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CHINA USA INDIA SRI LANKA YUGOSLAVIA SOUTH AFRICA PAKISTAN

Date : Jan 01, 1955

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CHINA

Cultural Delegation's Message

At the invitation of the Government of India, a Cultural Delegation from the People's Republic of China toured the country for six weeks during December 1954-January 1955. The party gave a series of music, drama and dance performances. On the eve of the departure of the Delegation from India on Jan 20, 1955, His Excellency Mr. Cheng Chen-to, Chief of the Delegation, issued the following statement:

The Cultural Delegation of the People's Republic of China has, at th invitation of the Government of the Republic of India, stayed in this great and friendly neighbouring country for six weeks. During this period, we have visited the capital of your country, Delhi, and three major cities, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; we had the honour to call on the leaders of your Government and the leading personalities of various circles; we met many friends of the cultural and art circles and have had intimate interviews with them for exchanging experiences; we have presented sixteen public shows which were appreciated by our Indian friends; we have also seen many excellent performances given by talented Indian artistes from whom we have also learned some items of Indian dance and music; and we saw the architecture of the Taj Mahal, the frescoes of Ajanta and the

sculpture of Ellora, Elephanta and Mahabalipuram which represent the ancient and fine culture of India and are the eternal pride of the Indian people. Besides, we have also met thousands of Indian people who are so good and friendly, so industrious and wise. All these have impressed us deeply and profoundly.

During this period, we have been warmly welcomed and cordially received by the Indian Government, the central and local reception committees and the Indian people. Above all, we had the honour to be received and entertained by President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Cultural Delegation, to avail of this opportunity to express our most heartfelt thanks to the Indian Government, President Rajendra Prasad, Prime Minister Nehru, the Reception Committee headed by Madame Indira Gandhi and the Indian people.

The chief mission of the visit of the Chinese Cultural Delegation is to present to the Indian people, the art of new China through performances of classical, folk and modern opera, dance and music; to exchange experience with Indian friends of the cultural and art circles, and to learn the superb Indian art with the hope that our cultural interflow and mutual understanding will be further promoted, our friendship enhanced and the force for safeguarding peace strengthened. At the time of departure, I should say with pleasure that the glorious mission of our Delegation has been successfully achieved. This is due to the fact that we have gained sincere and friendly cooperation and assistance from the Indian Government, Indian artistes and other Indian friends, that our performances have been admired and appreciated by the wide Indian audience and above all to the fact that we, the peoples of China and India, have had close contacts and profound friendship since the remote past, and recently our friendly relations have been further strengthened on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

Allow me also to avail of this opportunity to express our hearty thanks to the Indian Government, Indian artistes and Indian friends for their co-operation and assistance, and also to the audience for their encouragement.

Dear friends, I have to say goodbye to you. Our stay of six weeks was not long but every day we have lived amidst flowers, joys, songs, dances and friendliness. Your vast and beautiful land, your ancient and rich culture, your good and kind people and above all your love for peace and your friendliness towards the Chinese people, from the leaders of your Government down to every common man, will long remain in our memory. We will take all these back to China together with the Indian songs and dances we have learned, the valuable

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comments and suggestions from our Indian friends about our performances, as well as the precious gifts presented to us by Indian friends.

Peace is our common aspiration because we need a peaceful environment to construct our new countries. We need culture and friendship because culture is the noble spiritual wealth of mankind and friendship is the noble virtue for co-existence. Naturally, culture and friendship can grow only in the soil of peace. For culture and friendship, let us love peace more eagerly! Long live the cultural interflow between China and India! Long live China-India friendship! Long live peace in Asia and the world!

CHINA INDIA USA

Date : Jan 20, 1955

Volume No

1995

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS

Land Customs Cordon Ends

A Press Note was issued on Jan 03, 1955 in connection with the land customs cordon around the French Establishments. It said:

The Government of India have reviewed the customs regime which has been in existence in the French Establishments in India and along the frontier of the Establishments since 1 November 1954, and have come to the conclusion that the continuance of the land customs cordon around the Establishments is no longer necessary. The cordon will, accordingly, cease to operate with effect from 10 January 1955.

Import and export of articles produced or manufactured in the Establishments or in India will continue to be freely permitted as hitherto; there will also be no customs or import control restrictions on the exports to India of goods imported into the Establishments on or after 1 November 1954.

Holders of goods imported into the Establishments before 1 November 1954, will not, however, be permitted to take such goods into India without payment of the prescribed customs duties under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, as applied to the Establishments, and without obtaining, where necessary, an import control licence.

A notification under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as applied to the French Establishments, is being issued to give effect to this prohibition. If any such goods are found to have been imported into India without fulfilling the conditions laid down in the notification, they will be liable to seizure and confiscation

under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and any persons concerned in such importation will also be liable to personal penalties under that Act, and to prosecution under the Indian Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947. Holders of the goods are, therefore, advised in their own interest to present them for assessment and import authorisation at the Pondicherry and Karaikal Custom Houses if they intend to bring the goods into India.

The Government of India hope that the public of the Establishments will appreciate the decision to terminate the land customs cordon and will lend their co-operation in the implementation of the alternative arrangements made to recover customs duties on goods imported into the Establishments before 1 November 1954, and intended to be exported to India. The holders of such goods are also requested to come forward and declare their stocks as required by the Pondicherry administration.

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USA INDIA RUSSIA

Date : Jan 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

India's Protest Notes

The Government of India in a Note handed over to the Legation of Portugal in Delhi on Jan 12, 1955 reiterated that any attempt on the part of the Portuguese Government to deport Indian, including Goan, satyagrahis to serve sentences in penal establishments in Portugal or other Portuguese territories in Africa, would have serious and far-reaching repercussions in India.

The Note was in reply to the Portuguese Note of 5 January 1955, in which the Portuguese Government had informed the Government of India of new legislation enacted in Portugal apparently designed to check the national movement in Goa.

The Government of India repudiated the Portuguese Government's contention that the people of Goa by exercising their birthright in opposing colonial rule have committed a crime against the State and that the action taken against them is the exclusive concern of the Portuguese authorities. The only manner in which a peaceful settlement can be reached, it was emphasised, was the appreciation by

the Portuguese Government of the historical developments and the urge of the people to throw off colonial rule, a fact of history "which has been confirmed by the recent Indo-French Agreement resulting in a peaceful withdrawal of France from their possessions in India".

The Government of India categorically refuse to accept the view that Indians, including Goans, who have the courage to resist Portuguese colonialism, are criminals. While the Government of India consider that the people of India have every right with their compatriots in Goa to seek by non-violent means the withdrawal of colonialism from India, they have, it was pointed out, dissuaded Indians from taking part in the satyagraha movement of Goans. The Note stated: "The Portuguese Government maintain that there is no movement for freedom in their colonies in India. This contention of the Portuguese Government is emphatically contradicted by the action of the Portuguese authorities themselves who by continuing large-scale arrests of Goans, both Hindus and Catholics, prove the existence of a strong movement for the termination of colonial rule in Goa."

The Government of India, in a Note handed to the Portuguese Minister in Delhi on 31 January, again urged that "further repression of Goan people would only result in exasperating the feelings of the Goan and the Indian people and that the Portuguese Government must bear full responsibility for the consequences resulting from such a situation".

The Note was in reply to a threat contained in a Note delivered by the Portuguese Government which repeated their earlier threat that they would use the rigours of their new legislation to suppress satyagrahis participating in the freedom struggle in Goa.

The Government of India, in their Note, once again appealed to the Portuguese Government to appreciate the historical developments that have taken place in the Indian sub-continent and the urge of the Indian people irrespective of whether they lived under the British, French or Portuguese rule to throw off colonial rule. The Government of India had hoped that after the recent Indo-French Agreement resulting in a peaceful withdrawal of France from their possessions in India, the Portuguese Government would also have seen fit to recognise the legitimate aspirations of the Goan people; but instead, the Portuguese authorities in their possessions are adopting increasingly repressive measures against the population.

The Government of India, therefore, pointed out once again that any further repression of the Goan people would only result in exasperating the feelings of the Goan and the Indian people and the Portuguese Government must fully bear the responsibility for the consequences resulting from such a situation. They also reiterated the warning that if the Portuguese Government under their new law attempt to deport Indian, including Goan, satyagrahis to serve sentences in Portuguese penal establishments in Portugal or other Portuguese possessions

in Africa, such a step would have severe repercussions in India.

The Government of India also denied emphatically the allegations made by the Portuguese Legation in their Note that responsible authorities in India were inciting Indians to break the peace and disturb law and order inside the Portuguese possessions. On the other hand, it had been the constant effort of the Government of India to restrain Indians from entering Portuguese territories to participate in the freedom struggle going on inside the Portuguese possessions.

INDIA PORTUGAL USA FRANCE

Date : Jan 12, 1955

Volume No

1995

HEJAZ

Concession to Pilgrims

A press Note was issued on Jan 14, 1955 regarding concession to pilgrims proceeding to Hejaz. It said:

The Income-Tax Amendment Act of 1953 provides that all persons going abroad should be in possession of Income-Tax Clearance or Exemption Certificates. On receipt of representations from various associations interested in Haj pilgrimage, the Government of India granted exemption from these requirements to deck class pilgrims proceeding to Hejaz, Iran and Iraq during the year 1953, provided they travelled on pilgrim ships with return tickets and were in possession of pilgrim passes. This exemption was again extended to pilgrims proceeding to those countries during the year 1954.

The Government of India, after careful consideration and keeping in view the difficulties which Haj pilgrims might experience, have now decided to grant permanent exemption to all persons proceeding on pilgrimage by sea to Hejaz, Iran and Iraq from the necessity of obtaining Income-Tax Clearance or Exemption Certificates before departure. This exemption will apply only to deck class pilgrims proceeding to these countries by sea, provided that they travel with return tickets and travel on pilgrim ships in the case of pilgrims to Hejaz, hold pilgrim passes and are not in possession of international passports.

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Date : Jan 14, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE COLOMBO PLAN

Review of Indian Economy

The third Annual Report of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan, issued in Jan 20, 1955, reviewed economic conditions in India and said that there had been a distinct improvement in the economic situation in the country during 1953-54. During the period agricultural production maintained a steady upward trend. Wholesale prices came down and although cost of living indices have yet to reflect fully the recent decline in the wholesale prices, there is no doubt that the consumer has benefited appreciably. Food controls have been relaxed and altogether very few restrictions now remain on free selling and buying.

In regard to the employment situation, the review said that in urban areas employment has not shown any noticeable improvement, though in rural areas the increase in agricultural production and the large-scale expenditure on development programmes have probably reacted favourably on employment. Business outlook and confidence have improved and there are signs that private investment may expand.

The review focussed attention on finance of the Five-Year Plan during the remaining two-year period and observed that as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 9,160 million during the first three years of the Plan, a sum of over Rs. 13,000 million has to be spent during the remaining two years. In the current year (1954-55) an outlay of Rs. 5,580 million has been proposed. The balance of Rs. 7,600 million has to be invested during the last year of the Plan.

The expenditure during the First Five-Year Plan, originally placed at Rs. 20,690 million, has subsequently been raised to Rs. 22,390 million. This addition of Rs. 1,700 million was primarily intended to increase employment opportunities.

On the employment situation, the review points out that there are yet no comprehensive statistics to assess the volume of unemployment in the country, although a number of studies in this direction have been initiated. There are clear indications, however, that while employment in the aggregate has been increasing, there is at the same time an increase in unemployment especially in the urban areas and

more particularly among the educated persons. The problem, the review points out, is that "new jobs are not being created at a rate fast enough to absorb the addition to the labour force of about 1.5 million annually in consequence of the increase in population". In addition, there is a large surplus population on the land which is only partially employed. The problem is further complicated by the relative shifts as between occupations that would be involved for ensuring full employment.

Enlargement of the Plan last year took into consideration all these factors and as a result of the full implementation of the Plan, employment opportunities would be greater. Nonetheless, the review states, "the problem obviously requires continuing development programmes over a series of years and this will involve large investment outlays".

On the question of resources for the Plan, the review indicates the various measures that have been taken for augmenting internal resources. These include measures for additional taxation and increased borrowings. Some of the State Governments have enhanced irrigation rates, sales tax and stamp duties. During the last two years Government securities received encouraging support in the capital market. Both the Central and the State Governments have been able to raise substantial amounts by way of new loans, and securities amounting to about Rs. 220 million held by the Centre and the State Governments in their investment reserves were absorbed by the public. During the first three years of the Plan small savings brought in an additional amount of Rs. 1,145 million.

During 1953-54 the National Plan Loan was floated which is a ten-year investment programme carrying 3 1/2% interest. This loan secured an amount of Rs. 1,570 million. In addition, National Plan Certificates were also issued which are still on sale. In fact,

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the review states, the response to the National Plan Loan is "an encouraging improvement over the budget estimates".

In regard to external assistance received by India, the review points out, the authorisations from March 1951 to July 1954 and the undrawn portions of the loans received from the World Bank which were sanctioned prior to 1951-52 together amounted to Rs. 2,342 million. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,319 million was utilised in the first three years of the Plan. During the current year (1954-55) the estimates of utilisation are placed at Rs. 318 million. The balance of external assistance available for utilisation therefore works out to Rs. 705 million during the last year of the Plan.

INDIA SRI LANKA USA LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jan 20, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE COLOMBO PLAN

Assistance For Biological Control

Letters were exchanged between Shri C. V. Narasimhan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Economic Affairs), and Mr. Escott Reid, High Commissioner for Canada in India, in New Delhi on Jan 20, 1955, by which the Canadian Government has agreed to provide a lump sum of \$38,340 (about Rs. 160,000) under the Colombo Plan to the Government of India for the establishment of a Biological Control Laboratory in India. A Field Station will be established at Bangalore in order to collect beneficial insects and other organisms already existing in India as well as to import such organisms from foreign countries with a view to utilising them to destroy crop-pests in India.

The construction of the Laboratory will be through the agency of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. The sum of \$38,340 will be placed at the disposal of the Bureaux by the Government of India. The Bureaux will utilise \$29,940 (over Rs. 150,000) for the construction and equipment of the laboratory and a library, and the remaining \$8,400 (over Rs. 41,000) on the salaries of the staff of the Station for 36 months. The Government of Canada with the concurrence of the Government of India through the agency of the Executive Council of the Agricultural Bureaux will provide an expert who will be in charge of the Station for the first 18 months. He will thereafter be replaced by an Indian scientist who will be associated with the Station from the beginning.

[Biological control is one of the well-known methods of pest control in which parasitic or predaceous natural enemies or disease-producing organisms are used to destroy pests with a view to protecting crops. The Field Station will be concerned with all types of biological control research, and will study and develop various methods for using living natural enemies of crop-pests to destroy them. The establishment of this station at Bangalore will provide a much needed impetus for developing pest control activity in the country. It will also benefit other countries which may require parasites and predators available in India, for reducing their pest population to the point of harmlessness.]

INDIA SRI LANKA CANADA USA

Date : Jan 20, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Air Agreement Terminated

A Press Note was issued on Jan 11, 1955 announcing the termination of the Indo U.S. Air Agreement of 1946. It said:

Representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the United States have concluded a series of recent conversations for the purpose of determining whether there was any basis for continuation of the 1946 Agreement for air transport services. These conversations were carried on in a very friendly and co-operative spirit and in recognition of the value to both countries of uninterrupted air transport service between them. It was, however, not found possible in the time available at this stage to reconcile divergent points of view, and consequently the Agreement will terminate on 14 January 1955 in accordance with its terms and the termination notice given by the Government of India dated 14 January 1954.

