots level.

Democracy is a generic term. Forms of democracy vary in each country, in the light of its own history and national character, its size, the diversity or homogeneity of its population, the state of its economic development and other such conditioning factors. In the post-colonial period, many members of the Commonwealth adopted the British model of Government, but later adapted it to their own circumstances. Constitutions are not static. Even as our own was being passed, Jawaharlal Nehru with remarkable perspicacity had this to say: "A free India will see the bursting forth of the energy of a mighty nation. What it will do and what it will not, I do not know, but I do know that it will not consent to be bound down by anything. Some people imagine, that what we do now, may not. be touched for 10 years or 20 years.... I should like the House to consider that we are on the eve of revolutionary

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changes, revolutionary in every sense of the word because when the spirit of a nation breaks its bonds, it functions in peculiar ways and it should function in strange ways. It may be that the Constitution this House may frame may not satisfy that free India. This House cannot bind down the next generation, or the people who will duly succeed us in this task".

With far-sighted wisdom, Jawaharlal Nehru was asserting that Constitutions are made for peoples, not the other way around, and that democracy is not a rigid and immutable concept. Sometimes nations tend to think that their type of democracy is of universal applicability. They forget that it evolved over time and that what was good enough for the founders is no longer good enough for them. Conceivably, their future generations will re-examine their systems in the light of new historic conditions.

Small countries, which have the advantage of ethnic, religious and linguistic cohesiveness and of a long period of stability, cannot easily visualise the tensions that continuously arise in our land. We have 22 States and 9 Union Territories most of which are larger than the bigger nation-States of the world. (By the way the total population of all the countries represented in this conference is just about one third of India's). We have almost every religious faith in the world, more than a dozen major languages, each with their own scripts and ancient literatures and widely differing levels of economic development. Regional loyalties and urges must constantly be balanced with the need to maintain and strengthen national unity, integrity and stability. Through its federal provisions, our Constitution gives our States a great deal of power, but it also endows the Centre with authority to deal effectively with any external danger or internal disturbance.

In the last 25 years we have withstood more than one military challenge, economic crisis and threat of secession. Our five general elections have demonstrated the value of free vote and the maturity of our electorate (which, in the 1971 Parliamentary election, numbered 274 million). The people have voted for secularism even though it was believed and propagated that Indian politics were dominated by religious factions and sentiments. They have rejected appeal of the extreme rights and of the extreme left, of reactionaries and of ultra revolutionaries, and have supported the democratic middle path to socialist development.

At the time of the Industrial Revolution in Europe and North America, there was no adult franchise nor recognition of the rights of workers. Industries were built and capital was accumulated by the crass exploitation of men, women and children of their own countries as well as of others across the seas. The need for skilled labour introduced education which, in turn, brought demands for better conditions and greater equality. However, by then the economic base was strong enough to meet these demands. But in India and other newly free countries, this so-called historical process has been reversed. With political freedom, long suppressed desires and needs came to surface in the shape of clamour for self-expression and economic betterment. And the people were impatient although we were still very far from any capacity to satisfy them. We did know of systems which had succeeded in accelerating economic growth through regimentation. Yet we chose the more difficult path, of change through civil liberties. In twenty-five years our experience has not disproved our belief. Democracy has not inhibited or slowed down our industrialisation or modernisation. Poverty could not go in a few years and there are many outward signs of it. Much is wanting in our system of distribution. We are very conscious of our failings. Nevertheless, there is remarkable progress in agricultural production and the strengthening and diversification of our industrial base. When compared to the achievements of authoritarian regimes, we can claim that there is no significant difference in economic growth.

The ushering in of a democratic system, the adoption of a free Constitution, the establishment of a parliamentary Government do not necessarily guarantee consensus and order. The need for vigilance is constant. Not everyone may agree on democracy, not everyone may understand its functioning, not everyone may wish to see it win through. Where a strong mass party has not only succeeded in winning freedom but goes on to inspire the overwhelming majority of people with its vision and ability, frustrations may grow among the other contenders. Democracy is not just an ideal or an objective. It

is a method through which a country tries

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to manage its affairs. In a developing society this inevitably means taking measures for social and economic transformation which are bound to upset one section or another. Any system can prevail only so long as it keeps pace with changing conditions and proves its ability to solve the problems of its people. When the majority are struggling for survival, will they tolerate luxury for a few either material or in the form of licence to do whatever they wish? The essential is to what extent a party or its alternatives can truly reflect the wishes and aspirations of the people. Over the years some democracies have evolved a polarisation in which only two effective parties are active politically. But does a deviation from this rule dilute the essence of democracy? The inability to accede to power by democratic means may lead some parties to offer unconstitutional or extra-constitutional challenges. For young democracies, it is imperative to guard against such developments. It then becomes an onerous, if painful, duty to counter them by constitutional remedies. The responsibility for preserving democracy is not confined to the ruling party but devolves equally on the parties of the opposition and the people as a whole.

Social and economic problems are far more complex today than in the mid-nineteenth century and the early twentieth when the theoretical framework of Liberalism and Marxism were developed. Even in Britain and the United States there is debate whether the framework of their democracy will withstand the new economic pressures.

None of us dwells only in one country. We are all citizens of a common humanity, in what is termed a shrinking world, technological, economic and political forces are global transcending national boundaries. Theories of political organisation and economic management have not wholly caught up with this reality. Some situations are rather puzzling. If there is dust because roads are not tarred or cemented, it is a sign of back-

wardness. But if the dust comes from factories, it is a sign of progress. If, millions of Pounds worth of food are destroyed in Europe it is advanced economic management. But if some of our grains or other foodstuffs are damaged because of lack of resources to build sufficient storage or have refrigeration, it is inefficiency.

It is because of our long national experience that India put forward the idea of coexistence. There cannot be harmony without the acceptance of the right of even the smallest nation to follow its own path. But independence does not mean isolation. We must work for interdependence on the basis of equality to advance the cause of understanding, cooperation and peace.

Our age is one of uncertainty. Everywhere there is a searching for fulfilment.

Welcome to India, a strange land, strange not only to those who have come from abroad but even to many who have lived here all their lives. My father, seeped in India's history and culture, spent a lifetime discovering her. India is a world in herself - in space and in time. You can see any one part and because of its vastness consider it the whole, yet it remains only a part. The convergence of centuries and the interplay of the clinging past with the transient present and the ever pressing future is even more difficult to comprehend. As there is unity in diversity, so is there simplicity in our complexity. This simplicity eludes those who cannot think beyond analytical frameworks and pre-conceived notions. Yet impatient with the complexity they tend towards a superficial and oversimplified view of issues and events. We wish not merely to satisfy the creature comforts of our people but to liberate them for creative and contemplative pursuits. We believe, as Mahatma Gandhi taught, that rights flow from duty well done. We believe that the freedom of each man is inseparable from that of his fellow. Inescapably this implies that within his freedom and the bounds of duty he may develop at his own pace and in his own way, be different yet suffer no discrimination.

Through all the ups and downs of our long history, its cycles of fortune and misfortune, its moments of liberty and bondage, we have never been beggared of our spirit which we see as the quintessential humanness of man. We conceive of a society that is in harmony with itself and its environs of a world that is rid of conflict and busied in the great arts of peace. In our world-view all turbulence ends in order, all conflict ends in resolution, all travail ends in tranquility. And man emerges and lives on for larger purposes. That is our unceasing quest.

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INDIA USA

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

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COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Shri Raghu Ramaiah's Speech on Indian Ocean

Initiating the debate on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace in the Plenary Session of the 21st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, the Union Minister for Works, Housing & Urban Development and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah (also the leader of Indian Delegation), made the following speech in New Delhi on October 28, 1975:

Not only to the international community as a whole but in a more direct way to a large number of Commonwealth countries - I refer to the proposal to declare:

Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and recent increase in the naval presence of great powers in the Indian Ocean.

Some of them have been not only strengthening their already existing bases but adding new ones in a big way, the latest being Diego Garcia, which is to be expanded into a fullfledged naval-cum-air base with ultra-modern communication and other support facilities.

The United States Navy was reported to be undertaking dredging of the harbour to create turning basin that would be 2,000 by 6,000 feet and would be able to accommodate submarines and aircraft carriers. The United States had constructed a 8,000-foot long runway on the island and her C-130 and C-141 transport aircraft had been using the airstrip. A contingent of between 200 and 300 American servicemen was reported to be in position at the base. The United States had announced plans to increase this contingent to between 500 and 600 men; to lengthen the airfield runway from 8,000 to 12000 feet, which would make it available for use by KC-135 refuelling aircraft, but not B-52 bombers; to build more fuel storage tanks to expand the airfield parking area; to improve existing quarters (to accommodate 609 persons) and to deepen the lagoon so that it would be able to handle more ships than the current two or three. The United Kingdom would have equal access to the facilities of the base for their own ships and aircrafts.

The American bases in the Indian Ocean form the links in America's global network to secure ground stations for its satellite and underwater fleet communications besides keeping an eye on the happenings in the littoral and hinterland countries of the Indian Ocean.

No site or industry in the littoral or hinterland will be beyond the reach of the long-range ballistic missiles of nuclear-powered US submarines operating from Diego Garcia and other island bases.

The Great Powers have been seeking to justify their presences in the Indian Ocean by advancing arguments relating to freedom of navigation in international waters, the need to protect trade routes and sea lanes, the existence of client states which have in-

vited their security support, the need to counter-balance the military presence of strategic opponents, etc. The littoral states find it difficult to accept these justifications for the escalation of Great Power presence in the Indian Ocean, more particularly as these presences directly undermine the security of the littoral states.

It has been fully confirmed in March, 1974 by the recorded testimony before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on Near-East and South Asia of Mr. Seymour Weiss, Director of the Politico-Military Affairs Bureau of the U.S. State Department, who when asked whether the Americans would be prepared to de-escalate their naval activity in the Indian Ocean if the Russians agreed to do likewise, categorically answered 'NO'.

Mr. Weiss also indicated that the purposes of the Diego Garcia base was "to take care" of the Middle East oil on which Japan and Western Europe depend and to deploy the U.S. Navy "to augment diplomatic processes" in the Indian Ocean area where "there was instability in some of the countries."

Could there be a more frank proclamation of the self-assumed role of imperialism's gendarme in this part of the world? Yes, there could for example:

- Real Admiral (retired Gene La Roque, former Assistant Director of the U.S.

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Navy Strategic Planning had this to say on 14.3.1974 when testifying before the same House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee:

"The Navy began looking for post-Vietnam missions with which to occupy itself - we are kind to running out of commitments and if we could make a commitment out of Diego Garcia as a permanent place to defend, we could then rationalise coming to Congress for a permanent Navy in the Indian Ocean ... The

name of the game is the Russian are coming".

-Both Admiral Rogye and Mr. Earl C. Ravenal, Director of the Astan Division in Systems Analysis for the Secretary of Defence, reportedly told the Committee that the real reason for the US military wanting Diego Garcia is to create a "multi-purpose" base capable of launching air, ground and submarine operations should the "need" ever arise.

-On 12.3.74 yet another important US official, James H. Noyes, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for Near Eastern African and South Asian Affairs, reminded the Sub-Committee that "the military dimension of US policy cannot and must not be isolated from the broader political context ... The development of further facilities at Diego Garcia provides us only with the option of moving into the Indian Ocean if the need should arise. In short, the establishment of even limited support facilities in the region would significantly enhance our capability to be there if and when our presence was required.

-The US Navy's top Admiral Elmo Zumwalt stated on 21.3.74 that the main reason for converting the British-owned atoll of Diego Garcia into a US Indian Ocean military base is "to provide the ability to influence events in that area... The capability to deploy our military power in the region is an essential element of such influence".

28 nations around the Indian Ocean have acceded to independence in little over a quarter of a century and they naturally retain fresh memories of colonial occupation by external maritime powers. This process of colonization was itself prompted by rivalry between these external powers. The urge to disentangle themselves from conflicts between the Great Powers has persuaded 33 of the 37 littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to adopt non-alignment as the basis of their external relations and policies. It is in pursuance of this policy approach that they

are firmly opposed to any escalation of Great Power rivalry in their region. The littoral states are convinced that their development under conditions of peace and stability and the promotion of a spirit of regional understanding and cooperation can only be undertaken through the elimination of sources of pressure, conflict and confrontation.

The littoral states of the Indian Ocean have sought to impart more concrete shape to their aspirations by calling for the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. It was the distinguished Prime Minister of Sri Lanka who first put forward this proposal at the Conference of Non-aligned Nations held in Cairo in 1964. The Indian Ocean Peace Zone concept was subsequently endorsed by the Lusaka Non-aligned Conference in 1970. Thereafter the matter came up for consideration at the United Nations. On December 16, 1971 the UN General Assembly adopted a historic resolution declaring the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace for all time to come and calling upon the Great Powers to enter into immediate consultations with the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean with a view to arresting the escalation of their military presences in the Indian Ocean and eliminating from the region all bases, military installations and other manifestations of such presences maintained in the context of Great Power rivalry.

Unfortunately, however, the majority of Great Powers abstained from voting on this resolution and on similar resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly in subsequent years. They have also declined to enter into consultations with the littoral states on the implementation of this important proposal.

The Great Powers have been unable to initiate any discussions among themselves on arms limitation in the Indian Ocean. Experience has shown that such dialogues as they have undertaken on their own in the field of arms limitations have failed to make any meaningful contribution to the process

littoral states have become convinced that the Indian Ocean Peace Zone proposal has provided a convenient and necessary opportunity for a constructive exchange with the participation of all parties having an interest in this question, viz., the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean on the one hand and the Great Powers and principal maritime users of the Indian Ocean on the other. The latter category of states have so far been disinclined to participate in such discussions and have in the process frustrated the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the Indian Ocean. It is necessary in these circumstances for the littoral and hinterland states to redouble their efforts to mobilise world public opinion with a view to adopting a serious international programme which seeks to reduce and eliminate Great Power presences from the Indian Ocean.

The littoral and hinterland states are not sympathetic to proposals made in certain quarters for mutual balance of forces in the Indian Ocean as previous experience of agreements on ceiling on force levels has demonstrated only too conclusively that these ceilings are fixed at levels of armaments which exceed those already existing and do not take into account the hopes and aspirations of those sections of the international community which are seriously committed to world disarmament. The only satisfactory answer to the security preoccupations of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean would be to achieve a balance at the level of zero presences by the Great Powers. Though there has been an intensification of the arms race in the Indian Ocean in the recent past, the naval presences of the Great Powers are still relatively speaking at an incipient stage and it is, therefore, essential that urgent action should be taken to control these presences before they escalate to levels which not only will further complicate the task of control but will at the same time greatly aggravate the risk of intervention in local disputes.

Gatherings of representatives of Commonwealth countries have traditionally provided an excellent forum for free, frank and purposeful discussion of problems of common concern to member nations. Exchanges on

such questions between Commonwealth Parliamentarians have proved in the past to be an invaluable means not only to bring about wider understanding of the issues discussed but also for the subsequent projection of views and ideas developed at such meetings in the various Parliaments of which distinguished delegates to this meeting are members. The meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government held in Kingston earlier this year had taken a positive and constructive position on the Indian Ocean. The Heads of Government had called on all nations, and particularly the Great Powers most directly concerned, to work towards the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. I would like to express the hope that we can through our discussions here chart out a concrete course of action which enjoys our common support calculated to secure expeditious and effective implementation of the Indian Ocean Peace zone proposal. The Indian Ocean is, as the Heads of Government had noted in Kingston, a region of special interest to a significant number of Commonwealth countries and it is my sincere hope that our deliberations here will enable us to make a positive contributions to the promotion of peace and stability in this sensitive and important region.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA JAPAN VIETNAM SRI LANKA EGYPT ZAMBIA
JAMAICA

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Indo-Czechoslovak Protocol on Education

The following Press Note on Indo-czechoslovak protocol on education was

issued in New Delhi on October 17, 1975:

The Protocol concerning equivalence of certificates, degrees and diplomas awarded by Secondary Schools, Universities and other educational and scientific organizations and institutions has been signed between the Republic of India and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on October 17, 1975. Prof. S. Nurul

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Hasan, Minister of Education and Social Welfare has signed on behalf of the Government of India. Prof. Ing Stefan Chochol, Slovak Minister of Education of the Slovak Socialist Republic has signed on behalf of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

According to the Protocol, the Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate Pre-University Certificate in India will be recognised as equivalent to the Final School Leaving Examination Certificate in Czechoslovakia granted after completion of study in Secondary School Education. Master's degree in Arts, Science, and Commerce, awarded by Universities in India will be treated as equivalent to the State Diploma granted in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic after passing the State Final Examination in the appropriate subject. The Bachelor's Degree in engineering and technology, agriculture veterinary science, awarded by Universities in India will be treated as equivalent to the State Diploma awarded after passing the State Final Examination In Czechoslovakia in the corresponding field of study. The Ph.D. degree awarded by Universities in India will be recognised as equivalent to the degree of Candidate of Science awarded by Universities and other educational and scientific institutions in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the appropriate field. The degree of Doctor of Science, Letters, Literature, Laws, Science awarded by Indian Universities will be treated as equivalent to Doctor of Science Degree awarded by Universities and other educational and scientific institutions in Czechoslovakia.

The protocol is another mile-stone in

the processor further expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation in the fields of education and science which will contribute in a significant manner to the strengthening of friendly relations between the peoples of both countries. It will enable exchange of persons between the countries for study, training or teaching or for any employment in educational, scientific or research institutions.

NORWAY SLOVAKIA INDIA

Date : Oct 01, 1975

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Labour Minister's Address to Regional Conference of ILO

Following is the text of speech delivered by Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, Minister of Labour, at the 8th Asian Regional Conference of ILO at Colombo on October 3, 1975:

Mr. President, I would in the first place congratulate you on your unanimous and well merited election to this high office.

The Director-General's report and the supplementary volume on human resources are very important documents for they reflect ILO's anxiety over the squalor of the third world. But the reports do not lay adequate emphasis on the aetiology of this squalor. And when one doesn't know the cause of an evil, one cannot find out the mechanics that perpetuates it. It is then very likely that the remedies evolved to eliminate the evil will miss the septic focus.

What is the primary reason of the appalling poverty of the majority of mankind? There is nothing natural about the poverty

of countries that have enormous amounts of human and material resources. Asia, Africa and Latin America are poor not because of any inherent deficiency but only because of an iniquitous international order that condemns them to perpetual pallor. It has become almost a habit of our mind to think of Asian poverty the way we think of Asian mountains and rivers as if poverty is ontological in its causistry but not economic. It is not so. Poverty of the underdeveloped countries is the price paid for the plenty in the developed world.

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Trade, aid and all the rest of it constitute a system of unequal exchange that creates poverty in a part of the world to maintain plenty elsewhere. A civilization that has as its basis such an iniquitous system of distribution of resources is a sick civilisation.

According to some studies, the decline in the prices of raw materials, occurring simultaneously with a rise in the prices of industrial products, has reduced the importing capacity of the underdeveloped countries by an amount equal to six times the total of all the loans received by these countries in the same period from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

In 1974, the G N P of the developed world barring communist countries was 2500 billion US dollars while the entire third world's gross product did not exceed even 700 billion US dollars. Three quarters of the world's income, investment, services and almost all the world's research are in the hands of one quarter of its people. Centuries of colonial rule have led to concentration of economic power in the hands of a few countries; our globe has been divided into a metropolis of affluence and a sprawling suburb of poverty- This imbalance cannot be removed by the market-mechanism. The invisible hand of the market does, on the other hand, perpetuate and aggravate these anomalies. Resources come only to those who already have them in plenty. Productive capacity grows under the hegemony of only those interests which

will keep it unutilized. Wealth is maintained only by increasing waste. Poverty becomes a structural concomitant of affluence. It is an irrational order; it has to end.

The Cocoyoc declaration brought these problems into focus when it said,

"Indeed pre-emption by the rich of a disproportionate share of key resources conflicts directly with the longer term interests of the poor by impairing their ultimate access to resources necessary to their development and by increasing their cost. All the more reason for creating a new system of evaluating resources which takes into account the benefits and the burdens for the developing countries.... Self-reliance at national levels may also imply a temporary detachment from the present economic system; it is impossible to develop self-reliance through full participation in a system that perpetuates economic dependence."

Little is being done to halt the transfer of semi-processed, and natural resources from the developing countries to the developed world. A World Employment Programmes Study (of ILO) shows that when an expansion of trade leads to the displacement of one employee in either the EEC or the United States, about 10 persons get employment in the poorer countries. Favourable terms of trade will, therefore, go a long way to solve the problem of unemployment that threatens the social order of the developing world. But the developed countries have been systematically tardy in this respect. The Director General has said in his report, "The fact remains that for workers to be displaced from jobs in which they may take considerable pride and to which they may feel strongly attached, for them to have to learn new skills and perhaps to be compelled to move residence, is often a harsh experience." We do not doubt that. But the governments of the developed countries can easily compensate these workers adequately. These governments should not forget that in order to obviate marginal imbalances in their national economies, they are perpetuating a major anomaly in the structure of our civilization. The existence of "two mankinds" is not good.

A pallid world is also a convulsive world.

Report II raises some doubts about the advisability of distributing land among the tillers. "The transformation of prosperous large estates into small family units is as a rule hardly likely to improve Productivity, and there is a risk that the division into small family holdings of large estates with high productivity will result in a lowering of gross agricultural production." We do not subscribe to this view because our studies show that smaller holdings have higher productivity. Disparities in income and concentration of wealth in a few hands are fetters on the growth of productive forces in the agrarian sector. It is also not a fact that equitable distribution of land is incompatible with the technology of the green revolution. A study prepared for the international Labour Office by Prof. Amartya Sen indicates that in agriculture economies of scale are either non-existent or only marginally important. The fact that the richer farmer can utilize the modern technology of agriculture more effectively is only the consequences of an insti-

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tutional framework in which wealth facilitates access to the sources of credit and inputs. "The disadvantages of the small farmer are almost entirely institutional. It is, in this context, significant to note that when credit and other facilities have been made available to the smaller farmer his rate of adoption of the new varieties has not been any slower." (Prof. Sen - Employment, Technology and Development - A study prepared for the International Office). This WEP study springs another surprise on the theorists of capitalist farming by establishing that productivity per acre decreases with the size of holding. And if some economies of large scale are available, it is always more productive than capitalist farming to set up a co-operative organization for the utilization of ancillary inputs like tube-wells or power. The economic reason of the advantages of a family farm is its low real labour cost in an economy having a dual labour market. It is true that such a farm is often hamstrung by scarcity of capital because the existing institutional

framework helps the rich. The solution, therefore, is not capitalist farming but a radically new re-organization of the institutional structure of the agrarian economy which would provide structural maturity to assimilate modern developments of agronomy.

Capitalist farming is not, therefore, as potent a panacea as it is often made out to be. Small farms linked with one another in a co-operative organization can turn to account most productively the abundant labour of a developing country. Consolidation of holdings in a few hands and the concomitant capitalist system of production aggravate inequality and disrupt society in the villages of Asia. Land Reforms is not only a strategy for economic growth but also a means of laying the foundation of a just and rational social order. Like unequal exchange in international trade, unequal exchange in the domestic economy also breeds the poverty of Asia. And the pattern of ownership of agrarian property is one of the principal determinants of that unequal exchange. The 20-point programme announced recently by our Prime Minister sets great store by Land Reforms. In fact, distribution of land among the tillers constitutes the kernal of our economic and social policy.

We cannot but demur at the inordinate emphasis laid by ILO on the importance of labour-intensive techniques. It is perhaps an erroneously deduced corollary of the Harrod-Domar theory of growth that the co-efficient of investment productivity should be made as high as possible. "Such a corollary has, indeed, found currency in economic literature about underdeveloped countries, and has even come to be treated as axiomatic. It has often been identified with what one may call the theory of factor-proportions: that the choice of technique should depend upon the existing factor-endowment (in the sense of the relative supplies of different factors) in a country at any particular stage of development." The investment potential of a developing economy depends on the surplus generated in the agricultural sector. The amount of this surplus will obviously increase if the productivity of labour increases in that sector. And productivity can be augmented only if the tiller is

equipped with the machines and chemicals that he needs. The cost incurred in doing so pays dividends because the community gets more savings for investment. Once we take this fact into account, it will no longer follow that the choice of the technique that shows the lowest ratio of cost to productivity is alone consistent with maximum growth.

Though labour-intensive techniques may maximise employment in the short run, there has to be a steady expansion of the capital goods sector if employment is to be maximized in the long run. In our anxiety to find out a temporary palliative for Asian poverty, we should not work out a strategy that will preclude definitively the possibility of Asian economies ever standing on their feet. The developing countries' demand for capital is often Poo-pooed as the have-nots' wistful yearning for the glamour of the haves. This is a mistake of a very elementary nature. To talk fortissimo about labour-intensity and nothing else is a metaphorical way of saying that Asia is pre-ordained to remain poor and underdeveloped and a happy hunting ground for exploitation.

The developing countries no doubt require appropriate technology. But by "appropriate technology" we mean the most efficient means of utilising our abundantly available labour and natural resources for the creation of a viable capital-base of our economy. Under the existing economic order, only the affluent countries can exploit the productive forces released by science and technology. The third world is deprived of

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these achievements of mankind. While an unprecedented transformation of the productive forces is enriching life in the affluent world, Asia, Africa and Latin America are condemned to primitive drudgery.

The international community has to evolve an economic order in which growth with self-reliance is possible. The Cocoyoc declaration laid due emphasis on national self-reliance when it said,

"We believe that one basic strategy of development will have to be increased national self-reliance. It does not mean autarky, it implies mutual benefits from trade and cooperation and a fairer redistribution of resources satisfying the basic needs. It does mean self-confidence, reliance primarily on one's own resources, human and natural, and the capacity for autonomous goal-setting and decision-making. It excludes dependence on outside influences and powers that can be converted into political pressure. It excludes exploitative trade patterns depriving countries of their natural resources for their own development."

Unless we evolve an international order conducive to self-reliance, the masses of Asia, Africa and Latin America will naturally question the very basis of the existing order.

The 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Development and International Co-operation was seized of this Problem when it adopted the following resolution:

"Concerted efforts should be made in favour of the developing countries to wards expanding and diversifying their trade, improving and diversifying their productive capacity; improving their productivity, increasing their export earnings, with a view to counteracting the adverse effects of inflation - thereby sustaining real incomes - and with a view to improving the terms of trade of developing countries and in order to eliminate the economic imbalance between developed and developing countries."

The Lima declaration also noted the "gap between the existence of affluent economies based on an unjust international economic order and the social and economic deprivation of vast masses living in the developing world."

I have talked at some length about the lacunae of the international order because it

is high time to take remedial action. The paradox of abject poverty coexisting with absurd plenty is eroding the rationale of our civilization. One has an uneasy feeling that this civilization has as one of its necessary preconditions the existence of primeval deprivation in a large part of our planet. The survival of man implies, as it were, the destruction of a part of mankind. That's the social pathology of our crisis. It is upto us to resolve it. Neocolonialism is not a fatality; it is a removable aberration of a moribund economic order.

The Director General's emphasis on the organization and education of the poor is welcome. We in India are organizing rural camps to put peasants au fait with their economic rights. Steps are also being taken to put an end to the attitudes and the superstitions that breed inertia and sloth in the rural economy. The institutional framework evolved under and suited to a subsistence level economy has also to be changed. As we have pointed out earlier, this framework often impedes the process of development. And it generates in the masses superstition, fatalism, inertia and fear. A vicious circle is thus completed: misery gives rise to the whole gamut of social and psychological structures that preclude any praxis against misery. The ILO's initiative and co-operation in this field will go a long way to eliminate the psychological and sociological constraints on growth. But we shall reiterate that these constraints are only the symptoms but not the determinants of poverty. If the new international order helps Asia release her productive forces, these manifestations of squalor will perhaps automatically disappear. It is the economic mode of existence that determines the realm of men's consciousness. The septic focus is poverty and lack of capital. The rest are only symptoms.