On the request of the Government of the United States of America, the Government of India are issuing temporary permits authorising continued operation of two round-trip flights weekly to and through India each by Pan-American and Trans-World Airlines. Each company has, in the past, been operating three round-trips weekly. PAA will serve either New Delhi or Calcutta on each flight and TWA will serve Bombay on both flights.

Further discussions will be held at an appropriate time with a view to reaching an understanding on the terms of a new Air Transport Agreement.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jan 11, 1955

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Marshal Tito's Farewell Messages

Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia who came on a State visit to India, toured the country from Dec 16, 1954 to 25 January 1955. After completing the first part of his Indian tour. Marshal Tito sailed on 3 January 1955 from Calcutta for Rangoon, for a ten-day visit to Burma. The Yugoslav President sent the following message from his yacht "Galeb" to the President of India on 4 January 1955:

In leaving the territorial waters of friendly India, I wish to express on my own behalf and on that of my associates our most profound gratitude to Your Excellency, to the Government and the people of India for the very warm hospitality extended to us throughout our stay in your country.

Our visit to your beautiful country has been an unforgettable experience. The warmth of the welcome we have received at every step from both the leaders and the people of your country, bears evidence of the fact that the great Indian nation has the same feelings of friendship towards the people of Yugoslavia as the people of Yugoslavia have towards the people of India. Nor can we ever forget the powerful impression which your country and your people have made upon us, above all by the great success they have achieved within so short a period and which have opened up before them the vistas of a brilliant future.

It is with these feelings and impressions that I am leaving the friendly land of India and I wish on this occasion to express to Your Excellency my best wishes for your own personal happiness and for the general progress of the friendly Indian nation.

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On the conclusion of the second part of his Indian tour, Marshal Tito set sail for Yugoslavia from Cochin in his yacht "Galeb".

On January 28, 1955, Marshal Tito issued a farewell message, the text of which is as follows:

On this our home-bound journey I and my associates have been given the opportunity to spend, once again, a few days in your midst. I thus have the possibility of addressing myself to you once more and to say a few words before I bid you farewell.

The hospitality, so full of warmth and cordiality, which you have given me and my associates during our stay in your country, has moved us deeply and convinced us of the friendly feelings of confidence your people have for the peoples of Yugoslavia. These mutual feelings of friendship between our peoples have a firm basis in the fact that we have the same general aims and that the ideals towards which we

strive are the same. What the peoples of our two countries are above all concerned with is to maintain their hard-won independence, to achieve the fullest measure of economic prosperity, to contribute to the safeguarding of world peace and to a positive, active and constructive cooperation among nations. All this found expression in the talks we had with your Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, talks which, for these very reasons, resulted in a complete identity of views on all major questions relating to international co-operation and world peace. I am profoundly convinced that these talks, and our visit in general, will lead to the relations between our two countries becoming even closer and firmer than they were, and will, at the same time, strengthen the peace-loving forces in the world in their great endeavour to safeguard peace and achieve peaceful co-operation among nations.

I would, in concluding, like to tell you once again how greatly we were impressed, throughout our visit to your country, by the creative enthusiasm with which your people are striving to put into motion their country's immense economic possibilities, which had hitherto been left unutilised and had been fettered due to the conditions under which you had been living. Your great achievements within the few short years of your independent existence so far, show that you are aware of your creative capabilities and that you are advancing towards a great future.

In leaving your country under the powerful impression of all that we have seen, I take this opportunity to express to you, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of your Republic, on my own behalf and on that of my associates, our most cordial greetings and best wishes for progress and prosperity of your friendly country.

INDIA YUGOSLAVIA BURMA USA

Date : Dec 16, 1954

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

South Africa and Domestic Jurisdiction

Speaking in the Ad Hoc Political Committee of the General Assembly Dec 03, 1954, on the Report of the U.N. Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa, Shri Purshottam Trikamdas observed that respect for the previous decisions of the General Assembly should have deterred the South African Delegation from raising the question of United Nations competence once again in

respect of the item under discussion. Having subscribed to the United Nations Charter, the Union Government had accepted its position as a member of the comity of nations dedicated to shaping a new post-war world based on freedom, justice and equality, and had accepted specific obligations to do everything possible to further the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter. It could not now question the Organisation's competence to ascertain how those principles were being respected and implemented. It was General Smuts himself who had declared at San Francisco in 1945 that the Charter should contain a declaration of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and affirm the common faith which had sustained the Allied Powers throughout the Second World War, the faith in justice and in the vindication of universal human rights. If General Smuts, one of the chief authors of the Charter, had been speaking for the White people of South Africa, they could not now

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take refuge in the competence issue to exploit the indigenous inhabitants of their country, to whom the land had originally belonged. In that connection, he cited the terms of an Assembly resolution of the seventh session affirming that the policies of Member States which were not directed to ensuring equality of all inhabitants, regardless of race or colour, were inconsistent with the pledges assumed under the Charter, and establishing the Commission whose second report was now before the Committee. That affirmation had been repeated in the resolution adopted by the Assembly at its eighth session, when the Commission had been directed to continue its study.

The Commission was to be especially commended upon its second report, for, like the first, it had been produced without any assistance from the South African Government. South Africa's refusal to co-operate deserved condemnation, for if, as it asserted, the Commission had taken its information from one-sided sources, it should, in all fairness, have provided data to show that the allegations of unfair and brutal treatment cited by the Commission were unfounded, and to help the Assembly to come to a true determination of the facts. In the absence of such authoritative information, the Commission had been justified in drawing on other sources, including the comments of responsible newspapers and individuals, to ascertain the effects of the legislation in force in South Africa on the various sectors of the population.

India also deplored the United Kingdom attitude respecting co-operation with the Commission. Not only had that Government declined to assist, but it had written to the Secretary-General requesting that information supplied by the United Kingdom to the Trusteeship Council or the Commission on Human Rights or any other United Nations organ should not be made available to the Commission. The Director-General of the International Labour Organisation had not been helpful either, but despite all those handicaps, the Commission had courageously accomplished its task.

The South African objection to United Nations action on the racial situation on grounds of Article 2, paragraph 7, could not be upheld when that Article was considered together with other relevant portions of the Charter, beginning with the Preamble. General Smuts, it would be recalled, had drafted the Preamble as a declaration of the peoples of the world. Governments--to which reference was made only in the final paragraph--were merely the agents of the people, and it was on behalf of all their peoples that they had subscribed to a Charter calling for observance of human rights and freedoms. Moreover, in the light of Article 1, no nation or Government was justified in saying that the United Nations could not concern itself with occurrences, regardless of their inhuman nature, taking place within the boundaries of Member States. Article 2 confirmed that view by commanding all Members to fulfil their obligations in good faith if they hoped to enjoy the benefits of membership. Finally, Article 4 made the fulfilment of those obligations a pre-condition of membership applicable to all States, including the original signatories of the Charter. Those obligations had been set forth in Article 13 (1b), 14, 55 c, 56 and 62 (2) quite specifically. Taken together with past Assembly decisions, including the resolution adopted at the current session on the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa, they supported the conclusion that the United Nations was fully competent to concern itself with the observance by Member States of the obligations assumed under the Charter. Article 2, paragraph 7, did not detract from that competence.

As the Charter did not merely regulate disputes between States, but also dealt with the welfare of all peoples, Article 2, paragraph 7, could not debar the United Nations from considering certain questions which were subject to domestic jurisdiction. Questions which would be subject only to domestic jurisdiction in periods of peace and stability were, in times of upheaval like the present, no longer essentially within that domestic jurisdiction. Indeed, regardless of the limitation expressed in the word "essentially," no Member State could justify oppression of a large sector of its population and claim immunity from inquiry or intervention on the part of the United Nations. As a number of eminent jurists had said, particularly Professor Lauterpacht, a matter was essentially within domestic jurisdiction only if it was not and could not be regulated by international law. The Committee should have no difficulty in deciding that South Africa's contention was untenable.

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INDIA SOUTH AFRICA USA

Date : Dec 03, 1954

Volume No

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Apartheid

Speaking in the Ad Hoc Political Committee of the General Assembly Dec 06, 1954, on the Report of the U.N. Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa, Shri Purshottam Trikamdas said that the race conflict in the Union of South Africa raised a fundamental human problem, towards which the South African Government had taken an attitude which the whole world had already condemned in its struggle against nazism and the insane nazi policy of racial superiority.

Racial discrimination ran counter to modern thought, and for that reason countries like India and the United States of America, where such discrimination had left its traces for historical or other reasons, had taken steps to eliminate it completely. When the Union of South Africa had signed the United Nations Charter there had been reason to hope that it, too, would repeal its discriminatory measures. It had not, however, done so, but had continued to pass laws reducing the great majority of its people to slavery.

The problem before the Ad Hoc Committee was an extremely grave one. As soon as the idea was accepted that coloured peoples also belonged to the human race, it had also to be realised that racial discrimination endangered the peace and security of humanity. Peace would not be enthroned in the world without co-operation between races. Ideas of freedom and democracy had already assisted in emancipating the peoples of Asia. The African giant who was just awaking was no longer willing to tolerate the state of semi-slavery in which a master race had placed him. If his rights were refused him, the world would witness a racial conflict which could only end in the total banishment of one race or the other from the African continent.

Of the 12,600,000 inhabitants of the Union of South Africa only 2,600,000 were European, while 8,500,000 were African, 1,100,000 Coloured and about 365,000 Asiatic. Self-government in the Union of South Africa was therefore the prerogative of a minority. The Africans, who formed the vast majority of the population, owned only thirteen per cent of the land of the Union of South Africa, while the White minority, which had appropriated most of the fertile land, needed a large reservoir of labour. Although the African possessed only his strip of land, he could be deprived even of that, as was shown in paragraph 187 of the Report of the U.N. Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa. His position in industry and education, his political and social rights, were hardly better.

In 1947 the National Party had raised the traditional South African policy of discrimination to the level of a doctrine. Since then the South African Government had enforced its apartheid policy vigorously and had ignored the damage it was doing to the Union's non-White population. Although the General Assembly had adopted a series of resolutions against racial discrimination and in 1948 had proclaimed its Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Union of South Africa, instead of bringing its policy into line with the general policy of the United Nations, had persisted in the opposite course. Its attitude had obliged a number of countries to submit the question of race conflict in South Africa to the General Assembly.

After a long debate, during which the Union of South Africa had maintained that the question was one of domestic jurisdiction with which the United Nations was not competent to deal, the General Assembly had at its seventh session set up a Commission to study the racial situation in the Union of South Africa. The South African Government had refused to co-operate with it. Nevertheless, the Commission had carried out its study and had submitted a very valuable report to the Assembly setting out the discriminatory legislation adopted by the Union of South Africa against the non-European population and noting that the South African Government had taken no steps to repeal that legislation, which was contrary to the undertakings assumed by the South African Government under the Charter. The Commission had noted further that the apartheid policy resulted in increasing the number of discriminatory measures and in aggravating their effect.

Among the discriminatory legislation was to be found Act No. 67 of 1952 concerning passes to be carried by the indigenous

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inhabitants; Act No. 41 of 1950, the Group Areas Act; Act No. 65 of 1952, the Group Areas Amendment Act; Act No. 54 of 1952, the Native Laws Amendment Act; Act No. 28, the Asiatic Land Tenure Act; and the Indian Representation Act of 1946. The Group Areas Act had introduced compulsory segregation and therefore the compulsory migration of persons belonging to the racial groups which were not entitled to occupy particular areas. The Act was being strictly applied and affected the property of non-Whites, as could be seen, for instance, from a joint memorandum submitted to the Commission by the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress. It not only provided that the non-Whites should be segregated from the Whites, but further divided the non-Whites into various categories, which had to live in separate areas whether they wished to do so or not. Clearly there was an intention to isolate the Africans from their Asian brothers in order to prevent the non-Whites from joining hands in a common defence of their rights.

The Commission had concluded, in paragraphs 897, 898 and 901 of its first report, that the apartheid policy excluded the non-White population from the opportunities open to the White population of the

country and was extremely dangerous to the internal peace of the Union of South Africa and its international relations. Since that first report had been published, however, the South African Government had made further inroads into the rights of the non-White population of the country. Those measures were set out in Chapter III of the Commission's second report. Among them was Act No. 47 of 1953 on the education of the Bantu, in connection with which Mr. H. F. Verwoerd, the Minister of Native Affairs, had stated that there was no place for the Bantu in the European community except as a labourer. Dr. D. F. Malan had declared in favour of segregation in the schools; but several religious leaders had protested against the Act, which was bound to have consequences disastrous to the development of the indigenous inhabitants.

The Commission's second report also mentioned Act No. 48, the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, which in the view of the supporters of apartheid should lead to the disappearance of the Native trade unions. The South African Minister of Labour had stated, in introducing the Bill to Parliament, that the overwhelming majority of the Members of the House and the overwhelming majority of the country would not permit Natives the right to strike. Thus the Act prohibited strikes in any form by indigenous inhabitants. Since the Native African received, on the average, only a quarter of the wages of a White worker, the Act condemned him in practice to forced labour. Another Act banned the holding of a meeting of more than ten persons in a Native area and prescribed extremely severe punishments for indigenous offenders.

Those examples would be enough to convince any impartial person that the statutes and regulations in force in the Union of South Africa were based on the disastrous doctrine of apartheid, the aim of which was to reduce the majority of the people of the country to the status of slaves. Moreover, the two reports of the Commission indicated that the South African Government was not only not prepared to repeal the discriminatory legislation already in force, but intended to pursue with greater vigour its apartheid policy, which had been condemned several times by the General Assembly.

Far from being a study in intellectual arrogance, as the South African representative had described it, the Commission's report showed notable humility and moderation considering the danger of the situation, which threatened international peace and security and was likely to divide the world into two opposite camps. According to the doctrine of the South African Government the Negro race was an inferior race. No sociologist worthy of the name would support such a contention. The truth was that some White men who had robbed the Africans of South Africa of their lands and their self-respect intended to keep them in a state of inferiority because the prosperity of those White men depended on cheap and abundant labour. If the Africans of South Africa received the same education as the White population and could find their place in the economic life of the country, that source of cheap labour would disappear.

Dr. Malan had said recently that the colour difference was merely a physical manifestation of the contrast between two irreconcilable

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ways of life, barbarism and civilisation, heathenism and Christianity. It is true that Christianity was a noble concept; but one would look in vain in the modern world, particularly among the ruling races professing that doctrine, for any genuine practice of Christian precepts. Moreover, Dr. Malan had forgotten that the darker people of India, Egypt and the Middle East had already attained a high degree of civilisation and culture when the peoples of the White race were still sunk in barbarism.

The Commission had considered in its report three suggestions for the solution of the racial problem in the Union of South Africa. The first of those was the integration of the different racial groups, the second was the partition of the two racial groups into independent political entities, and the third was to set up a federal organisation of the State. Without wanting to pronounce judgment on the various solutions, the Indian Delegation noted that partition seemed to be the favourite way of solving problems in the modern world. That had been the solution chosen in India, Korea, Ireland, Viet Nam and Germany. India did not, however, favour partition, because it believed that, given a little tolerance and understanding, peoples of different races and religions could live side by side in peace. It was, therefore, glad that the Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa had stated its belief that the solution of the racial conflict in the Union of South Africa lay in the integration and assimilation of the different ethnic groups on the basis of human equality.

In paragraphs 370 to 384 the Commission, in accordance with the General Assembly's request, had submitted a number of suggestions which might facilitate a peaceful settlement of the question. The Committee's suggestion in paragraph 370 called for a roundtable conference, which would in no way imply any kind of interference by the United Nations in the internal affairs of South Africa. The suggestions in paragraph 373 could reduce the tension inside the Union of South Africa. The suggestions in paragraph 374 necessarily implied that the discriminatory measures against Bantu workers employed in European areas would have to be substantially modified. The suggestions in paragraph 375 also implied the gradual removal of the statutory restrictions on the settlement of the non-White population in urban centres and the recognition of the Bantu's right to become permanent city dwellers and own urban property.

The South African representative had stated that his Government was determined to maintain the democratic nature of the Union. No country could call itself democratic without an enlightened policy in social and educational matters. Thus the South African Government should welcome the suggestions in paragraphs 376 to 380 of the Commission's report. Recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms was the

hallmark of a democratic system. For that reason the Commission's suggestions in paragraphs 381 to 383 of its report ought to be acceptable to the South African Government. Finally, the Commission had put forward a very constructive suggestion in paragraph 384. There was no doubt that, if the South African Government so desired, the United Nations and its specialised agencies would not hesitate to supply all the various forms of assistance at their disposal.

In view of the danger which the South African Government's apartheid policy represented for international peace, many might be tempted to ask that the United Nations should take immediate and effective steps to put an end to that danger. Realising, however, that the tensions caused in South Africa by the apartheid policy could only be reduced gradually, and that a great deal of patience and forbearance would have to be shown before the problem could be solved, the twenty States who had co-sponsored the joint draft resolution before the Committee had merely invited the Government of the Union of South Africa to fulfil its obligations under the Charter and to take into consideration the suggestions of the Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa for a peaceful settlement of the racial problem. The joint draft resolution in no way represented interference in the domestic affairs of the Union of South Africa, and there was therefore no reason why the Government of the Union of South Africa should not accept its terms. If that Government responded to the General Assembly's invitation it would cause new hope to arise, not only in the Union of South Africa, but in all democratic countries in the world.

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INDIA SOUTH AFRICA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT IRELAND KOREA GERMANY

Date : Dec 06, 1954

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Freedom Of Information

Speaking in the Third Committee of the General Assembly on Dec 03, 1954, on freedom of information, Shri C. P. Matthew said that the importance of freedom of information as a fundamental human right should not be judged only by its inclusion in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the draft covenants, but also by recognising that a special convention on freedom of information was necessary in order to provide for the expression of the rights and

the obligations it entailed. Against that background, the lack of action evident from the Economic and Social Council's report was disappointing. Although the Council had adopted twelve resolutions, several of them relating to the Rapporteur's recommendations, they left the core of the problem untouched, since they were concerned with the mechanics of the question rather than with the definition of principles. Eight of the resolutions were recommendations to the specialised agencies and amounted to divesting the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of responsibility for the problems concerned. In the remaining resolutions the Secretary-General was requested either to make studies or to bring documents to the attention of Member States; those resolutions were therefore largely procedural. The only specific request to Governments was the recommendation in the resolution to accede to the Universal Copyright Convention.

The Philippine representative had enumerated the questions on which the Council had failed to take action, including the drafting of a declaration on freedom of information, the revitalising of the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace and the establishment of machinery to continue United Nations work for freedom of information. The Indian Delegation considered that a declaration would be useful, provided that it was made clear from the outset that it would be complementary to the Convention on Freedom of Information and that it would not be allowed to serve as a pretext for retarding the adoption of the Convention. It would also support the revitalising of the Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, in the form proposed by the Rapporteur. With regard to setting up machinery to continue United Nations work for freedom of information, the Indian Delegation believed that certain aspects, such as the legal aspects of the rights and responsibilities of information media and the co-ordination of professional action in respect of professional ethics and responsibility to the public, could best be dealt with by the Secretary-General, but that other matters required the services of an expert body. Such matters were the preparation of a concrete programme of action to increase co-operation among information enterprises in order to promote friendly relations among nations, and a study of the laws and practices governing the status and work of foreign news personnel.

Thus, the Indian Delegation was not in favour of the appointment of a Rapporteur only because it considered that the subject was too complex to be dealt with by a single individual. The dissolution of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and its replacement by a Rapporteur had been a retrograde step, but the appointment of an expert body would to some extent remedy the damage done by that decision.

The Council's most important omission had been its failure to submit recommendations on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. It was sometimes argued that such a Convention would be an enumeration of restrictions of the right, rather than a statement of obligations

to ensure its free expression. Nevertheless, rights and obligations were inseparably linked and to be satisfactory a Convention should preserve a judicious balance between freedoms and functions. For four years the General Assembly had been denied the opportunity of studying the draft Convention. It was time to put an end to that unnecessary delay. The main disagreements related only to Article 2 of the draft and it should not be impossible to find an acceptable text without doing injustice to the views of any party. Although it was too late to consider the draft Convention at the current session, the urgency and importance of the question should be taken into account and given due priority. The Economic and Social Council should be informed

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of the General Assembly's earnest wish that the Convention should be instructed to prepare recommendations on the subject for consideration at the tenth session. If the Council again failed to provide such recommendations, the General Assembly could only take note of the omission and proceed in its own way.

INDIA USA

Date : Dec 03, 1954

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Compensation To U.N. Personnel

Speaking in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly on Dec 06, 1954, on the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice regarding awards of compensation made by the U.N. Administrative Tribunal, Shri P. N. Saprú recalled that at the eighth session the Indian Delegation had upheld the view that the awards of the Administrative Tribunal were final and without appeal. During the discussion it had also pointed out that if the members of the Secretariat were to remain international civil servants and be safeguarded from political pressure on the part of Member States, they should be able to rely on the termination indemnities given them by the Administrative Tribunal. It had been pointed out that, in order to discharge the high functions entrusted to them by the Charter, the members of the staff must have some security of tenure, and that any review of the decisions of the Administrative Tribunal could not fail to have a disastrous effect on the morale of the members of the staff and the efficiency of the Secretariat.

The Indian Delegation, which, with other delegations, had always upheld that view, therefore welcomed the opinion of the International Court of Justice which considered that the General Assembly did not have the right to refuse to give effect to a decision of the Administrative Tribunal. The United States Government had, to its credit, stated that while it did not share the views of the Court, it was prepared to accept the majority's verdict and agree to the awards being made to the members of the staff concerned, if the Statute of the Tribunal were amended so as to provide for a review procedure.

The Indian Delegation considered that the question of the payment of awards and that of the revision of the Statute were two quite separate questions and that there should be no further delay in paying the awards. Moreover, the opinion of the Court did not contain anything that might be interpreted as a recommendation to amend the Statute and to establish a review procedure similar to that suggested by the United States representative.

The Court had rejected the argument that the Administrative Tribunal was a subsidiary organ whose judgments could not bind the General Assembly which had established it, and had recognised, that by establishing the Administrative Tribunal, the General Assembly was not delegating the performance of its own functions, but was exercising a power which it had under the Charter. The Court likewise had not accepted the argument that the General Assembly was inherently incapable of enacting a tribunal competent to make decisions binding on itself. According to the Court, that argument could not be justified by analogy with national laws, for it was common practice in national legislature to create courts with the capacity to render decisions legally binding on the legislatures which had brought them into being.

The International Court of Justice recognised that the General Assembly had the power to amend the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal and to provide for means of redress by another organ, but it considered that if the General Assembly contemplated, for dealing with future disputes, the making of some provision for the review of the awards of the Tribunal, the General Assembly, in view of its composition and functions, could hardly act as a judicial organ--considering the arguments of the parties, appraising the evidence produced by them, establishing the facts and declaring the law applicable to them--all the more so as one party to the disputes was the United Nations itself.

Thus the Court had never recommended, even implicitly, that the existing procedure should be changed and that provision should be made for reviewing the awards of the Administrative Tribunal, as the United States representative had implied. The Committee therefore could not have anticipated that the United States Delegation would make such a proposal. The question was

very complex, and the Indian Delegation could not take a definite attitude towards it without precise instructions from its Government. Furthermore, in view of the juridical aspects, the matter should be referred to the Sixth Committee.

On the other hand, the Indian Delegation favoured the establishment of a Special Indemnity Fund against which the Secretary-General would be authorised to charge all the awards made by the Administrative Tribunal. It was therefore prepared to support the first part of the Argentine and United States draft resolution, which provided that note should be taken of the advisory opinion of the Court, and the last paragraph, concerning the Special Indemnity Fund, if the words "or by the Board of Judicial Review" were deleted.

The Indian Delegation wished to make several observations concerning those provisions of the draft resolution dealing with the establishment of a Board of Judicial Review. Everyone recognised that it was necessary for the United Nations to secure the services of persons possessing the highest qualifications as to work, competence and integrity. The Charter had conferred heavy responsibilities upon the international civil servants of the Secretariat, and it was essential that they should be protected against any unjustified or arbitrary action. In most countries, in India for example, there were bodies that gave civil servants such guarantee.

In establishing an Administrative Tribunal which would be competent to hear and pass judgment upon applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the Secretariat of the United Nations or of the terms of appointment of such staff members, the General Assembly had followed the customary procedure employed by most Governments. The United States and Argentine proposals raised the question whether it was necessary to establish a procedure for reviewing the decisions of the Administrative Tribunal. At the present time, the Secretary-General, before dismissing a member of the staff, made a preliminary inquiry about that member and submitted the case to the Special Advisory Board. The staff member concerned could appeal against the Secretary-General's decision to the Joint Appeals Board. He could then submit his case to the Administrative Tribunal, whose decision was final. When the Administrative Tribunal had been set up, agreement had been reached that its decisions would be without appeal, as any delay in the final settlement of cases would inevitably be harmful to the members of the Secretariat.

The joint Argentine and United States draft resolution stated that, upon the proposal of a Member State or of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, any judgment of the Administrative Tribunal could, by simple majority vote of the General Assembly, be referred to a Board of Judicial Review. Such a proposal by the Member State of the Advisory Committee would also have the effect of suspending the Tribunal's judgment. A staff member whose claim had been rejected would not, on the other hand, have the right to take his case before the Board of Judicial Review. Thus, a staff

member's claim would come before the Board of Judicial Review only after discussion in the General Assembly where it might become a political issue subject to wholly extraneous considerations. It might be asked whether such a procedure would be altogether wise. As the International Court of Justice had stated, the General Assembly, in view of its composition and functions, could hardly act as a judicial organ, particularly as it was itself a party to the dispute.

The composition of the Board of Judicial Review as proposed by the United States and Argentine likewise raised difficulties. It might be embarrassing for the President of the International Court of Justice to be asked to appoint one of the members of the Board.

In making these comments, the Indian Delegation had merely wished to stress the complexity of the problems raised by the joint Argentine and United States draft resolution. Representatives, both in the Advisory Committee and in the Sixth Committee, must have an opportunity to examine those questions thoroughly. That would only be possible at the following session. Meanwhile, the Committee should follow the advice of the International Court of Justice and not delay any longer in paying the compensation awarded by the Administrative Tribunal.

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INDIA USA

Date : Dec 06, 1954

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

President's Republic Day Greetings

President Rajendra Prasad sent the following message to Indian nationals living abroad on the occasion of Republic Day, Jan 26, 1955
On the occasion of the fifth Anniversary of our Republic, I send my greetings and best wishes to Indians living in foreign lands. It is but natural that at a time when the whole country is agog with rejoicing and celebrations, our thoughts should go to our nationals in other parts of the world. Let all of them, in whatever country they may be, think today of the mother country, which is celebrating the anniversary of one of the most monumental landmarks in her long though chequered history.

Free India is marching ahead steadily on the road to prosperity,

industrial and agricultural progress and modernisation in good many spheres of human activity. Thanks to our planning and the people's co-operation in the field of economic reconstruction, there are signs of resurgence all round. We can say that there is genuine enthusiasm for going ahead in the countryside, of which voluntary work on roads, fields and community buildings is a significant manifestation. The various projects, big and small, it is now evident, will change the face of our country, revolutionising our rural economy and raising the general standard of living.

The important role that India is playing in the international sphere is, perhaps known to you as well as, if not better than, to us here. You have the advantage of feeling and seeing the impact of our foreign policy through your contacts with the people of other countries. We feel happy and thankful that inspired by the principle of nonviolence and peaceful co-existence, we have been able to do our bit in the preservation of world peace. For translating our ideology into actual practice we have not shirked shouldering heavy responsibilities. The responsibility which our countrymen are discharging in Indo-China today may be taken as an instance. I would like to tell all of you living beyond India's shores or borders that an equally heavy responsibility devolves upon you to see that your behaviour and the general way of living among foreigners is in keeping with our ideals and their implementation through our policies. In the eyes of the outside world you might be looked upon as the concrete counterpart of India's foreign policy in the abstract. May I, therefore, suggest that in whatever you may be saying or doing, you keep the traditions and the honour of India in mind.

Once again I wish and pray that the coming year may bring greater happiness, joy and prosperity to all of you.--Jai Bharat!

INDIA USA CHINA

Date : Jan 26, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

President Welcomes Governor-General

At the invitation of President Rajendra Prasad, His Excellency Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Governor-General of Pakistan, paid a visit to New Delhi to participate in the Republic Day celebrations on January 26. The President gave a Banquet in honour of the Governor-General of

Pakistan on Jan 25, 1955. Proposing the toast of the Governor-General, the President said:

I am very happy this evening to welcome the distinguished Head of our neighbouring country. You, Sir, are no stranger to India's capital city. Many of us here remember your kind geniality and warm friendship. Your liberality of outlook, high sense of duty and lofty patriotism are still recalled with admiration by many in this country. We are particularly happy that despite the state of your health and heavy preoccupations you have found time to pay us a visit and participate in the festivities of our Republic Day.

Five years ago tomorrow India became a

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Republic. This was the day of which many of us dreamt in our early years and for which numerous people have made heavy sacrifices. Tomorrow is, therefore, a day of special significance to us in India. It is an occasion on which millions demonstrate their unity despite the diversity in their language, religion and culture. It is not only an occasion of joy; it is an inspiration for the future. We all, of course, exult in our hard-won freedom. We are, however, all the time conscious that freedom would be without any meaning if it did not result in the happiness and well-being of millions who have for ages been denied the minimum of food and clothing. To this task India's leaders have pledged themselves. I know that the leaders of Pakistan also are determined to achieve the same end. And among them no one carries a greater responsibility than you, Sir. We have many bonds of friendship and understanding with your great country and have been watching your efforts with great interest. Many problems of our two countries are common and I feel sure that each can profit from the experience of the other in its endeavour to solve them. We wish you every success in fulfilling your great task.

I need not tell you, Sir, how millions in both our countries have lived the greater part of their lives together. Although we have voluntarily parted company, years of close association assisted by a common background and a common experience provide the foundation for enduring friendship and understanding between us. There is much in common in the languages spoken in our two countries, so that we can understand each other. There should, therefore, be no problem between our two countries which would not be capable of solution in a spirit of friendliness and understanding. I can assure you that my Government are anxious to do everything in their power to solve these problems in fruitful co-operation with yours.