The struggle of the developing nations to become self-reliant is going to be a long and tortuous one. In my address to the ILO at the 60th session, I referred to the warning contained in the Cocoyoc declaration. Perhaps in a conference of mostly the developing countries on their historic march to self-reliance, it may be worthwhile to recall the

warning again:

"There is an international Power structure that will resist moves in this

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direction. Its methods are well known: the purposive maintenance of the built-in bias of the existing international market mechanisms, other forms of economic manipulation withdrawing or withholding credits, embargoes, economic sanctions, subversive use of intelligence agencies, repression including torture, counter-insurgency operations, even full-scale intervention. To those contemplating the use of such methods we say: 'Hands-off'."

INDIA SRI LANKA USA ECUADOR MALI CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Foreign Minister's Statement at 30th Anniversary of U.N.

Addressing the 30th Anniversary Celebrations of the United Nations, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, made the following statement in New Delhi on October 24, 1975:

I am glad to be with you all today to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the United Nations. In its three decades of existence, in spite of fast changing conditions in the world, the United Nations has not only survived but has emerged as a forum for preserving and consolidating world peace, promoting liberation of a vast segment of humanity from colonial rule, reaffirming faith

in fundamental human rights and promoting cooperation among nations.

The United Nations today is not aiming at only "saving the succeeding generations from the scourge of war" as the UN Charter states. It is actively working for the establishment of a new international economic and social order based on equality and justice. As the late Jawaharlal Nehru told the UN General Assembly in 1960, and I quote:

"The United Nations has played a great role and it is a little difficult now to think of this troubled world without the UN. If it had defects, they lay in the world situation itself which inevitably it mirrored. If there had been no United Nations today, our first task would be to create something of that kind".

I had the privilege of having been associated with the 7th Special Session as well as the 30th Regular Session of the General Assembly of the UN. I feel convinced more than ever that by its existence and functioning, it has contributed to a relaxation of international tensions and creating an environment of peace based on a spirit of cooperation rather than confrontation. Its effectiveness depends on what the member-states make of it in the pursuit of common objectives. As I pointed out in my address to the 30th Session of the General Assembly, our mission, as expressed in the Charter, is to secure peace and justice for all mankind. Our duty is to the peoples of all nations and our objective is the moulding of one world based on peace and cooperation and not its division into three or more worlds separated by conflict and inequality.

In the United Nations we have a forum where member-states can have a free and frank exchange of views. Such discussions in the highest assembly of sovereign States help to focus attention on current international issues of importance. They generate the necessary political will to find solutions for them. This does not, of course, mean that the value of the United Nations ends with such debate and discussion. The UN provides also the necessary means for con-

sultations and negotiations through which differing viewpoints can be harmonised and constructive solutions hammered out. It is in this context that the United Nations itself is seeking to overhaul its present institutional structures in the economic and social sectors so as to make them more effective and responsive to the needs of developing countries.

The United Nations was founded on the principle of universality of representation of States. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the membership of the UN has been further enlarged this year, to include the sovereign States of Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Papua New Guinea. We are confident that their participation will add strength to the Organisation. In keeping with our sustained and principled stand, we have supported the admission of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam to the United

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Nations and are sorry that despite their eligibility for admission, the United Nations has so far been deprived of the benefit from their membership and constructive contribution. Our thoughts also go out today to the remaining areas of darkness in the world, areas which still languish under colonial rule or suffer from racial oppression. We hope that in the not too distant future the collective will of the world will enable these areas too, to overcome their disabilities and assume their rightful position in the community of nations.

The maintenance of peace has always been the first priority of the United Nations and problems relating to this question must continue to occupy our minds with a sense of urgency. We have always repudiated the concept of cold war and along with many newly independent nations, we have followed the path of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. In the United Nations, the non-aligned countries have consistently worked to move away from confrontation to co-operation. We, therefore, welcome the trend towards global detente. We also welcome the successful conclusion of the Conference on

Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will hopefully herald a new and promising era for peace and cooperation in that hitherto conflict-ridden continent. However, peace is indivisible and detente to be lasting and effective should benefit all regions of the world.

In spite of these welcome trends, areas of tension in the world still persist. The situation in the Middle East remains critical. There can be no enduring peace in the region until Israel vacates all the Arab territories occupied by aggression and the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine are restored. In Cyprus too, there is still an uneasy stalemate whose continuance may well endanger its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The continuance of multi-lateral military alliances conceived in the context of Great power rivalry and the induction of vast quantities of military hardware into countries belonging to these alliances is a source of continuing tension and instability in the Indian Ocean area. The expansion of the Diego Garcia base against the declared wishes of the littoral States of the Indian Ocean, is of serious concern. We urge the Great Powers and other major maritime users to respect the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, in conformity with the Declaration adopted by the United Nations in 1971.

There have, lately, been some encouraging developments on the international scene. Peace reigns today in Indo-China after many years of war and this is indeed a matter of great satisfaction for all of us. The de-colonization of the Portuguese empire has proceeded with commendable rapidity. We rejoice in the notable successes achieved by the National Liberation Movements. However, the process of National Liberation is yet incomplete and we must address ourselves to the problems in other areas including Southern Africa where people are still living under colonial domination and racial oppression.

If peace be the foundation of progress, then an enduring peace cannot be achieved until the growing economic disparities in the world have been overcome. It is indeed a pity that even though we are in the middle of

the Second Development Decade and despite the various measures recommended by the United Nations, the vast majority of developing countries are still facing unfavourable trade patterns and extremely heavy debt burdens. Such inequalities among nations are the cause of the present discontent. It is true that the reality of the inter-dependence of all nations is coming to be recognised more and more, but the problems it poses are only just beginning to be appreciated.

The Declaration and Programme of Action on the establishment of a New Economic Order adopted at the Sixth Special Session and the Charter of Economic Rights and duties of States adopted at the 29th Regular Session are important milestones in our journey towards the goal of inter-dependence. The Seventh Special Session has made a serious attempt to identify problems in detail, to locate some available resources, to pursue further studies of important questions and above all to engage in negotiations with a view to exploring whether a meeting of minds is possible. The achievements of that session should neither be over-estimated nor under-estimated. Developing countries, cannot look upon the final document of the Seventh Special Session with unmixed satisfaction. However, it is a beginning and if decisions are implemented in good faith and speedily, further fruitful dialogue can be continued on the outstanding issues so that the world economic imbalance can be redressed

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and terms of trade for developing countries improved.

We in India have great faith in the United Nations. From its inception, we have looked upon it as a notable effort towards achieving the unity of man. United Nations remains our best hope for the mankind. However, it is not enough to rest on past laurels. The world today is facing new challenges and new problems. The 7th Special Session, which was recently concluded on a welcome note of consensus, has outlined these new challenges before mankind. The major issue in the World today is of bridging the widen-

ing disparity between the developed nations and the developing nations. We cannot talk of 'one world' unless all of us dedicate ourselves to the task of removing this disparity. It is necessary to realise that the solution of this problem and attainment of world peace are inextricably linked together. The United Nations must reorient its structures and procedures so that it can become an effective instrument of bringing about this change in the present economic and social world order. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the United Nations, may I, on behalf of India, reaffirm our whole-hearted support to the United Nations which has to work now not only for building a world without war but also a world without want?

INDIA USA CAPE VERDE MOZAMBIQUE SAO TOME E PRINCIPE GUINEA VIETNAM ISRAEL
CYPRUS CHINA

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

IRAN

Indo-Iran Joint Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, to Iran from September 27 to October 1, 1975:

Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, Government of India, visited Tehran from 27th September, to 1st October, 1975, at the invitation of H.E. Mr. Fereidoun Mahdavi, Minister of Commerce, Imperial Government of Iran.

During this visit, Professor Chattopadhyaya was granted an audience with His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah Aryamehr. In

this audience Shahanshah Aryamehr expressed satisfaction at the growing Irano-Indian economic and commercial relations and that the measures recently adopted by the Government of India had led to a distinct improvement in its economic situation, curbed the pace of inflation and brought about a climate of rapid economic growth.

Prof. Chattopadhyaya held in-depth discussions with H.E. Mr. Mahdavi on matters of mutual economic and commercial interests. In these discussions the Ministers felt that efforts should be intensified and steps should be taken to enable the countries of this region to maximise their growth through joint and complementary action. While in Tehran, Professor Chattopadhyaya also had an exchange of views with H.E. Mr. Hushang Ansary, Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, H.E. Mr. Farokh Najmabadi, Minister of Industry and Mines, H.E. Mr. Javad Shahrestani, Minister of Roads and Transport and General Toofanian, Deputy Minister of War as well as other government officials.

The Ministers of Commerce expressed satisfaction at the growing trade and commercial relations between India and Iran. The formation of the Irano-Hind Shipping Company and the performance of commodity contracts of items like sugar and cement were viewed as positive steps.

The progress in respect to the following projects was reviewed:

(1) KUDREMU KH PROJECT: It was noted that the Agreement concerning the project

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was finalised and that necessary documents concerning the Financial Agreement would be signed shortly.

(2) It was also noted that the supply of cement and sugar was in accordance with the agreed schedule. Appropriate steps would also be taken, by both sides, for smooth implementation of the commodity contracts during 1976.

(3) The Government of Iran would place trial orders, to be followed by long-term contracts, for the purchase of Basmati rice, hydrogenated oil, and other agricultural products including jute goods, and fresh fruits.

(4) In respect of the Alumina Project, the Iranian Government expressed its interest in the expansion of the alumina plant in the Karnataka state of India for meeting the immediate requirements of the Iranian economy. Both sides agreed that the modalities for such co-operation need to be finalized soon.

(5) In view of Iran's requirements for long fibre pulp and paper, both Ministers agreed that co-operation in the field of pulp and paper projects would be mutually beneficial, and that further steps for implementation would be initiated quickly.

(6) It was considered advantageous to diversify the area of Irano-Indian co-operation in agriculture and allied products. In this context, the Government of Iran responded favourably to the Indian proposal for the development of the Rajasthan Canal Command area on a joint venture basis and the Indian request for the extension of financial facilities to this end. The cost of the project is estimated at approximately \$ 300 million. It was agreed that the Indian Government would submit a detailed feasibility study to Iran regarding the above project.

(7) The Iranian Government, consistent with its policy to assist developing countries in projects which would augment their food production, agreed to consider positively the establishment of a fertiliser factory at Paradeep, and appraise the Government of India of its views shortly.

(8) Both sides noted with satisfaction the conclusion of the contract for the supply of rail to Iran and agreed to take immediate steps to ensure the smooth implementation of this contract. The parties agreed to extend their co-operation further in the field of consultancy services, electrification programmes and road and bridge construction

projects.

IRAN USA INDIA PERU UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ITALY

New Indo-Italian Trade Agreement

The following press release on the new Indo-Italian trade agreement was issued in New Delhi on October 30, 1975:

A new Indo-Italian Trade Agreement was finalised and initialled here today at the conclusion of the three-day meeting of the Joint Commission of the two countries. The Agreed Minutes of the Joint Commission meeting were also signed by Dr. Armando Fracassi, Director General in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade and by Miss Roma Majumdar, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce on behalf of their respective countries.

The Italian delegation led by Dr. Fracassi also called on the Commerce Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, here today and discussed various aspects of increase in the areas of economic cooperation between the two countries. Prof. Chattopadhyaya emphasised the immense possibility of expanding Indo-Italian trade and asked the two delegations

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to identify areas of further cooperation specially in the field of joint venture in third countries.

IRON ORE PELLETT PLANT

Both India and Italy recognised the potential for collaboration in the setting up of a 20 lakh tonne iron ore pellet plant in Goa (India), for supply of pellets to Italy or for exports elsewhere. One of the Indian firms 'FINSIDER' has shown its interest in developing such a project. It was agreed that a pre-feasibility study should be undertaken and if it gives favourable results, suitable partnership arrangements could be worked out.

The Joint Commission agreed that there was considerable scope for cooperation between India and Italy in third countries. It was agreed that the firms of the two countries could enter into joint ventures in third countries by tendering for projects together to make their bid more competitive. During his discussion with Italian delegation, the Commerce Minister also evinced keen interest in giving sub-contracts to Indian firms in Italian projects in third countries. Specific discussions in this direction took place between the Italian Association of Building constructors and different Indian firms both in the private and public sector.

ENGINEERING GOODS

The scope for import by India of specialised machinery and collaboration for manufacture of jute mill machinery was discussed. The recent purchases of certain engineering goods in limited quantities by Italy were also welcomed and Indian delegation emphasised the need for further diversification. In this connection, the Joint Commission agreed that there was scope for purchase by Italy of different engineering goods from India like electronic components, handtools, castings and forgings, automobile and bicycle components. The Joint Commission also agreed to examine the possibility of greater import by Italy of pig iron, mica, iron ore and steel structurals. There would be scope for collaboration involving Italian technical know-how for manufacture of mica-paper in India. It was revealed in the Joint Commission meeting that Italy could find possibility for import of organic and inorganic chemicals, marble and granite, cellulose, wood and wood pemelling.

LEATHER

The Joint Commission felt that there would be considerable scope for cooperation between tanneries of the two countries to enable Indian tanneries to produce requisite quality of finished leather goods for export to Italy and other countries. In this connection the possibility of import of required machinery and chemicals from Italy would be examined.

TOBACCO

The Joint Commission welcomed the projects by Italy for the first time in 1974 of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco and expressed the hope that purchase by Italy of this item would increase further. Italy has emerged as a single largest continental buyer of Indian tobacco and has purchased Indian tobacco worth Rs. 5 crores during the last two years.

The re-opening of Suez Canal has made Italy the nearest country to India in Europe. The Joint Commission expressed the hope that full advantage will be taken of shortening of the route. This would particularly help movement of bulk items like iron ore, tea, coffee, jute and leather.

Export from India to Italy increased from Rs. 24 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 52 crores in 1974-75. The imports from Italy also increased in the same period from Rs. 24 crores to Rs. 78 crores. The main items of exports to Italy are leather, coffee, precious and semi-precious stones, textiles and spices. Recently, a breakthrough has been made in the export of tobacco. Exports of engineering goods are also on the increase. There are good prospects of exports of iron ore, hand-tools, bicycles and sports goods to Italy.

Import from Italy Consists of electrical and other machinery, chemicals, fertilizers, medical and pharmaceutical products.

ITALY INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

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JAPAN

India-Japan Committees' Joint Statement

The following India-Japan Committees' joint statement was issued in New Delhi on October 9, 1975:

The Japan and India Committees for studies on economic development in India and Japan met at Tokyo on October 6 and 7, both days inclusive.

The Japanese delegation was led by Dr. Saburo Okita, Chairman of the Japan Committee and the Indian delegation Shri B. R. Bhagat, Chairman of the India Committee. The Prime Ministers of Japan and India in their messages expressed interest in the work of the joint meeting and hoped it would further co-operation in all possible fields.

Dr. Okita introduced new members of the Japan Committee and Shri Bhagat welcomed the continuity in the change shown in membership. Shri Bhagat emphasised urgency for India and Japan to strengthening their relationship in a rapidly changing world.

The two delegations discussed in a forthright and outspoken but friendly manner the economic and political changes that confront the two countries in the context of the emerging world scene.

They expressed their concern regarding the effect of contemporary recessionary trends in several industrialised countries and

its adverse impact on the economies of both the developed and developing countries. Both sides recognise this challenge calls for greater co-operation and concerted action among countries, in particular Japan and India. They have common interest in ensuring the new economic order that is emerging should seek to achieve better, distribution of world income in a co-operative spirit.

With a desire to expand co-operation between Japan and India it was decided that studies should be made of possible joint efforts in areas of iron ore, steel and marine products and in agriculture with emphasis on rice cultivation and water management. In developing economic co-operation macroscopic perspective must be kept in mind. Efforts for co-operation in third countries particularly in West Asia should be more vigorously explored.

The delegations analysed the political situation taking into account the sweeping changes that have occurred in Asia and the world as a whole. The common goals of peace and stability and development in the world could be best achieved through dialogue and a spirit of accommodation.

Reports of scientific and technological development in Japan and India were given to the Committee. They identified various areas and projects in which India and Japan could co-operate to mutual advantage. It was agreed that several of the projects mentioned could possibly be undertaken and feasibility studies prepared to enable implementation.

India and Japan committees have completed draft of bibliography of books written by Indians on Japan and by Japanese on India, covering post-war era. The bibliography will be printed as soon as technical points are considered and arrangements finalised. The committees also emphasised interest to continue more intensive studies of each other's countries to contribute to a better understanding of each other. To promote understanding of each other, facilities for the study of Japanese language and culture should be expanded in India.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the committees in India in December next year.

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JAPAN INDIA USA

Date : Oct 01, 1975

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Foreign Minister's Speech at Washington Press Club

Following is the text of speech by the External Affairs Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, delivered at the National Press Club, Washington, on October 6, 1975:

Thank you for inviting me to your distinguished club. I have been here twice before but in different capacities. I expect you find Foreign Ministers better targets for questions and productive of more copy. I hope you are wrong, I shall do my best to cooperate and, I hope, you will too.

The maintenance of a free, frank and candid dialogue between two large democracies is of continuing interest to both our Governments and people. In this spirit, I propose to speak this afternoon on certain aspects of India's foreign policy in the context of peace in Asia. I shall also touch upon some other questions of special interest in Indo-American relations.

The foreign policy of every nation is shaped by two broad sets of factors - its own ideals and interests and the perceptions and actions of other nations. The task of statesmanship is to create an international

climate in which the nation can protect its interests and promote its ideals. The supreme objective of India is to bring about a massive socio-economic transformation through peaceful means and to build a secular and democratic society in which people of our different areas, religions and languages can live, work and prosper together as one nation. We have to promote a more rapid economic growth at home and at the same time keep our region free from tensions. Having been subjected to five conflicts in the short period since independence, we cannot remain indifferent to events which may bring about yet more tension and conflict. We would, therefore, like to see the sub-continent move forward with confidence to a new pattern of relationship based on mutual understanding, respect and co-operation.

The American people have maintained a continuing interest in the affairs of the countries of the sub-continent, an area that has evoked the interest of scholars and travelers from time immemorial till today. My country has in the past been studied from a variety of angles - for its cultural richness, religious tolerance and linguistic diversity. When India waged a non-violent struggle for liberation from British rule, there was considerable interest in America in the methods used by the Indian people and sympathy and understanding for their aspirations. Since independence a new dimension has been added to this. The bold adventure of a large country with a vast population like India embarking on a programme of all round socio-economic development and trying to cope with a variety of problems ranging from age-old poverty and illiteracy to modernisation of economy under democratic institutions has aroused widespread interest. We are aware that advances made in the techniques and methodology of social sciences have made it possible for scholars to probe into some of our problems in great depth. Yet in spite of such study and analysis, why do scholars and others often seem to go wrong in their predictions about India? I am not a scholar but simply an Indian, who has grown with our national movement for freedom and who has been associated with the Government of my state of Maharashtra and the Govern-

ment at the centre for the last 28 years in different capacities. It seems to me that the answer may be found, in a certain lack of wholeness in approach and understanding.

The aspirations of the Indian people and their ideals go back a long way in history. The inter mingling of religions and the interplay of cultures has been taking place in this ancient land for over three thousand years of recorded history and certainly before. This has given a certain dimension of tolerance to Indian thought and practice. A great renaissance movement swept over India when Mahatma Gandhi led the nation in its struggle for independence. As a result, the people at large became increasingly aware of their unity and their right to be free. I have referred to the freedom struggle in India be-

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cause it provides the necessary perspective from which one can understand India's development as a democratic nation, engaged in enriching its political freedom with economic and social content.

Like any other social institution, democracy in a country is inevitably conditioned by the political history, traditions and circumstances of the country as well as by the political, social and economic problems and pressures facing that country. The democratic system operating in India since independence is a very significant experiment. There is no parallel in history where the democratic method is being applied to the gigantic and complex task of agriculture, industrial, technological and social transformation. Whether in India or abroad, people have not realised fully the magnitude, the complexity and the immense difficulties involved in this venture. Freedom and democracy require eternal vigilance as well as individual and social discipline, particularly in a developing country. The experience of many developing countries has shown time and again that neither economic development nor democracy can survive without political stability. The proclamation of emergency in India was made to safeguard the country against a fundamental threat to the very fabric of the democratic system

which we have been building up in India. As Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi said and I quote "An extra-constitutional challenge by the opposition was constitutionally met".

The founding fathers of the Indian Republic taking into account the peculiar problems of India had vested in the Federal Government emergency powers to meet external threat and internal disorder. The declaration of emergency was made in accordance with this provision in the Constitution. It should not be difficult for people in the old established democracies used to conditions of political discipline, stability and material affluence to appreciate that in a developing country dealing with elemental problems affecting millions of people, constitutional safeguards against the subversion of democracy are vital not only for the preservation of the democratic way of life, but also to attain social and economic justice. It is necessary to appreciate this basic point if one is to assess the recent developments in India fairly and correctly.

As I mentioned earlier we are engaged in the task of giving economic and social content to our political freedom. Our fundamental objective is the removal of poverty and inequality and the establishment of a society based on social justice. As a nation, we have decided ourselves to these objectives. Our achievements in the transformation of our society have been steady and substantial. In the race between food production and population we have achieved a slight edge over the growth of population. In a country like ours, agricultural production is not merely a function of technological advance or of putting together a scientifically valid package of inputs but also of social, administrative and even psychological changes. What we are doing today under the 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister is to provide these energising factors to bring about committees, which include members from the Opposition Parties, meet regularly. All steps taken by the Government have been strictly constitutional and legal. It is now recognised that a slack has been taken out of the economy and polity. There is a new sense of discipline, self-confidence and desire to contribute towards the common good. Restoration of normalcy will come about when

conditions improve and they have already shown signs of improvement. But we are quite clear in our mind that there can be no relapse into political irresponsibility. Everyone has to observe the rules of democracy and function within the law. Changes can be brought about by peaceful and constitutional means and not by violent disruptive action. I am confident that in course of time, the misinterpretation of recent events in India will give way to a realistic appraisal of India's aims, aspirations and actions.

Just as we are committed to peaceful democratic methods in our internal matters, we are committed to a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation in our external relations. Peace and stability in Asia, particularly in the sub-continent, are matters of great importance to India. It was with this vision of peace and cooperation in the sub-continent that the Simla Agreement was concluded with Pakistan in 1972. Subsequently, we have signed some other agreements on trade, travel and restoration of communications, though the path of normalisation has been rather zig-zag and the pace has fallen short of our expectations. As you know, we have close ties of friendship with Bangladesh and it is our policy to continue and strengthen this friend-

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ship. Our cooperation with other countries in the area such as Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Burma, has continued to gain strength in recent years. The nations in Asia are experiencing a new surge of nationalism. They are determined to shape their destiny themselves. The urge to preserve the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the countries of the region, the desire to prevent intervention from outside and the aspirations for improving the living conditions of the action-oriented reforms in the vast rural sector of India. It includes such far-reaching measures as land reforms, abolition of rural indebtedness and other special provisions for the weaker sections of our community. The 20-point programme has been widely acclaimed by the people of India. There is now a greater sense of discipline and purpose evident everywhere. We are confident that

Indian democracy and society will emerge with greater strength and vitality as a result of the recent steps which we have taken.

From the reports appearing in a section of Western media, it appears that there has been a gross misunderstanding of recent events in India. The timely and firm action taken by the Government on June 26 and thereafter, has been welcomed universally by industrialists and workers, by educators and students, and by religious and other minorities. It has frustrated the dangerous design of a minority opposition group, an alliance of opportunists of parties which had little in common among themselves, which shared no electoral or economic programme, and which were calling for the dissolution of elected legislatures and proposing to launch a movement to paralyse the country and the Government. No Government in the world would tolerate such an attempt to wreck law and order, destroy democratic institutions and threaten the peace and well-being of the vast majority of its citizens.

Let me correct a few wrong impressions. There were no mass arrests in India on political grounds. Most of the arrests related to economic offences, such as hoarding, black marketing, smuggling or violation of foreign exchange regulations. No political parties represented in the Parliament have been banned. In fact, Government led by opposition parties are functioning freely in more than three states. Parliamentary work goes on as usual and consultative people and/or creating a climate of peace, are more compelling today than at any time in the past. These developments are in tune with the goals of peace and cooperation which India has consistently pursued since its independence. There are, however, some forces, whose ambitions conflict with the objectives of peace and orderly progress. We have a right to expect that such forces will not have the support of any of our friends.

We have welcomed and endorsed the proposal to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South East Asia as well as the United Nations Resolution declaring the Indian Ocean as; a zone of peace. It is in

that spirit that we welcome the historic final act signed at Helsinki. However, detente in Europe can have real meaning for the rest of the world only if this process is extended to other continents and particularly to the crisis situations of today.

You are aware that the Indo-US Joint Commission, which was set up last year during Secretary Kissinger's visit to India, is meeting today and tomorrow to review the progress of work done in the three sub-commissions and to give appropriate guidelines and set targets for the future. This institutionalisation of relations is already proving useful. If various ideas thrown up during the last year are implemented, the Joint Commission could open a new era in our relations. Both our countries have come a long way from the relationship which existed in the fifties and early sixties. An approach based on narrow aid relationship is beneficial to neither country. We both have to adopt more mature and realistic attitudes towards each other. In pursuance of its policy, India seeks the friendship and cooperation of the United States on the basis of mutual understanding and respect that must exist among sovereign nations. Trade is an important area in our relationship. It is not realised by many that Indo-US trade already exceeds 1.3 billion dollars a year. But at present, we have a heavy trade deficit which needs to be rectified if the present volume of trade is to be maintained. With economic development since independence, we have created strong industrial base and we are now in a position to export manufactured goods in addition to traditional items such as tea and jute. Clearly there is considerable scope for developing our relations along mutually beneficial lines. We believe that the Joint Commission will be an important and effective

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instrument for the realisation of our common objective of building up a mature mutually beneficial and cooperative relationship between our two countries.

Indo-US relations are of abiding concern to both our peoples. Notwithstanding

the ups and downs in our relations, there has been a continuity of friendship between our two countries. Our two countries share the common ideals of world peace, stability, international cooperation and understanding. However, with regard to two countries like ours, with dynamic ideas and impulses of their own, located in two widely separated continents and looking at the world from different geographical, historical and economic-technological contexts, it is perhaps inevitable that there should be some differences in approach to world problems.

Before concluding, may I recall what Jawaharlal Nehru said in his address to the U.S. Congress when he came on his "Voyage of Discovery" to America in 1949, and I quote, "I think it is a wrong approach for any country or any people to expect complete agreement with another country or people about all things or to expect a duplication of their own ways and methods of thinking and action and life in another country." Continuing he said and I quote, "Many of us have grown up in admiration of the ideals and objectives which have made this country great. Yet, though we may know the history and something of the culture of our respective countries, what is required is a true understanding and appreciation of each other even where we differ. Out of that understanding grows fruitful cooperation in the pursuit of common ideals."

USA INDIA PERU PAKISTAN MALI BANGLADESH AFGHANISTAN SRI LANKA BURMA TUNISIA
FINLAND RUSSIA

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Indo-U.S. Joint Commission Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique issued in Washington on October 7, 1975 at the conclusion of Indo-US joint Commission meeting:

The Indo-U.S. Joint Commission met in Washington October 6-7 to discuss new ways to expand cooperation between the two countries in trade and investment, science and technology, and education and culture. The co-chairmen, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Indian Minister for External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, commended the three subcommissions for the excellent beginning they have made in each of these fields since the Joint Commission was founded in October, 1974 during Secretary Kissinger's visit to New Delhi. The co-chairmen reviewed the constructive approaches already under way in each area and focused on how to build on this beginning.

ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE

After hearing a report by Indian Finance Secretary M. G. Kaul on the progress of the Economic and Commercial Subcommission in promoting trade and investment, the Joint Commission endorsed plans for a wide-ranging programme to:

- Increase trade between the United States and India. This expansion is to be led by increased Indian exports to the United States of manufactured goods and modern industrial machinery and American exports to India of high technology products and capital equipment.

- Stimulate trade promotion in each country through trade missions, trade shows, exhibits and catalogue shows.

- Proceed with the establishment of a Joint Business Council bringing together business leaders of both countries. The first meeting is to take place in New Delhi February 2-4, 1976. Its co-chairmen are distinguished business personalities, Mr. Orville Freeman and Mr. Harish Mahindra. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Federation of Indian Chambers of

Commerce and Industry, together with organizations from the Indian public sector, have agreed to participate.

- Actively encourage joint ventures between Indian and U.S. firms in third countries

- Continue mutually beneficial consultations on agricultural inputs. The agricultural inputs working group met in February and October 1975, and made recommendations concerning the organization of an international seminar on fertilizer usage, the encouragement of Indo-U.S. collaboration in

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fertilizer projects in third countries, and Indo-U.S. cooperation in fertilizer research. The working group will meet again early in 1976.

- Conduct talks on a tax treaty between the U.S. and India in Washington October 16-17, 1975.

The Indian delegation explained the opportunities for foreign investment in areas with high export potential, and those involving new technology not now available in India. It is expected that these opportunities will also be actively pursued through the Joint Business Council.

Plans are well advanced for the next meeting of the Economic and Commercial Subcommittee in New Delhi in March 1976, following the meeting of the Joint Business Council.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

After a report by Dr. Nag Chaudhuri, Indian co-chairman of the Science and Technology Subcommittee and Vice Chancellor of Nehru University, the Joint Commission confirmed the interest of both countries in intensifying cooperation in the following areas:

- Agriculture,

- Energy and Natural Resources,

- Health,
- Electronics and Communications,
- Environment,
- Exchange of scientists and information.

More than 20 joint projects have been approved by both Governments since January 1975. The two sides noted that these projects build on the history of long cooperation between them in science and technology and are calculated to extend the practical benefits of the collaborative research of the past 15 years. The co-chairmen stressed that cooperative programmes that are implemented by agreement of the two Governments meet the test of mutual benefit and are fully endorsed by both Governments.

The Subcommittee on Science and Technology will hold its next meeting in New Delhi in the first half of December, 1975.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Joint Commission then considered a report submitted by Dr. Robert Goheen, American co-chairman of the Educational and Cultural Subcommittee and chairman of the Council on Foundations in the United States.

The Joint Commission reviewed preparations for the first two joint seminars, one, on "Museums as educational resources" and the other on "Methods in history, old and new." The former will be held in the United States and the latter in India. Two other seminars are being planned for 1976: "Linkages of agriculture and education" and "Educational technology."

The Joint Commission also endorsed the idea of a programme of scholarships and visitorships to enable professionals from both sides to pursue specialized studies.

The Joint Commission approved the idea of an exchange of major cultural exhibitions

between the two countries. An exhibition of Indian culture and art is being planned to tour the United States in 1977. Plans call for a comparable presentation of U.S. culture and art in India in 1978.

Finally, the Joint Commission approved the establishment of a U.S. Secretariat for the Subcommittee on Education and Culture at the Asia Society in New York City and of an Indian Secretariat at the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in New Delhi.

Dr. Goheen reported that the subcommittee would meet again on May 4-6, 1976 in New York City.

PARTICIPATION

In addition to the Secretary of State and Minister of External Affairs, the following participated as Joint Commission members:

FOR THE UNITED STATES

Deputy Secretary of State Robert S. Ingersoll; Ambassador to India William B. Saxbe; Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Alfred L. Atherton, Acting Assistant Secretary for Oceanic, Environmental and Scientific Affairs Myron Kratzer; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs Joel Biller;

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and Dr. Robert Goheen, Chairman, Council on Foundations.

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

G. Parthasarathi, Chairman, Policy Planning Committee, Ministry of External Affairs; Ambassador T. N. Kaul, Ambassador to the United States; Kewal Singh, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; M. G. Kaul, Secretary, Ministry of Finance; and Dr. B. D. Nag Chaudhuri, Vice Chancellor of Nehru University.

USA INDIA RUSSIA

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed's Speech at Pristina University

Following is the text of the speech by the President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, delivered at the University of Pristina (Yugoslavia) on October 3, 1975:

I am very happy to be here in your midst today. I deem it a great honour to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa), which the University of Pristina has been pleased to confer on me. I accept this honour with humility. I understand that this is the first occasion in the history of this renowned seat of learning that a foreign Head of State is so honoured. I look at it as a measure of the esteem in which my country is held by the Government and people of Yugoslavia. This fine gesture is a proof of the abiding friendship existing between our two countries. I have experienced this warmth of feeling and cordiality wherever I have been in Yugoslavia. The Indian people, I assure you, heartily reciprocate these sentiments.

I would like on this occasion to dwell on the eternal friendship and the ever-growing cooperation between our two countries. There is much that we share in common. Our countries are linked by traditional bonds of friendship covering many fields. But the most important common factor is our adherence and dedication to the ideals of non-alignment which constitute a fundamental feature of our foreign policies. This principled movement was inspired in large part by the vision of the two great leaders of our countries, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the great thinker and architect of Modern India, and

H.E. Josip Broz Tito, distinguished patriot and outstanding international statesman of our times.

Non-alignment has become a vital and dynamic force in contemporary international Politics. The last two decades have witnessed the blossoming of non-alignment into the most important doctrine of international relations and the sheet anchor of the foreign policy of an increasing large number of developing Asian, African and Latin American States. Its relevance in the world today is constantly increasing. Non-alignment is widely regarded as a factor making for international peace and security. I therefore propose to share with you today some of my thoughts on the theme of "Non-alignment and cooperation between developing countries."

The Founding Fathers of the non-aligned movement - were very keen that the economic and political independence of the Third World countries should be properly safeguarded and that the new nations should have adequate scope for growing to their full stature. Seen in this context, emergence of non-alignment was a historical phenomenon. It was aimed at keeping away from bipolarity, the cold war, ideological crusade, the arms race and military blocs which were the chief characteristics of the period following the Second World War. While the non-aligned countries rejected alignment they also rejected passive neutrality and espoused full involvement in world affairs.

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The birth of non-alignment symbolised the democratisation of international politics and the determination of all nations, big and small, developed or developing, to have a full say in the decisions affecting them. That is why it was suspected and criticised by those whose control over world affairs was being adversely affected.

An event of major importance in the evolution of the concept of non-alignment was the First Summit Conference of Non-aligned Nations in Belgrade in September 1961. The

chief outcome of the Conference was the declaration which referred to the dangers of war and made an appeal for peace. Since the Belgrade Conference, three Summit Conferences have taken place - the last one at Algiers in 1973. The next one is scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka next year. Each successive Conference marked the growing concern of the non-aligned group with the more positive aspects of peace and international cooperation. The progressive shift in emphasis from the political to the economic aspect of international relations has brought out the dynamic nature of the concept and has vindicated its continued validity and popularity in the present time.

I mentioned at the outset about the growing significance and prestige of the non-aligned movement in today's world. The principal reason for the notable success of non-alignment in recent years is that the movement mirrors the hopes and aspirations of the majority of mankind, that is, of the newly independent and resurgent developing countries.

It was the Algiers Summit Conference in 1973 which marked a turning point in the activities of the non-aligned countries. This Conference was characterised by a deep awareness amongst the participants of the need for concerted action and of their ability to make a contribution to the world political and economic scene. Apart from the Economic and political Declarations, the Conference adopted an Action Programme for Economic Cooperation, which has become one of the fundamentals of the new international economic order. The Action Programme suggests measures for further amplification and implementation to further strengthen economic, monetary trade, industrial, technological and scientific cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries. It also suggests cooperation in the field of mass media and communication.

The world today is faced by problems of grave dimension, both in the political and economic spheres. There still remain areas of darkness where the struggle for freedom and for safeguarding of independence, sove-

reignty and progress continue to encounter forces of internal opposition and external intervention. Old crises and new tensions in different parts of the world threaten to disrupt the fragile fabric of peace. We are continuing to face many political obstacles in our efforts to build a just international order, and recent economic crises of world-wide dimension have demonstrated the urgency of restructuring the world economic order based on sovereign equality of States. This negative constellation of political and economic forces make it imperative for the non-aligned countries to assert their faith in their fundamental principles, consolidate their unity and to agree on lines of common action, which would be of benefit not only to the non-aligned nations but to the entire international community.

The problems facing the developing countries have been greatly aggravated by the recent international economic crisis which has also strikingly highlighted the imbalances and inequalities in the present world economic order. The steep hike in the price of food, fuel, fertilizer and manufactured products has dealt a severe blow to the economies of the developing countries. Several countries, including my country, have been placed by the UN in the category of the 'most seriously affected countries' whose development efforts have suffered a serious setback because of their adverse balance of payments position. In the present order of things, the developing countries play only a meagre role in world trade, industry, technology and management of monetary affairs. What the developing countries want is to reduce the economic disparities between the developed and the developing countries and to obtain their due share in the growth of the world economy. What they want is a replacement of the opulence of a few in a vast sea of poverty by equitable economic development of all the countries. Unfortunately, very little progress has been achieved in implementing the international commitments of the International Development Strategy or the Programme of Action for the New International Economic Order.

In view of lack of support from some of the developed countries to solve the global economic problems, it is imperative for the developing countries to further strengthen their mutual cooperation and solidarity. The tasks that confront the developing countries are so staggering that no country can on its own solve the problems of economic and social development; it has to be a major concerted international effort. The non-aligned movement has been playing a catalytic role in this regard by suggesting specific measures for cooperation on preferential terms among the developing countries in the field of trade, finance, investment, technology, etc. Even more important, it provides a forum for unity and solidarity, thereby increasing the collective bargaining power of its individual members. In this context, it is imperative to the faithful implementation of the decision taken at the recent Non-aligned conference at Lima for increasing and strengthening the representation of the non-aligned countries in international organisations and, in particular, the principal organs of the UN. We appreciate the efforts of some developing countries to obtain a more remunerative price for the bulk of their exports. However, the situation is not as sanguine for other countries whose export commodities have only weakened in value in the international market. The non-aligned countries have a special responsibility to see that any changes in the world economic situation should adequately safeguard the interests of all developing countries, and contribute to the overall growth of their economy. With the availability now of financial resources, expertise, know-how, and skilled labour in the developing countries, these countries should be able to participate in each other's development process to mutual benefit. Therefore, we need to give top priority to mutual cooperation and assistance among the non-aligned countries as such a measure of collective self-reliance would increase our negotiating power with the developed countries.

The non-aligned movement started as the conscience of the mankind. It has since acquired greater stature and wider influence and the non-aligned countries have been able

to maintain their unity and solidarity, amidst turbulent political and economic conditions. Such solidarity to have any real meaning for the masses of the people in the developing countries needs now the content of mutual economic cooperation. This solidarity based on mutual cooperation, we are aware, will be able to withstand all manner of threats, or tactical pressures from powerful vested interests.

There are no easy tasks. The academic community has an important part to play in facing these challenges. The universities in any country are the nurseries of leadership for the future. As the improvement in leadership is the kingpin of all developmental effort, the need for gearing our universities to this task assumes great importance. What then is the role of a university in this existing adventure of building a new world order?

As our leader, Jawaharlal Nehru aptly put it:

A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives. If the universities discharge their duties adequately then it is Well with the nation and the people.

It is of vital importance that the university should reach out to the community and participate in the search for finding solutions to numerous problems that confront us. In doing so, it need not deviate from its own ideals and basic purposes; indeed it can serve its ideals best only by participating actively and creatively in the life of the community. Intellectual activity, which should be the dominant factor in university life, would be self-defeating if it is divorced from the life of the community outside.

Today the developing countries are engaged in the battle against ignorance, disease and poverty, which impede the full development of the individual and prevent him from enjoying that good and abundant life to which he is entitled to as a human-being. It

is the duty of the academic community and the intellectuals to build bridges of understanding between peoples, bring them closer and fill their lives with higher and richer social aims. I am glad that under the federal polity Yugoslavia is building the mosaic of a national culture. In India, we have an enormous population, 14 per cent of the world total crowded into just 2.4 per cent of world's land surface. Out of diverse languages, religions and cultures we are trying to evolve

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a rich harmonious national ethos. I believe in this great task of national integration our academic communities should be the pace-setters.

In the words of a great educator, "it is through the functioning of knowledge - its use in living - that its true value is forthcoming and its full meaning is revealed. Knowledge has redeeming and life-giving power only when it continually re-enters life and work of the community". Individual development and social responsibility should, in short, be the guiding stars of university work. In this noble endeavour, may this University play a leading part worthy of the great traditions of this country and its people.

I thank you once again for the signal honour you have done me today.

YUGOSLAVIA USA INDIA ALGERIA SRI LANKA PERU

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Joint Communique

Following is the text of a joint communique issued at the end of a five-day visit to Yugoslavia by the President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed:

At the invitation of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, the President of the Republic of India, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, accompanied by Begum Ahmed, paid a state visit to Yugoslavia from September 30 to October 4, 1975.

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and his wife and the personalities accompanying the President, visited, besides Belgrade, the Socialist Republics of Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia, as well as the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The University of Pristina conferred the honorary Doctorate of Science upon President F. A. Ahmed.

The President and his party received a warm and a spontaneous welcome everywhere, in keeping with the close and firm bonds of friendship that so happily exist between the two Governments and peoples.

The two Presidents held talks on matters of mutual interest covering bilateral relations as well as current international issues. The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and reflected the closeness or identity of views of the two sides on all important matters.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Indian side -

Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri K. Balachandra, Secretary to the President, and Shri O. N. Sheopuri, Charge d'Affaires in Yugoslavia.

On the Yugoslav side -

Dr. Anton Vratusa, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, Mr. Ilija Topaloski, Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Republic of

India, Mr. Mirko Ostojic, Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Andjilko Blazevic, Foreign Policy Adviser to the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Assessing as positive the development of bilateral relations so far, the two Presidents noted with satisfaction that very significant progress has been made in expanding and giving new substance to cooperation between the two countries in all fields. They noted the mutual interests, possibilities and need for further intensification and promotion of comprehensive cooperation and friendly relations between the two non-aligned countries. The two Presidents stressed in particular the importance of the results achieved to date in bilateral economic cooperation. They emphasised the need for encouraging mutual efforts in the direction of industrial cooperation and joint ventures and towards a speedier implementation of the decisions reached at the meeting of the Joint Mixed Committee for economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

Both sides reiterated their abiding faith in the policy of non-alignment which is a fundamental feature of the foreign policy of the two countries. They noted the significant role that the non-aligned movement has

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played in promoting International peace, security and cooperation among nations and the growing prestige of non-alignment whose validity is being increasingly recognised by other countries. This requires therefore even greater responsibilities and obligations upon the non-aligned countries. In this context they stressed the need for further strengthening the unity, solidarity and action-oriented policies of the non-aligned countries so that they may contribute in a more effective way to the solution of outstanding international problems. The two Presidents pointed out that Yugoslavia and India, together with other non-aligned countries will continue to cooperate closely, inspired by common ideals and aspirations.

In this context the two Presidents noted

with great satisfaction the successful outcome of the recent meeting at Lima of the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries which represented a significant step forward in the consolidation of the unity, solidarity and co-operation among the non-aligned countries. The two sides reaffirmed their firm conviction that the decision taken at the Lima meeting to increase and strengthen the representation of the non-aligned countries in international organisations, in particular in the principal organs of the United Nations would provide further impetus to the strength and solidarity of non-aligned and at the same time contribute towards the further strengthening of the world organisation. It was felt that India and Yugoslavia should closely cooperate, as in the past, with other non-aligned countries in the preparations for and the success of the forthcoming summit conference of the non-aligned countries in Colombo next year.

The two Presidents welcomed the recent successful conclusion at the summit level of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which represents an important milestone along the path of peaceful coexistence and the growing cooperation among the nations of Europe. The President of India noted the positive and constructive role played by Yugoslavia in the successful conclusion of the Conference. At the same time it was recognised by both sides that peace is indivisible and that it was important that a conscientious effort be made to see that the process of detente extends to other parts of the world as well, including Asia.

The conclusion of the war in Vietnam and Cambodia was welcomed. The two Presidents expressed their belief that the states of this region which had won their freedom after a long period of heroic struggle and suffering would be able to cope successfully with the challenging task of reconstruction and economic development and will become a factor of peace, stability and progress in the entire region. In this context both sides expressed their readiness to help the countries concerned through all possible means.

The two sides expressed their deep

concern over the increasing build-up of foreign naval forces in the Indian Ocean and the continued expansion of the foreign military base in Diego Garcia and fully endorsed the decisions of the Lima conference on this question. They stressed the urgency of ensuring that the Indian Ocean remained a zone of peace, free from military bases, great power rivalry and tension.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Indian subcontinent. The Yugoslav side expressed support and appreciation for the continued efforts of India towards development of good neighbourly relations and cooperation based on equality, mutual trust and direct dialogue without any outside interference. The two Presidents were of the view that the maintenance of peace and security and the development of friendly relations, among all the countries of the Indian subcontinent has a vital bearing not only for the peoples of the region but for peace in the world as a whole.

In reviewing the situation in West Asia, the two Presidents while welcoming all moves towards peace and security in the region, emphasised their firm conviction that a just and lasting solution to the problem could be found only through the complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied by force and aggression and the acceptance of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Reviewing the state of international relations, the two Presidents particularly pointed to the importance of and the need for an urgent settlement of the most pressing world economic problems. They expressed the conviction that substantial changes in international economic relations can be brought about through the creation of a new international economic order based on the princi-

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ples of the sovereign rights of each country to dispose of its natural resources, a more just distribution of the world income and a more rapid development of the developing

countries as well as respect for the interests of all countries. The two sides in this context welcomed the documents adopted at the seventh special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and called for implementation of their provisions in order to usher in a new economic order based on equality and justice. They stressed in particular the need for increased cooperation among the developing countries themselves for the solutions of problems confronting them through measures of mutual and collective reliance.

The President of India expressed deep appreciation of the tremendous strides made by the peoples of Yugoslavia in social, economic, cultural and other spheres. Applauding India's all-round progress in the last quarter of a century, the Yugoslav President expressed complete solidarity with the Government and the people of India under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in their valiant effort to prevent the efforts of disruptive forces to spread political confusion and economic chaos, to weaken internal stability and the non-aligned policy pursued by India. He also expressed support to the progressive measures being undertaken by the Government of India to bring about socioeconomic transformation at an accelerated pace.

Both sides expressed their full satisfaction over the results of their talks. They were convinced that the visit of the President of India and his delegation represented yet another important step forward in promoting closer mutual understanding and in the development of the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The President of India, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, expressed his sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality extended, to him and the members of his delegation during their stay in Yugoslavia and extended a cordial invitation to President Josip Broz Tito and Madame Broz to visit India at a mutually convenient time. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

YUGOSLAVIA INDIA CROATIA SLOVENIA USA PERU SRI LANKA VIETNAM CAMBODIA ISRAEL

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Speech at Lunch in Honour of Yugoslav Prime Minister

Following is the text of the prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's speech at the Luncheon given in honour of His Excellency Mr. Dzemal Bijedic, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, in New Delhi on October 15, 1975:

On behalf of the Government and the people of India, I should like to extend a very cordial welcome to you, Prime Minister, to your gracious wife and to the other distinguished members of your party.

Our people have special regard and even affection for the leaders and people of Yugoslavia. So we welcome and value such visits. President Tito and my father laid the foundation of friendship between our two countries in the dawn of the post-colonial era of world politics. This friendship is inspired by a three-fold vision - that of building a strong nation out of diverse elements capable of withstanding pressures, that of bringing about far reaching transformation of the social and economic fabric and that of striving untiringly for a world order based on equality, non-interference, cooperation and peace. In the pursuit of these shared objectives, our nations have put forward and have stood by the concepts of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. These have served our respective nations well and have significantly contributed to the lessening of conflicts in the world. Our own friendship we have kept in a state of constant renewal by regular exchanges of visits and consultations at various levels. Your brief halt here, Mr.

Prime Minister, comes soon after our own President's tour in Yugoslavia where he received a warm and open-hearted welcome from the Government and the people. Exchanges of assessments between Heads of Governments are specially important at a time when the international scene is undergoing rapid changes,

Our meeting this morning was of great value to me. It gave an opportunity for a

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review of bilateral matters. I was greatly interested in your own views of the countries you visited and the discussions you have had in other parts of Asia.

Europe, after centuries of distrust and conflict, seems to be settling down to a time of detente and comparative stability. We welcome the Helsinki Declaration and note the important part played by Yugoslavia and President Tito in bringing the Helsinki Conference to a successful conclusion.

However, Asia has not been able to rid itself of uncertainty and trouble. Some Asian conflicts have abated, notably in Vietnam. But West Asia has still to reach durable understanding and Peace in spite of some first steps towards conciliation. The next few years are likely to bring about more changes in Asia than in other continents. This very flux seems to have provided temptation and opportunity for intervention. Detente elsewhere has made little difference to competition in Asia.

All those who care for peace and justice in the world, more specially the newly free and non-aligned nations of Asia itself, should speak up against outside presences and adventures. Whatever domestic changes occur should be decided by the peoples themselves and not dictated by the global strategies and compulsions of others. There should be strong repudiation of any effort to extend presences and to put pressure. This is the reason for the determined opposition by all the littoral States to bases and presences in the Indian

Ocean.

Perhaps all developing countries have experienced some form of intervention. At times it is overt but more often it is indirect and invisible. Voluntary agencies are used to channel funds to groups within a country to undermine the prestige of the Government and to influence its policies. International propaganda campaigns, in which newspapers, radio and television act wittingly or unwittingly, are used as instruments to build or to destroy the image of leaders and governments. The people must be alerted and themselves beware of such moves. Herein lies the continuing relevance of the non-aligned movement. It is necessary for the non-aligned and the developing countries of Asia, of Africa, of Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen their unity and solidarity. The international economic crisis is an additional reason for extending and deepening mutual cooperation. We hope to see the implementation of the decisions taken at the Lima Conference which has set forth some suggestions for such cooperation and the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations which has evolved an outline of cooperation between the affluent and the economically hard hit countries.

In our own region, we have taken repeated initiatives to establish harmonious relations based on mutual respect and trust with all our neighbours. It is imperative for all concerned to ensure continued progress towards the establishment of durable peace and stability without any outside interference or encouragement to forces of disruption. In our country, there is a new sense of discipline and dedication to the tasks of socio-economic transformation. We greatly appreciate your support and solidarity and the understanding you have shown of our problems.

Excellency, I thank you once again for accepting our invitation to spend a little time in India as part of your journey to Asia.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I invite you to join me in raising your glasses to the health of His Excellency Mr. Joseph Broz Tito an outstanding statesman of our

time and a true friend whom the people of India hold in high regard, to the health of His Excellency Mr. Dzermal Bijedic, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Madam Bijedic, to the continued progress and prosperity of the Yugoslav people and to ever-growing cooperation between the peoples of Yugoslavia and India.

YUGOSLAVIA INDIA USA FINLAND VIETNAM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

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YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Prime Minister's Reply

Replying, H. E. Mr. Dzermal Bijedic delivered the following speech:

On behalf of my wife, my associates and my own, I should like to thank you most sincerely for the cordial welcome and friendly warm hospitality surrounding us from the first moment we set our foot on the soil of your beautiful country. We see in this a new proof of our traditional friendship and hospitality of the Indian people.

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On the foundations laid, thanks to the close personal relationship of our two great leaders, President Tito and your late father Jawaharlal Nehru - whose work, Madame Prime Minister, you have so successfully continued - a solid edifice of friendship and fruitful equitable cooperation of the peoples and statesmen of our two countries has been built up. Our two countries are linked by firm bonds of common aspirations for social transformation and accelerated economic

development of the two countries and by our active engagement in favour of peace, equality and general progress in the world.

It is, therefore, quite natural that the encounters of Yugoslav and Indian representatives at all levels should be so frequent, cordial, frank and useful. It was only a few days ago that the Yugoslav people and leaders had the opportunity to welcome in Yugoslavia your President of the Republic, His Excellency Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, and to give expression once again to the feelings which they cherish towards the President of India and the Indian people.

Madame Prime Minister, we have been following with great attention and sympathy the efforts which you personally, you Government and the people of India are exerting toward social transformation and faster economic development. We sincerely rejoice at your successes and wish you to overcome all the obstacles, particularly having in mind pressures exerted upon the non-aligned and the other developing countries by the conservative forces in the world. India's further prosperous development is in the interest not only of the India people, but also of the international stability and, in particular, of peace in this part of the world.

Yugoslavia has been watching with keen interest the development in Asia and has supported resolutely all peaceful efforts exerted by India and other countries of this region towards normalisation of the situation on the Indian subcontinent. We have always pledged ourselves in favour of the concept that the countries concerned should solve their mutual problems themselves by peaceful means, without pressure and interference from outside.

In this context, I should like to point out that we share the concern of India and of other countries of this region over the unfavourable developments in the Indian Ocean and in the Arab-Persian Gulf. The presence of foreign military bases causes and intensifies the rivalry of the big powers in this part of the world, in defiance of the United Nations resolutions, demands and interests

of the coastal countries, as well as all peace-loving forces in the world.

We are confident that by persistent efforts of these countries, and with the assistance of the entire international community, this unfavourable development can be stopped. The recent victory of the liberation forces of Indochina has reasserted that there is no power in the world that can impose its will upon a people prepared to struggle with resolve and persistence to ensure its vital interests. This victory has dealt a serious blow on foreign domination on the Asian continent and opened up prospects for the further strengthening of independence, progressive development and good-neighbourly mutual co-operation of all countries in the region of Southeast Asia.

Madame Prime Minister, I hope you will agree with me that the complexity of International relations and the permanent strengthening of the role and significance of the policy of non-alignment call for an even greater action unity and engagement of the non-aligned countries in solving acute international issues, and in demanding fundamental changes in the present inequitable economic and political relations in the world. In this context, the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned countries, to be held in Colombo, in August 1976, will be of exceptional importance for the further development of the strategy and policy of non-alignment in general. It is, therefore, necessary to make careful and thorough preparations for this Conference and exert utmost efforts so that its work may yield as successful as possible results.

Allow me, Madame Prime Minister, to express my sincere thanks for the kind invitation and cordial welcome extended to me, my wife and my associates. I am particularly glad to have had once again the opportunity of useful exchange of views with you on matters of common concern. I am sure that our talks in the course of this brief visit will contribute to the further promotion of the all-round and friendly cooperation existing between our two countries.

Madame Prime Minister, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to propose this toast to the health of the President of the Republic of India, His Excellency Fakhruddin

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Ali Ahmed, to your health, Madame Prime Minister, to the health of your esteemed associates and all those present here for the further all-round progress and strengthening of friendly cooperation between the peoples of India and Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAVIA USA INDIA MALI CHINA SRI LANKA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Oct 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Joint Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique issued in New Delhi on October 16, 1975 at the end of Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic's visit to India:

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Dzemal Bijedic, paid an official visit to India from October 14 to 16, 1975.

During his stay Mr. Bijedic called on the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, and Professor D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce called on, the Yugoslav Prime Minister and had useful discussions.

Mr. Bijedic had wide-ranging talks with

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, covering bilateral matters as well as topical international questions of mutual interest. The talks took place in an atmosphere of traditional cordiality, mutual understanding and friendship.

The talks reaffirmed the identity of great similarity of the positions of the two countries with regard to all questions discussed.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the favourable growth of bilateral relations between the two countries and expressed their readiness to promote and strengthen them further.

In discussing international issues the two Prime Ministers stressed the vital role being played by the policy of non-alignment in promoting detente and cooperation. The unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries and their determination to promote mutual cooperation were of paramount importance to enable them to play an increasingly effective and meaningful role in world affairs. Welcoming the success of the Lima Conference, the two Prime Ministers called upon all non-aligned countries to cooperate closely with each other to ensure the success of the forthcoming Summit Conference of the non-aligned countries to be held in Colombo in August 1976.

Both Prime Ministers agreed that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was a historical milestone on the road to lasting peace and stressed the need for continued efforts to further extend the process of detente to other regions of the world. The Indian side noted the positive and constructive role played by Yugoslavia in the successful conclusion of the Conference.

Both sides agreed that lasting peace, stability and cooperation among States in Asia is of particular importance to world peace. They welcomed with satisfaction the recent historic victories of the peoples of Indo-China. Both stressed the urgency of ensuring that the Indian Ocean remained a zone of peace, free from foreign military bases, great power rivalry and tensions.