On behalf of the Government and the people of India and on my own behalf I welcome you again. We are only sorry that your stay with us should be so brief. We are, however, aware of the heavy responsibilities which you carry. We, therefore, appreciate all the more your kindness in accepting our invitation to be present with us on our day of national rejoicing. May I express the hope that you

will find time later to pay us a longer visit so that we might have an opportunity of showing you something more of New India. Our best wishes be with you and your countrymen.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jan 25, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Pakistan Governor-General's Reply

Replying, His Excellency Mr. Ghulam Mohammed said:

On the occasion of the celebration of the Republic Day of India, I offer you the sincere greetings and good wishes of Pakistan.

This is the first time a Head of a State has been invited to participate in these national celebrations. I am conscious of the honour, and the people of my country appreciate this kind sentiment. Since my arrival here I have been deeply moved by your kind hospitality, and I thank Your Excellency for it.

Your Excellency, the kind sentiments you have expressed about me have deeply touched me. The great part played by Your Excellency in the struggle for Indian freedom is well known. I am confident that when the history of our time comes to be written, Your Excellency's name will deservedly find in it a revered and honoured place.

As a student, I had the opportunity to observe your work for India, and I was struck by your courage and sober determination. One could not help but be struck by your love for the common man and for your work in raising their level of living. As a result you acted as one of the leaders who seriously combated the evils of colonialism.

I am no stranger to this great country of yours, nor are most of my countrymen. In the freedom of this sub-continent, the peoples of India and Pakistan worked shoulder to shoulder, and it is due to their sacrifices that we enjoy the blessings of freedom today.

Both amongst the Hindus and Muslims, there are great heroes who played a distinguished part in winning the freedom of the Indian sub-continent. The name of Mahatma Gandhi comes to my mind for the very long and distinguished part played by him, as also the names of many other Hindu

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and Muslim leaders like the Quaid-i-Azam, Maulana Mohammed Ali, my distinguished friend and brother Dr. Ansari, C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Tayyabji. Alas! many of the standard-bearers of freedom are no more amongst us. Pakistan joins you in paying tributes to their sacred memory. The struggle for freedom had a host of other fighters who played important roles in the sacred cause. Even today, some of these Hindus and Muslims who fought for the freedom of the sub-continent are playing an important part in the service their countries. They hold a high place in the esteem and affections of Indians and Pakistanis. I mention Dr. Khan Sahib who is here with me, and Mr. Shoaib Qureshi, at one time Minister for Refugee Rehabilitation and a co-worker of Gandhiji and of your Prime Minister.

As Your Excellency rightly observed, the basic problems which are facing India and Pakistan are essentially the same. It is, therefore, very important for both countries that they co-operate in solving them and adopt the same principles and fellow-feeling in doing so.

It is a sad fact of history that some happenings in the wake of freedom have left behind a large legacy of misunderstandings and bitterness due to which our relations have not been very pleasant. I think this dark period of strain has now lasted too long, and the time has now come to end it completely. I am glad that your Prime Minister has also expressed the view that an atmosphere better than ever before now prevails for settling our mutual problem.

The ideal time has now come to prove sincerely that the basic and major points of dispute can be mutually solved without delay. Otherwise our people will laugh at our insincerity and lack of leadership. Time for action is now--people will not wait.

You have men of goodwill and good sense. So have we. Our two Governments have common objectives--we seek international peace and amity. We seek to secure the uplift of the common man.

Let us put an end to our disputes. We owe this as a duty to posterity not to leave them a legacy of misunderstandings and bitterness. This will depend on the early solution of our disputes, and I feel that India also realises the fundamental truth as we do. There is no alternative except that the two countries act in a spirit of truth and sincerity without which it seems difficult for them to achieve real prosperity and well-being.

I feel that with the presence of you, Mr. President, as the Head of the Indian Republic, and of Mr. Nehru as the Prime Minister. There should be no difficulty in realising this truth and giving effect to an early settlement of these points, some of which have been for years the basis for misunderstanding and discord. Given the goodwill and the breadth of vision, I have no doubt that such an end could be

realised much sooner than most of us can think of.

We live in critical and dangerous times. The very existence of mankind sometimes seems to be at stake. Our joint contribution in promoting the peaceful progress of mankind would be increased immeasurably if with our own problems resolved, we march together in the service of humanity.

May I again thank Your Excellency, the Government and the people of India on my own behalf, on behalf of my Government and the people of Pakistan, for the friendship and hospitality that I have received at your hands.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Jan 25, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

War Completely Ruled Out

Prime Minister Nehru issued the following statement to the Press on Jan 12, 1955:

I have seen with great surprise some said that war with Pakistan is not improbable. A Reuter message quotes from a speech of mine made at a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party on 22 December. This speech dealt entirely with economic issues and casually referred to the problem of war and peace. In making an objective analysis, I stated that we have no problems with any country at all except, to some extent, with Pakistan, South Africa and in regard to Goa. Even there I added that the position vis-a-vis Pakistan was much better and our relations were not under any great strain. In fact the

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whole object of my statement was that there was no chance at all of war anywhere, even where there were problems. I should like to remove any misapprehension that might have been caused by extracting a few words that I said from their context. I am perfectly clear in my mind, as I have repeatedly said, that there is no question of war between India and Pakistan now or at any time in the future. This must be ruled out completely.

Date : Jan 12, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Indo-Canadian Agreement

Letters were exchanged on Jan 11, 1955 between Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister of India, and Mr. Escott Reid, High Commissioner for Canada in India, providing for joint Indo-Canadian participation in the Umtru Hydro-electric Project of Assam. These letters form the basis of an agreement under which Canada will assist in the implementation of the Rs. 15 million Umtru Hydro-electric Project which is included in the First Five-Year Plan. The Canadian contribution for the project will be in the form of engineering services and electrical equipment for the project at an estimated cost of 1.2 million Canadian dollars which is equivalent to about Rs. 5 million. The Canadian Government has also agreed to cover rupee expenditure on the project up to 2.1 million Canadian dollars or about Rs. 10 million. This contribution will be made from the rupees which become available from the sale of Canadian industrial raw materials provided to India under the auspices of the Colombo Plan.

The technical and administrative arrangements for the construction of the Umtru Project have already been the subject of detailed discussions between the Canadian consulting engineers and the Central Water and Power Commission of the Government of India. The Electrical Engineer of the Government of Assam has also recently been in Canada for final discussions relating to the layout and design of the project and the procurement of the required equipment.

[The Umtru Hydro-electric Project is located about twenty miles from Gauhati on the road to Shillong, the capital city of Assam. The total area which is likely to benefit from the project covers about 1,000 sq. miles with a total population of nearly one million people. Benefits will be in the form of hydro-electricity for irrigation and land reclamation purposes, for existing cottage and small-scale industrial establishments and for the development of new industries in the area. The project covers both the civil works and opening of hydro-electric power stations. Three generators of 2,500 kw each are expected to be installed at the site of the project which is likely to be completed by the end of 1956.

The vital contribution which cheap hydro-electric power can make to India's economic development has been given full recognition in the

Five-Year Plan. As pointed out in the Plan itself: "Extensive use of electricity can bring about the much-needed change in rural life in India. It can not only improve methods of production in agriculture and encourage cottage and small-scale industries, but can also make life in rural areas much more attractive and thus help in arresting the influx of rural population into cities."

The Umtru Project to be jointly implemented by India and Canada represents a further tangible evidence of the value of international co-operation under the Colombo Plan. On completion the project will serve as an enduring monument of Indo-Canadian collaboration and friendship.]

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INDIA UNITED KINGDOM CANADA USA SRI LANKA LATVIA

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Date : Feb 01, 1955

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COMMONWEALTH

Prime Ministers' Conference

The Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries met at a Conference held in London from Jan 31, 1955 to 8 February 1955. Two final communiques were issued on 9 February 1955.

The following is the text of the first communique:

The Governments of the member nations of the Commonwealth are resolved to do their utmost to ease international strain. It is their aim not only to bring any open hostilities to an end but to promote conditions in which real peace can grow and thrive, so that freedom and plenty may be enjoyed by all peoples.

Since the last meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in 1953, agreements have been reached in various parts of the world which have had the effect of removing differences and widening the area of understanding among Governments and peoples. The Prime Ministers welcomed the settlement of the Trieste dispute. They recorded their satisfaction that in the Middle East the United Kingdom's differences with Egypt and Iran had been resolved. They looked forward to closer

collaboration between all the countries of that area so that its economic development and the welfare of its peoples could be advanced. They welcomed in South-East Asia the end of hostilities in IndoChina and stressed the need for strict adherence to the conditions of the Geneva agreement and for increased welfare and stability in that area.

The Prime Ministers were informed that the Commonwealth countries associated with the North Atlantic Treaty were convinced that the early ratification of the agreements reached in London and Paris, and the acceptance of Federal Germany into the community of the western nations, would mark an important advance towards the security and cohesion of Western Europe.

The Prime Ministers met at a time of tension in the Far East. In view of developments which occurred during their meeting, their discussions of this problem assumed a special significance. They were united in their conviction that it was necessary that incidents should be avoided while means were sought for a peaceful outcome. They were confident that the intimate and personal discussions which they had held at this meeting would be a valuable foundation for future consultations, with one another and with other countries directly concerned, and for the development of their policies on this question.

The Prime Ministers noted the improvement in the outlook for world trade and prosperity which had taken place since the Commonwealth Finance Ministers met at Sydney in January 1954. They recognised that Commonwealth countries had made a substantial contribution to this by maintaining the stability of their currencies, by continuing their development programmes in which the Colombo Plan had played its part, and by expanding their production. They had also continued their progressive approach towards the widest practicable system of trade and payments, which best serves the interests of the Sterling Area and Canada.

The Prime Ministers affirmed their determination to continue these policies of economic progress. They agreed, in particular, that all Commonwealth countries should strive to develop further their resources and their earning power. By these means they could best consolidate their strength and make an increased contribution to economic stability throughout the world.

The Prime Ministers gave anxious thought to the problems of nuclear energy. The latest discoveries confront humanity with a force which is almost beyond the capacity of man's brain to comprehend or measure. They present a choice and a challenge. Is this vast power to be developed for the benefit of man or is it to be used to bring ruin upon the human race?

The Prime Ministers once again declare that their countries will never embark upon aggression. Indeed, it is their hope that

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when the peoples of the world understand the magnitude of the disaster which world war would bring, all nations will shrink from violence and follow peaceful means of settling their differences. The annihilating power of the new weapons renders it imperative that unity should prevail and that war should be prevented.

It is the aim of the Commonwealth countries to work for a disarmament agreement which includes forces and weapons of all kinds and is both comprehensive and effective. Commonwealth Governments have already devoted much time and thought to producing and furthering practical plans to achieve this purpose, and two of the Commonwealth countries are members of the sub-committee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

With international accord on disarmament, it would become possible to turn the vast resources of atomic energy increasingly into channels which benefit mankind. The Prime Ministers were informed of the progress made by the United Kingdom Government in the use of atomic energy for industrial and other peaceful purposes. They looked forward to the prospects of continued close co-operation between the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries in the development of the civil uses of atomic energy.

In the course of the meeting the Prime Minister of Pakistan informed the other Prime Ministers that Pakistan was about to adopt a republican form of constitution but desired to remain a member of the Commonwealth. They were assured that the people of Pakistan were resolved to maintain, despite this constitutional change, their steadfast adherence to the Commonwealth and their recognition of the Crown as the symbol of the free association of its sovereign members. All the Prime Ministers reaffirmed that their countries would remain united as free and equal members of the Commonwealth, freely co-operating in the pursuit of peace, liberty and progress.

The Commonwealth is a unique association. Its countries contain a fourth of the world's population, embracing people of many races and religions. Among its members are countries of importance in all quarters of the globe. Its strength and influence in the world today are derived from this and from a common outlook which, in spite of differences of geography, religion and race, evokes a broadly similar response to most international problems of the day.

The Commonwealth countries do not pursue any selfish purpose. They seek no aggrandisement and will always oppose aggression. In concert with all who share their ideals, they are resolved to do their utmost to further the cause of peace throughout the world.

The following is the text of the second communique:

When the Commonwealth Prime Ministers were in London, the opportunity was taken to hold a series of additional meetings on regional defence

problems. These meetings recovered the main areas in which the forces of Commonwealth countries may have to be deployed in the event of war. Each was attended by representatives of those Commonwealth countries whose forces might, in war, be operating in the particular area under discussion. Their purpose was to enable the representatives of those countries to join together in reviewing the plans for the defence of each area.

The representatives of the Commonwealth countries concerned with these regional defence plans recognised that the advent of thermo-nuclear weapons involves fundamental changes in the strategic approach to defence problems. They agreed that the overwhelming superiority of the Western Powers in nuclear weapons offers at the present time the most effective and practical assurance that world peace will not be disturbed by any deliberate act of aggression. They agreed that their defence policies should be founded on the principle that world war can be prevented if the free democracies are resolved to maintain in readiness forces sufficiently strong to deter any potential aggressor.

In Europe, great progress has already been made in building up the defensive shield provided by the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Powers; and the Commonwealth representatives who took part in these discussions welcomed the steps which

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are being taken to increase the strength of those forces by a military contribution from Western Germany. The defence problems of the Middle East were reviewed in the light of recent developments, and agreement was reached on the basis for a new approach to defence planning in this area. Discussion of the defence problems of South-East Asia covered plans to help the countries in that area not only to resist aggression but also to strengthen their internal security. The four Commonwealth countries which are signatories of the Manila Treaty took this opportunity of reviewing, in preparation for the forthcoming conference at Bangkok, progress in making that treaty an effective instrument for these purposes.

The opportunity was taken to discuss as one element in the defence of the Manila Treaty area the security of Malaya, which is regarded by the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand as of vital importance. The strategic position of the area was clarified by these discussions, and it was considered that in future joint planning among the three Governments and discussions with other participants in the Manila Treaty would go forward more effectively.

Throughout these regional defence discussions it was accepted that military plans must be concerted with other countries involved in the defence of these areas. The Commonwealth countries concerned also recognised the need for the closest association with the United States in all defence measures. They agreed that on this basis regional defence planning can afford a solid foundation for the

preservation of peace.

UNITED KINGDOM USA EGYPT IRAN CHINA SWITZERLAND FRANCE GERMANY AUSTRALIA SRI
LANKA CANADA PAKISTAN PHILIPPINES NEW ZEALAND

Date : Jan 31, 1955

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN AND HOME AFFAIRS

President's Address to Parliament

President Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Budget Session of Parliament on Feb 21, 1955 with an address to a joint session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. He said:

I am addressing you again after a full year. This past year has been, I am glad to say, one of considerable achievement for our country, both in the domestic and the international spheres. Parliament and our people have justification to view their labours with some satisfaction. There is no reason, however, for complacency. We have to face difficult problems in our own country and the threat of war again darkens the future of humanity.

I am happy to say that our relations with all other countries continue to be friendly and there has been growing understanding and co-operation with many of them. We have had distinguished leaders of many countries visiting India. During the past year, we have had visits from the Prime Ministers of Canada, Indonesia, China and Ceylon. We have also welcomed in India the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Governor-General of Pakistan. Our Vice-President has carried the message of our goodwill to the United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay and Italy. My Prime Minister paid friendly visits to China, Burma, Indonesia, the States of Indo-China and Egypt. He has recently attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, where matters of vital concern to the peace of the world were discussed in a frank and friendly manner.

I should like to mention especially the agreement between China and India in regard to Tibet. This agreement confirmed the friendship between these two great countries, which is so important for the peace of Asia and the world. In this agreement certain principles were laid down which are of even wider application and which have been recognised as such by many other countries. These five principles, which are sometimes referred to as the Panch Shila, are

mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. I commend these principles to you and earnestly trust that they will increasingly form the basis of international

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relations, thus ensuring peace and security all over the world.