The Yugoslav Prime Minister noted with appreciation that India had consistently endeavoured to establish harmonious relations with its neighbours, based on mutual respect and trust. Both the Prime Ministers agreed on the need for all concerned to make unremitting efforts, without outside interference, to ensure continued progress in the promotion of durable peace and stability in the sub-continent through bilateral discussions.

The Prime Minister of India expressed deep appreciation of the significant all-round progress made by the Yugoslav people in the last three decades. The Yugoslav Prime Minister expressed complete solidarity with the Government and the people of India in their efforts to prevent the forces of reaction and disruption from spreading confusion and chaos and to adhere to the course of progressive development.

President Dzemal Bijedic expressed his gratitude to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the cordial reception and warm hospitality extended to him, his wife and the members of the Yugoslav delegation during their stay in India. He extended an invitation to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

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Date : Nov 01, 1975

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AFGHANISTAN

Indo-Afghan Joint Press Statement

The following Indo-Afghan joint press statement was issued on November 1, 1975 at the end of official visit of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan to Afghanistan:

At the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan H.E. Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs of India, paid a friendly and official visit to the Republic of Afghanistan from Akrab 6 to 10, 1354 (October 28 to November 1st, 1975).

President Mohammad Daoud received H.E. Mr. Chavan and had talks with him. H.E. Mr. Chavan called on Mr. Mohammad Naim and had talks with him. He also held talks with the Planning Minister Mr. A. L. Ahmad Khurram, Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Mr. Azizullah Wassefi, Mines and Industries Minister Mr. Abdul Tawale Assefi, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Waheed Abdullab and other Afghan officials.

From the India side the Ambassador of India, Mr. K. R. P. Singh, Mr. K. L. Dalal and Mr. A. S. Chib, Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs were present. These talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity which reflects the close and historic relations between the two countries and their mutual desire for co-operation in all fields for the benefit of the peoples of Afghanistan and India, stability in the region and peace and security in the world.

During the visit of H.E. Mr. Chavan to Afghanistan the fourth session of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission for economic and

technical cooperation was held. The Afghan delegation to the Joint Commission was headed by Mr. A. L. Ahmad Khurram, Minister of Planning of Afghanistan and the Indian delegation was headed by the External Affairs Minister of India, H.E. Mr. Chavan. The Joint Commission reviewed the report of the Committee on Planning and Implementation which met in Kabul from Akrab 3 to Akrab 5, 1354 (October 25 to October 27) relating to cooperation between Afghanistan and India in the economic and technical and scientific fields. The Joint Commission reached agreement on all issues involved and took appropriate decisions. This programme includes continued cooperation to the Child Health Institute, cooperation in setting up of Pathology and E.N.T. Institute and Agriculture Research Institute, feasibility studies of new industrial parks in the provinces and micro-hydel power projects.

The Afghan side and H.E. the Minister of External Affairs of India exchanged views on important international issues, in particular problems and developments in the region. While reviewing the development of the non-aligned movement and its role strengthening world peace and security and promoting international cooperation, the two countries, which are both founder members of the non-aligned movement, reaffirmed the need for preserving the spirit and fundamental principles of non-alignment to enable it to continue to play its genuine role in international affairs. The two sides welcomed progress so far achieved in the negotiations aimed at the establishment of the new economic order in the world and expressed the view that all provisions thereof should be equitably taken into consideration. Both sides agreed to continue close contacts at different levels in order to exchange views and strengthen and expand their cooperation in all fields.

H.E. the Minister of External Affairs of India expressed his gratitude and thanks to the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan for the warm hospitality and welcome extended to him and his delegation during his visit to Afghanistan.

Date : Nov 01, 1975

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BELGIUM

Indo-Belgian Loan Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Belgian loan agreement was released in New Delhi on November 1, 1975:

An agreement for Belgian non-project loan to India of Belgian Francs 325 million, (an increase of Belgian Francs 50 million over the previous year) was signed in Brussels on October 30, by Mr. Willy de Clercq, Belgian Minister of Finance and Mr. Toussaint, Minister for Foreign Trade, and on behalf of the Government of India by Dr. K. B. Lall, Ambassador of India to Belgium and to the European Economic Community.

Of this, BF. 150 million is for debt relief and the balance is for purchase of Belgian goods and services.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Toussaint expressed gratification at the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries and said that it should be possible to further increase trade exchanges.

Ambassador Lall said that while India would continue to strive for further development of her export capability, India's efforts would need to be supported by offsetting measures to neutralise the adverse consequences of the dramatic deterioration in terms of trade of countries in the situation of India. Only a restoration of trading terms

through international cooperation could guarantee health of the world economy and maintain the momentum of development process, the Ambassador said.

BELGIUM INDIA USA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Indo-Czech Trade Protocol for 1976

The following press release on Indo-Czech trade protocol for 1976 was released in New Delhi on November 28, 1975:

Indo-Czech Trade Protocol for 1976 envisages a total turn-over of Rs. 165 crores as against the expected turn-over of Rs. 120 crores in 1975. The Protocol, which has been prepared on a realistic basis as close to the possible performance by both sides, was signed here today by Dr. P. C. Alexander, Secretary, Foreign Trade, Union Ministry of Commerce and by Mr. J. Jakubec, Czech Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, on behalf of their respective Governments.

Meanwhile, the Union Commerce Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, made a strong plea for establishing a long-term Trade Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia when the Czech delegation called on him. He pointed out that India's long-term Agreements with other countries had proved that these always brought more stability, dynamism and realism in the commercial relations between nations. Such agreements could also lead to better production planning, he added.

The Czech Deputy Minister of Foreign

Trade, Mr. Jakube agreed with the views expressed by Prof. Chattopadhyaya and said that he would positively convey this to his Government. He also suggested that the details of the proposed Agreement could be discussed during May next year in Prague

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when an Indian trade delegation would be visiting Prague.

INCREASED EXPORTS

It was also pointed out during the meeting that a special feature of this year's Trade Protocol would be that India's exports would be more than her imports from Czechoslovakia. The Czech side had also agreed to continue to supply components and spare parts for Czech-assisted projects in India on credit basis in order to provide for covering the annual repayment of past credits. The two Ministers also agreed that the future Trade Plans between India and Czechoslovakia should depend largely on industrial collaboration.

In the new Protocol, India will supply increased quantities of iron ore, jute manufactures and finished leather, etc. and Czechoslovakia has agreed to supply increased quantities of urea, components and spares for Czechoslovak assisted projects and specialised types of steel products required by us. Indian export basket includes a number of non-traditional products like finished pharmaceuticals products, M.S. Pipes and fittings, small tools, machine tools, automobile ancillaries, transistor, radio and tape recorders, batteries and torches and a host of engineering goods.

The Indo-Czech trade turn-over, which was Rs. 6 crores in 1953 increased to Rs. 66 crores in 1973 and Rs. 93 crores in 1974. The trade from January to September, 1975 was worth Rs. 73 crores.

The Indo-Czech trade negotiations were held here between November 25 and 28 in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. The seven-member trade delegation from Cze-

choslovakia was led by Mr. V. Kirsbaum, Director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Czechoslovakia and the Indian delegation was led by Shri Prem Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce.

NORWAY SLOVAKIA INDIA CZECH REPUBLIC USA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Indo-GDR Trade Protocol

The following press release on Indo-GDR trade Protocol was released in New Delhi on November 11, 1975:

With reference to the Trade and Payments Protocol between the Government of India and the Government of the German Democratic Republic signed in Berlin on November 11, 1971, and the negotiations on its fulfilment held between the delegations of the two countries in Berlin from November 4th till November 7th, 1975, it has been agreed to make all efforts in order to achieve during the calendar year of 1976 an exchange of goods between both countries amounting to around 1,100 million Rupees.

INDIA GERMANY

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

HUNGARY

The following press release on Indo-Hungarian trade plan for 1976 was released in New Delhi on November 20, 1975:

The Indo-Hungarian Trade Plan for 1976 has been signed here today, envisaging a turn-over of Rs. 61 crores both ways, with Indian exports at Rs. 30.5 crores and imports also at the same level. The two way trade between the two countries reached a level of Rs. 36 crores in 1974.

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Documents of Trade Plan for 1976 were signed by Dr. Zsigmond Medve, Director General, Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shri Prem Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce on behalf of their Governments.

During negotiations, which were held from November 12 to 20, 1975, the two Delegations exchanged views about the main features of the new Trade Plan and the proposals of the two sides regarding supplies of Indian and Hungarian goods. In preparing their respective proposals for Trade Plan Provisions for 1976, both sides have taken a realistic view of availability of goods in both countries, anticipated demand for these commodities and also changing requirements for the economies of two countries.

Main items of India's imports from Hungary will include steel products, microwave equipments, machine tools, pharmaceutical products and some essential chemicals. India's principal exports will include, in addition to traditional items like oilcakes, coffee, pepper, many consumer goods, radios, tape-recorders, readymade garments, leather goods and a number of engineering products.

The negotiations were held in friendly and cordial atmosphere and it was agreed that a mid-year review will be made in June,

1976 to assess actual utilisation of the Trade Plan provisions now arrived at.

HUNGARY INDIA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri Jagjivan Ram's Address to FAO Conference at Rome

Following is the text of speech by Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Agriculture and irrigation, delivered at FAO Conference in Rome on November 14, 1975:

I am extremely happy to attend the Conference again after a lapse of eight years. In 1967 when I attended the Conference, there was an element of optimism all round due to the beginning of, what came to be called, a 'green revolution' in the developing countries. The severe and widespread drought in 1972 led to the depletion of world grain stocks. In subsequent years, it was not possible to replenish these stock to safe levels. Doubts have, therefore, been expressed in many quarters about the capacity of the world to feed the growing population and to stave off hunger and starvation of the weaker sections of humanity. A measure of improvement has, of late, come about in the world food situation, yet it remains basically in a delicate balance.

The need for ensuring minimum world food scarcity thus continues to be of paramount importance. In this context, I would like to place on record my appreciation of the foresight and vision of Dr. A. H. Boerma. In sponsoring the proposal for international Undertaking on World Food Security he strived to arouse the consciousness of the

world community to its responsibility for ensuring world food security. Mention may also be made of the special efforts made by him to assist the Most Seriously Affected countries to obtain food aid last year.

Mr. Chairman, we in India along with the rest of the world community, have suffered a great deal during the last about three years from the economic crisis created by the sharp rise in prices, national and international, and abrupt changes in the terms of trade. As you are aware, prices increased at a very fast rate adversely affecting the ability of developing countries to mobilise adequate resources for development. Inflationary conditions coincided with stagnation in the growth of national product. To meet the situation, we in India, took bold and

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resolute measures to regulate disposable incomes through appropriate fiscal and monetary policies and stricter administrative action against illegal economic activities. Steps were simultaneously taken to increase production through extended efforts for completing the on-going projects, expeditious supplies of production requisites and improved industrial relations. I am glad to say that our efforts have already met with a good measure of success. The inflationary pressures have been effectively contained. The annual rate of growth of inflation which had reached a level of about 30 per cent at the end of September last year, is presently negative. Prices of foodgrains which set the pace for the general price level in our country, are now about 15 per cent lower than what they were this time last year. India thus happens to be, among the few countries in the world which can take pride in having achieved a reversal of inflationary trends.

Despite the fact that during the last four years adverse weather conditions coupled with shortages and high prices of critical inputs thwarted efforts for achieving sustained increases in foodgrain output, we have built up a considerable production potential which is now being realised in a year of normal weather. During the current year, the

output of foodgrains in India in the monsoon season, is likely to exceed the target laid down and also to establish a new record. Conditions for the Rabi, i.e. winter crops are also favourable and, if the weather remains normal, the output of the winter grains is also expected to increase substantially. The outlook for most of the commercial crops is also promising. With the successful cultivation of the high yielding varieties of cotton, we have not only achieved self-reliance but are in a position now to export long staple varieties. Besides, we have been able to export larger quantities of sugar. I am happy that food and agricultural production in many other developing countries, as a result of their sustained efforts, has also looked up significantly this year. There is, however, no room for complacency. Vigorous efforts must continue to be made for improving the production levels already achieved, which alone can provide a durable solution to the problem of world food security.

As we all know, Mr. Chairman, bringing about a significant improvement in production levels is necessarily a time-consuming process. Until enough food is produced for all, the international community has to deal with the problem of food security as it faces today. In this context, let me draw your attention to the deliberations of the World Food Conference held last year, particularly to the three pillars of world food policy enunciated by the Conference. These comprised, (a) providing a viable system of World Food Security, (b) tackling the problems of chronic under-nourishment and (c) increasing food production in the developing countries. I am constrained to say that progress in these directions has been rather tardy over the last 12 months and much remains to be done.

Let me first of all refer to the international Undertaking on World Food Security. A basic element of the Undertaking is the building up of national stocks of foodgrains, which, taken together, should ensure continuity of supplies in the event of crop failures. Unfortunately the world community has not so far been able to agree even on the minimum desirable level of world stocks

needed for the purpose. In the absence of such an agreement, it is difficult to harmonise national stock policies. I may also add, some of the major exporting countries have not so far fixed targets for their national stocks. In the absence of requisite resources it has become extremely difficult for the developing importing countries to determine their targets and to reach them. There is obviously an urgent need for taking a decision in the matter so that necessary resources may be placed at the disposal of the developing countries for building up stocks as envisaged in the Undertaking. It is obvious that the establishment of a viable system of world food security cannot afford to await satisfactory resolution of all complex problems pertaining to trade being discussed at GATT, UNCTAD and M.T.N. It is necessary that FAO and the World Food Council work towards an early establishment of an international grain reserve for the benefit of deficit developing countries.

Mr. Chairman, the importance of improving the nutritional standards of the millions of the poor and vulnerable people in the developing countries, cannot be over emphasised. The lasting solution to this problem obviously lies in increasing their incomes so that they may be in a position to pay for their requirements of food. This calls for

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sustained efforts, over a period of time, in both rural and urban areas. In the immediate, care should be taken of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children through an integrated programme of supplementary feeding. Towards this end, we in India have to set up a supply system of nutrition appropriately integrated with the programmes of health and family planning. Many other developing countries are also having similar programmes for the improvement of the nutritional standards of their people. If these programmes are to make any impact, they need to be substantially enlarged and resources found for the purpose.

The third and the most crucial pillar of the World food policy is to increase food pro-

duction in developing countries. While there is now a general agreement on the urgency of stepping up food production, no consensus has been reached in regard to the rate of growth that would be appropriate for these countries and how it should be achieved. May I, in this context, draw Your attention to the Director General's proposed Strategy of international Agricultural Adjustment which suggests that 'the increase in food production in developing countries during the next decade should rise at least to match the growth in demand for food in those countries which is presently estimated to increase at an average annual rate of 3.4 per cent'? Here, I would like to point out that this does not take care of the existing shortfall in developing countries and the accepted goal of improving the nutritional standards. A preponderant majority of the people in developing countries depend on agriculture for their livelihood. As agriculture in these countries is backward, their incomes and, therefore, food consumption levels are very low. There is thus a sizeable unsatisfied demand in these countries. In this situation, a rate of growth of 3.4 per cent cannot be expected to bring about any improvement in consumption levels. Besides, the proposed growth rate does not accord with the policy goal of a minimum annual increase of 4 per cent in agricultural production in developing countries emphasised by the World Food Conference.

Developing countries are fully conscious that they can do a great deal themselves for the betterment of their agriculture, including, fisheries and forestry - and indeed they are already doing their utmost. There are, however, certain areas in which international cooperation is crucial for accelerating the pace of development. The most vital area, in this context, is irrigation. The rate of growth of food and agricultural production is largely conditioned by the availability of water on assured basis, because the use of other modern inputs, such as seeds of high yielding varieties, fertilisers, etc. is itself dependent on this factor. Many of the developing countries have vast and yet untapped water resources, both surface and underground. Several developing countries, how--

ever, have not found it possible to exploit their resources to any significant extent. In fact, a number of irrigation projects in these countries have not been completed within the scheduled time for want of funds. These can be speedily commissioned if additional resources become available. In this context, it is imperative that the Agricultural Development Fund and other, international financial institutions should accord highest priority to this. I wish to mention that in India, we have decided to increase the area under irrigation through major and medium projects alone by 5 million hectares by 1978-79 as part of the 20-point Economic Programme announced by our Prime Minister. We have also a programme for ground water survey for expansion of minor irrigation.

Another priority area is that of fertilisers and pesticides. Developing countries need adequate quantities of these critical inputs at reasonable prices in order to maintain and expand their food and agricultural production. A measure of improvement has, of late, taken place in the availability and prices of fertilisers and pesticides. However, this improvement needs to be sustained and the prices further reduced. The medium and long term strategy in this area should be to enable the developing countries to set up their own production capacities, especially with the locally available resources, such as coal in the case of fertilisers. Equally important is the need for increasing the production of quality seeds of high yielding varieties. Large compact areas have to be developed for this purpose. The international financial institutions should accord high priority for substantial increases in all these spheres.

Mr. Chairman, let me also in this context refer to one of the most important re-

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commendation of the World Food Conference namely, the establishment of an international Fund for Agricultural Development. We were expecting that the Articles of Agreement would be finalized in the recent meeting of the interested countries, but we are somewhat disappointed that certain issues relating

to the structure and functioning of the Fund are yet to be sorted out. We earnestly hope that in the next meeting all outstanding issues would be resolved in a spirit of mutual accommodation and pledges for an initial contribution of SDR one billion would be confirmed by the developed as well as the developing countries who are in a position to contribute, so as to make the Fund fully operational by the beginning of the next year.

In order to implement the FAO's regular and field programmes, technical assistance of FAO should be so designed as to build up national institutions in the developing countries. They should be encouraged to perform all the tasks in their own countries, and in sister developing countries, in cooperation with them, supplementing each other's efforts and capabilities.

I would also like to take this opportunity to refer to the Declaration and a Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the resolution on Development and International Cooperation passed recently at the Seventh Special Session. Is it too much to expect that concrete measures would be taken soon and the pace of implementation of all the various decisions taken by the international community to help the developing countries would now be more expeditious than in the past?

I am glad, Mr. Chairman, that the election of the Director General of FAO has been finalised. I would like to take this opportunity to most warmly congratulate Dr. Saouma on his election to this high office. He is not new to this Organisation and is known to the members. He is aware of the problems of the various member countries, as also of the programmes and activities of the organisation. With his experience, ability and dynamism, we feel confident that he would be able to deal successfully with the complex problems of food security. In this endeavour, he can always Count on our fullest cooperation and support.

Before I close, Mr. Chairman, may I observe that the world community is at a turning point in history. Momentous decisions have been taken in the recent past for the augmentation of agricultural production and the betterment of the lot of the developing countries. It is now time for action. The future of humanity depends essentially on the manner and the speed with which these decisions are implemented. If we succeed in our endeavours, the world can look forward to an era of plenty, prosperity and peace. If we falter or fail, consequences can be too gruesome to visualise. We cannot afford to fail. Therefore, we must proceed with determination to create a world free from want and hunger; for, succeed we must.

INDIA ITALY LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Statement by Representative of India on Disarmament

The following statement was made by Mr. Brajesh Mishra on behalf of the Government of India in the Main Political Committee of the U.N. on November 14, 1975:

Mr. Chairman, the discussion over the last many years on general and complete disarmament shows that the supreme interest which this subject had invoked in the early 60s has almost completely died down. For many delegations it has come to be only a distant, starry ideal having no practical or immediate relevance. Consequently, it is receiving only lip sympathy. My delegation, however, does not share this scepticism and general apathy. We continue to believe firmly in the great importance of this subject. We

have consistently held the view that in this nuclear age, lasting world peace can only, be based on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and further that the highest priority in the field of disarmament should be accorded to the elimination of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. The first important steps which should be taken in this

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direction are: (1) A cessation of the production of fissile material for weapons purposes combined with prohibition of manufacture of nuclear weapons, and (2) A comprehensive ban on all testing of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chairman there is general dissatisfaction with the fact that despite repeated calls for meaningful steps in the field of nuclear disarmament we have not arrived even at the beginning of such a process. To the contrary, the arms race has been intensified both quantitatively and qualitatively. To quote from the declaration issued by the non-aligned Foreign Ministers at Lima on August 30, 1975: "The conference notes with great concern that the arms race, especially of nuclear weapons is being accelerated and intensified, thus threatening peace and security, particularly of the nonaligned and other developing countries. Although initial results have been achieved in the field of the control of strategic nuclear armaments and bacteriological weapons, steps toward a genuine cessation of the arms race and initiation of the disarmament process are still lacking."

Mr. Chairman, it seems to my delegation that there are two basic reasons for our failure to even begin the process of nuclear disarmament. One obvious reason is that the nuclear weapon states have shown the greatest possible reluctance to subscribe to common policies and guidelines. Two of the five nuclear weapon states are engaged in talks which could in no way be termed as disarmament negotiations. They are talking, to use their own words, merely about arms limitation in the strategic sphere. The third nuclear weapon state is a silent though sym-

pathetic spectator of those talks. The fourth and fifth just refuse to get involved in anything. The second reason, not so obvious to many, is that the non-nuclear weapon states have, perhaps in a mood of despair, perhaps due to a confusion of priorities, lent heavy emphasis to collateral measures. In this way the influence of the non-nuclear weapon states, so important and so forceful, in the 50s and early 60s has been whittled away. Now in our discussions in the CCD and here in this committee we devote more and more time and energy to collateral measures and less and less to actual measures of disarmament.

There is a great need, therefore, to re-think our priorities. This is one of the main reasons why India along with so many other non-aligned states attaches the greatest importance to the convening of the world disarmament conference. To quote once again the non-aligned Foreign Ministers from their declaration issued at Lima: "The Ministers for Foreign Affairs agree to coordinate the action of the non-aligned countries within the framework of the United Nations. in order to promote the holding of a world conference on disarmament, with as little delay as Possible. with the participation of all states on an equal basis and during which universal disarmament guidelines, in particular with respect to nuclear disarmament, would be approved together with the utilisation of resources thus freed for international economic cooperation. If it becomes evident that it will not be possible to convene a world disarmament conference, the Foreign Ministers consider that a special session of the United Nations devoted to disarmament issues should be convened as proposed in the declaration of the first summit conference of the non-aligned countries."

It remains a matter of regret that the ad hoc committee on a world disarmament conference has not been able to make substantial progress during this year and this is despite the fact that it had the benefit of the very able and skillful stewardship of Ambassador Hovevda of Iran. Perhaps the way out of the present difficulties in which the ad hoc committee finds itself could be to amplify

its mandate. This might enable it not to be hamstrung and take meaningful steps towards an objective which is shared by an overwhelming majority of the world community. It is essential that ways and means are found to translate this desire into reality.

Mr. Chairman, as stated above, an important first step towards goal of nuclear disarmament and elimination of nuclear weapons is a comprehensive ban on all testing of nuclear weapons. India has held a consistent position on this question. We consider that there are four main considerations which have to be kept in mind. In the first instance the provision of the partial test ban treaty should be fully observed and those nuclear weapon states which have not yet adhered to that treaty should do so without any further excuse or delay. Secondly, whatever the differences on the issue of verification of a ban on underground nuclear weapon tests and notwithstanding any other con-

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siderations, all testing of nuclear weapons in all environments must be immediately suspended. Thirdly, a comprehensive test ban has two aspects: (a) All nuclear weapon tests in all environments should be prohibited and (b) All nuclear weapon states should be parties to such prohibition. Fourthly, negotiations should be undertaken for a separate treaty to prohibit all nuclear weapon tests in the underground environment.

Recently some suggestions for what has been termed "measures of restraint" have been put forward in regard to the question of a comprehensive test ban. It has been argued that since, despite the repeated calls of the General Assembly, a complete suspension of nuclear weapon testing has not taken place so far, it would now be more pragmatic to ask for a partial limitation - say, in size and numbers of nuclear weapon tests being conducted in the underground environment. We are firmly of the view that the position taken by the international community over the years for a complete suspension of all nuclear weapon tests in all environments is

correct, as that is the only way in which suitable conditions can be created for achieving a comprehensive test ban. Suggestions for the so-called measures of restraint are only superficially attractive. They could create an illusion of progress. In fact, they would result in the legitimisation of certain categories of nuclear weapon testing. A partial approach would be inadequate, unworkable and dangerous. There should be a truly comprehensive approach to the question of a comprehensive test ban.

Mr. Chairman, India entered the nuclear field as early as 1948 with a firm and categorical declaration that it will use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes. India has been consistently opposed to nuclear weapons and has made every effort to bring about nuclear disarmament. India is also firmly opposed to any military use of nuclear explosions. It is a matter of record that over all these years India has strictly adhered to this nuclear policy in spite of its acknowledged capacity to produce nuclear weapons. At the same time it is also determined to make full use of nuclear technology for its economic progress and betterment. We have attached importance to peaceful nuclear explosions because of their potentially wide application in the exploitation of our natural resources. The various studies carried out by the IAEA made it clear the PNEs have such a potential. A consensus has been emerging at various IAEA panel meetings on the various uses of PNEs. The IAEA publications on these meetings have, in fact, divided PNEs applications into three groups: (a) Established industrial applications, (b) large scale experiments under actual field conditions, and (c) laboratory developmental work and theoretical studies. The first group of PNE applications have already been developed to an extent that they can be handed over for industrial uses. Several experiments in the USSR and USA have fallen into this first group and a large number of experiments reported at the IAEA panel meetings fall into the second group. It is, of course, recognised that the economic utility of a project is very much dependent upon particular national situations including geographical, geological and other factors. A direct econo-

mic comparison with conventional alternatives cannot be the only criterion to justify the feasibility of such projects.

We consider that there cannot be a monopoly in regard to PNE technology or any other technology. There should be no ban on any country acquiring or developing a technology on the ground that it can also be used for evil purposes. It must be recognised that it is above all, the will and intention of a nation which is of prime importance and which determines how the country would use any particular technology. We also consider the principles of sovereign equality of all nations and non-discrimination.

Mr. Chairman, there were many obstacles to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. For instance, ideas concerning the design of nuclear reactors varied widely. There was a controversy about the siting of reactors even though it was known that nuclear energy was safe and economic. Ill-founded criticisms had hampered the further growth of nuclear power. It is, therefore, essential to ensure that the development of PNE's should not be similarly hindered by imaginary difficulties. It has been emphasised by developing countries time and again in various forums that too much emphasis is being placed on regulatory aspects rather than on promotional and developmental aspects of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The view was propagated in the CCD that it is not possible to differentiate between

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a nuclear weapon and a device intended for peaceful purposes. At the present state of the art, this is unjustified that it is difficult to understand why PNE's and nuclear weapons should be bracketed together. Nuclear weapons are extremely sophisticated destructive devices requiring a very advanced technology and they are very much dependent on the associated delivery system. They also require a great deal of miniaturisation. These requirements differentiate them completely from PNE devices. The planning of a PNE programme does not automatically imply

the development of a nuclear weapon.

It has been pointed out at IAEA meetings that PNEs for particular applications require specific development. It would appear that the design of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes requires constant improvement in parallel with studies on individual projects. For example, the diamond explosive developed by the USA was specifically designed for hydrocarbon applications. Another example is the stimulation of gas or oil deposits, where fission devices are preferred over fusion devices in order to reduce tritium hazards.

India considers that the question of arms control implications of PNEs is only a collateral issue and should not be allowed to deflect attention from the main and priority question of a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests. It was for this reason that India voted against resolution 3261-D (XXIX). In the CCD it became clear that our fears were justified. Far too much time was given to the alleged arms control implications of PNEs than to the vital question of a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon testing.

Mr. Chairman, India's approach to the general question of PNEs in the context of a comprehensive test ban is based on the following two main considerations:

First, there should be a complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests. As the partial test ban treaty of 1963 already prohibits nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, the conclusion of a treaty to prohibit nuclear weapon tests in the underground environment will accomplish the objectives of a comprehensive ban on all weapon tests in all environments. The first priority should, therefore, be given to obtain universal adherence to a regime of prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests in all environments.

Secondly, only in the context of a complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests could consideration be given to the possibility of concluding an agreement on the regulation

of underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Such an agreement will be subject to international negotiations where detailed provisions will be worked out in the context of safeguards on nuclear activities of all states. Any system of international safeguards that may be devised should be based on objective, functional and non-discriminatory criteria. It should be universal in its application.

Mr. Chairman, India cannot possibly agree to any international regulation of peaceful nuclear explosions, unless the nuclear weapon powers first agree to stop their nuclear weapon tests and then agree to submit themselves to the same system of international regulation of their nuclear activities; including peaceful nuclear explosions, as would be applicable to the non-nuclear weapon powers in the context of a general framework of universal safeguards.

Earlier this year the IAEA had set up an ad hoc advisory group on PNEs. We consider this to be a useful step. My delegation would like to emphasize, however, that the IAEA's responsibility to provide PNE services arises basically from the same statutory obligations which authorise it to provide any other services. It is therefore but logical and right that the Agency should provide PNE services in the same non-discriminatory manner in which it makes available other services to member states who seek such assistance.

Mr. Chairman, on November 6, 1975 I had the opportunity to speak briefly in opposition to a somewhat new trend in our debate in this committee. Some delegations have spoken here about the need for the exporters of nuclear raw material and equipment to get together and to devise common requirements for exports. The idea is that unless a state adheres to the NPT or accepts safeguards on all its nuclear facilities, it would not be permitted to import nuclear raw material and equipment. There is also a tendency to in-

ments. This would be in clear violation of the statutes of the Agency on the basis of which it carries out safeguards activities or, indeed, performs, any of its major functions including the provision of technical assistance. Any arbitrary attempt to enforce on the entire membership of the United Nations or the IAEA, considerations which are not universally relevant, and obligations which have not been universally accepted would only lead to a sense of discrimination which is not in the long-term interest of the United Nations or the IAEA, or conducive to the fullest participation of all member states. Efforts to make states conform to principles and criteria relevant only in the context of NPT would be fraught with consequence which need to be carefully considered.

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution No. 3261F (XXIX), the CCD has submitted a comprehensive study on the question of nuclear weapon free zones in all of its aspects prepared by an ad hoc group of qualified government experts. India participated effectively in the discussions on the subject matter and welcomes the report. India has a positive approach to the concept of nuclear weapon free zones. We support the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in those parts of the world where suitable conditions exist, and where a zone is proposed to be established with the initiative of and agreement amongst the countries in that zone. However, as conditions for the establishment of such zones differ from continent to continent and from one region to the other, it is not possible to devise a single formula, or to lay down general principles which can cover all cases. India has, therefore, consistently maintained that any proposal for the creation of a nuclear weapon free zone should be considered on its specific merits.

It is worthy of note that the approach of the group of exports is similar to that of India. The group adopted the following principle unanimously: "The initiative for the creation of a nuclear weapon free zone should come from states within the region concerned, and participation must be voluntary". On the question of security of states included in the zone, the group says: "The premise upon

which any nuclear weapon free zone must be based will be the conviction of states that their vital security interests would be enhanced and not jeopardized by participation The situation in areas where nuclear weapons are already present will be different, and will raise particular issues for the security of states. These issues would have to form a major consideration in any proposal for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone. Several experts pointed out that there may be regions in which nuclear weapon free zones are impracticable, or where their creation may not improve the security of the states of the area."

With regard to the proposal for a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia, India had pointed out that no consultations regarding its implications, feasibility and acceptability took place before the item was inscribed on the agenda of the 29th General Assembly session. India is of the firm view that such an arrangement can only be developed and matured from within the region concerned. For this purpose South Asia cannot be treated in isolation. It is a sub-region and an integral part of the region of Asia and the Pacific. It is necessary to take into account the security environment of that region as a whole. A genuine nuclear weapon free zone in that region can only follow the total absence of nuclear weapons.

The existence of nuclear weapons in the region of Asia and the Pacific and the presence of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean complicate the security environment of that region, and make the situation inappropriate for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the sub-region of South Asia.

Mr. Chairman, we have noted with satisfaction the coming into force of the convention banning bacteriological, biological and toxin weapons this year. It is gratifying that nearly 115 states have signed the convention and many, including India, have ratified it. Now the attention of the First Committee and the CCD must be turned with vigour to the question of achieving a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons. The

CCD continued to discuss the question this year but without any substantial results. We are still of the opinion that a comprehensive ban is desirable. However, we are prepared to listen with an open mind to the various ideas and suggestions in regard to a step by step approach. In this context we await the

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joint initiative promised by the Soviet Union and the United States and we hope that it will be forthcoming in the very near future. We have also noted with interest the latest papers submitted to the CCD by Japan, Finland, Sweden, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany in this respect.

Mr. Chairman, the CCD devoted some time to the question of prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes. Identical drafts of a convention were submitted to the CCD by the Soviet Union and the United States. We welcome the joint initiative and look forward to the discussions on the subject here and in the CCD next year. We also welcome the initiative of the Soviet Union for the prohibition of development and manufacture of new systems and weapons of mass destruction. My delegation will lend its support to the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union.

INDIA USA RUSSIA PERU IRAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE JAPAN CANADA SWEDEN GERMANY

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Statement by Shri Bipinpal Das on Indian Ocean

Following is the text of the statement made by Shri Bipinpal Das, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, in the First Committee on the Indian Ocean on November 21, 1975:

Mr. Chairman: In recent years especially after the ushering in of the process of detente, the efforts of the international community to promote international peace and security through various means have received favourable responses. This became evident from the several initiatives taken in the field of disarmament, beginning with the partial test ban treaty for nuclear weapons. There was genuine and well-founded hope that a new era had dawned in which the united efforts of all nations, irrespective of the ideologies they pursued on the social systems they followed, would at last yield measures which would promote the security of all states. The 25th General Assembly reflected this hope by adopting two important declarations. One, of course, refers to the 'declaration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations' and the other to 'declaration on the strengthening of international security'. The United Nations had shown its willingness to face issues squarely and to take steps in the direction of lessening tensions with the ultimate objective of fostering peace everywhere.

Mr. Chairman, during its 26th Session, the General Assembly adopted another historic declaration, which had special significance for us. This was the declaration designating the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace for all time. The littoral and hinterland states of this great ocean having for centuries suffered under the yoke of colonialism, are fully aware of the necessity to guard their independence, which they had won at tremendous sacrifice. They are anxious to make up for the lost centuries to achieve their goal of ameliorating the lot of their teeming millions. They wish to pursue the path of all round economic development and hope to do so without let or hindrance. It is imperative for them to live in conditions which are free from tensions and which do not, in any way, imperil their security so as to enable them to continue the peaceful pursuit of their ob-

jectives. This was the rationale behind the concept of declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. When the General Assembly gave its seal of approval to their aspirations by adopting the declaration, the countries of the region naturally felt optimistic about their future prospects.

Nearly four years have elapsed since Resolution 2832 was passed at the 26th Session of the General Assembly. Perhaps, it is now time to pause and review the progress in actual implementation of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Have the aspirations of the countries of the region received encouragement? The answer, regrettably, Mr. Chairman, is in the negative. The declaration had specifically called upon the great powers to enter into immediate consultations with the littoral states of the Indian Ocean with a view to: (a) halting the further escalation and expansion of their military presence in the Ocean; and (b) eliminating from it all bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, the disposition of

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nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great power rivalry. It is a sad fact that four years after the declaration was adopted with the overwhelming support of the members of this organisation, there has been very little progress in attaining the objectives of the declaration. There are no signs of the great powers entering into serious consultations with the littoral and hinterland states, nor is there any reduction in their rivalry in the zone. If anything, manifestations of great power rivalry have increased. Vast sums of money are being spent in strengthening bases and facilities, and naval activities have increased. The countries of the region cannot but interpret the developments as unwillingness on the part of the powers concerned to implement the objectives of the declaration. The concern of the littoral and hinterland states is not academic. As I mentioned earlier, the rapid increase of tensions in a part of the world so far relatively free from such

tensions is something that must cause the most acute anxiety. At a time when the advanced nations of the world meet in a conference of European security and praises of detente are sung incessantly, it is pertinent to ask whether it is not reasonable to expect that the process of detente should also be applicable in other, less fortunate, areas of the world. Peace like freedom, it is said, is indivisible. It is with these considerations in mind that my delegation, which participates in the deliberations of the ad hoc committee on Indian Ocean as a member, while supporting fully the draft resolution put forward unanimously by the members of that committee, wishes to place on record its disappointment that it does not go as far as we wished it to inasmuch as it does not refer to or even take note of increased military presence of the great powers in the region of the Indian Ocean.

Concerning the question of holding a conference on the Indian Ocean, the views of my Government have been communicated to the Chairman of the ad hoc committee on Indian Ocean, who, in that capacity, had initiated consultations among littoral and hinterland states on that subject. We continue to believe, in the background of continued escalation of great power rivalry and tensions in the Indian Ocean area, that priority attention should be given to mobilising the support of the international community for concrete and constructive action to implement Resolution 2832 (XXVI) for eliminating all foreign military bases conceived in the context of great power rivalry and for reversing the present trend of escalating great power rivalries in the area. Any conference on Indian Ocean should aim at providing an acceptable framework within which consultations with the great powers could be initiated. A process of constructive dialogue between the littoral and hinterland states on one hand and great powers and maritime users of the Indian Ocean on the other, should be set in motion to discuss and determine meaningful steps for the implementation of the declaration of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. This dialogue would make a great and significant contribution towards the achievement of our goal only if it Provides

an opportunity for discussions which might lead to: (a) halting further escalation and expansion of military presence of the great powers in the Indian Ocean, and (b) elimination from the Indian Ocean of bases, military installations, logistical Supply facilities, disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great power rivalry. We fully realise that the consultations concerning the conference are only at a very preliminary stage and that further wide-ranging consultations among all concerned are indispensable before any united action can be contemplated. We also share the view, propounded by a number of other littoral and hinterland states, that such a conference to be successful should be held only after extensive and thorough preparations. We are happy to note that every delegation, which took part in the informal consultations on convening a conference on Indian Ocean, has, without exception, underlined the necessity for the elimination from the Indian Ocean of the great powers military presence conceived in the context of great power rivalry. It is entirely in keeping with the objectives of the declaration itself. Thus a clear consensus on this issue exists among the littoral and hinterland states and the conference that we have in mind should address itself to this issue.

It is our strong belief that if the declaration is implemented in letter and spirit, resulting in halting of escalation and even-

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tual elimination of great power rivalry in the Indian Ocean, the question of the regional security of the states concerned would pose no problem at all. With the removal of the cause itself, the resulting tensions and impediments to peace would diminish and eventually disappear. Conditions would then be created, which would encourage these states to co-operate with each other in a spirit of amity and mutual benefit.

INDIA USA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Geneva Agreement on Broadcasting Frequencies

The following press release on Geneva agreement on broadcasting frequencies was issued in New Delhi on November 26, 1975:

India will get 850 medium wave broadcasting frequency assignment four times the present number - following an agreement arrived at a conference of over 100 countries just concluded in Geneva. The conference was held under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union to evolve an agreement on the use of frequencies in the medium and low frequency bands for broadcasting service.

The Indian delegation to the conference was led by the Wireless Adviser to the Government of India, Shri M. K. Basu in the Ministry of Communications. The delegation included experts from the Ministries of Communications and Information and Broadcasting.

Frequency assignments given to India provide for an addition of four transmitters of megawatt power. India operates two megawatt stations in the medium frequency band. India will be enabled to operate about 350 district level low power transmitters. A large number of high power stations have also been provided for operation during day time.

At the instance of India and some other Asian countries, measures were taken to protect the radio navigational aids, now available for the Asian region, for aeronauti-

cal and maritime services. Some advanced countries had suggested a large requirement for expanding the use of low frequency bands for broadcasting purposes. The increased use of this band, utilised for navigational purposes in Asia, was prevented at least until 1979, when a world conference might decide on new frequencies.

The agreement reached at the conference was unique as it recognised that all countries, large and small, have equal rights and their needs, particularly those of developing countries, shall be fulfilled as far as possible. The decisions effect the entire world except the America.

The present plan will come into force from November 23, 1978.

The suggestion given by India and others for uniform spacing of the frequency channels in the low and medium bands was also accepted by the conference and as a result more channels will be available for broadcasting.

INDIA SWITZERLAND USA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

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IRAN

Indo-Iranian Joint Communiqué

The following joint communique was issued on November 5, 1975 at the end of official visit of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan to Iran:

At the invitation of His Excellency Mr. Abbas Ali Khalatbary, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, His Excellency Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for External Affairs of

India paid an official visit to Iran from the 1st to the 4th of November, 1975.

At the beginning of his visit, His Excellency Mr. Y. B. Chavan laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Reza Shah the Great.

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During his stay in Iran, His Excellency the Minister for External Affairs of India was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty, the Shahanshah Aryamehr. He also held talks with the Prime Minister and other personalities of the Government of Iran.

His Excellency the Minister of External Affairs of India met and held talks with His Excellency Mr. Abbas Ali Khalatbary, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, on bilateral relations as well as regional and international questions of mutual interest.

These discussions took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete understanding which once again reflected the close similarity of views of the two sides on the matters discussed.

The Iranian Foreign Minister stressed the importance of the security of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf as also the vital importance of the sealanes in the region. In this context he underlined the necessity of protecting peace and stability of the area through cooperation among all the littoral states without any outside interference. The Minister of External Affairs of India concurred with the views expressed.

The Minister of External Affairs of India referred to the developments in the Indian sub-continent and the positive results achieved by negotiations in terms of the Simla Agreement. He expressed the Government of India's determination to proceed further along the same path with a view to promoting understanding and cooperation in the region as a whole. The Iranian Foreign Minister noted this with satisfaction.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the idea of converting the Indian Ocean

into a zone of peace free from great power rivalries, tension and military escalation.

In the course of exchanging views on international affairs, special attention was focussed on the situation in West Asia. The two sides emphasized that just and overall settlement of the problem could only be achieved through full implementation of the resolution 242, and other related U.N. decisions, calling for the restoration of the occupied Arab lands and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In the absence of this, the situation in the region would continue to be explosive and unstable.

Both sides declared their support for the principles of the United Nations Charter and stressed the necessity for the peaceful solution of international disputes, respect for the territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

The two sides, while reviewing the international economic situation reaffirmed the importance of the sovereignty of nations over their natural wealth and resources. They emphasized the need for cooperation by all developed and developing nations in the settlement of international economic and financial matters. They attached great importance to the discussion held between the developing and the industrialized nations and expressed the hope that the forthcoming conference in Paris on International Economic Cooperation would take speedy and concrete decisions to create a new, just and equitable world economic order.

His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Iran explained the proposal of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah Aryamehr regarding the establishment of a fund financially assisted by the O.P.E.C. members. His Excellency the Minister of External Affairs of India welcomed this proposal and hoped that this far-sighted proposal would soon be implemented.

The two Foreign Ministers reviewed the bilateral relations and mutual cooperation and expressed deep satisfaction over the close understanding and collaboration existing

between the two countries. They reiterated their determination to strengthen their ties still further by intensifying cooperation in the economic, commercial, cultural and other fields.

During his visit His Excellency the Minister of External Affairs of India participated in the Fifth Session of the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission for Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation. As a result a protocol was signed between His Excellency Mr. Hushang Ansary, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs and His Excellency Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs of India envisaging further cooperation between the two countries in various economic spheres. A Financial Agreement for the development of Kudremukh mines in India and an Agreement concerning the delivery of iron ore to Iran were also signed by

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the heads, of the appropriate Iranian and Indian organisations.

His Excellency the Minister of External Affairs of India expressed his deep appreciation to the Government of Iran and also to His Excellency Mr. Abbas Ali Khalatbary, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, for the warm reception and hospitality extended to him. He extended a cordial invitation to His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Iran to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

IRAN INDIA USA FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

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JAPAN

Indo-Japanese Joint Press Statement

The following Indo-Japanese joint press statement was issued on November 14, 1975 at the conclusion of tenth consultative meeting of officials of both the countries:

The meeting started two-day sessions with an opening address by H.E. Mr. S. Sato, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Throughout the meeting, discussions were held in most frank and friendly atmosphere and greatly contributed to a better understanding of policies and positions of the two Governments. It provided a valuable occasion for following up discussions held at the ninth meeting in November, 1974 in New Delhi and covered a wide range of subjects including developments of the international situation in general and the situation in Asia in particular as well as the Indo-Japanese relations in various fields. In the concluding meeting, the two delegations re-affirmed their intention to maintain close consultations on all matters of mutual interest through diplomatic channels and also to promote closer contacts at all levels between the two countries.

During his stay in Tokyo, the leader of Indian delegation called on H.E. Mr. K. Miyazawa, Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was agreed that the eleventh consultative meeting should be held in New Delhi on a date to be mutually agreed upon.

JAPAN USA INDIA

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Volume No

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MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Speech by Shri Y. B. Chavan at Dinner in Honour of Mongolian Foreign Minister

Following is the text of speech by the External Affairs Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan at the dinner in honour of Mongolian Foreign Minister, Mr. Lodongyn Rinchin in New Delhi on November 18, 1975:

It is indeed a great pleasure to extend today a most warm and hearty welcome to our distinguished and honoured guest, H.E. Mr. Lodongyn Rinchin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic and the distinguished members of his delegation.

Your Excellency, you are no stranger to India. We have the most pleasant memories

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of your earlier visit to our country in February-March 1973 when you accompanied your then Chairman of the Council of Ministers and now Chairman of the Presidium Mr. Tsendenbal. During that visit, you had occasion to travel to several parts of India and see different facets of our country, encompassing both its heritage and its efforts towards national development. This time, we hope to show you some other parts of India so that you may have some glimpses of our progress since your last visit.

Although our two countries are separated by mountains and sands, the Indian people have watched with great interest the rapid strides made by the Mongolian People's Republic towards building a modern and advanced socialist State.

In India, too, we have constantly endeavoured to march forward towards the goal of building a modern state based on equality and justice. We hope you will see for yourself what we have achieved despite natural calamities and other difficulties. You will no doubt perceive the new spirit of discipline and sense of purpose which animates our people.

Your Excellency, the Indian people and

Government deeply value the friendship of your country and its people. Our ties, rooted in history, have been further consolidated through common ideals that have emerged since the revolution by the Mongolian people, under the leadership of Mongolia's great son, Sukhe Bator and since India's achievement of independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. The approach of both countries to developments in the world has much in common. We share a common desire and concern for peace and security in the world. As peace-loving countries, we both share a common outlook and we firmly subscribe to the fact that our continent needs an era of peace to bring about the fulfilment of the aspirations of our peoples.

We greatly appreciate the support extended by your government and your people to our efforts to solve the problems of the Indian Sub-continent through direct and peaceful negotiations in order to establish durable peace in the region. Needless to say, we shall persist in these efforts. We are also thankful for the Mongolian Government's understanding and support during the difficult times our country has passed through recently.

The Trade and Payments Agreement signed in 1968 between our two countries has now been extended till 1977. We look forward to the materialisation of increased trade between India and Mongolia on the basis of this agreement.

We are also happy to see cultural relations between our two countries grow day by day under the aegis of the Cultural Agreement signed in March, 1961. Apart from exchanges of cultural troupes and artists, we have been happy to receive Mongolian teachers and students in India and have also sent some scientists to gather valuable experience in Mongolia.

Your Excellency, we value highly the periodic discussions on subjects of common interest between our two countries, both at the political and official levels. I have no doubt that your current visit to our country

will make further significant contributions to the understanding between our two countries and the warm ties between us.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I ask you to join me in a toast:

To the health and happiness of His Excellency Mr. Y. Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural;

To the health and happiness of His Excellency Mr. Londongyn Rinchin;

To the health of our distinguished Mongolian guests; and

To eternal and evergrowing friendship between the Government and Peoples of Mongolia and India.

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MONGOLIA INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Mongolian Foreign Minister's Reply

Replying, His Excellency Mr. Lodongyn Rinchin made the following speech:

First of all, permit me to express my deep gratitude to Your Excellency for the kind invitation to visit your beautiful country for the warm welcome and hospitality.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for the cordial and warm words addressed to my country and to the people of Mongolia.

We are happy to have the opportunity to visit friendly India and to get acquainted with the achievements of the great industrious people of India in the development of their country along the road of social progress.

The people of Mongolia sincerely rejoice at the accomplishments of the Republic of India in strengthening of national independence and democracy, in bringing about progressive socioeconomic changes, in carrying out scientific and technological progress.

Our Government consistently support the progressive policies and actions of the Government of India, led by dynamic leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The century old traditional relations of friendship of our two countries have been successfully expanding during past years under new conditions and on the basis of universal principles of equality and mutual respect. It is a great pleasure for me to note here that these friendly relations are developing in the spirit of the Mongol-Indian Joint Declaration, worked out during the visit of Yu. Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of Mongolia to your beautiful country in 1973.

Just next month we will be celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

Today, I have exchanged views with Your Excellency on the friendly relations of our two countries. The two sides share the same desire to further foster the so happily existing relations of friendship and cooperation between two countries.

Therefore, I am confident that the friendly relations and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of India will be further consolidated and developed for the good of our two peoples in the interest of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the World over.

Today, I have also exchanged views with

Your Excellency Mr. Minister on a number of topical international issues. And here again the sides noted the identity and closeness of views.

As an Asian country, Mongolian People's Republic, like India, is deeply interested in work for the strengthening of peace and security and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation on this continent. We do welcome the changes taking place in the relaxation of international tension and specially these positive steps which would favourably influence the prospect of Asian continent.

The Government and the people of our country highly appreciate, in particular, the results of Helsinki Conference on European security and cooperation, the historic victory of peoples of Indo-China, considering them as an important contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and security in Asia and to the relaxation of world tension. The Government and people of Mongolia highly appreciate the efforts of the Government of the Republic of India directed to the implementation of the principles of peaceful means in normalising the situation on Indian subcontinent and in settling the disputes.

We do hope that to successfully solve and implement the problems of complete normalisation of the situation on Indian sub-continent, to turn South East Asia into the zone of neutralisation and to keep Indian Ocean as a zone of peace would give a great impact on the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and to the deepening of cooperation and mutual understanding among the nations of Asia.

Your Excellency,

Our shared aim and common desire to promote peace and cooperation serves the

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will and aspirations of our peoples and therefore is destined to triumph. I wish Government and the people of friendly India fresh successes in this cause.

I hope that the results of the talks, held during this visit will duly contribute to the development of friendly relations and co-operation between our peoples and to the safeguard of peace and security of nations.

Your Excellency, Mr. Minister, May I propose a toast:

- to the good health of H.E. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of India, H.E. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, and to Your Excellency's health.
- to the development and strengthening of friendly relations between Mongolia and India,
- to the peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, to the development of friendship and cooperation among nations.
- to the great people of India
- to the health of Ladies and gentlemen present here.

MONGOLIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FINLAND CHINA MALI

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Indo-Mongolian Joint Communiqué

The following joint communiqué was issued on November 24, 1975 at the end of Official visit of Mongolian Foreign Minister to India:

At the invitation of the Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of India,

His Excellency Y. B. Chavan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, His Excellency Mr. Lodongyn Rinchin, paid an official and friendly visit to India from November 17 to 22, 1975.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic L. Rinchin called on H.E. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of India. L. Rinchin handed over to the President of India a message from H.E. Mr. Yu. Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic also called on H.E. Mrs. Indira Gandhi and conveyed a message of greetings and good wishes from H.E. Mr. Yu. Tsedenbal and Jambyr Batmunkh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Talks were held between the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic L. Rinchin and the Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India Y. B. Chavan which took place in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and complete mutual understanding. During the discussions and talks the Ministers exchanged views on matters pertaining to the bilateral relations between the two countries and major international issues of mutual interest.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic informed his Indian counterpart of the achievements recorded by the Mongolian People in their economic and cultural development and the tasks and efforts of the foreign policy of the MPR towards widening friendly relations with countries of the world and in the interest of ensuring peace and security in Asia.

The Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India briefed the visiting dignitary on the present political economic and social situation of his country as well as the foreign policy measures based on the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence among states.

The Mongolian side highly appreciated the consistent peaceful foreign policy of the Republic of India, for strengthening international peace, non-alignment and co-operation and stability in Asia and the world.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the close and friendly relations between India and Mongolia. They were unanimous in noting that the friendly visit by H.E. Mr. Yu. Tsedenbal in 1973 to the Republic of India and the talks and discussions held between him and H.E. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India followed by the Indo-Mongolian Joint Declaration constituted a landmark in the further consolidation of the

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age old ties of friendship between the two countries.

Exchange of views on the further development of Indo-Mongolian cooperation once again demonstrated the determination of the Governments of the Republic of India and the Mongolian People's Republic to expand political, trade, cultural and other relations between the two countries in the spirit and on the basis of the principles embodied in the Indo-Mongolian Joint Declaration. In this connection the Ministers emphasized the importance and significance of meetings and exchange of views between representatives of the two countries at various levels.

The Foreign Ministers of the Republic of India and the Mongolian People's Republic welcomed the strengthening of the process of detente. They agreed that the fruitful conclusion of the All European Conference on Security and Cooperation marks an important milestone in the relaxation of tension and consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

Both Ministers reviewed the situation in Indo-China. They welcomed the end of the war in Vietnam and the steady stabilisation of the situation there. In this context they welcomed the negotiations between the North and the South for reunification. Both sides expressed the hope that the people of Indo-

China will be enabled to shape their future free of outside interference and in accordance with their national aspirations.

The Foreign Minister of India informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic of the Present situation on the Indian sub-continent. The Mongolian side welcomed the consistent policies and initiatives of the Government of India to establish durable peace and cooperation amongst all nations of the region.

Both Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the efforts aimed at peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the national interests of the Korean people.

The two Ministers agreed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be reached unless Israel withdraws completely from all the Arab territories occupied by force and the national rights of the Palestinian people are restored, in accordance with the United Nations Resolutions particularly Resolution No. 3236 (xxix) of the United Nations General Assembly. They called on all U.N. Members to take effective measures for speedy implementation of these resolutions. They also urged the reconvening of the Geneva Conference as early as possible.

Both sides are convinced of the need for the conscious and further development of the positive trends in the world and of ensuring international peace and stability, in keeping with, inter alia, the principles of the U.N. Charter, the Panch Sheel and other appropriate international documents.

The two Ministers attached special importance to strengthening peace and stability by common efforts and promoting mutually beneficial economic cooperation among the States of Asia.

Both Foreign Ministers declared their support for the concept of the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace.

Both sides supported the proposal for the convening of world disarmament con-

ference. They emphasized the importance of taking effective steps to bring about general and complete disarmament particularly nuclear disarmament under effective international supervision and control. They reiterated their support for the complete halting of nuclear weapons tests in all environments.

Conscious of the danger of the production and use of new types of weapons of mass destruction, making use of the latest achievements of modern science and technology, the two Ministers expressed their full support for the proposal to conclude an agreement on the prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination to strive for the strengthening of the role of the United Nations Organisation in matters relating to the strengthening of peace, relaxation of international tension and development of international economic cooperation with a view to the early establishment of a more just and equitable international economic order.

Both sides expressed their confidence that the visit of the Foreign Minister of the

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Mongolian People's Republic to the Republic of India and the discussions and talks held by him will further promote friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia expressed his thanks to the Minister for External Affairs and to the Government of India for their hospitality and warm welcome accorded to him and members of his party.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic extended an invitation to the Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of India Y. B. Chavan to pay an official visit to Mongolia at a time of his convenience. The Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India accepted the invitation with thanks.

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POLAND

Indo-Polish Trade Protocol for 1976

The following press release on Indo-Polish trade protocol for 1976 was released in New Delhi on November 29, 1975:

The Indo-Polish Trade Plan for 1976 has envisaged a total turn-over of Rs. 260 crores, as against the expected turn-over of about Rs. 200 crores in 1975.

The Protocol was signed here today by Mr. J. Kapuscinski, Dy. Director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Poland and Dr. P. C. Alexander, Union Foreign Trade Secretary on behalf of their Governments.