During this past year, another development of importance took place at the instance of the Prime Minister of Ceylon. This was the meeting of the Prime Ministers of Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan and India at Colombo. Later a similar meeting was held at Bogor in Indonesia. These meetings gave organised expression to the views and urges of these countries, which are a large part of Asia, and undoubtedly served the cause of peace. As a result of these meetings, it is now proposed to hold a conference in Indonesia consisting of representatives of the independent nations of Asia and Africa. This conference marks another stage in the development of the countries of these two great continents and in their emergence in the sphere of world affairs. It will, I am sure, bring greater understanding and co-operation among them and further the cause of world peace.

An outstanding event of the past year, and indeed ever since the second world war ended, was the Geneva Conference which brought an end to the war in Indo-China and laid the basis for a peaceful solution of the problems of the States of Indo-China. The Geneva Conference dealt with problems of great importance and difficulty but the efforts of the Powers concerned to find a peaceful solution met with success. That conference thus set an example, which I hope will be followed in future, for the settlement of other international disputes and conflicts.

As a result of the Geneva Conference, India has accepted heavy responsibilities in the three International Commissions appointed in Indo-China. These Commissions, under India's chairmanship, have already done good work in implementing the decisions reached at Geneva, and deserve praise.

Unfortunately, other conflicts still continue, endangering the peace of the world. Among these, the most serious at the present moment is that relating to the Far East and, more particularly, to Formosa and the offshore islands of China. My Government recognise only one government of China, that is the People's Republic, and consider that the claims of this Republic are justified. I earnestly hope, however, that these difficult problems will be solved peacefully and by negotiation.

There is, indeed, no other way left for the solution of international disputes, if sanity is to prevail. Nuclear and thermonuclear weapons have been developed to such an extent that a war in which these are used would bring ruin to the world. No problem can be solved, no

objective achieved, by this self-destruction of humanity. A Hydrogen-bomb not only destroys every living thing utterly within a large radius but also produces intense radio activity which will carry destruction to a much larger area. There is no defence against such weapons. Some eminent soldiers of different countries have stated categorically that a major war today, in which these weapons are used, has become unthinkable. I earnestly hope that the fearful nature of these weapons will lead not only to the total banning of their production but also to the realisation that war itself should be abolished as a means of settling any problem.

While atomic energy brings this threat of utter destruction to the world, it also gives a message of hope, provided it is used for peaceful purposes. Atomic energy provides the vast power necessary to raise the standard of living of the population of the entire world. It is of special importance for the development of the under-developed countries. We must welcome, therefore, that the United Nations has decided to call a scientific conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy at Geneva. This conference will not only explore the possibilities of atomic power but will also consider the biological, medical and agricultural aspects.

Another example of a peaceful negotiated settlement of a difficult problem is the de facto transfer to the Indian Union of the French possessions in India. We are happy to welcome the citizens of these territories. I would like to express my appreciation of the statesmanship of the French Government in dealing with this problem. I hope that the problem of the Portuguese possessions in India will also be settled before long in a peaceful way.

The economic situation in the country has shown continued and marked improvement. Many of the targets laid down by the

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Five-Year Plan were exceeded even in three years. The output of foodgrains in 1953-54 exceeded the Five-Year Plan target by about 4.4 million tons. The index of agricultural production which was 96 in 1950-51 rose to 114 in 1953-54. The index of industrial production which stood at 135 in 1953, the highest figure since independence, increased to 144 in 1954. This index has increased at an average rate of ten per cent per annum during the last four years.

As a result of the improvement in production, many of the controls have been removed. The more abundant supply position of foodgrains created a tendency to depress prices unduly in certain surplus pockets. To prevent prices from falling to unremunerative levels, it has been decided to purchase certain foodgrains at specified prices.

My Government have decided to acquire effective control over the Imperial Bank of India in order, more especially, to afford increasing banking facilities in rural and under-developed areas. The establishment of the Indian Industrial Credit and Investment

Corporation is expected to prove of great benefit to the private sector of our industry.

Considerable progress has been made in the production of fertilisers at Sindri. The Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam delivered two 8,000 ton ships and launched another 7,000 ton ship in the course of the year. The Telephone Cable Factory at Rupnarainpur in West Bengal has gone into production. It has been designed to meet in full the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Penicillin Factory at Pimpri and the D.D.T. Factory at Delhi are about to commence production and it is proposed to establish another D.D.T. plant to meet the requirements of the anti-malaria campaign.

My Government attach great importance to increasing the iron and steel production in the country. With this end in view, two new steel plants, to be owned by the State, have already been decided upon. One is to be established at Rourekela. The other plant will be set up in the Bhilai region of Madhya Pradesh. A preliminary agreement, in regard to the latter, has been arrived at with the Government of the U.S.S.R.

My Government attach great importance, both from the point of view of production and of giving employment, to the growth of cottage and small-scale industries. With a view to introducing modern techniques in these industries, four regional institutes of technology are being established.

The great river valley schemes have shown considerable progress and a number of new projects are being started. In particular, I should like to draw attention to the public co-operation we are receiving in many of these projects. I would especially like to mention the great public response in respect of the Kosi project.

The Community Projects and the National Extension Service programme have already covered, in a little more than two years since its inauguration in October 1952, about one-fifth of the rural population of India. At present, about 88,000 villages are being served by this programme which has achieved substantial results in agriculture and animal husbandry, public health, communications, education and irrigation. It is proposed to cover, by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the entire country by the National Extension Service. The most remarkable feature of this programme is the response and enthusiasm of the people who are beginning to acquire a new faith in themselves and the habit of working together on joint programmes for the common good.

There has been steady improvement in the rate of development and of expenditure under the Five-Year Plan, both at the Centre and in the States. Special measures have been taken for permanent improvement in areas affected by scarcity, in rural and urban water-supply schemes and in the electrification of rural areas and small towns.

The preparation of the Second Five-Year Plan has now begun. It is

expected that this Plan will be a more far-reaching one than the First Plan, and that it will lay greater emphasis on the establishment of capital goods industries, on the provision of greater employment and on a re-orientation of the system of education.

A situation having arisen in the Andhra State in which the government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, I have

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taken necessary action by Proclamation in accordance with Article 356 of the Constitution. Elections are now being held in the State, and it is hoped that normal constitutional machinery will be restored before long.

You will have to consider the Constitution Fourth Amendment Bill. These amendments have become necessary in order to further economic and social progress and to give effect to the Directive Principles of State Policy as embodied in the Constitution.

A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year 1955-56 will be laid before you.

Since the last session of Parliament, it became necessary to promulgate one ordinance. A Bill dealing with this ordinance will be placed before you. There are also a considerable number of other Bills pending, some of which have been considered by Select Committees.

The progress we have made during the past year has produced in our people selfreliance and hope for the future. That is the surest foundation on which we can build. It is for you, Members of Parliament, to give shape and form to this hope and to advance the country to its cherished goal of a Welfare State and a society conforming to the socialist pattern.

USA INDIA CANADA CHINA INDONESIA PAKISTAN YUGOSLAVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
ARGENTINA BOLIVIA CHILE MEXICO PERU BRAZIL ITALY URUGUAY BURMA EGYPT UNITED
KINGDOM SRI LANKA SWITZERLAND LATVIA

Date : Feb 21, 1955

Volume No

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Share in Finance Corporation

Finance Minister Shri C.D. Deshmukh made a statement in the Lok Sabha on Feb 24, 1955 on the establishment of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, in which he said that out of the subscribed capital of Rs.50 million, Rs.15 million had been raised in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The following is the text of his statement:

The House will recall that on 24 February 1954, I made a statement regarding the discussions that were then in progress for the establishment of a Corporation designed to stimulate industrial development in the private sector of our economy. Those discussions and negotiations which were continued till the end of last year have now borne fruit in the establishment of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

This is a privately-owned and privately managed limited liability company which was registered last month under the Indian Companies Act with its headquarters in Bombay. It has an authorised share capital of Rs.250 million, and a subscribed capital of Rs.50 million. Of the subscribed capital Rs.35 million have been raised in India, Rs.10 million in the United Kingdom and Rs.5 million in the United States of America. The Government of India will make an advance to the Corporation of Rs.75 million which was voted by Parliament last September. The advance will be free of interest and will be repayable in 15 equal instalments beginning after the lapse of 15 years. The money for this advance will be found from counterpart funds derived from the proceeds of the sale of steel supplied by the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has authorised a loan to this Corporation of the equivalent in foreign currencies of \$10 million. This loan will, as is customary with all loans from this Bank, be guaranteed by Government.

The management of this Corporation is in the hands of a Board of eleven Directors. Of these, seven Directors represent the Indian shareholders, two the British and one the American, while the eleventh Director is nominated by Government.

The purpose of the Corporation is to assist industrial enterprises within the private sector of industry in India through the provision of finance both in the form of loans and equity participations or through sponsoring

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and underwriting new issues of shares. It will also help by furnishing managerial, technical and administrative advice and

services to Indian industry.

Government have entered into an Agreement with the Corporation of which I place a copy on the table of the House. Apart from the provisions dealing with the making and repayment of the advance of Rs.75 million which I have mentioned earlier, the main provisions of the Agreement are as follows:

(i) Government have the right to apply for the liquidation of the Corporation if the Corporation defaults in its repayment obligation or if the capital of the Corporation is impaired beyond a certain limit.

(ii) Government are given the right to appoint a Director so long as any part of the Government advance remains outstanding.

(iii) The Corporation undertakes to prevent any one group of affiliated persons or companies from acquiring control of the Corporation, the object being to assure that the objective of the Corporation continues to remain that of national development rather than individual profit.

UNITED KINGDOM USA INDIA

Date : Feb 24, 1955

Volume No

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GOA

References in Parliament

A number of questions were asked in the Lok Sabha on Feb 25, 1955 regarding developments inside Goa which were replied to by Shri A.K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs.

When asked whether it was a fact that the post offices in Goa had been directed by the Portuguese authorities not to effect delivery of literature generally coming from India, he said: "The Government have seen reports in the press, which the Portuguese Legation have denied, that secret instructions have been issued to post offices in Goa to stop the distribution of the Prime Minister's speech in the foreign affairs debate and other literature received from the Consulate General of India, Goa."

To the question regarding the ban on wearing of Gandhi caps, he replied: "The Government of India have seen reports in the press,

which they have no reason to disbelieve, that the wearing of Gandhi cap is an offence in Goa and that persons who wear Gandhi caps are subjected to police harassment."

Replying to another question whether it was a fact that the Goa Government had recently despatched about 2,000 soldiers to Daman, he said: "From information available with Government, on the pretext that aggression was being planned against Daman, the Portuguese authorities are believed to have reinforced the existing armed forces there by about 200 men."

Regarding the release by the Portuguese Government of satyagrahis arrested for entering Goa, he said: "On 14 and 15 January 1955, fifty-seven satyagrahis, who had been in detention in Goa without trial, were released and sent across the border into India. Prior information was given in a Note from the Portuguese Legation."

Replying to a question regarding the forcible entry of Portuguese police into the famous Narsinha Temple at Velinga, he said: "According to reliable reports, the Portuguese Police raided the Narsinha Temple at Velinga in Goa and confiscated certain documents kept in the temple safe. The matter is under investigation."

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INDIA USA

Date : Feb 25, 1955

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INDIA AND EGYPT

Nehru-Nasser Joint Communique

Prime Minister Nehru stopped in Cairo on Feb 15-16, 1955 while on his way back to India after attending the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. He had talks with the Prime Minister of Egypt, Colonel Gamel Abdel Nasser. The following communique was issued on 17 February 1955 after the conclusion of their talks:

On 15 and 16 February 1955, during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Cairo, as the guest of the Government of Egypt, the Prime Ministers of Egypt and India had a series of friendly and informal talks on a wide range of subjects, political, economic and social, affecting generally the problems of world peace and welfare and, more particularly, the situation in the Middle East, South-East Asia and

the Far East.

Egypt and India have in the recent past been brought close to each other by similar urges and problems. International developments and association in the United Nations have brought them closer to one another.

The conversations between the two Prime Ministers indicated the existence of identity of views on major international issues. In views of the tremendous developments of weapons of warfare, war means today utter ruin for humanity. It cannot solve any problem. The Prime Ministers therefore believe that every attempt must be made to prevent war and develop a climate of peace. International disputes should be settled peacefully by negotiation. Military alliances and power entanglements, which increase tension and rivalry in armaments, do not add to the security of a country.

The coming of the atomic and nuclear age has made it imperative to control weapons of mass destruction and to utilise atomic energy for peaceful purpose, more especially for the progress of under-developed areas.

Both Prime Ministers are in the fullest sympathy with the aspirations and efforts for freedom of the peoples of areas which are under colonial rule.

The Prime Ministers reviewed the tasks confronting their two Governments in the economic and social spheres. Both have as their objectives the attainment of social and economic justice and the raising of the standards of living of their peoples. Areas of cooperation in these spheres were explored with particular reference to planned development.

The two Prime Ministers look forward to meeting each other at an early date in Delhi and continuing their friendly contacts. They look forward also to their meeting at the Asian-African Conference in Indonesia and trust that it will contribute to the advancement of world peace and welfare.

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EGYPT INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA PERU INDONESIA

Date : Feb 16, 1955

Volume No

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INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Prime Minister's Survey

Prime Minister Nehru made a survey of the international situation in the Lok Sabha on Feb 25, 1955 winding up the debate on the President's Address which was delivered to a joint session of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 21 February 1955. He said:

For the last two days we have been discussing in this House the President's Address. Much has been said in praise and commendation of Government's policy and a little has been said in criticism thereof. Naturally, I am grateful for the bouquets that have been thrown at us, but I am equally grateful for the criticisms made, even though I do not agree with most of them.

I am a little afraid that this House in its enthusiasm might perhaps imagine that we are doing more than what has been done. I am particularly referring to the international sphere, because some honourable Members in their speeches seemed to make out that India was playing a very important role, almost a dominating role, in regard to some world problems. Let us have a more correct perspective.

I believe that we have helped, occasionally, in regard to the solution of some problems, or the relaxation or lessening of tension and I think we should take due credit for that. But let us not go beyond that. After all, a country's capacity to influence events is limited by various factors. You will find that India is lacking in most of them, and if we have been able to influence at all any events abroad, it has been due, obviously, not to any kind of military strength or financial power, but--if I may say so in all modesty--because we took a correct view of events and we understood them more correctly than others, because we were more in tune with the spirit of the age and therefore could understand those things, not because we had greater strength or power. We could not threaten anybody; nor did we want to.

Take an aspect of the world situation today. What is happening in Asia particularly and to a much lesser extent in Africa? In Africa there is a ferment. In Asia there is something more than a ferment. Things have happened; revolutions have taken place. The whole face of things has changed and is changing. One of the dominant features of our age is the rise of Asia, and it is totally immaterial whether people like it or dislike it: it is a fact. Unfortunately, people do not accept facts. Here is a fact as big and solid as any that you can imagine--the fact of the existence of the People's Government of China. But some countries do not recognise it. The United Nations calls the island of Formosa, China. It is an extraordinary state of affairs; geography means nothing to the United Nations nor to other countries. How can any policy which is based on deliberate avoidance of such a fact be a correct policy? Apart from that, here is this

Asia in the process of a tremendous revolutionary change and transition. That change and transition may take different shapes and forms in different parts. But the major point is that it has got out of its ruts. Yet you will find great countries knowing very well that political changes are taking place are not emotionally aware of these great changes and imagine that the old practices could be followed in the affairs and problems relating to Asia. But I do not want to say or imply that Asia should pitch herself against any other continent.

The first thing necessary in order to solve the problem is to understand the nature of the problem. To understand intellectually it may be possible, but not so to understand emotionally and psychologically and to have a feeling of what is happening in Asia and in Africa. It may not seem very dangerous from the point of view of foreign representatives. At present, what is happening in Africa is of the greatest interest to any student of history and to any person who wants to see history in some perspective. Yet I am astonished at the way Africa is being treated.

Speaking internationally the most important question today and the most dangerous one, is the situation that is being created in regard to Formosa and the offshore islands of China.

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First of all, it is patent that we cannot recognise two Chinas. We can recognise only one. Obviously, Formosa is not China.

The question arises as to why we should say that Chinese claims appear to be justified. I will not go into ancient history, because for hundreds of years Formosa has been part of the Chinese State, except for a little less than half a century when the Japanese occupied it. China always looked upon it as its own and claimed it; it was totally immaterial what government existed. This was the national claim of China. But apart from this, in Cairo and in Potsdam it was clearly stated that Formosa should go to China. It is true that China then was not governed by a government which is predominantly Communist. Subsequently under the Japanese surrender terms also this was stated. And--I speak from memory--in the San Francisco Treaty also some kind of reference was made to it. So at no time has there been any doubt cast on the fact that Formosa is part of the Chinese State. Now, what has happened in the last year or two or three years to change that position? I am not aware anything, unless one says one does not like the present Chinese State. That, logically or legally, is no argument.

For a country which recognises the present Government of China it logically and inevitably follows that Formosa is part of that State. At the present moment it is in the possession of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek supported by a great power. That is the fact as it exists today. I do not propose to argue about that matter except to stress that whatever is done, one should try to negotiate a settlement peacefully. There is a curious division of opinion about these

matters among some countries of the West. There is hardly any country which does not recognise that the offshore islands, notably Quemoy and Matsu, are obviously and definitely parts of China. They are a few miles, five miles or ten miles, beyond the shore. No country can tolerate an enemy sitting ten miles from its shore, bombarding it all the time. It is an intolerable situation. Therefore it is almost generally recognised that these islands should immediately be evacuated and taken possession of by the Government of the mainland. So far as Formosa and the Pescadores are concerned that matter can be taken up for negotiation.

One hears frequently about pacts and military alliances in Europe, in the Middle East, in South-East Asia and elsewhere. There are in the world today two mighty powers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union. There are some other great powers today, the United Kingdom and maybe one or two others; they are big in degrees. I can understand, although I would not approve of it, military alliances between great powers. I do not understand military pacts and alliances between a huge giant of a power and a little pigmy of a country. It has no meaning in a military sense to me. It has absolutely no sense.

In this nuclear age the only countries that count, from the nuclear war point of view, are those great countries which are, unfortunately, in a position to use these bombs. But to attach small countries to themselves in alliance simply means--and I say so with all respect to those countries--that they are becoming very much dependent on the other countries. They do not add to the defence; from the military viewpoint it is little or nothing. It may be supposed to have some value from a psychological point of view. I wish to refrain from saying anything which might militate against anybody. But it applies to both groups, not to one group. First of all, in this nuclear age, to think of war is itself insanity. Many Generals, whether in England or France or U.S.A., or the Soviet Union, have all said that war today is unthinkable, simply because a war is fought to achieve certain results, not to bring ruin on oneself. To talk about war-mongers and the rest is completely wrong. There may be individuals but no country wants war. If that is so, what is the value of this policy of military alliances and armaments? What might have been good a few years ago is no longer good today.

In this age of nuclear warfare, what does this business of having alliances and pacts mean? Whatever military strength a country has, I suppose it possesses. I am not asking the countries to disband their armies or their air forces. The only effect of these pacts and alliances appears to me to try to frighten, to hold a kind of threat. These threats are being thrown about on both sides of these powerful blocs. Again, this business of threatening through military pacts has become rather obsolete in this nuclear age.

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As things are today, we have reached a certain balance--though very

unstable--when any kind of major aggression is likely to lead to a world war. That itself is a factor that checks war. Whether aggression takes place in a small country or big, because it tends to upset that unstable balance, a war is likely to result. That is why in the Geneva Conference there was much argument about some of the Indo-China States. Both the major parties were afraid that if these States or some of them link up or are coerced into joining one group or the other, it would be to the disadvantage of the other. For instance, suppose countries like Laos and Cambodia were overwhelmed or drawn into the sphere of China, that frightened the countries, big and small, on the other side. On the other hand, if Laos and Cambodia became hostile to China and could be used as bases for attack on China, naturally China objected very strongly. Either you have war to decide who is stronger or you make Laos and Cambodia or all the Indo-China States more or less outside the spheres of influence, alignments, and the military pacts and alliances of the two groups, so that both the major powers could feel, at least to some extent, secure in the knowledge that these Indo-China States are not going to be used against them. So, wisely at Geneva, they decided that these Indo-China States should keep out of military pacts or alliances on either side.

If you extend the argument, you will see that the only way to avoid conflict is, first of all, to accept things more or less as they are; I do not say completely, because many things require change. Broadly speaking, you must not think of changing them by war. Secondly, by enlarging the area of peace, of countries which are not aligned to this group or that, which are friendly to both, and which do not intend joining in any war, you reduce the chances of war.

I believe that India's policy in this respect has been appreciated by many countries. Some countries of Asia like Burma and Indonesia, have more or less been following the same policy in international affairs. Recently, the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia came here and he and I issued a statement in which reference was made to the Panch Shila, the five principles. That indicates how the idea is spreading. I can assure this House that even though many Governments may not publicly approve of it, people in many countries are constantly being more and more attracted to this idea.

Presently in the course of about seven weeks there is going to be a conference at Bandung in Indonesia--an Asian-African Conference to which a number of independent countries of Asia and Africa have been invited.

It is going to be an extraordinary meeting. The mere fact of our meeting is of the highest significance. It is the first time that such a meeting is taking place. It does represent rather unconsciously or subconsciously, Asia and Africa coming to the forefront. I do not know whether this idea was present in the mind of the original sponsor of this Conference, but because the proposal was made at the right time it fitted into the spirit of the times, and this Conference has thus got an importance of very high significance.

Obviously a conference of this type is hardly likely to discuss highly controversial issues as between the countries represented there. Also, if I may express my own opinion, I hope it does not function as if it was setting up a rival group to others. It is essentially an experiment in co-existence in countries of Asia and Africa--some of which are inclined this way, and some the other way in regard to the power blocs--meeting together in a friendly way, and trying to find what common ground there is to co-operate in the economic, cultural or even the political field. Therefore, this is a development which is, from the point of view not only of Asia but of the world, of great importance.

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USA INDIA CHINA JAPAN EGYPT FRANCE SWITZERLAND CAMBODIA LAOS BURMA INDONESIA YUGOSLAVIA

Date : Feb 25, 1955

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet Steel Agreement

An agreement was signed on Feb 02, 1955 between India and the U.S.S.R. for the setting up of a modern integrated iron and steel plant in India. Following is the text of the agreement:

With the common intention of establishing an integrated iron and steel works in India and for collaboration towards that end, the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have entered into the following agreement:

Article I:--The Soviet team of steel experts, having examined the available information in consultation with the Indian experts and having prepared a preliminary report, it is agreed, that the Indian authorities and the Soviet organisations will, subject to the terms of this agreement, collaborate in the establishing of an integrated iron and steel works of the capacity of one million tons of steel ingots with the following general pattern of products with provision for expansion to the capacity of one million tons of finished products besides 100,000 to 300,000 tons of foundry pig iron for sale: (1) Rails 100,000 tons, (2) Heavy structural including if possible broad-flanged beams upto 175,000 tons, (3) Sleeper bars and crossing sleepers 90,000 tons, (4) Merchant bars 235,000 tons, (5)

Billets 150,000 tons (total 750,000 tons).

Article II:--The works shall consist of the following principal departments, (a) a coke oven plant with a capacity to produce the metallurgical coke required, (b) a blast furnace plant and auxiliary equipment to produce the quantity of pig iron required, (c) a steel plant with sufficient capacity to produce one million tons of steel ingots, (d) facilities for casting, handling and tripping ingots, (e) soaking pits with a sufficient capacity including a continuous billet mill if it is decided to instal such a mill. (g) a sintering plant of sufficient capacity, (h) plants for the production, supply and transmission of water power and gas for the works and the township, (j) plants for the recovery of byproducts, and (k) repair and other auxiliary shops.

The design of the works and the component parts as well as the manufacture of the equipment shall be carried out by the Soviet organisations on the best up-to-date technical level. The works shall be commissioned as follows: Three coke oven batteries, two blast furnaces, two open hearth furnaces, and a blooming mill by 31 December 1958, and the rest of the departments of the works by 31 December 1959.

Article III:--The Soviet organisations shall within nine months from the date of the selection and approval by the Indian authorities of the definite works site furnish to the Government of India a detailed project report for the establishment of the aforesaid works. The Indian authorities will supply within the shortest possible time of the signing of this agreement details of the quantity and quality of ores, coals and other raw materials as well as of ground conditions at the site.

The Indian authorities will also provide such information and data as are requested by the Soviet organisations and as are necessary to enable the latter to carry out their duties within the scope of this agreement, it being understood that the Soviet organisations will advise on the collection of and make their own arrangements for the testing and analysis of the samples of raw materials necessary for the designing of the production departments of the works. For all the necessary topographical and other works connected with the site, the Indian authorities will provide the necessary labour and also such laboratory facilities, specialists and instruments as may be available. Should the information and the data made available to the Soviet organisations by the Indian authorities in addition to their own observations and studies prove that the ore, coal, limestone and other raw materials and the ground conditions, water supply, railway connections, traffic capacity and special wagons are inadequate for the speedy and successful completion of the works and its operation, the Soviet organisations shall in each case advise the Indian authorities of such shortcomings in order to enable the Indian authorities

to take measures in good time to overcome such shortcomings. Should the aforesaid information and data be not supplied by the Indian authorities in the shortest time mutually agreed upon, the furnishing of the detailed project report will be postponed correspondingly. This detailed project report shall include particulars specified in the schedule to this agreement.

Article IV: The Indian authorities will consider the detailed project report prepared by the Soviet organisations and the prices quoted therein within three months of the submission of the aforesaid report. For the purpose of considering the detailed project report and to enable the Indian experts to study the type of the works proposed and to acquaint themselves with the works producing metallurgical equipment, the Soviet organisations agree to receive one or more Indian delegations to the U.S.S.R., before and or after the submission of the detailed project report if so desired by the Indian authorities, and shall afford to the said delegations all reasonable facilities for the purpose aforesaid. The continuance of this agreement thereafter shall depend upon the acceptance of the detailed project report by the Indian authorities without any modifications or with such modifications as are agreed upon between the Indian authorities and the Soviet organisations and upon the settlement by mutual agreement of prices and other conditions.

In case the detailed project report is not accepted by the Indian authorities, the latter undertake to pay to the Soviet organisations all expenses in connection with the preparation of the project report subject to a limit of eight million Indian rupees. On the acceptance of the detailed project report by the Indian authorities, the parties hereto within two months thereafter, agree as to which part of the designing work and the drawings will be done in India. Similar facilities for visits by Indian experts as those mentioned above in this article will also be provided after the acceptance of the detailed project report as may be agreed upon from time to time.

Article V: The Soviet organisations shall associate at all stages of the work in India and in the U.S.S.R. pertaining to the planning, construction, erection, operation, and other matters relating to the works and the township and the associated facilities a sufficient number of Indian nationals selected by the Indian authorities with the object both of utilising the services of such Indians as well as for training them in such work. The Soviet organisations shall carry out as much of the work in connection with the project and the planning, designing and drawing up of specifications as possible in India.

Article VI: The division of works between the Indian authorities and the Soviet organisations pertaining to the designing of the construction of buildings, roads, foundations, waterways and other similar things as well as pertaining to the erection of the works will be decided by mutual consultation and agreement from time to time.

Article VII: Subject to the fulfilment of the guarantee regarding the efficiency of the works and the observance of the time schedule, the Soviet organisations shall ensure that as much use as possible is made of the metallurgical, engineering and other industries in India for the fabrication of the components of the iron and steel works.

Article VIII: The Soviet organisations shall prepare a scheme for the training of Indian nationals on an appropriate scale specifying the number of trainees and the type of training. They shall also provide qualified instructors at suitable centres of training in India and the U.S.S.R. for training under that scheme Indian personnel, selected by the Indian authorities for the operation and maintenance of each department of the works, and in particular afford such training in works where the plant and equipment of the type selected for the works are in use. The question of the payment of the cost of such training shall be decided in mutual agreement after the cost has been determined.

Article IX: The Soviet organisations shall make available in India and in the U.S.S.R. the services of such numbers of experts as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time for all tasks necessary in connection with the establishment of the iron and steel works, including the township and the ancillary facilities and also for the training of Indian personnel. The tasks aforesaid shall include the planning of the project, preparation of the layout plans of the works,

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designing of plant, machinery and equipment, preparation of the specifications therefor, technical supervision of the construction of the foundations, buildings and other parts of the works, erection and installation of the plant and machinery and advice on the planning and construction of the township and arrangements for water supply, sanitation, electricity service, rail transport and other facilities.

Article X: The Soviet staff employed in the project will have the same status and facilities as those enjoyed by other foreign nationals not of diplomatic status engaged in industrial and commercial activities in India. Likewise, the Indian nationals visiting or residing in the U.S.S.R. in connection with the project will have similar status and facilities.

Article XI: It is estimated by the Soviet organisations that the cost of the plant, machinery and equipment to be supplied by them excluding a sintering plant will be approximately 434 million Indian rupees f.o.b. Black Sea and Baltic Sea Soviet ports as further detailed in the preliminary report already submitted by the Soviet experts. Notwithstanding any such estimates, the actual price payable shall be determined by mutual negotiations and agreement.

Article XII: Credit shall be raised upon each consignment and in

accordance with the price agreed upon in each case upon delivery c.i.f. Indian ports. The expression "delivery c.i.f. Indian ports" relates to the dates for the raising of the credit. The conditions of delivering of the equipment will be provided for in the separate price contracts. The credit so raised shall be repaid by 12 equal annual instalments payable on or before the 15th day of March of each and every year following the year in which each such credit is raised. Interest will accrue at 2 1/2 per cent per annum from the date on which each particular credit is raised and will be similarly paid on or before the 15th day of March of the following year. No interest shall accrue on such amounts of the credit as have been repaid.

Provided that if there is any delay on the part of the Soviet organisations in the commissioning of the entire works by the date agreed upon for such commissioning, the payments due after such commissioning shall be postponed by a corresponding period.

All payments to be made by the Indian authorities as aforesaid shall be in Indian rupees to a separate account in favour of the Soviet organisations to be opened with the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. will jointly fix technical procedure of settling this account. The amounts credited to this account may be utilised by the Soviet organisations for the purchase of goods in India and or be freely convertible into pounds sterling.

If the parity of the Indian rupee (0.186621 grammes of fine gold per one Indian rupee) in terms of gold changes, the amount of the above-mentioned account with the Reserve Bank of India will be revalued proportionately to the changes which may take place.