Poland, which has emerged as a major supplier of fertilizers and machineries to India, has agreed, under the new Protocol, to export increased quantities of urea, sulphur, mining machinery and equipments, heavy duty cranes and components and specialised requirements of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. In return, Poland will import from India traditional items like oil cakes, tea, coffee, pepper, cotton textiles and jute goods and a number of non-traditional products like pig iron, steel structurals, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machine tools, steel castings and forgings, hand tools, pneumatic tools, auto-accessories, refrigeration equipments and a host of other engineering goods.

JOINT WORKING GROUP

The Commerce Minister's discussions

with the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and other officials in Poland earlier this month have paved the way for making further progress and concretising measures to be taken for increasing trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. The two delegations have agreed, as a first step, to set up a Joint Working Group to identify commodities which can be mutually exchanged on a long-term basis over the period 1976-80. They agreed that this would be an important stabilising factor and ensure sustained growth of trade between the two countries.

Poland has also expressed interest in developing industrial collaboration with India and specially in joint ventures projects in third countries.

The present Indo-Polish Trade Protocol was the outcome of a trade dialogue between the two countries held here from November 21 to 29, 1975 in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The visiting Polish delegation was led by Mr. J. Kupucinski, Deputy Director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Poland and the Indian delegation led by Shri Prem Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

Next to USSR, Poland is India's largest trading partner in East Europe. Trade bet-

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ween India and Poland has been growing steadily over the years. The total trade turnover during 1973 was of the order of Rs. 86 crores which increased to Rs. 133 crores in 1974.

The Indo-Polish Trade and Payments Agreement, within the framework of which Annual Trade Plans are made, was last concluded in 1974 and will be valid up to December 31, 1977.

POLAND INDIA USA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

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SWITZERLAND

Indo-Swiss Loan Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Swiss loan agreement was released in New Delhi on November 6, 1975:

Under a bilateral Agreement, the Swiss Government will give a loan of Rs. 27.50 lakhs during the Fifth Plan for an additional project for the development of quality cattle in India.

The latest of these projects has been located at Visakhapatnam on which the State Government will itself make an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs while the Swiss Government will advance its loan through the Central Government.

The basic objective of the Indo-Swiss projects is to evolve milch cattle suited to the specific regional conditions. The Visakhapatnam project, like the earlier Kerala and Punjab projects, involves the improvement of indigenous cattle population in a manner that while the adaptability, hardiness and resistance to disease will come from the indigenous breeds. The exotic breeds will contribute greater production potential in terms of high milk yield and early maturity.

The new project will cover Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.

The results of the Kerala project have proved to be very encouraging, with the crossbred generation already making an impact on milk production in a substantial area. A survey reveals that the yield of crossbred cattle is an average of 1,700 Kgs. per lactation period (Approx. 305 days) which is three to four times the yield from their in-

digenous mothers. The survey has also shown that the programme has largely benefited the economically weaker sections of the rural community in terms of an increase in their income.

An important element in the Indo-Swiss collaboration is the development of a technique of frozen semen for cattle-breeding. This technique enables long range preservation of semen of outstanding bulls. The Swiss assistance has helped India also in procuring the whole range of equipment of frozen semen laboratories and for extension work.

SWITZERLAND INDIA USA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

SYRIA

Speech by Shri Y. B. Chavan at Dinner in Honour of Syrian Deputy Prime Minister

Following is the text of speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, at dinner in honour of Syrian Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, in New Delhi on November 10, 1975:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome in our midst my dear colleague, His Excellency

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Mr. Abdel Halim Khaddam, the distinguished Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, along with his wife and members of his delegation. We have met many times at various places during the last year. I was also received with great hospitality during my visit to Damascus. I am glad that His Excellency the Syrian

Foreign Minister has now found it possible to visit us.

We are all aware of the historic contribution of Syria in articulating the nationalistic urges of its own and other Arab peoples. Syria's definite and important role in the troubled region is a natural extension of Syria's heritage, proximity to the scene of the tragedy of Palestine and its modern and Progressive political philosophy. This intimate relationship with events in West Asia has imposed on Syria a many-sided role and a historic responsibility, which its Government, under the wise leadership of President Hafez Al Assad has courageously accepted.

Within Syria, a socialistic, progressive and forward-looking system is being built up. Persons of all faiths and persuasions are being integrated to serve the larger cause of national development. The economic progress of Syria is no mean achievement when one considers the heavy burdens it has faced for the last few decades and particularly over the last couple of years. Despite these problems Syria has maintained its position as a leading member of the non-aligned group of countries and has worked for a better world based on justice, peace and international co-operation.

These ideals are also close to our heart. In India, too we have faced challenges and continue to face problems which the Government and people of this country seek to solve by working together with discipline and harmony. We have considerable achievement to our credit both in the political and economic spheres though many problems still remain. We are working patiently and with determination for peace and stability in the Indian Sub-continent and look forward to an era of friendship with our neighbours.

With the people of the Arab world, India has always enjoy friendly and fraternal relations. We consider the visit of Your Excellency as another landmark in Indo-Arab friendship and are convinced that it will further strengthen the ties between India and Syria which go back to ancient times. During your brief stay in our country, we hope, Ex-

cellency, that you will get at least a glimpse of our country's progress and the friendship and esteem of the people of India towards Syria.

These ties of history have been further cemented by the common approach of both our Governments to important contemporary problems. It has been our constant endeavour to support the Arab people and their just cause. We believe that this approach of Solidarity with the Arab Governments and Peoples supplements our sincere efforts to strengthen bilateral ties on the basis of mutual goodwill, interest and benefit.

May I now request Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink a toast to the health of the President of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the friendship between Syria and India and to the health of H.E. Mr. Khaddam and Mrs. Khaddam?

SYRIA INDIA USA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

SYRIA

Indo-Syrian Cultural Agreement

The following press note on Indo-Syrian cultural agreement was issued New Delhi on November 13, 1975:

India and Syria entered into a Cultural Agreement today. The Agreement was signed by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the

Government of the Arab Republic of Syria.

The Agreement envisages cooperation in the fields of education, culture and art, including academic activity in the field of science and technology. This is proposed to be achieved by promoting and stimulating

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cooperation between educational and cultural institutions of the two sides through exchange of individuals and delegations in these fields, reciprocal visits of professors and specialists, representatives of literary, scientific, technical, art, journalistic, sports and athletic associations and organisations, participation in congresses, award of scholarships fellowships for higher studies in each other's country, exchange of books, educational materials, etc. It also provides for exchange of radio and TV programmes, documentary films, etc. and participation in each other's International Film Festivals.

Each side will also encourage the study, to the extent possible, of the national language of the other party.

In order to implement the present Agreement both sides will designate their representatives to draw up, under authority from their respective Governments, annual or periodical executive programmes.

SYRIA INDIA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

Volume No

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SYRIA

India-Syria Joint Communique

The following joint communique was issued in New Delhi on November 14, 1975 at the end of official visit of Syrian Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam to India:

At the invitation of Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs of India, Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic and Mrs. Khaddam paid an official visit to India from November 10 to November 14, 1975.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria was received by the President of India and the Prime Minister of India. He also met the Ministers of Defence, Industry and Civil Supplies, Steel and Mines and the Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee. He visited places of historical and cultural interest. Wherever he went, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria was received with warmth and cordiality characteristic of the traditional friendship between the two fraternal countries.

Wide-ranging talks were held by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria and his delegation with the Minister of External Affairs and senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India. The talks covered important international issues and matters of bilateral interest. The talks which were held in a very friendly atmosphere revealed a close similarity of views on all major issues.

Both Ministers agreed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be reached unless Israel withdraws completely from all the Arab territories occupied by force and the national rights of the Palestinian people are restored, in accordance with the United Nations Resolutions, particularly Resolution No. 3236, adopted at the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The two Ministers called on all UN Members to take effective measures for speedy implementation of these Resolutions.

The Minister of External Affairs of India gave a resume of the recent developments in the Indian sub-continent and reiterated India's desire to create a climate of understanding and cooperation on the sub-continent. He outlined the steps taken by India to achieve this. The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Syria expressed his satisfaction at the constant efforts being made by India in this regard.

While reviewing the development of the, non-aligned movement and its role in strengthening world peace and security and promoting international cooperation, the two countries reaffirmed the need for preserving the spirit and fundamental principles of non-alignment to enable it to continue to play its genuine role in international affairs.

Both Ministers stressed the importance to all countries in the area of the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace free from foreign military bases and great-power rivalry and tension,

The two Ministers reviewed the bilateral relations and the measures taken since their meeting in Damascus to bring about greater economic and technical cooperation between the two countries including the field of air

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and railway transportation. They expressed satisfaction at the progress already made and hoped that specific projects of collaboration would be identified and implemented in the very near future. An Agreement for Cultural Cooperation was signed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria on behalf of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture of India on behalf of the Republic of India.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Syria expressed thanks to the Minister of External Affairs of India for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his Delegation by the Government and people of friendly India. The Deputy Prime Minister extended an invitation to the

Minister of External Affairs of India and Smt. Chavan to visit Syria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Dates for the visit will be fixed later.

SYRIA INDIA USA ISRAEL PERU

Date : Nov 01, 1975

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UGANDA

India-Uganda Joint Press Statement

The following India-Uganda Joint press statement on compensation to Indian nationals was issued in New Delhi on November 21, 1975:

In response to a letter from His Excellency the President Al-Hajji Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, V.C., DSO., MC., inviting a delegation from India to discuss the question of compensation for Indian nationals who left Uganda, the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, nominated Mr. J. S. Mehta to lead a delegaton to hold discussions with Uganda officials on the subject. The Indian delegation was received by His Excellency the President, on 27th October, 1975, during which the Indian Prime Minister's reply was delivered.

The negotiations started on the 28th October, 1975, following a formal opening by the Cabinet Valuation Committee of the Uganda Government. Throughout the negotiations the Indian and Ugandan delegation were engaged in a detailed scrutiny of the claims of Indian nationals in the light of principles of evaluation enunciated by the Ugandan Government and reached understanding on the admissibility of compensation for the affected Indian nationals.

The two delegations worked earnestly and with goodwill and in a spirit of cooperation to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to them in the directives of the two Heads of Government.

UGANDA INDIA USA

Date : Nov 01, 1975

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

India-United Arab Emirates Joint Communique

The following Joint communique was issued in New Delhi on November 11, 1975 at the end of official visit of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, to United Arab Emirates:

At the invitation of His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Khalifa Al-Suwaidi, Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates, the Minister of External Affairs of India, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, paid an official visit to the Emirates from November 5 to November 7, 1975. The Minister of External Affairs was received by His Highness Shaikh Zayedbin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the UAE and by His

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Highness Shaikh Rashidbin Saeed Al Maktoum, Vice President of the UAE. The Minister conveyed the greetings of the President and the Prime Minister of India and had a cordial exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

The discussions between the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates and the Minister of External Affairs were wide-

ranging and covered the international situation, regional developments and bilateral relations. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and deep understanding and revealed a close similarity of views.

The two Ministers reiterated their belief that strict adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter, to the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in internal affairs of other countries is the pre-requisite for securing a just and peaceful world order. They reaffirmed the continuing validity of the principles of non-alignment and expressed their determination to cooperate actively in order to ensure the success of the forthcoming summit conference of the non-aligned states in Colombo.

The two Ministers discussed the situation in the Middle East. They shared the view that despite recent developments, the situation in the region continued to be explosive and unstable. They agreed that Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied by it and that no just and lasting settlement would be possible without the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The two Ministers agreed that the entire Indian Ocean area should be a zone of peace free from Great Power rivalries and foreign military bases,

The Minister of External Affairs of India reviewed recent developments in the Indian sub-continent and the efforts made by India to establish friendly and cooperative relations with its neighbours. The Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates welcomed these developments. Both Ministers expressed their conviction that a friendly atmosphere in the sub-continent would promote peace and stability in the region.

During the visit, the Minister of External Affairs led the Indian delegation to the first meeting of the Indo-United Arab Emirates Joint Commission. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the fields of trade, industry, petroleum and related matters and agreed to take further steps to increase economic cooperation

between the two countries.

The Minister of External Affairs invited His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Khalifa Al-Suwaidi to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES INDIA USA SRI LANKA ISRAEL

Date : Nov 01, 1975

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YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Science and Technology Protocol

The following press release on Indo-Yugoslav Science and Technology protocol was released in New Delhi on November 29, 1975:

The protocol for the Working Programme of Indo-Yugoslav cooperation in Science and Technology was signed here today. Mr. Krsto Bulajic, Director General, Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation, signed on behalf of Yugoslavia and Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, on behalf of India. The document lays down concrete programmes for 1976 and 1977. This is in pursuance of the Agreement signed earlier this year between India and Yugoslavia for collaboration in Science and Technology.

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During the period of validity of this programme, the two Parties will encourage direct cooperation between various Yugoslav and Indian organisations. The fields selected for cooperation are agriculture, maize research and small grains research, veterinary

medicine, soil sciences, meat processing technology, electrotechnics, industrial catalysis, petro-chemical engineering, occupational health and environmental protection, naval architecture, power system. planning and operation, statistics, geology and geotechniques, metallurgy and information sciences. The Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Statistical Institute and Geological Survey of India would be cooperating in the implementation of the Working Programme.

Special emphasis will be laid by both sides on promoting activities designed to further stimulate industrial cooperation in agreed areas of special relevance and interest to both countries. The mechanism of the working programme would be effectively used or establishing closer links between scientific institutions and industries in both countries.

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ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Speech by President Sadat at Dinner in Honour of President Ahmed

Following is the text of the speech by the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr. Mohammed Anwar El Sadat, at the dinner in honour of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Begum Abida Ahmed at Cairo on December 2, 1975:

As I greet You in Egypt and convey to you the sincere feeling of friendship and affection which the Egyptian people hold for your brotherly people, I feel that you are no strangers in this land, whether on account of your civilization and culture, of the intellectual and spiritual ties that have extended between us throughout history, or by virtue of the bonds of brotherhood and the close cooperation existing between our two nations in diverse spheres, as well as the deep esteem which our people feel for your great country and its people.

We consider your career, dear brother a shining example and a wonderful record of national struggle that stems from a genuine commitment to the interests of your people. It is a career that truly symbolises and personifies India's march along the road to national liberation, progress and social and economic transformation, Yours also was a struggle against colonialism and foreign exploitation since your early youth. You followed in the great Gandhi's steps and devoted your life to the service of your people in the various legislative and executive offices which you deservedly held. At present, you are still participating in bearing the responsibility for the great struggle, that of establishing a better world where individuals and communities alike enjoy prosperity and security. You extend your support to your Prime Minister who is striving courageously and determinedly for the realization of social justice and political stability and for carrying Indian society to the highest level of progress in all spheres.

Dear Brothers, it is rare to find two nations between whom there exists points of convergence and solidarity as between Egypt and India. Our two peoples, having offered civilization its noblest heritage, have been charged by fate. with the

special responsibility of preserving this great heritage. Their vital strategic importance represents a major weight in the region where both countries are located. Furthermore, they have both undertaken pioneering roles in the non-aligned movement and in the Third World in defence of the right of all peoples to a free and decent life and to the benefits of scientific and technological progress.

It is no wonder, then, that we should both be concerned with strengthening our mutual ties, increasing contacts between our peoples and countries, coordinating our political steps, intensifying trade exchange and deepening cultural and intellectual relations between us.

It is no wonder, also, that India's Government and people have adopted that great principled stand alongside the Arab Nation's right to recover its occupied territories and realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We felt, in all stages of our struggle, that India supported us in every step we and every action we undertook for upholding right and repelling aggression. We felt, and still feel, that India's support for us stemmed both from the heart and the mind alike. You believe in the legitimacy of the Arab cause and the need to check the injustice to which the Palestinian people have been subjected, so that the rule of law, logic and the principles of justice should govern this world. You stand with us, moreover, with your feelings which proceed from the brotherhood and friendship existing between us and consciousness of the unity of national

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struggles for freedom, independence, and progress.

I would like, on this occasion, to express to you and the Indian Government and people Egypt's and the Arab nation's appreciation of your solidarity with the Palestinian people during the debate on this issue before the U.N. General Assembly at its current session. I would like to make special reference to your adoption of the Egyptian draft reso-

lution calling for the participation of the Palestinian people's representatives in the Geneva Conference on an equal footing with the other parties.

Friends, I kindly request you to honour of our great guest President I din Ali Ahmed and his wife as well as in honour of the Indian people to whom. we wish all success and happiness.

EGYPT USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA SWITZERLAND

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

President Ahmed's Reply

Replying, President Ahmed delivered the following speech:

My wife and I are deeply touched by your warm and affectionate welcome. We are very happy to be here in the historic land of Egypt and to bring friendly greetings from India to the historic land of Egypt and to bring friendly greetings from India to the people of Egypt. Between our two ancient countries, the land of the Nile and the land of the Ganges, there is so much in common. Both have lived through triumphs and tragedies and shared so many hopes and aspirations that it is difficult to know where to start in tracing the beginnings of the close relationship between Egypt and India.

We also share a sense of continuity of history which has given to both Egypt and India a special character, an unmistakable flavour, a system of values - spiritual, cultural and aesthetic - which is hard to define but is all the same tangible and real, and

constitutes one of the chief attributes of our civilisations. Our countries have been centres of creativity and the meeting ground of many peoples and ideas. We are both engaged in the common task of rebuilding our nations so that the creative energies of our people can once again be released.

The found fathers of our nation were fully conscious of the permanent elements of our civilisation which link its past experiences with its hopes and aspirations for the future. It was, therefore, no accident, that our leaders, particularly Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, responding to the deep urges of Indian civilisation and its demands for both continuity and change, focused the national energies on the task of independence and development. Mahatma Gandhi lauded the ideals of self-contained village Republics. Nehru praised and worked for the creation of a scientific temper and humanist goals. Both maintained a noble vision of peace among all peoples and India's positive role in its achievement. Their dedication to the independence of India and the sacrifices made by them and thousands of others for India's freedom, were later matched by a similar commitment to co-existence and peace with other peoples of the world.

Recent Indian history, looked at in this perspective, bears considerable similarity to history as it unfolds itself in other parts of the developing and non-aligned world along with us in India and many other friends. This unity of approach is based on an understanding of the identical nature of the experience of our countries under colonialism and the resulting backwardness. The non-aligned movement, born in the critical years of the cold war era, mirrors the hopes and aspirations of the majority of mankind. It has now become a vital and dynamic force in contemporary international politics. The last two decades have witnessed the blossoming of non-alignment into the most important doctrine of international relations and the sheet anchor of the foreign policy of an increasingly large number of newly-independent and resurgent nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Writing of the Eastern interpretation of civilisation, Your Excellency characterised it as being founded on spiritual rather than material values and referred in eloquent terms to the contribution of the Chinese,

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Egyptian and Indian civilisations. As independent nations seeking to safeguard our freedom and integrity, as non-aligned States working for greater international understanding, we are only too well aware that in order to preserve what is valuable and permanent in our civilisations, we have to use the instruments and weapons of materialism. But, to the extent possible, we have always tried to guard against any attendant brutalisation. It is in keeping with this feeling that both our countries have striven for peace with justice and for denying the aggressor the fruits of aggression. It is our hope and prayer that a new world will be built not merely on the basis of detente between major powers, but will include the legitimate strivings, aspirations, rights and responsibilities of other countries and peoples.

Many years ago you had referred to the nationalisation of the Suez Canal as a turning point in history heralding a new era. You bear with pride the leading responsibility for the illuminating spark of October 1973 which altered many assumptions, ended a dangerous stalemate and once again gave a chance for peaceful processes to be tried in your troubled region. The opening of the Suez Canal and other steps you have taken are all parts of your strategy to give the forces of peace their fullest chance to operate.

We have noted with great interest your recent statement that the steps taken so far are limited in scope and effect, and envisage the establishment of a suitable climate to attain peace. Needless to say, we in India, are with you and our Arab brethren in working for a just and lasting settlement which cannot be attained unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Arab territories and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people are restored. Our view is that unless this is done speedily, the situation in

this vital region will continue to be explosive and unstable.

I have not come to Egypt merely to express India's support to the Arab cause. I have come as a brother to further strengthen the fraternal bonds binding our two countries. I firmly believe the deepening of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will not only benefit us mutually but will also serve the cause of world peace. The world knows very well our principled and consistent support to the just Arab cause. Relations between Egypt and India are far too close and deep to be dependent on any one issue, no matter how important it might be. In the eyes of history, we are all working for great causes - you in your region and we in our own. Together there is a common meeting ground in shared experiences and ideals to which our ancient civilisations, re-born as modern nations, must contribute.

It is on this note that I request you, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink a toast to the health of President Sadat and Madame Sadat, to the prosperity and well-being of the people of Egypt and to the lasting friendship between Egypt and India.

EGYPT INDIA USA PERU ISRAEL

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

India-Egypt Joint Communique

Following is the text of the India-Egypt Joint Communique issued on December 7, 1975 at the conclusion of the State visit of President of India to Cairo:

At the invitation of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, H.E. Mohammad Anwar El Sadat and Madame Jihan Sadat, the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Begum Abida Ahmed paid a State visit to Egypt from December 2 to 7, 1975.

The President of India and Begum Abida Ahmed visited places of cultural, historic and economic interest in Cairo, Sinai, Ismailia and Alexandria, and had an opportunity of observing the progress Egypt has made in recent years.

The warm welcome accorded to the President of India and Begum Abida Ahmed reflected the close and fraternal ties between the two countries and the desire of the two Governments and peoples to further consolidate cooperation in all fields.

The two Presidents held detailed discussions covering issues of international importance and matters of bilateral interest. The

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talks revealed a close identity of views on all subjects. Taking part in the talks on the Indian side were:

Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister of State for Planning; Shri K. Balachandran, Secretary to the President; Shri V. K. Ahuja, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Shri A. W. B. Vaz, Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of India, Cairo; Shri A. M. Khaleeli, Director, Ministry of External Affairs and other senior officials

and on the Egyptian side:

Dr. Mohamed Hafez Ghanem, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education; Mr. Ismail Fahmy, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Helmy Abdur Rahman, Minister of Planning; Mr. Hassan Kamel, Director

of the Cabinet of the Presidency; Mr. Saad Afra, Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; M. Zakaria El Adly Imam, Ambassador of Arab Republic of Egypt in India.

The President of India and the President of Egypt noted with satisfaction the trends towards detente. They observed that explosive situations of conflict or tension still existed in certain regions thus posing a threat to peace. Both Presidents expressed the hope that the process of detente would be extended to all areas of the world. They called for the establishment of a peaceful, just and secure world order and reiterated their faith in the principles of the U.N. Charter.

The two Presidents reaffirmed the continuing validity of the policy of non-alignment and its role in strengthening world peace and security and in promoting international cooperation. They reiterated the need for the non-aligned movement to preserve the spirit and the fundamental principles of non-alignment so that it can continue to play a vital role in international affairs.

They emphasised the urgency of taking effective steps towards achieving general and complete disarmament especially nuclear disarmament under international control and supervision and called for a universal ban on nuclear weapon tests in all environments. They further stressed the importance of developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and for promoting economic development in all countries.

Reviewing the world economic situation, the two Presidents felt that the non-aligned and developing countries should forge closer economic cooperation among themselves, identify each other's problems and seek to solve them through mutual cooperation. The task of sustaining the process of development in the non-aligned and developing countries was a matter of international concern and concrete measures should be adopted by the world community to enable the developing countries to maintain the momentum of their

development.

Both Presidents agreed that the Indian Ocean area should be a zone of peace, free from foreign military bases, great power rivalry and tension. They agreed to work for its early realisation and called for a renewal of efforts by all to achieve this objective.

Reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the President of Egypt explained the steps taken towards a just and lasting peace. The President of India reiterated his Government's support to the just Arab cause and to steps which facilitate the attainment of just and peaceful settlement. Both Presidents emphasised the importance of arriving at such a settlement without delay and stressed that there could be no just and lasting solution of the problem in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws from all the Arab territories it has occupied by force and the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine are restored, including their right to form their own state.

The two Presidents condemned the latest Israeli attacks on Lebanon and the tragic loss of innocent lives as a result of the bombing of Palestinian camps and civilian targets. They called on the international community to apply strong pressure on Israel to end such aggressive actions which violate the norms of international behaviour and civilised conduct and aggravate the dangerous situation in the area.

The President of India explained the recent initiatives taken by India towards normalisation of relations among the countries of the Indian sub-continent and reiterated India's desire to bring about an era of

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stability and cooperation without outside interference and in keeping with the Simla spirit. The President of Egypt welcomed the steps taken towards normalisation of relations and expressed the view that such measures would contribute to stability in the region and to world peace.

The two Presidents welcomed the process of decolonisation of former Portuguese territories in Africa. They hailed the heroic struggle of the Angolan people and the attainment and declaration of the independence of Angola. They look forward to Angola's future peace, harmony and prosperity. They condemned the racist policies being practised in Southern Africa and condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

Reviewing the development of bilateral relations, both Presidents noted the continuing close cooperation between the two countries. They emphasised the need for further intensifying efforts in the direction of greater cooperation in the economic field and more frequent cultural and scientific contacts.

The President of India and Begum Abida Ahmed expressed their deep appreciation for the warm and cordial welcome extended to them and to members of their party by the Government and people of Egypt. They extended an invitation to the President of Egypt and Madame Jihan Sadat to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure..

EGYPT INDIA USA ISRAEL LEBANON MALI ANGOLA NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Indo-ARE Trade Protocol

The following Press release was issued in New Delhi on December 18, 1975 on Indo-ARE trade Protocol:

The Arab Republic of Egypt will supply, for the first time, sizeable quantity of crude

oil under the Trade Agreement with India finalised here today. Letters conveying the main features of the Agreement were exchanged between Mr. Shukry-el-Nahal, Under Secretary in the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Trade and Dr. P. C. Alexander, Foreign Trade Secretary on behalf of their respective Governments.

The total annual turn-over in the both way trade between India and Egypt will now be to the tune of Rs. 120 crores as against Rs. 75.28 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 40.72 crores; in 1973-74. Over and above this agreement regarding rupee trade, both sides have agreed to have trade in free foreign exchange also. However, from January 1, 1977, the trade between India and ARE will be conducted in freely convertible currency.

In addition to crude oil, Egypt will supply to India, rock phosphate, rice, and very small quantity of long staple cotton. India's exports to Egypt will include iron and steel goods worth over Rs. 20 crores, other non-traditional items like engineering goods, drugs and pharmaceuticals, radio components, refractories, paper products and plywood and traditional items like lac, jute goods, tobacco, paper and spices.

EGYPT INDIA UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

BANGLADESH

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Statement

The following Indo-Bangladesh joint statement was issued in New Delhi on December 8, 1975 at the end of Indo-Bangladesh talks:

A delegation from the People's Republic of Bangladesh consisting of Their Excellencies Mr. Justice A. Sattar, Special Assistant to the President and Chief Martial Law Administrator, and Mr. Tabarak Husain, Foreign Secretary, visited New Delhi from December 5 to 8, 1975. The delegation was joined by the Bangladesh High Commissioner

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in India, His Excellency Mr. Shamsur Rahman and Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. Ataul Karim.

During the visit, Mr. Justice Sattar was received by the Prime Minister of India. He also paid a courtesy call on the Chief Justice of India.

The Indian delegation was led by Shri G. Parthasarathi, Chairman, Policy Planning Committee of the Ministry of External Affairs, and included Shri Kewal Singh, Foreign Secretary, Professor P. N. Dhar, Secretary to the Prime Minister, Shri J. C. Ajmani, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, and Shri A. K. Das, Deputy High Commissioner for India in Bangladesh.

There was a full and frank exchange of views on matter of common interest and the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere.

Each side explained its position on issues particular concern to it and which have a bearing on the maintenance of good neighbourly relations. Each side indicated the steps it considered necessary to create a proper climate for better understanding and for promotion of friendship and cooperation.

The Bangladesh side reaffirmed its Government's desire to maintain and strengthen the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It also drew attention to the Bangladesh Government's desire to continue its policy of ensuring the enjoyment of equal rights by all its people irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

The Indian side restated its Government's firm policy of promoting friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis, of sovereign equality and mutual benefit. It reaffirmed India's desire for a peaceful border and a stable, strong and prosperous Bangladesh.