Article XIII: The Indian authorities shall pay to the Soviet organisations for their services including the detailed project report and the cost of detailed working, drawings of all plants and shops, communications within the works boundary, power supply, water supply, gas supply, buildings and foundations and erection drawings and spare part drawings for the machinery and equipment the sum of 25 million Indian rupees.

The aforesaid sum shall be payable as follows (in million Indian rupees).

(1) On submission of the detailed project report 3.5; (2) On acceptance of the detailed project report 4.5; (3) Annual payments thereafter for four years 12.0; (4) On commissioning of the works and completion of guarantee 5.0; Total 25.0.

The cost of the salaries, travelling and other allowances and expenses of the Soviet personnel for rendering the technical assistance and supervision in India will be determined additionally between the parties hereto according to the number of the Soviet specialists required and the period of their work in India.

Article XIV: After agreement is reached on the detailed project report, the Indian authorities and the Soviet organisations will negotiate separate contracts for prices and

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other conditions regarding the supply of equipment and for other common matters not covered by the terms of this agreement. Should the contracts be not concluded within three months after the acceptance of the detailed project report, the prescribed dates for the commissioning of the works will be postponed by a period corresponding to such delay beyond the said three months.

Article XV: The Soviet organisations agree without any payment in addition to that provided in Article XIII of this agreement to hand over to the Indian authorities all project reports, plans, drawings, specifications, blueprints and other documentary materials relating to the works. These will not be transferred to third parties, it being understood that the expression "third parties" will not include the organisations to which the rights and liabilities are transferred as provided in Article XXII of this agreement or contractors engaged upon the project.

Article XVI: The Soviet organisations will undertake the responsibility for the technical supervision of the construction of the works, erection, installation and commissioning of the plant, machinery, and equipment provided that the detailed and exact obligations of the Indian authorities and the Soviet specialists will be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto from time to time. The Soviet organisations will, in particular, be responsible for (A) assistance in collecting the necessary data for works, (B) preparation of the detailed project report and working drawings, specifications and time schedules for delivery of the plant and equipment and for the technically correct fulfilment of all the construction works including foundations, building and other works within the works boundary, (C) supply of plant, machinery and equipment from the U.S.S.R., (D) technical supervision in construction, erection and commissioning of the plant, machinery and equipment, and (E) training of Indian personnel in India as well as in the U.S.S.R., so as to provide, subject to the provisions of Sections 3, 4 and 5 of this article, the satisfactory commissioning of three coke oven batteries, two blast furnaces, two open hearth furnaces and a blooming mill by 31 December 1958, and the rest of the departments of the works by 31 December 1959. For these purposes the Soviet organisations will provide a suitably qualified expert as a chief engineer of the project assisted by an appropriate number of Indian engineers and Soviet engineers appointed respectively by the Indian authorities and the Soviet organisations. The chief engineer will co-ordinate in India all the activities of the Soviet experts in technical supervision and the rendering of all kinds of technical assistance.

All communications regarding technical matters connected with the project will be in English and will pass through the Chief Engineer. The Soviet organisations will also provide in India representation of the Ministry of Iron and Steel Metallurgy of the U.S.S.R. as the general suppliers for the necessary contacts with the management of the project. The Indian authorities will in particular be responsible for (A) collecting all necessary data for the works site, (B) levelling of site, (C) drilling and other work necessary for providing suitability of sites for foundations, (D) building foundations to the specifications provided by the Soviet organisations, (E) the administrative supervision of the construction, erection and commissioning of the works including all relations with the workers, technical personnel and other employees, (F) the fulfilment of all the time schedules as may be agreed upon from time to time for delivery of bricks, cement and other materials, and fulfilment of the contracts with builders and contractors for the construction, erection and commissioning of the works, (G) the unloading from ships and transport to the site of the works of all imported materials, plant, machinery and equipment from Indian ports, (H) construction of buildings, roads and railway tracks, (J) town planning and construction of houses and buildings, roads and other similar works in the townships, (K) all power and water connections and supply up to the boundary of the works, (L) financing the project, and (M) fabrication of steel work and the supply of plant, machinery and equipment to the limited extent that capacity is available in India.

For these purposes the Indian authorities will set up an organisation with a suitably qualified chief of the project assisted by the necessary number of Indian personnel. The Indian authorities will provide for the proper implementation of the suggestions, advice, recommendations and requirements

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given by the Soviet technical supervisors in respect of quality of the construction, erection and commissioning of the works as well as in respect of time schedules for the construction, labour, transport and other matters referred to above.

The Indian authorities shall also take steps necessary for the development of sources of coking coal, steam coal, iron ore, limestone, dolomite and other raw materials required for the operation of the works.

The Soviet organisations undertake on their part to bring to the notice of the Indian authorities from time to time the need for such action as may be necessary in respect of the development of these ancillary services and sources of raw materials together with suggestions for the assistance in the implementation of the undertaking by the Indian authorities.

The detailed division of duties between the Indian authorities and

the Soviet organisations will be settled by mutual agreement between the parties hereto from time to time.

The Soviet organisations will make arrangements in agreed period of time in each case to export from the U.S.S.R. to India the necessary equipment and to bring the necessary technical personnel as may be required by the Indian authorities towards the completion of the works.

Article XVII: The Soviet organisations shall provide a team of experts to furnish technical assistance and technical supervision as also recommendations and advice on all technical matters relating to the establishment of the works. These experts shall generally undertake all such duties as are commonly within the scope and functions of consulting engineers and shall be responsible for their recommendations, advice, suggestions and technical supervision.

Article XVIII: The Soviet organisations shall guarantee that the performance of the plant machinery and equipment supplied from the U.S.S.R. will be according to their respective stated capacities. The guarantee will be fulfilled by the operation of each individual item of plant, machinery and equipment for a period of two months as well as by the integrated operation of the complete works for a minimum period of six months. Both the above kinds of trial operation will be conducted under the technical supervision of the Soviet experts. Should the guarantee be not fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Indian authorities in accordance with the accepted detailed project report and the contracts for the supply of the plant machinery and equipment (the Indian authorities may for this purpose obtain such technical advice as they consider necessary), the Soviet organisations undertake at their own cost to correct the defects pointed out or to replace such plant or machinery as may be found unsatisfactory, or alternatively, reimburse to the Indian authorities the cost of such rectification or replacement as the case may be.

Article XIX: The Soviet organisations shall post at their own cost a sufficient number of experts for a period up to three years after the works go into full operation for the rendering of such technical supervision and consultant services as may be required by the Indian authorities. The number of such experts shall be decided by mutual agreement from time to time.

Article XX: Should any existing patent or other rights subsisting in respect of any of the items of the plant or machinery supplied by the Soviet organisations or made according to specifications provided by the Soviet organisations be deemed to have been infringed in any part of the world and should any civil suit or action result therefrom the Soviet organisations shall indemnify and keep the Indian authorities sufficiently indemnified against any claims, demands or liabilities arising therefrom. All costs, charges and expenses on account of such proceedings shall also be borne by the Soviet organisations.

Article XXI: The Indian authorities and the Soviet organisations

shall give each other all information and assistance which may reasonably be required by either party in relation to this agreement and shall in particular furnish to each other progress reports or other information as may be required with regard to the programme of work of the project referred to above and any matter connected therewith.

Article XXII: The Government of India and the Government of U.S.S.R., will, as soon

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as possible after the signing of this agreement, inform each other as to which organisations will be authorised by them to implement this agreement. The Government of India and the Government of the U.S.S.R. reserve the right to transfer all rights and liabilities arising from this agreement to such organisations as they may respectively consider necessary for the purpose. The credit raised will in any case continue to be guaranteed by the Government of India.

Article XXIII: If the performance of this agreement is interfered with for any length of time by wars, enemy action, embargoes, blockades or any other cause beyond the reasonable control of either party, the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the U.S.S.R. shall immediately consult with each other and agree upon the action to be taken provided that if such agreement cannot be reached within a reasonable period, the Indian authorities may complete the project and the works in such manner as may be deemed necessary and in such an event the rights and liabilities of the parties arising under this agreement till then shall remain in force.

Article XXIV: In case any dispute or difference arises between the Indian authorities and the Soviet organisations relating to any matter arising out of or connected with this agreement, the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the U.S.S.R. shall immediately consult with each other and endeavour to arrive at a mutual agreement on the said dispute or difference.

Following is the Schedule:

The detailed project report referred to in Article III of the agreement shall include (I) an outline of the layout of the work and a detailed description of each department of the works with drawings and specifications; (II) arrangement drawings of the plant and equipment; (III) complete technical specifications for the itemised machines and equipment; (IV) a statement of the price in Indian rupees, c.i.f. Indian port of all the plant equipment, spares and other similar items to be supplied by the Soviet organisations. The statement shall contain details of description (specification and capacity) of every unit of works or components of every unit in the works in all the sections and departments concerned and the price in Indian rupees c.i.f. Indian port of each such unit; (V) details of

total costs of the plants; (VI) an estimate by quantities and by value in as much detail as possible of the materials to be purchased for the fabrication and the other works to be executed in India; (VII) an estimate of manhours required for the erection and construction of the works and the works appurtenant thereto; (VIII) schedule times of delivery, construction and erection as well as initial operation of the plants; (IX) the processes to be employed and an estimate of the manpower needed for the operation and maintenance of the works; (X) consumption figures for raw materials and auxiliary materials, electric power, steam, water and other similar matters and balance sheets of material and power, based upon materials which are actually available; (XI) cost calculations for the determination of the economic prices of end products, and (XII) the value in Indian rupees of all the services to be rendered by the Soviet organisations whether in India or in the U.S.S.R. for the completion of the project as detailed as herein provided including the services rendered during the preliminary investigations up to and including the preparation of the detailed project report. The approximate number of the persons engaged in rendering the services aforesaid shall also be indicated.

The detailed project report shall be in English and the specifications and the drawings shall be shown in the metric system.

The detailed project report will include all the departments, shops and divisions, railways, water and power communications of the works inside the works boundary. Installations and communications such as the township, water supply and sewers, power supply, railways and other similar matters outside the works boundary will be designed by the Indian authorities, if necessary in co-operation with the Soviet experts.

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Date : Feb 02, 1955

March

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GERMANY

Date : Mar 01, 1955

Volume No

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AFGHANISTAN

Promotion of Cultural Ties

Replying to a question regarding the steps taken by the Government to strengthen and develop cultural ties between Afghanistan and India, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Mar 21, 1955 A Cultural Delegation headed by the Deputy Education Minister of Afghanistan was invited to visit India in February-March 1954. The Delegation toured all over India and visited places of educational, cultural and historical importance.

Indian sports teams, students' goodwill missions, Indian artists and others participate in the Jashan celebrations of Afghanistan every year. Sports teams from Afghanistan are invited from time to time to play friendly matches against the educational and other institutions.

Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme, a number of scholarships are awarded to Afghan nationals every year. At present there are nine Afghan scholars studying in India and three more have been selected for the year 1955-56. Besides, facilities have also been provided for certain Afghan teachers to observe the methods of work in cottage industries in India.

Books on various technical and other subjects have been presented by the Government of India to the Government of Afghanistan and various institutions, including the Kabul University in Afghanistan. A complete set of Tendulkar's biography of Mahatma Gandhi was also presented to the Afghan Minister of Education last year.

The Government of Afghanistan desired to recruit a number of Indian teachers for teaching English in Afghan schools. The Government of India assisted in the recruitment of such teachers and six were recruited in 1950 and ten in 1953.

The Government of India propose to organise and despatch an Archaeological Mission to Afghanistan to work there for archaeological exploration and the search of sculptures, inscriptions, coins and archaeological sites, etc.

Asked whether any financial assistance was given to maintain Hindu shrines in Afghanistan, the Parliamentary Secretary replied in the negative.

AFGHANISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Mar 21, 1955

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Mutual Co-operation

A number of questions were asked in the Lok Sabha on Mar 02, 1955, relating to atomic energy, foreign scientists and experts working under the Department of Atomic Energy, heavy water and discovery of radioactive ore.

Asked whether some members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee of the U.S. Congress had recently visited Delhi and whether they held any discussions with the Indian atomic scientists and the nature of the discussions held, the Prime Minister replied in the affirmative and said that the discussions took place on the subject of mutual co-operation in the field of atomic energy.

Two foreign scientists and experts were working under the Department of Atomic Energy, said the Prime Minister in reply to a question.

Asked whether it was a fact that the U.S.A. had agreed to sell to India ten tons of heavy water for the Atomic Research Reactor at Trombay, the Prime Minister replied in the affirmative.

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Replying to a question as to the facilities available to the general public by way of technical equipment to discover radio-active ore, the Prime Minister added: A small number of Geiger Muller Counters (Radiation Survey Meters) are supplied to interested parties who are considered fit and competent to use these delicate instruments, free of charge, and the public are encouraged to send samples suspected by them to be radio-active for free analysis and report.

Radiation Survey Meters are available for sale to the public from the Department of Atomic Energy.

USA INDIA

Date : Mar 02, 1955

Volume No

1995

CHINA

P. & T. Installations in Tibet

In reply to a question regarding the implementation of the Sino-Indian agreement on Tibet in respect of handing over of posts, telegraphs and telephone installations, etc., Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Mar 12, 1955 The hand-over is in progress and is expected to be completed soon. As a gesture of friendship the P. & T. installations are being transferred free of cost. The rest-houses and their equipment will be paid for by the Chinese Government.

CHINA INDIA USA

Date : Mar 12, 1955

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN NATIONALS

Diplomatic Immunity

Replying to a question as to the number of foreigners at present in India who enjoyed diplomatic immunity or special privileges similar to those accorded to U.N. Experts, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Mar 07, 1955, that the number of such persons was 1,499. Out of them, he said, 333 were Diplomats, 795 were other staff of Diplomatic Missions, 179 were Consular Officer, and 192 were U.N. Officials and Experts.

Besides these, there were 247 U.S.A. citizens and 156 U.K. citizens also who enjoyed diplomatic immunity, he added.

INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA

Date : Mar 07, 1955

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN NATIONALS

Applications for Citizenship

The number of foreign nationals who had applied for Indian citizenship between Aug 15, 1947 and 15 December 1953 was 2,851, said Shri B. N. Datar, Union Deputy Home Minister, in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on 18 March 1955.

Shri Datar added that 1,525 applications for Indian citizenship from foreign nationals had been accepted during this period.

In a written reply to another question, Shri G. B. Pant, Union Home

Minister, said that Indian citizenship was at present regulated by Articles 5 to 8 read with Article 9 of the Constitution. These provisions determine who were Indian citizens on 26 January 1950, pending the enactment of a comprehensive Citizenship Law.

Shri Pant further stated that there was no provision for relinquishment of Indian citizenship or its acquisition after 26 January 1950.

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INDIA

Date : Aug 15, 1947

Volume No

1995

GOA

References in Parliament

Replying to a question as to the total number of satyagrahis arrested in Goa since Jan 27, 1955, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Rajya Sabha on 1 March 1955: Since 26 January 1955 over 140 persons are said to have been arrested on suspicion or for offering satyagraha. Government are aware, despite Portuguese denial, that the satyagrahis have been harshly treated while in police custody with a view to suppress by force the nationalist movement in these colonies. A number of protests have been lodged by the Government to India with the Portuguese Government to which no satisfactory reply has been received.

In reply to a question as to whether any portion of the Indo-Goa border was fenced or was proposed to be fenced, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs said in the Rajya Sabha on 1 March 1955 that the proposal was under consideration.