Both sides also stressed that peace, stability and cooperation among the countries of the region are vital for the progress and well-being of their peoples.

BANGLADESH INDIA USA PERU

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

BULGARIA

Indo-Bulgarian Trade Plan for 1976

The following press release on Indo-Bulgarian trade plan was issued in New Delhi on December 4, 1975:

The Indo-Bulgarian trade plan for 1976 envisaged a turn over of Rs. 95 crores both ways with Indian exports at Rs. 51.50 crores and imports at Rs. 42.50 crores. The two way trade between the two countries reached a level of about Rs. 50 crores; in 1974.

The trade plan for 1976 was signed here last evening by Mr. Tzevetan Petkov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of People's Republic of Bulgaria and Dr. P. C. Alexander, Union Foreign Trade Secretary on behalf of their governments.

In preparing their respective proposals for trade plan provisions for 1976, both sides had taken into account availability of goods

in both countries, anticipated demand for these commodities and also changing requirements of the economies of two countries. Main items of India's imports from Bulgaria will include urea, electronic equipment, pharmaceutical products, steel products and some essential chemicals. India's main exports to Bulgaria will include leather goods, household consumer durables, readymade garments and a number of engineering products like steel wire ropes and earth moving equipment, in addition to traditional items like oil cakes, coffee, pepper and jute manufactures.

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The two sides also decided to set up a Working Group to identify commodities which would be beneficial to exchange on a long-term basis and in the interest of lending stability and dynamism to the mutual trade.

The negotiations were held in friendly and cordial atmosphere and it was agreed that a mid-year review would be made in June, 1976 to assess actual utilisation of the trade plan provisions now arrived at.

DIVERSIFICATION

After signing the Indo-Bulgarian trade protocol Dr. Alexander said that the trade plan reflected the mutual understanding and change in pattern of trade between India and Bulgaria. Import of leather products by Bulgaria was a very important export diversification for India as this would give boost to the Indian leather industry. Other non-traditional item like steel wire ropes and earth moving equipment were some of the good features in the trade plan. The import from Bulgaria of certain capital goods and urea were also important for Indian economies, he added.

Dr. Alexander said that the agreement in principle to discuss trade on long-term basis was another achievement in the course of the present talks between the two countries.

Thanking the Indian delegation for cordial welcome, the leader of Bulgarian Trade Delegation, Mr. Petkov, said that the present

trade talks generated good will between the two countries and efforts should be made to implement the trade plan.

He said that he had the privilege of meeting some ministers and high officials of the Government of India and the talks held were fruitful.

BULGARIA INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Minister's Speech at Dinner in Honour of Mr. Chnoupek

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, made the following speech at a dinner in honour of His Excellency Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in New Delhi on December 1, 1975:

It gives me great pleasure to extend a very warm and cordial welcome to His Excellency Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the other distinguished members of his party.

Excellency, I have very happy recollections of our meetings recently at the U.N. General Assembly Session and I have since then been looking forward to renewing my acquaintance with you and having another round of useful discussions. My only regret is that your visit is short and you will be able to get just a glimpse of the all-round progress we have made since our Independence and the determination with which the people of India are going ahead for their socio-economic development following the principles of

democracy, socialism and secularism.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that relations between India and Czechoslovakia are characterised by warm friendship, full understanding and growing cooperation. Happily there are no problems between us, and we have been cooperating closely at the U.N. and other international forums to promote the cause of world peace and stability, understanding and cooperation.

Growing relations with Socialist countries are an important aspect of our foreign policy and we value greatly our ties of friendship with you which go back to the days of

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the visit of our great leader Jawaharlal Nehru to your country and the support he extended on behalf of the people of India to your own struggle against the forces of fascism. We feel that there are promising prospects of further growth and diversification in our multi-faceted and mutually beneficial cooperation. This has been well reflected in the Trade Protocol for 1976 and in the other agreements that have been concluded in recent years between our two countries.

Europe has turned a new page in its chequered history with the successful conclusion of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation recently at Helsinki. The contribution made by Czechoslovakia and other Socialist countries has been noteworthy in pursuing the cause of relaxation of tensions in Europe and in paving the way of a new era of peace and cooperation. We rejoice in your achievement and hope that the spirit of Helsinki will spread to all the regions of the world.

In our part of the world India has consistently endeavoured to overcome suspicious and hostilities and build bridges of friendship with our neighbours. It is our fervent hope that peace and stability will be preserved and consolidated and countries of the region will be able to solve their problems bilaterally without any outside interference.

Under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, we have given a timely and resolute rebuff to the disruptionist forces which were bent on spreading economic chaos and political confusion. The beneficial impact in social and economic fields of the 20-point programme has been welcomed by the wide masses of people in the country. Stability and onward progress of India would, we feel, strengthen peace in Asia and the world. The Government and the people of India have deeply appreciated the support and understanding shown by your leaders, Government and people of our situation and of our determined efforts to overcome obstacles to progress.

Excellency, your visit has provided us an opportunity to exchange views on bilateral and international affairs which will further strengthen our mutual understanding and bonds of friendship.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I now invite you to join me in a toast to the health of Dr. Husak, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to the health of His Excellency Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly Czechoslovak people and to the ever-growing friendship between India and Czechoslovakia.

NORWAY SLOVAKIA USA INDIA FINLAND

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reply by Foreign Minister Chnoupek

Replying, Mr. Chnoupek delivered the

following speech:

May I first of all express my profound thanks for the invitation to visit your beautiful country. I would also like to express my gratitude for all the warm manifestations of attention and friendship that you accorded to us from the very first moment of our arrival in India.

I have listened with attention and interest, Mr. Minister, to your words, addressed to my country and its people. I was sincerely pleased by them. We understand them as an expression of the traditional, close and in every respect friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and India. They help us to get to know each other better and thus to strengthen our mutual ties.

I am happy, Your Excellency, that during your last year's visit to Czechoslovakia you could see the present state of affairs in the development of our socialist society. You could see for yourself that there is a great and sincere interest on the part of our people in the distant but friendly India. Its rich cultural heritage from the past as well as in its present internal economic and social development.

I am fortunate enough to be in your great and beautiful country for the third time. Already during my past visits I could see with my own eyes the successes achieved by India along the path covered by it since independence. I am convinced that in the course of my current visit I will admire all the more successes achieved by your people,

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particularly in the recent period under the leadership of Her Excellency the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The problems that you have inherited from centuries of colonial exploitation and oppression were immense. The fact that today India is a strong, independent and proud country, speaks clearly of the abilities of its anti-colonial leaders, leading representatives and diligent and industrious people.

Mr. Minister, the people of both our countries went through the bitter experience of many years of subjugation and of struggle against foreign oppression. Undoubtedly they have a foremost interest in securing for themselves a peaceful development. This provides a firm foundation or the close cooperation between the Republic of India and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in all fields. Moreover it is stressed by our views on the substantial issues in current international relations which are either identical or very close. The talks conducted by us now in India are a new confirmation of this fact.

In the current situation in the world, we believe it is extremely important to extend the process of detente to all the parts of the world. This process was so successfully initiated at the conference in Helsinki. That is why we in Czechoslovakia follow so consistently such principles of our foreign policy as: the strengthening of unity of the socialist countries; the expanding of all-round cooperation with the developing countries and the implementation of principles of peaceful co-existence in relations with the states of different social systems. However we are realists. And we know that not all roots of future conflicts have been removed. Not all disputes have been settled which cause tension in the world.

We know that there are still forces in the world, that wish to hamper the social progress. A guarantee that these intentions of theirs will not succeed, consists primarily in the permanent efforts by all progressive and peace-loving forces aimed at the noble goal of building a world without wars and conflicts. All the greater is our appreciation for peaceful initiatives of India. A concrete example of these was for instance Simla agreement which we fully support. It would lead to normalization in the sub-continent and thus also to the strengthening of peace in the world. At the same time we fully share India's conviction that attempts of interference into the internal affairs of other states are strongly detrimental to the peaceful development not only in the sub-continent but whole of Asia as well as anywhere in the

world, in our opinion it is most urgent in present international situation to supplement the political detente by detente in the military field. We, therefore, support the proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at the securing of lasting peace for the people's of the whole world, namely the last two proposed during current session of the United Nations.

Another imperative task of nowadays is to achieve that the process of relaxation of international tension is continuous and irreversible.

May I be permitted to stress in this connection that we in Czechoslovakia appreciate rightly the role of non-aligned countries in the present world. We appreciate especially the efforts of India in formulating the positive policies of these countries.

Mr. Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen, the only way to the future leads through yet closer all round cooperation of all countries. The traditional cooperation between Czechoslovakia and India is convincing example of this concept of international relations. The aim of it is to achieve mutual benefits for the people of both our countries.

The impetus in this direction was given three years ago. It consisted of unforgettable official visit of your Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Czechoslovakia as well as the visit of our Secretary General, Dr. Gustav Husak, to your great country. With deep satisfaction we can state that the results of these visits are successfully implemented into real life.

I am happy to say that the high level of cooperation between our countries has more prospects for continued positive development. In the course of our talks we agreed on that. In order to accelerate our mutual contacts in the political, economic and cultural fields, we shall take advantage of all the other existing possibilities to the benefit of both our countries.

I am convinced that the implementation of the results of our talks will provide both in Czechoslovakia and in India, a new guaran-

tee of the strength and growth of our contacts.

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I want to assure you once again, Dear Mr. Minister that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic sincerely strives for all round development of our relations and cooperation. We want to further develop and deepen our relations in the fields of economy, trade, culture, publicity and sports. Thus we would jointly reach a state in our relations, that would reflect the aspirations and wishes, as well as the friendship of the peoples of both our countries.

Mr. Minister, it is my honour to repeat again on this occasion that you are most cordially invited to visit the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Allow me at the same time to express my firm conviction that this visit of yours will be another expression of friendship between India and Czechoslovakia.

In conclusion permit me, Your Excellency, Dear Friends, to extend to you once more our gratitude for the warm reception, cordiality, hospitality and friendship that have been so generously accorded to us here.. Would you please join me in offering a toast to the health of the President of the Republic of India, His Excellency Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

To the health of the Prime Minister, Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

To the health of our distinguished host, the Minister of External Affairs, His Excellency Mr. Chavan.

To the health of all of you who are present here.

To the success and prosperity of the people of India.

To the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and India.

To our friendship and to the success of our joint efforts for world peace.

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Communique

Following is the text of Indo-Czechoslovak joint communique issued in New Delhi on December 3, 1975 at the end of Czechoslovak Foreign Ministers visit to India:

At the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek, paid an official and friendly visit to India from November 30 to December 4, 1975. The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister and his party were accorded a cordial welcome wherever they visited in India.

The Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs called on the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, and the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He reiterated his Government's full support and understanding of the determined measures taken by the Government of India to reinforce stability, safeguard progressive direction of policies and ensure accelerated socioeconomic progress of the wide masses of people.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic paid tribute to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri and laid wreaths at Rajghat, Shantivana and Vijayaghat.

In addition to New Delhi, Minister Chnoupek visited Bombay and Calcutta. These visits enabled him to get a glimpse of the all round progress made by India since its independence.

The two Foreign Ministers exchanged views on major international questions of common interest and reviewed all aspects of bilateral relations. The talks were held in an atmosphere of traditional friendship, sincerity and mutual understanding.

Reviewing major international developments, the two Ministers welcomed the general trend towards detente and expressed the hope that it would become an irreversible process.

They agreed that the recently concluded Conference on European Security and Cooperation at Helsinki with its declaration on principles governing relations among States, had opened a new era of peace, understand-

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ing and cooperation in Europe, They hoped that the spirit of detente, peace and cooperation will extend to other regions of the world, including Asia.

The two sides believe that the relations between all States should be based on such principles as the renunciation of the use of force, respect for sovereignty and inviolability of borders, non-interference in internal affairs and broad development of economic and other cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Both sides believe that it is important to exert efforts to complement the detente in the political sphere by extending the process to the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

In this connection, these stressed the necessity of taking effective measures to halt the arms race and to bring about general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international supervision and control. To this end, they

expressed their support for the convening of a world conference on disarmament with the participation of all countries including the nuclear weapon powers.

Both sides emphasized the vital role played by the policy of non-alignment in the struggle against colonialism, racism, apartheid and all other forms of oppression and exploitation as well as in promoting detente and international cooperation based on equality. In this connection the Czechoslovak side expressed its appreciation of the significant role played by India in the non-aligned movement and of its active and positive approach to the solution of basic international issues.

The two Ministers exchanged views on the recent developments in the Indian Sub-Continent. The Czechoslovak side expressed support and appreciation for the continued efforts by India in accordance with the Simla Agreement towards development of good neighbourly relations and cooperation based on equality, mutual trust and direct dialogue without any outside interference. The two Foreign Ministers shared the view that the maintenance of peace and security and the development of friendly relations among all the countries of the Indian Sub-Continent has a vital bearing not only for the peoples of the region but also for peace in the world as a whole.

In reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the two Foreign Ministers agreed that a just and a lasting solution to the problem should be based on the speedy and full implementation of the relevant U.N. Resolutions. Both sides called for complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories illegally occupied by force and the acceptance of the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine. They also urged the reconvening of the Geneva Conference.

Both sides emphasized the need to find through negotiations a solution to the Cyprus question based on strict respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and in accordance

with the relevant U.N. Resolutions.

Both sides expressed their profound satisfaction over the historic victory of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia after a long period of heroic struggle and suffering. They expressed their conviction that the States of this region would be able to cope successfully with the challenging task of reconstruction and economic development and will become a factor of peace, stability and progress in the entire region. In this context, both sides expressed their readiness to help the countries concerned through all possible means.

Both sides expressed support for the desire of the Korean people to achieve peaceful reunification of their country.

Both sides stressed the special importance of finding ways for the transformation of Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace for ensuring stability, consolidating peace and eliminating tensions from the area.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination to work for the strengthening of the role of the United National Organisation, for the promotion of world peace and international security as well as development of mutually advantageous international economic cooperation. They recognised that the decisions taken at the 7th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly constituted important steps towards establishing a new international economic order based on equality and justice.

The two Ministers noted that the relations between the two countries were deve-

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loping on the principles of full equality and understanding, mutual trust and mutual benefit. They expressed themselves in favour of their further growth in depth and dimension.

They regarded the visit of the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to India and talks held by him as contri-

buting to the further promotion and all round expansion of Czechoslovak-Indian relations.

They reviewed with great satisfaction the steady growth of bilateral cooperation, particularly in recent years, on the basis of the guidelines set during the discussions between the leaders of the two countries. The tradition of the exchange of visits by the highest representatives of the two countries has contributed to a systematic promotion of relations of cooperation and mutual confidence.

Both Ministers agreed that the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of both countries should hold periodic consultations on important bilateral and international questions.

The two sides welcomed the results of the Joint Czechoslovak-Indian Committee on Economic, Commercial and Technical Cooperation held in Prague in September 1975 and expressed their conviction that the implementation of the decisions taken will contribute to the further intensification of cooperation, taking into account the changing needs and possibilities of the economies of both the countries.

They welcomed the growing exchanges and progressive diversification in the fields of trade, culture, science and education and stressed the need for fully exploiting the possibilities of raising these relations to a still higher level.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic highly appreciated the hospitality and cordial reception accorded to him and his party during their stay in India, both from the Government and the people of India.

The Minister Mr. B. Chnoupek extended, an invitation to the Minister of External Affairs of India Mr. Y. B. Chavan, to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure.

NORWAY SLOVAKIA INDIA USA FINLAND ISRAEL SWITZERLAND CYPRUS CAMBODIA LAOS
VIETNAM KOREA CZECH REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Minister's Speech at Dinner in Honour of Mr. Fischer

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, made the following speech at a dinner in honour of His Excellency Mr. Oskar Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, in New Delhi on December 11, 1975:

I am delighted to welcome you and the distinguished members of your party in our midst. We are particularly happy that after taking over as Foreign Minister, you are visiting India in your first trip to Asia. You are, of course, no stranger to us and visited us with H.E. Chairman Willi Stoph. I also vividly recall our recent meeting at the General Assembly Session of the UN in New York and since then I have been looking forward to the pleasure of renewing our personal contacts and exchanging views on important aspects of bilateral and international relations of common concern to both our countries.

Growing friendly ties with Socialist countries has been an important feature of India's foreign policy since independence. In that context, it is a matter of satisfaction to us that relations between India and the GDR have grown steadily in the last quarter of a century in an atmosphere of complete understanding and mutual trust and respect. The successful visit of His Excellency Mr., Horst Sindermann, Chairman of the Council

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of Ministers of GDR to India last year deepened our mutual understanding and opened up

the prospects of further strengthening and diversifying bonds of friendship so happily existing between our two countries. The visit of the GDR Prime Minister to India was followed by the first session of bilateral consultations between the Foreign offices of the two countries and the first session of the Indo-GDR Joint Economic Commission.

Your visit is an important step in our developing relations. We are also looking forward to the visit of your great leader H.E. Mr. Honecker, First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of the GDR.

I am glad to learn that on the eve of your visit the delegations of our two countries have negotiated a Consular Convention which I shall have the pleasure of signing with you tomorrow.

In the 30 years since the defeat of the forces of fascism in Europe, GDR has emerged as a strong, stable and highly industrialised country. We in India have deep admiration for the tremendous all-round and integrated Progress made by the people of the GDR starting from total destruction and ruin they had suffered during the Second World War. The GDR has at last been given its due legitimate place in the community of nations and it is a matter of great pleasure for us to see that it is already playing a noteworthy part at the UN and other international forums in the struggle for peace and the struggle against the last vestiges of colonialism, racism and discrimination.

The Helsinki Conference has been an event of great significance not only for Europe but also for the rest of the world. GDR, along with the other Socialist countries, has made a notable contribution in bringing the European Conference on Security and Cooperation to a fruitful conclusion. We welcome the relaxation of tension in Europe and the possibilities that have opened up for consolidating peace and enlarging cooperation among different countries of Europe.

It is, however, our earnest hope that the winds of peace will blow all over the world and the process of detente will benefit all coun-

tries, developed and developing, big and small.

In our part of the world, India has consistently endeavoured to preserve peace and stability and promote mutual beneficial co-operation with all neighbouring countries in an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect and on the basis of equality. We have deeply appreciated the consistent and principled support extended by the leaders, the Government and the people of the GDR to all our initiatives for moving towards establishment of durable peace in the Subcontinent through direct dialogue peacefully and without any outside interference. We feel that stability and cooperation in our part of the world is a vital factor for peace in the world.

India has made tremendous strides since her Independence 28 years ago in different fields of human endeavour with a view to increasing the standard of living and the welfare of its peoples. While a lot has been achieved, much remains to be done to eradicate poverty, to achieve self-reliance and to exploit our enormous resource potential to the maximum benefit of the common man. Now that we have been successful in giving an effective rebuff to the disruptionist forces which were bent on creating economic chaos and political confusion in the country, we hope to march forward towards our goal with a sense of increased momentum, dedication and discipline. The Government and the people of India have greatly valued the full support and understanding shown by the Government and the people of the GDR to the measures taken by us, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, to firmly adhere to the progressive direction in our policies and to vigorously implement the 20-point economic programme which has far-reaching implications for the welfare of the wide masses of people in this country.

Excellency, we were hoping that in the course of your visit to our country you, will be able to visit places outside New Delhi and get a glimpse of how the people of India engaged in the constructive effort of shaping a better and a brighter future for themselves. I find now that due to your preoccupations, the short visit that you had planned has be-

come even shorter. I do hope, therefore, that when you visit us next, we would have the pleasure of welcoming you for a longer period and taking you found various regions of India.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I now request you to join me in a toast to the health of His Excellency Mr. Willi Stoph,

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Chairman of the Council of State of GDR, to the health of His Excellency Mr. Sindermann, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, to the health of His Excellency Mr. Oskar Fischer, the Foreign Minister of the GDR, to the continued prosperity and well-being of the friendly people of the GDR, and to the enlarging cooperation, understanding and friendship between India and the GDR.

INDIA USA FINLAND

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reply by Foreign Minister Fischer

Replying, Mr. Fischer delivered the following speech:

Allow me to thank you for the extremely friendly welcome extended to me and for the sentiments of sincere friendship and high appreciation for the German Democratic Republic and its policy you have just expressed.

It is not for the first time that we, dear Colleague, conduct an interesting and useful exchange of opinions on important inter-

national issues and the development of relations between our two countries. It affords me particular pleasure that our present meeting gives me the opportunity to see your great and beautiful country with its traditions going back thousands of years. It is true that there is a large geographical distance separating the GDR and India, but we feel linked through our views, objectives and ideals. These strong bonds are based on the best traditions of progressive relations.

People and government of the German Democratic Republic have at all times highly appreciated the successful endeavours of the Indian People towards independence and social progress. The contribution which India as one of the first non-aligned States has been making to formulate and implement the principles of peaceful coexistence in international life is highly acknowledged. As a great and peaceloving country, India takes a profound interest in detente, the stabilization of the situation on the sub-continent, and the struggle for national liberation. Therefore, it is a matter, of course that the people of the GDR should follow recent developments in your country with special attention. With great sympathy they greeted the measures which the Government of India under the leadership of your Prime Minister, Madam Indira Gandhi, who is held in high esteem in our country, too, has taken with a view to maintaining order and security within the country, and thus to promoting the advancement of the Indian people and safeguarding peace.

Here in your beautiful country I should like to assure you once again of the warm sympathy and solidarity of the people and the government of the GDR. At the same time I wish the Indian people success in further realising their lofty goals.

The frequent meetings between leading representatives of our two countries have strongly underlined the fact that the GDR and India are agreed to strengthen international peace and to encourage detente.

The GDR considers the conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in

Europe to be significant for the consolidation of peace and the development of cooperation. Notably the principles of international law on the relations among States which, were collectively formulated and endorsed make it possible to continue and deepen the process of detente in Europe and to extend it to other parts of our planet.

In view of the bitter historical experience and the Political requirements in Europe the GDR attaches special importance to the principles of the inviolability of frontiers and respect for territorial integrity. The strict observance of these principles has been and remains the key issue not only of European security. Of course, there still exist strong forces acting against detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe. Nevertheless; the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the relations among states having different social systems is the determining trend in international developments. Historic experience and our responsibility towards the peace-loving peoples require to encourage that trend so that it will triumph at last. According to our view it is necessary to complement political detente by effective measures of military detente.

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Therefore; the GDR emphatically supports the proposals of the USSR on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new means of mass destruction and the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

Peace is indivisible. Therefore, we hope that the peoples of the Asia will make progress on the way towards strengthening security on the whole Asian continent. The victory of the people of Indo-China over the imperialist aggression, no doubt has brought about more favourable conditions for enforcing the principles of peaceful coexistence in Asia. We appreciate the great contribution India is making in this respect.

Let me stress that the GDR without reserve supports the struggle of the developing countries for consolidating their economic

independence. I was authorised to reiterate this before the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

Dear Colleague, in accordance with its Constitution the German Democratic Republic, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and as an integral and inseparable part of the community of socialist states, will consistently continue its policy aimed at safeguarding peace and detente. The well-being of men has been and remains the purpose and objective of our policy.

Our exchange of views on bilateral matters confirms once again that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and India have taken a good and continuous development in all spheres. We are prepared to further expand and strengthen the solid relations on a long-term basis to serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

It is with keen interest that I look forward to the talks with you. Mr. Minister, and with other personalities of your country. Once more, I wish to thank you most sincerely for the thoroughly cordial hospitality shown to me.

We would be very happy to reciprocate this hospitality soon.

Permit me to wish the best of health and further success to the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin All Ahmed, Your Prime Minister, Madam Indira Gandhi, who is held in high esteem also by us.

We trust that friendly relations win always exist between the German Democratic Republic and India. I wish you, Mr. Minister, personal well-being, and all the best for you, ladies and gentlemen.

USA INDIA RUSSIA CHINA

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Statement by Shri B. C. Mishra on Nuclear Free Zone

Following is the text of the statement made on December 2, 1975 by Shri B. C. Mishra, Indian Ambassador to the sub-headquarters of the U.N. at Geneva:

Mr. Chairman, the 29th session of the General Assembly adopted resolution 3265 A at the initiative of India. In the resolution the General Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia should come from the states of the region concerned, taking into account its special features and geographical extent.

While introducing the draft resolution at the meeting of the first committee on 15 November 1974, the Foreign Secretary of the Government of India pointed to the appropriateness of the concept of South Asia

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as being considered as a separate region for the purpose of creating it into a nuclear-weapon-free zone. He said: "It would be essential to take into consideration certain special features of the zone proposed by Pakistan. Africa and Latin America are separate and distinct continental zones, geographically and politically. In that sense, South Asia cannot be considered a zone. The presence in Asia of countries belonging to military alliance and the existence of nuclear weapon powers, would have a vital bearing on the viability of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.... The draft resolution that we have tabled has been put forward in a constructive spirit. Our draft supports the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in appropriate regions of the world, by a process of consultations and agreement among the states con-

cerned. it, however, avoids any pre-judgement concerning the concept, features and delineation of the Zone. These are matters which are best left for discussion and eventual agreement among the interested countries. We feel that in view of the special conditions prevailing in our part of the world, the draft resolution proposed by us is more suitable. We have carefully examined the statement made by the various delegations regarding the pre-requisite of prior consultations and agreement before a nuclear-weapon-free zone could be endorsed by the General Assembly. In particular, this feature has been emphasised by our neighbours. We, therefore, hope that this proposal will enjoy unanimous support." Therefore, he proposed and the General Assembly adopted the view that the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone should embrace an appropriate region of Asia and, further, that the initiative for the creation of such a zone should come from the states of the region concerned and, finally, that the initiative should take into account the region's special features and geographical extent.

At this session of the General Assembly my delegation again stated its position in the following words: With regard to the proposal for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, India had pointed out that no consultations regarding its implications, feasibility and acceptability took place before the item was inscribed in the agenda of the 29th General Assembly session. India is of the firm view that such arrangement can only be developed and matured from within the region concerned. For this purpose South Asia cannot be treated in isolation. It is a sub-region and an integral part of the region of Asia and the Pacific. It is necessary to take into account the security environment of that region as a whole. A genuine nuclear-weapon-free zone in that region can only follow the total absence of nuclear weapons. The existence of nuclear weapons in the region of Asia and the Pacific and the presence of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean complicate the security environment of that region, and make the situation inappropriate for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the sub-region of South Asia.

Since the adoption of resolution 3265 A there has been one significant development relating to the general question of establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world. I refer to the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all of its aspects prepared by an ad hoc group of qualified governmental experts under the auspices of the C.C.D. and which is available to us in document A/10027/Add.1. The experts although unable to agree on several fundamental questions, were, nevertheless unanimous on certain basic principles which should be taken into account, wherever principle is that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone should come from states within the region concerned and participation must be voluntary. My government attaches particular importance to this not for mere doctrinaire reasons. This is for a very practical reason.. We believe that for a zone to be viable it should come into being as a result of basic desire of states to ensure their security. It cannot be imposed from outside of the region. Nor can it be imposed from within the region by one or more states. The initiative must be the product of common security concern, common perception of the threats to security, and the common desire to help each other in meeting such threats. It is only in such a situation that states will come together voluntarily to group themselves in a nuclear-weapon-free zone. It is of the essence that participation is voluntary. As the study group unequivocally points out: "Conditions in which nuclear-weapon-free zones might be viable and might enhance security are bound to differ considerably from region to region. Security considerations and perceptions of states which are political members may vary and it is not possible or realistic, a priori, to set out precise guidelines for the creation of zones since it is for governments themselves to

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decide on their own security requirements and to determine their immediate and long-term national interests."

This does not mean, of course, that the

U.N. can or should be kept out of the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones. Certainly not. But in our view and looking at it from the angle of our region, the General Assembly can play a useful role only after a proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone has been developed and matured among states within the region concerned. The particular problems with which we are faced and which were outlined in our statements last year and again this year, make it difficult for the involvement of the U.N. ab initio.

Mr. Chairman, the position of the Government of India is as outlined above. This position is suitably reflected in the Draft Resolution contained in Doc. L.730, which I have the honour to commend for adoption by the First Committee and eventually by the Plenary.

Before I conclude, Mr. Chairman. I should like to recall that in one of its preambular paragraphs Resolution 3265 A recognised that conditions and procedures for the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones differ from region to region. What we have outlined in preceding paragraphs of this statement is particular to our region. It may or may not apply wholly or partly to other regions. Therefore, we continue to maintain an open but sympathetic mind in regard to other items concerning nuclear weapon-free zones before the current session of the General Assembly.

INDIA SWITZERLAND PAKISTAN USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Statement by Shri B. Jaipal on Situation in West Asia

Following is the text of the statement made by India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Shri R. Jaipal in the General Assembly on December 4, 1975 on the situation in West Asia:

The situation in the Middle East today is essentially a de facto and illegal situation. It is in a state of flux, since it is based on the unacceptable fact of the occupation by Israel of vast areas of Arab territories. It is a situation that violates the Charter of U.N. as well as established principles of international law. In short, it is an untenable situation liable to unpredictable change and constitutes a continuing threat to international and regional peace.

It is inseparable from the succession of situations that led to the present impasse, and it is nothing more than a passing phase in the tragic course of the history of the termination of the British mandate over Palestine and the consequential developments. It is a profoundly human as well as a fiercely controversial political problem. It is perhaps even more, for it is deeply rooted in artificially sustained memories of a legendary past that bears little relation to the present. It is unscientific and inconsistent with present day political thought to try to reverse the course of history and to go back to a part that is dead, or indeed to build a nation-state founded on an exclusive religion or faith.

The danger inherent in a situation based on the acquisition of territory by force is bad enough. But when it is compounded by the driving ambition of dogma and plain ignorance, it can portend the most frightful consequences for the future. The U.N. - clearly recognises the danger but unfortunately it has been unable so far to endorse the application of its decisions. And what are the decisions of the U.N.? There is a whole body of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on the situation in the Middle East and on closely allied questions. They were not consistent with each other, because they were adopted at different times to meet different situations. Nevertheless they are still valid to the extent

that the concerned parties consider them to be relevant. But to single out one particular principle in one resolution for implementation would be doing violence to the success of the overall objective.

Attempts made outside the U.N. to implement its resolutions have not yielded substantial results. The so-called step by step negotiations have produced only partial results and there is no indication yet of the next stage. We are now entering a new

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phase in the qualitative sense, and important new elements have appeared. All these years the U.N. has been guilty of neglecting the Palestinian Arab problem, which is the problem of the Arab people of Palestine whose lands and homes were taken away by force and who were driven to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. They were compelled to become a wandering and dispersed people without a national state of their own to which they are entitled, and which Indeed had been promised to them. They have been reduced to their present unhappy situation by a community which had known suffering and uncertainty through the centuries, and it is this aspect of the matter that is all the more regrettable.

The destiny of the Palestinian Arabs is a matter of international concern. The sovereign Arab states, using the attributes of their sovereignty, are in a position to take care of themselves, but the Palestinian Arabs are not yet in a similar situation. They have come to the U.N. both for assistance and for recognition of their national rights. The General Assembly has granted them the necessary recognition and has decided that the P.L.O. has a right to participation in all endeavours for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It goes without saying that the Palestinian Arabs will also have the right to self-determination but in order to exercise this particular right it is necessary for Israel to vacate the Arab territories, now in its occupation. Israel has so far refused to recognise even the existence of the Palestinian Arabs and their particular

problem. It has also refused to understand and appreciate the strength of international concern for the future of the Palestinian Arabs. An this has caused a deep sense of frustration among the Palestinian Arabs. Nevertheless what is encouraging is that the P.L.O. is participating in our discussions and is prepared to participate in the international search for a just and lasting peace. The oilve branch must not be allowed to fall from any of the hands in the Middle East.

We see no Inherent contradiction between the national rights of the Palestinian Arabs and the right of the State of Israel to exist. A fallacy is being deliberately propagated that the rights of Palestinian Arabs conflict with the right of Israel to exist. The purpose of this fallacy could only be to deny the Palestinian Arabs their inalienable rights. It is entirely absurd even to contemplate the extinction of the State of Israel, which has asserted its right to exist in no uncertain manner. It is difficult, therefore, to comprehend Israel's fears for its safety, except in purely psychological terms. Among the Israelis there is a deep-seated fear of discrimination and worse, the horror of the holocaust of the thirties and forties of this century. Their memories of those unforgivable and unforgettable events seem to cloud their vision of their future relations with Arabs. and also immunise them to the predicament of the Palestinian Arabs.

One might well ask: What is Israel's aim? Is it the maintenance of the untenable status quo? Or, is it a sort of mercantile settlement based on maximising its gains and minimising its losses? Or, is it to interpret every military victory as a vindication of its policy, and every military defeat as the forerunner of national suicide? The mind of Israel is in a state of siege and it is a captive in the prison house of its own memories and imaginary fears. This psychology breeds only rigidity of postures and policies that place a premium on reprisal, aggression and expansion, and a congenital reluctance to make the concessions that the rest of the world regards as inevitable. Israel must recognise the phenomenon of the diaspora, of the Palestinian Arabs and their legitimate

right of return to their own national home.

Two courses of action are open to the U.N. One is the re-convening of the Geneva Conference, with the participation of the P.L.O., for the purpose of finding agreed ways of implementing all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council so that a lasting and just peace is established. Another course is for the Security Council itself to use all the means at its disposal to resolve the present impasse, with the participation of the P.L.O. A draft resolution incorporating these basic ideas will be tabled shortly and India is among the co-sponsors. Even though we have reservations concerning one or two elements in it, we have agreed to co-sponsor it in the hope that the adoption of the draft resolution will lead to certain practical steps in the direction of enlarging the area, of peace.

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INDIA ISRAEL USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SWITZERLAND

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Foreign Minister's Speech at International Economic Cooperation Conference

Following is the text of the speech of the Foreign Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, made in Paris at the Ministerial Conference on International Economic Conference on December 17, 1975:

Mr. Chairman: May I first of all congratulate you and your colleague, who have assumed the co-chairmanship of this Conference. We have every hope that under your joint stewardship, the Conference will accomplish its task to the satisfaction of all

its participants, and, indeed, of the international community as a whole. We gratefully acknowledge the initiative of the President of France who took up the idea of convening this Conference and thereby introduced a creative impulse in international negotiation, so characteristic of the history and personality of this country.

My country had the privilege of being associated with the preparation of this Conference from the beginning. I have no doubt that if it were not for the hard work of our colleagues and the genuine spirit of cooperation, we would not have reached this stage in our dialogue. Our thanks are due to those who laboured hard and long in assembling us here today.

The imperative of international economic cooperation was never as inescapable as it is today. The more the frontiers of human knowledge and conquests of nature are extended, the more the world shrinks, from a collection of unconnected, self-sufficient communities into a compact interdependent humanity. But while this is universally recognised we, nevertheless, encounter numerous difficulties in translating it into a programme of concrete action. This, I believe, is the crux of the problem. Inter-dependence implies collective responsibility and calls for increasing demonstration of solidarity. We can no longer remain helpless victims of the vagaries of nature, or idiosyncracies of market forces. I believe that our presence here is explicit recognition of our responsibility to stem those processes which perpetuate injustice, and to launch those which lead to greater and more genuine equality.

The responsibility for ushering in a new era of more just and equitable economic relationship belongs to us all. But I trust no one will disagree if I suggest that it lies more heavily on those who wield economic power. Problems ignored over a long period of time grew into intractable crises. No nation has escaped their consequences. Nothing has proved it more dramatically than the events of 1973 and subsequent years. I feel convinced that one of the reasons we are assembled here to look at the entire range of econo-

mic problems is this new realisation of our interdependence and, therefore, collective responsibility.

As we survey the scene today, we find that a small number of countries have at their command 80 per cent of the world trade, nearly 95 per cent of private investment, an overwhelming share of world industry, technology and the ability to command and consume 70 per cent of the global resources. But over two-thirds of the human race continues to live in abominable conditions of underdevelopment, unemployment, illiteracy, disease and malnutrition. We all know how this has come about, and I am not apportioning blame, but there is something obviously unjust in allowing these disparities to persist and even to get accentuated by sheer neglect. I sincerely hope that we avoid the mistake of taking too little action too late.

I recognise, Mr. Chairman, that the developing countries must themselves accept primary responsibility for their economic growth. As a matter of fact, I do not think that they have been remiss in discharging it. However it is only fair that the small section of humanity, which commands a preponderant portion of the world's economic resources, must be ready and willing to share them more equitably.

Insofar as my country is concerned, we have during the last 25 years of planned development mobilised 93 per cent of the resources for development locally and only 7 per cent from abroad. Such benefits as have flowed to us in the field of trade and investment have been sporadic, erratic and mini-

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mal. The same, more or less, is the story of other developing countries. This is not to say that we are unmindful of this assistance, but it is becoming increasingly clear that not enough has been done to improve the pace of growth of these countries.

Mr. Chairman, the international community has faced a grave economic situation in the last two years. Economics of the poor

developing countries have suffered a serious set-back and there are as yet no signs of respite or significant relief. The sharp rise in prices of their essential imports like food, fertilizer, machinery, equipment and fuel has created a situation in which they are hardly able to meet even the existing needs of their economies. The terms of trade have always been adverse to them, have suffered drastic deterioration. The development programmes of the most seriously affected countries have been thrown into disarray by these trends. It is comforting to note that there is an emerging consensus on priority for the solution of their problems.

It is, indeed, a matter of gratification to an of us to have amidst us the Secretary-General of the United Nations. His presence symbolises the importance that the international community attaches to our deliberations. We should fully draw upon the U.N. system to assist our work actively through its resources of wide experience, research and expertise.

May I now, Mr. Chairman, turn to the work of the four commissions which are being set up. The Commission on Raw Materials and Development will have the benefit of drawing upon the current deliberations in the various existing international forums. However, the Commission on Energy and to some extent, the Commission on Financial Affairs will be breaking new ground. The linkage between growth and availability of energy is well recognised. It is important that the existing and potential energy resources of the developing world should be so planned and used as to facilitate the achievement of its rapid growth and durable progress.

I am sure, all of us are here to ensure the success of the complex technical work before the Commissions. To this end, I would like to suggest the following for your earnest consideration:

First, subjects in each commission should be sufficiently specific but not unduly inflexible, to enable all the participants to raise problems which they consider urgent and

important. It will be necessary for all of us to reflect on the various viewpoints expressed here and give clear guidelines to the Commissions so that they carry on their task towards meaningful conclusion.

Secondly, the work in the Commissions should proceed simultaneously and in a mutually reinforcing manner so that just and equitable results are achieved expeditiously.

Thirdly, we should draw upon all the knowledge and experience which is available to the international community, within and outside the U.N. system, in such a way that the conclusions we reach are sound.

Fourthly, the progress achieved in these negotiation should be fed concurrently into the relevant forums where the international community is engaged in on-going discussions and negotiations.

Fifthly, while accomplishing their tasks the Commissions should ensure that on-going work in other forums is not impeded but in fact accelerated.

And finally we should assume full obligation to adhere to the conclusions reached in these negotiations and to give practical effect to them.

It is only in this way that we can expect to achieve the aim of translating our work here on the whole spectrum of economic issues into a global compact.

I am confident, Mr. Chairman, that the delegations present here will use all their effort, imagination and humanism in making these negotiations a success. I also trust that in any scheme which ultimately emerges for international economic cooperation, the interests of the developing countries, particularly the poorest, would be adequately safeguarded.

The eyes of the international community are focussed on our deliberation. We bear a heavy responsibility towards the present and future generations. We shall be less than worthy of our tasks, if we did not carry out

this responsibility with decisive determination. We look forward to these very important negotiations with great hope. Let us wish our labours success.

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FRANCE USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 01, 1975

Volume No

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NETHERLANDS

Indo-Dutch Dredger Agreement

The following press release on Indo-Dutch dredger agreement was released in New Delhi on December 17, 1975:

An agreement was signed here today between India and a Netherlands firm for the purchase of a twin screw trailer suction hopper dredger. Shri K. Sivaraj, Joint Secretary, Ministry, of Shipping & Transport, signed on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. R. Smulders, Managing Director represented M/S IHC Smit Ltd of the Netherlands.

This will be the 8th and the largest dredger of its kind with the Central Dredging Organisation. It will be used mainly for the capital dredging work at New Mangalore Port in connection with the export of Kudremukh iron ore to Iran. The cost of the dredger, about Rs. 15 crores, will be financed by Dutch credit.

The dredger which will have a hopper capacity of about 6500 cubic metres will be delivered by July 1977.

Volume No

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ROMANIA

Indo-Romanian Trade and Payments Agreement

The following press release was issued in New Delhi on December 10, 1975 on Indo-Romanian trade and payments agreement:

A new Five-Year Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Romania has been signed here today. The trade with Romania was so far on annual basis. In view of the continuing supply of commodities essential to the two countries, it was decided to sign an agreement on long-term basis. Both sides agreed that the Agreement should be at least on five-year basis and in the framework of this Agreement the annual Trade Plans should be envisaged. The long-term arrangement covers iron ore, machine tools, mica, pig iron and jute goods for exports to Romania and oil drilling equipment, fertilisers, ships, chemicals & drugs and machinery & equipment for imports to India.

The Agreement was signed by H.E. Mr. Nicolae M. Nicolae, Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Union Commerce Minister, on behalf of their Governments. The new Agreement comes into force from January 1, 1976 on the expiry of the existing Trade and Payments Agreement, which was signed in Bucharest on March 24, 1971. The new Agreement maintains the payment pattern in non-convertible rupees.

The two delegations exchanged views on further expansion and diversification of the two way trade with the objective of reaching

the level of Rs. 200 crores by 1980.

TRADE PLAN, 1976

The new Agreement contains the Trade Protocol for 1976, envisaging a total trade turn-over of Rs. 124 crores both ways. This is 10 per cent higher than the Trade Plan target of Rs. 113 crores for 1975.

India's trade with Romania has registered a consistent growth of about 15 to 20 per cent during the last few years. The annual turnover increased from Rs. 27.3 crores in 1971 to Rs. 63.5 crores in 1974. The estimated turnover during the current year is

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expected to cross a figure of Rs. 80 crores. Romania has emerged as an Important supplier of fertiliser, oil drilling equipment, ships and essential chemicals. India's main exports to Romania include iron ore, jute goods, leather, machine tools and a number of other non-traditional products. Both sides have emphasised the importance of diversifying the trade pattern in order to ensure sustained growth of trade in the coming year.

OMAN ROMANIA INDIA USA

Date : Dec 01, 1975

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SUDAN

Indo-Sudan Joint Communique

Following is the text of joint communique issued at the conclusion of State visit of the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan from December 7 to 11,

1975:

At the invitation of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, His Excellency Gaafar Mohammed Numeri, the President of the Republic of India, His Excellency Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Begum Abida Ahmed paid a State visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan from December 7 to 11, 1975.

The President of India and Begum Abida Ahmed were accorded a warm and affectionate welcome both officially and by the people of the Sudan, reflecting the fraternal relations existing between the two countries.

The President of India visited places of cultural interest and economic importance in Khartoum, Omdurman and Juba, the capital of the southern region, where he attended a meeting of the regional people's assembly. He was also accorded a joint civic reception by the Municipalities of Khartoum, Omdurman and Khartoum-Noth. He was impressed by the steps being taken under the wise leadership of President Numeri to consolidate the national unity of the Sudan and to accelerate the pace of economic and social development in all parts of the Sudan.

The two Presidents reviewed important international developments and bilateral relations since their last meeting in New Delhi in November, 1974. Their discussions revealed an identity of views on all important international issues and reflected the close understanding between the Governments of the Sudan and India.

Taking part in the talks on the Indian side were:

1. Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister of State for Planning;
2. Shri K. Balachandran, Secretary to the President;
3. Shri V. K. Ahuja, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;
4. Dr. I. P. Singh, Ambassador of India

to the Sudan;

5. Shri H. S. Vahali, Chief of Protocol,
Ministry of External Affairs;

6. Shri A. M. Khaleeli, Director, Minis-
try of External Affairs;

and on the Sudanese side were:

1. Sayed Badr El-Din Suleiman, Mem-
ber of the Politbureau and Minister
of Industry and Mineral Resources;

2. Sayed Ahmed Abdel Halim, Member
of the Politbureau and Minister of
Culture and Information;

3. Sayed Jamal Mohammed Ahmed,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

4. Professor El Nazir Dafaallah, Minis-
ter of Health;

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5. Sayed Mubarak Osman Rahama,
Minister of State in the Ministry of
Finance and National Economy; and

6. Sayed Hashim Mohammed Saleh,
Director of Asia Department, Minis-
try of Foreign Affairs.

The two Presidents expressed their firm belief in the United Nations Charter and in the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. They reaffirmed the continuing validity of the policy of non-alignment and its role in strengthening world peace and security and in promoting international cooperation. The two Presidents called upon non-aligned states to preserve the spirit and fundamental principles of non-alignment so that it can continue to play its genuine role in international affairs.

They emphasised the urgency of taking effective steps towards achieving general and complete disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, under international control and supervision and called for a universal ban on

nuclear weapon tests in all environments. They further stressed the importance of developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and for promoting economic development in all countries.

The two Presidents called upon developed nations to exert sincere efforts to bridge the gap between them and developing nations. They emphasised the importance of the economic resolutions of the recent Lima Conference of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned states and called for the speedy implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations special session aimed at creating a new world economic order. In this context, the two Presidents felt that the non-aligned and developing countries should forge closer economic cooperation among themselves in order to solve their problems through mutual cooperation.

Both Presidents agreed that the Indian ocean and the Red Sea area should be a zone of peace, free from foreign military bases, great power rivalry and tension. They called for renewal of efforts by all to achieve this objective and agreed to work for its early realisation.

The two Presidents stressed the urgent need of finding a just settlement to the Middle East problem. They agreed that there could be no just or lasting settlement unless Israel withdraws from all the Arab territories it has occupied by force and the legitimate national rights of the people of Palestine are restored.

The President of India outlined recent developments in the Indian sub-continent and reiterated India's desire to create a climate of understanding and cooperation in the sub-continent. He also referred to steps taken by India to achieve this objective. The President of the Sudan expressed satisfaction at the constant effort made by India in this regard.

The two Presidents welcomed the process of de-colonisation of former Portuguese territories in Africa and hailed the emergence of Mozambique and Angola as indepen-

dent sovereign nations. They looked forward to the future peace, harmony and prosperity of Angola in keeping with its sovereignty and independence.

The two Presidents condemned apartheid and racial discrimination in all forms as a crime against humanity. They re-affirmed their determination to continue to work for the total elimination of racism and apartheid and condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

Both Presidents reviewed the development of cultural, trade and economic relations between the two countries and expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved so far. They emphasised the need for further concrete steps to enlarge cooperation in these fields to the mutual benefit of both countries. As a result of discussions between the two delegations, particular importance was given to the need for increased cooperation in the fields of trade, science, education, culture, health, technical assistance, transfer of technology, agriculture and agro-based industries.

The President of India and Begum Abida Ahmed thanked the President of the Sudan for the very warm welcome and hospitality accorded to them and members of their party during their stay in the Sudan. They invited His Excellency Gaafar Mohammed Numeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and Madame Numeri to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Dates for the visit will be arranged later.

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SUDAN USA INDIA PERU ISRAEL ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA

Date : Dec 01, 1975

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TANZANIA

India-Tanzania Agreement on Gas Drilling Operations

The following Press release on India-Tanzania agreement on gas drilling operations was issued in New Delhi on December 22, 1975:

India and Tanzania signed in Dar-es-Salaam on December 20 an agreement according to which O.N.G.C. would undertake drilling operations in Songo Songo island off mainland Tanzania to explore natural gas resources. The agreement was signed by Mr. S. Barongo, Chairman, Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation on behalf of the Tanzanian Government and Mr. P. T. Venugopal, Member (Finance), O.N.G.C. on behalf of Government of India. The agreement is subject to ratification by both Governments.

TANZANIA INDIA

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UNITED KINGDOM

U.K Grants for India for 1975-76

The following press release on UK grants for India for 1975-76 was issued in New Delhi on December 2, 1975:

Four agreements were signed here today between India and the U.K. by the British High Commissioner, Sir Michael Walker, and the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Shri M. G. Kaul. According to these

agreements Britain will give India € 91.2 million (Rs. 167.717 crores) as grants. This is made up of € 60 million (Rs. 110.34 crores) as maintenance aid, € 11.2 million (Rs. 20.597 crores) as debt refinancing, € 10 million (Rs. 18.39 crores) for mixed projects and € 10 million (Rs. 18.39 crores) for the coal mining industry.

The € 60 million maintenance grant will be used for the import from Britain of maintenance goods including spares, components and commodities. The debt refinancing grant, which is untied, represents 45 per cent of the total value of debt service due this year from India to the U.K. The coal mining sector grant is intended for a wide variety of uses in the coal mining industry including the purchase from Britain of capital equipment and training.

By signing these four grant agreements Britain has honoured the bulk of her 1975-76 pledge of € 94.2 million (Rs. 173.244 crores) made at this year's meeting of the Aid India Consortium in Paris. Discussions are continuing for the balance of € 3 million (Rs. 5.517 crores) which is intended as assistance to India's family planning programme. In addition Britain expects to spend over € 2 million (Rs. 3.778 crores) on technical assistance to India in the current year, and intends to grant 50,400 tonnes of wheat worth about € 3.8 million (Rs. 6.99 crores). In total, therefore, Britain expects to commit aid worth about € 100 million (Rs. 183.9 crores) to India during this financial year.

All British aid to countries with per capita incomes of less than \$ 200 is now given on entirely grant terms.

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Date : Dec 01, 1975

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WORLD CONGRESS ON WATER RESOURCES

Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi's inaugural Address

Inaugurating the Second World Congress on, Water Resources, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, made the following speech in New Delhi on December 12, 1975:

This is an important conference on a vital subject and I am glad that I have the opportunity of meeting some eminent scientists, engineers and administrators, experienced in and concerned with the development of water resources.

May I welcome you all to Delhi, specially our foreign guests who, I hope, will have some opportunity of glimpsing the intricacies of and vastness of our problems as well as our achievements.

We have Dr. K. L. Rao to thank for this conference being held in Delhi. I remember how reluctant I was, not because it is not an important subject, but because he made the request at a time when we were going through our most difficult economic stage - the worst point of inflation, the lack of essential commodities and a general atmosphere of gloom - and I wondered then whether we should have any international conference in Delhi. But I think he showed farsight in bullying me, if I can put it that way, and so we are all gathered here this morning.

I am one of those who have always loved water in all its forms. I find it pleasing to the eyes and soothing to the ears. Is this a personal trait, or can it be a racial memory which goes back to the very beginnings of our civilisation? Water was, as indeed it always will be, life-giving. And once man took to cultivation, his most important settlement had to be by the side of fresh water. It is no wonder that rivers are revered in India. Of the Ganga, one of the best known

and best loved of our rivers, my father wrote - and I quote: "She has been the symbol of India's age-long culture and civilisation, ever-changing, ever-flowing and yet the same Ganga". But this is not a sentimental journey. You are here for a very practical exercise to deliberate and to discuss, to come up with rational and effective proposals.

I am not an expert in your subject and therefore I cannot tell you much about it. I can only draw your attention to the urgency of finding solutions to be vigilant in spotting the new problems which are or may be created by the solutions which you find so that preventive and corrective steps can be taken in time.

I should like also to point out that whatever we do must be viewed in a wider context. Management of water is essential for what? Not for itself, but for the use of those who inhabit this planet for giving a better life to those who have not had the opportunity for all these hundreds and perhaps thousands of years. So, whether it is a question of water or of energy or any of the others which confront the world today, they have to be seen in the context of whom we want to serve and what is the best way of doing it.

Systems of irrigation mark the progress of people. For is there any facet of development which does not depend on water? Ours is a monsoon land, but whether in the tropics or in the temperate zones, agriculture remains dependent on rain or irrigation. To meet the needs of a population which is growing and moving on to better standards of living in a country of our size is a gigantic task. Water management is important to all aspects of our economy - the augmentation of agriculture produce, hydroelectric production, navigation, the development of fisheries and also industries. All these require new skills. The growth of industry brings new problems such as pollution.

The storage of rain water and the control of rivers have been attempted since the dawn of history. Some of the greatest empires in India have been known for their outstanding

achievement in the building of embankments, dams and canals. The Grand Anicut, built in the 12th century, by the Cholas in South India occupies a notable place in the chronicles of irrigational engineering. However, it is during the last century that the harnes-

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sing of water grew to be one of the prime concerns of governmental policies, here and elsewhere. Is it not surprising that such an important subject should have been taken up at the international level only two years ago in 1973? Modern engineering has helped us to develop large storage reservoirs and manage long-distance transport of water. We are now in a position to coordinate the use of ground and surface water. The technology of waterpurification, recycling and even weather modification is undergoing constant refinement.

After independence, the expansion of irrigation was one of our first tasks. Mr. Murty has already given you some figures of our irrigation programme. We are now laying even greater emphasis on this aspect of development, and are taking measures to modernise old systems. Traditional methods entail much avoidable waste. However, our plans are hampered by lack of finance, as all the Ministers present here will probably let you know anyhow.

Like the other resources of this planet, water is not unlimited, but the rates of consumption and its geographical distribution are uneven. Vast tracts of the earth have always been subject to drought; other regions are chronically exposed to floods. The most harrowing part of drought here has been the lack of drinking water. One of our great problems is the harnessing of flood water through surface reservoirs or underground storage. We must teach our people habits of self-control and economy in the use of natural resources and, at the same time, work for expanding cooperation between communities and nations.

Development implies the utilisation of resources unknown and untapped and their

more efficient utilisation. To do more with less is the driving spirit of scientific and technological discovery and today also a dire necessity. We cannot always transfer technology from one region to another. It has to be modified to suit distinctive geographical conditions and local needs.

Many of our rivers flow through more than one state, and there have been old and new differences regarding the sharing of their waters. Many of these have been resolved through negotiations, with the Centre acting as a benevolent intermediary. The goodwill generated has made possible the construction of many major projects.

Mr. Pant has already referred to our Treaty - the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 - with Pakistan. We have also the agreements we have made with Nepal and the accords with Bangladesh by which the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has been established. These are animated by the consideration that river systems should be developed equitably and should benefit all concerned.

Dust and dirt in India are due to our weather and our poverty. But affluence in the developed world has brought dirt in a more dangerous form - pollution. Even the techniques of waste disposal which they have followed have resulted in polluting larger volumes of water, and endangering the health and very life of plants, of animals and of humans. How ironical to describe wider contamination of life-sustaining elements as progress! Because we in India are in the beginning stages of industrialisation, it is possible to plan better. Yet this means that development for us becomes far more costly and more complex than it was for advanced countries.

Can the use of the resources be dictated for all time by national consumption patterns? Can poverty and prosperity coexist indefinitely? That is why there must be a determined and persistent effort for the evolution of an international design of cooperative endeavour. The challenge of the coming decades is to take a global view, to cast aside

all narrowness in thinking and in action, to search and to discover, to pool knowledge and experience, putting it to best use wherever it may be needed most. I believe that there is enough for all if we have the desire and the will to share. By fighting and competing we shall only diminish what is becoming precious and rare. Scientists, engineers and planners are leaders and path-finders in this field. The direction you give can lead to a more harmonious world.

In one of our very ancient books, Yajurveda - it is difficult to give the dates since all the scholars differ but it is supposed to be some of the earliest existing literature of the

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world - there is a phrase - a blessing rather:

"Blessed be effort,
Blessed strenuous effort,
Blessed be the collective endeavour,
Blessed individual endeavour,
Blessed be enterprise."

This is what I would wish for all those who are working for the better management of water resources. Let this be a joint endeavour in the interests of all mankind and of this our only earth.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Second Congress of the International Water Resources Association. I wish you success and I give you my good wishes for your stay in Delhi.

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INDIA USA LATVIA PAKISTAN NEPAL BANGLADESH

Date : Dec 01, 1975