Replying to another part of the question whether the Indo-Goa border was surveyed and also the expenditure incurred thereon, the Deputy Minister added: For fencing about three miles of the Indo-Goa border, as an experimental measure, the estimated cost is about Rs. 200,000.

Asked to state whether any other measures were proposed to be adopted to prevent smuggling from Goa, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs replied: Measures to tighten the anti-smuggling cordon such as increasing the number of excise posts and mobile patrols along the

border are constantly under review.

Asked in the Lok Sabha on 2 March 1955 whether the Government has observed the emphasis being given by Pakistan to a divergent trend in policy on the issue of Portuguese settlements in India, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs said: The Government of India have noted that generally the Pakistan Press, despite the anti-colonial policy of the Pakistan Government, has supported Portuguese colonialism in Goa and has given publicity to the attempt on the part of the Portuguese Government to develop closer commercial and cultural relations with Pakistan.

Asked whether the attention of the Government of Pakistan had been drawn to this matter, the Deputy Minister replied in the negative.

In a written reply to a question whether it was a fact that the Portuguese had spread armed forces all round their pockets in India, the Prime Minister stated in the Rajya Sabha on 30 March 1955: The Government of India are aware that the Portuguese authorities have considerably strengthened the military garrison in Portuguese India by bringing troops, mostly Africans, and military equipment in recent months with a view to suppress by force the nationalist movement there. The Portuguese authorities are reported to have started constructing or repairing aerodromes in Goa, Daman and Diu. These measures can hardly be regarded as a threat to India. The Government of India are, however, alive to the problem and will take appropriate measures in defence of India's interests.

Replying to another question whether it had come to the notice of Government that the Portuguese police searched houses in the villages around Kunkili, Mapusa, Dhond and Valpoi and dragged out women and children and knocked them down; and what action the Government had taken in that connection, the Prime Minister said: Reports continue to be received by Government of repressive measures adopted including police searches, beating of people on suspicion for their nationalist activities, and large-scale arrests.

The Government of India have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Portuguese authorities to these measures, but no satisfactory reply has been forthcoming.

Recent developments in Goa formed the subject matter of a number of questions in the Lok Sabha on 12 March 1955. They related

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to the Government of India's attitude with regard to the participation of Indian nationals in the Goan liberation movement, migration of Goans to India, expulsion of Indian nationals, arrest of satyagrahis and harsh treatment meted out to them by the police, hoisting of the Indian national flag on buildings, enactment of a legislation to deport satyagrahis to penal establishments, and the so-called voluntary contributions to the 'State Emergency Funds'.

Asked whether the Government of India had now revised their attitude with regard to the participation of Indian nationals in the Goan liberation movement, in a written answer Prime Minister Nehru replied in the negative.

Asked about the total number of Goans who had so far migrated to India, the Prime Minister added: According to information available, over 1,000 Goans had migrated to India.

Asked about the number of persons who had been asked to quit Portuguese territory by the Portuguese authorities, the Prime Minister said: About 3,000 Indian nationals have been summarily expelled by the Portuguese authorities without being given sufficient time or opportunity to wind up their business or move their property.

In a written reply to a question regarding the number of satyagrahis arrested since 26 January 1955, the Prime Minister stated: Since 26 January 1955, over 140 persons are reported to have been arrested on suspicion or for offering satyagraha. Government are aware, despite Portuguese denial, that the satyagrahis have been harshly treated while in police custody with a view to suppress by force the nationalist movement in the Portuguese possessions.

In a written answer about celebration of Dr. Gaitonde Day and the harsh treatment meted out to the satyagrahis by the police, the Prime Minister said: On 17 February 1955, which was observed as 'Gaitonde Day', over 40 persons were arrested in various places in Goa on suspicion or for offering satyagraha. Government are aware, despite Portuguese denial, that the satyagrahis have been harshly treated while in police custody with a view to suppress by force the nationalist movement in the Portuguese possessions. A number of protests have been lodged by the Government of India with the Portuguese Government to which no satisfactory reply has been received.

Replying to questions as to the number of Indian nationals arrested by the Portuguese Government since 15 August 1954 for participating in the satyagraha movement, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said: About 80 Indian nationals have been arrested on suspicion or for offering satyagraha. Out of these 57 were released on 14 and 15 January 1955. According to information available with Government, both Indian and Goan prisoners are subjected to harsh treatment by Portuguese jail authorities.

In a written reply to a question whether it was a fact that 32 citizens were arrested on the New Year's Day for hoisting the tricolour flag, the Prime Minister said: According to reports, Indian national flags were hoisted on top of trees and buildings in several villages in Daman on New Year's Day. Government have no information about arrests made for hoisting the flags.

Asked whether the Portuguese Government had apprised the Government

of India of their new legislation aimed to crush the freedom movement in Portuguese possessions in India, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said: Early this year the Portuguese Government informed the Government of India of the enactment of a new legislation in Portugal designed to check the national movement in Goa and empowering them to deport Indian, including Goan, satyagrahis to serve sentences in penal establishments in Portugal and other Portuguese territories.

The Government of India have lodged a strong protest with the Portuguese Government and reiterated their warning that any attempt to deport Indian and Goan satyagrahis would have serious and far-reaching repercussions in India.

Replying to a question whether it was a fact that the Portuguese Government in Goa was resorting to the policy of forced realisation of fines, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs replied: According to reports, the Portuguese authorities in Goa are experiencing

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a shortage of funds and have, therefore, approached village communities, merchants, landlords and possibly religious organisations for voluntary contributions to the 'State Emergency Funds' which are being raised to meet the heavy expenditure on the army stationed in Goa, Daman and Diu. The Calapore village community is reported to have contributed Rs. 10,000 to these funds.

In a written reply to a question regarding the decision of the authorities of the Portuguese settlements in India to deport satyagrahis, the Prime Minister stated in the Rajya Sabha on 15 March 1955: Early this year, the Portuguese Government enacted a new legislation in Portugal designed to check the nationalist movement in Goa and empowering them to deport Indian, including Goan, satyagrahis to serve sentences in penal establishments in Portugal and other Portuguese territories. The Government of India have lodged a strong protest with the Portuguese Government and reiterated their warning that any attempt to deport Indian and Goan satyagrahis would have serious and far-reaching repercussions in India.

USA INDIA PAKISTAN ITALY PORTUGAL

Date : Jan 27, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Welcome to Sir Anthony Eden

Sir Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, accompanied by Lady Eden, paid a brief visit to New Delhi in March 1955. Prime Minister Nehru gave a Banquet in honour of Sir Anthony and Lady Eden on Mar 03, 1955.

The Prime Minister proposed the toast to the health of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. Sir Anthony Eden proposed the toast to the President of India.

The Prime Minister in his speech said: We have met here tonight to honour Sir Anthony Eden and his charming wife. At any time the visit of Sir Anthony Eden and Lady Eden would have been welcome here both because of their individual qualities and because we look upon them as friends. But their visit has something even more than the character of a friendly visit to friends, although that is important and very welcome. It is always symbolic when people in high positions go anywhere in that position, because they carry with them a bit of their country or the ideals their country stands for. Therefore, Sir Anthony Eden's visit here also has that symbolic character and for us that too is welcome.

Our Vice-President this afternoon referred to the long history of the contacts of India with England, a long history in which much had happened, which was not agreeable to many people, which had even created bitterness; and yet we meet here today, as we have met in the course of the last six or seven years, here or elsewhere, in a spirit of friendship and co-operation. I always thought that a rather remarkable thing and not easy to parallel in history. The Vice-President in his own inimitable way put his finger on the spot and said that we should have the capacity to forget what ought to be forgotten and remember what ought to be remembered. Now, that is a very wise saying, because all of us have much to forget and much to remember. If unfortunately we remember what we ought to forget, then there is difficulty, and if we forget what we ought to remember, that is bad.

And so this remarkable thing happened that after a lengthy period of both good and ill, we came to an agreement and to a settlement and forged a new type of relationship, which type in itself is a good example for others. This is a relationship of being completely independent and yet attempting to be friendly with each other, to co-operate with each other, not to push the other against its will. The type of relationship, whether in individuals or groups of nations, where there is pulling and pushing, is bound to lead to conflicts.

Of course, there is a great deal of pulling and pushing around in this world. If there is not that element, possibly we would have a little different, a little better world. It is

ultimately a question again whether it is individual fear or national, and of co-existence. Co-existence does not signify, of course, that two people should be in agreement with each other. It is a state of existence between people who are not in agreement but who do not wish to pull at each other but are anxious to tolerate one another. That shows their breeding and culture.

Then there is always the question of the manner of approach. Our great leader Gandhiji always laid the greatest stress on means as being more important than ends. We should aim right, of course, but the manner to reach that end should also be right, otherwise ends become distorted. So the approach to any problem--the manner of approach--becomes very important, more specially when people and countries get excited and rather worked up, creating reactions among the other groups and nations, and it becomes vital for us to remember that the only way to deal with such a situation is not to get excited or worked up, but try in fact a different type of approach.

I suppose none of us in any country is free from error and blame, either in our past history or in our present-day affairs. As individuals or as nations we are always good and bad. Perhaps there may be more of good in some and less of bad in others. The point is how to draw out that good, the good approach and the good actions. You will forgive me for repeating these platitudes but I do feel very strongly that in our problems of today, it is of the highest importance how we approach and how far we try to understand others' viewpoints. We may not agree. It would be a dull world indeed if everyone agreed with everyone else.

I suppose an element of conflict is necessary to make the world a live world. The conflict need not go too far, certainly it need not result in the use of nuclear weapons. But there should be diversity, diversity of opinion and conflict of opinion and growth out of that, provided always that all that conflict of opinion and even action has a basis of friendliness, born out of a friendly approach.

Now, that is simplified, if I may say so, in my country's relations with the United Kingdom. Naturally we do not agree in everything; naturally we put forward our different viewpoints, press on each other. Naturally, I say, because in dealing with these matters, political or any other like matters, we do not exactly deal as we would with a problem in, say, higher mathematics. We deal with human beings, conditioned by all kinds of factors of geography, climate, history, tradition, ways of thinking, philosophy, education and so on.

And where the conditioning is different, naturally the result is different in thinking. We should accept these differences and try to understand them. One talks about the great changes of this nuclear age, changes in weapons, in power of good or ill. But perhaps one of the biggest things in this age is the conflict or the changes that are taking place in the minds of men.

It is a commonplace to say that we are passing through a period of transition. Nevertheless, somehow the pace of transition is quickened. In this period of transition probably the most important thing is not the atomic or the hydrogen bomb, but the minds of men and the hearts of men from which the bomb has come. What will happen ultimately, I cannot say. But I have no doubt at all as to the manner of approach to all these problems, and that manner of approach I repeat is exemplified in this happy relationship that subsists between the United Kingdom and India.

We can meet--we do meet often--we discuss many problems, we agree often; we disagree sometimes, but that does not make a difference to our mutual regard for each other and our mutual respect for each other's bona fides which is the main thing. So, in effect, we agree far more than we might disagree, and each has perfect freedom to continue along the line of his own choice and find some kind of fulfilment.

Therefore, Sir Anthony Eden's visit here is doubly welcome at this particular juncture and I am sure it is good for our country that he has come and I would like on my own behalf, on behalf of the Government of India, and, I am sure, on behalf of you all, ladies and gentlemen, who are here, to welcome him. And when I say that he is going away--his is a very short visit--I ask you,

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Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the good health of Sir Anthony Eden and Lady Eden.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU

Date : Mar 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir Anthony Eden's Reply

Sir Anthony Eden in his reply said: I am indeed touched by the words which your Prime Minister has used to welcome my wife and myself on what is above all a historic occasion. That expression is often overworked, but tonight it is the first time that a Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom has been the guest of the Indian Government in this capital city of Delhi. Mr. Prime Minister, if I have anything to

do with it, it will not be the last time because I am more than ever convinced that those contacts to which you have referred and still more the spirit behind those contacts, can be of service not only to our two countries but to a much wider circle as well.

There are three reasons why we thank you for your welcome tonight. The first is for the compliment paid to us personally and letting us come here, to meet old friends and I hope to make some new. The second is the compliment paid to the country of whose Government I am a member, and everyone, I believe, at home, will value the welcome you have been kind enough to give us here. And the third, and I think the most important of all, is because this is a troubled world, not I think a desperately dangerous world, but a world troubled with causes which you have analysed in a manner which I can only say I agree with in every emphasis that you have laid.

Therefore, if that is so, and our two countries, after all the history that has passed, good and bad, can in this way discuss as we do our manifold problems and usually, understand each other and when we do not, understand why we do not, that seems to me something infinitely important in this troubled world. The worst stage for international politics to get into is the stage when there is no true meeting of men's minds, the condition when for one reason or another the impact is marked either by conditions of propaganda or of life, whatever it may be. That is something we have always to avoid. Keep the contact open, keep the friendly sources of exchange of information available to a wide circle and ultimately a solution can be found to what we believe to be even the most difficult problems.

I am reluctant to mention the fact that I have now been more than ten years Foreign Secretary which in the history of my country is more than usually a long time. But if there is one conclusion which more than any other has come to me over that period, it is, never allow either the technical or what you believe to be the international difficulties of any particular problem to convince you that an attempt to solve them is not worth making. It is just not true and I could name about half a dozen problems in my experience which certainly appeared insoluble in the beginning as we might have said, but we would have been making bigger mistakes and doing a grave injustice in the cause of service to mankind by so regarding them.

Therefore, with all the emphasis that I can lay, I would say that it is perseverance that keeps honour bright, in the sense that we have made our contribution to the generation in which we live. I am proud on behalf of my country, to thank you for your welcome to us, to apologise as we do regretfully for the shortness of our stay and to assure you that in Britain we wish all success to your efforts for India and for wider causes still, that we wish to India all happiness and prosperity and continued guidance and wisdom under the leadership of her Prime Minister.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink to the health of the Prime Minister of India.

INDIA USA

Date : Mar 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Pensions Payment Procedure

The decision of the Government of India to transfer the responsibility of controlling, administering and paying pensions and other liabilities to or in respect of persons who had served the British Crown in this country, to the British authorities was disclosed in the exchange of letters between the United Kingdom High Commissioner to India and the Union Finance Minister.

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Copies of these letters were laid on the table in the Lok Sabha on Mar 10, 1955 by the Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

In a letter dated 7 March 1955, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, suggested to Shri Deshmukh that this transfer should be effected from 1 April 1955. Shri Deshmukh replying on the same date to the British High Commissioner, said: "I have pleasure in confirming that the understanding of your Government (in this matter) as set out in your letter is accepted by my Government."

The Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom entered into an arrangement in July 1948, under which the Government of India purchased annuities from the Government of the United Kingdom for the purpose of meeting the sterling pensionary obligations of the Dominion of India and the provinces thereof. These arrangements were set out in the letters dated 9 July 1948, exchanged between the two Governments.

The letters released by Shri Deshmukh did not indicate the extent of the pensions or the liabilities or the amount of annuities purchased by the Government of India from the Government of the United Kingdom.

INDIA UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Mar 10, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

World Bank Transactions

Out of the total of the subscribed capital of 9,028 million dollars, India's share is 400 million dollars. The 20 per cent of India's quota which has been called, has been paid-up as below:--

8 million dollars (2 per cent) in U.S. dollars, 72 million dollars (18 per cent) in rupees and securities as follows:--

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (a) in rupees | Rs. 3,405,400 |
| (b) in non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities | Rs. 339,430,000 |

India's borrowings from the Bank to date amount to about 126.0 million dollars. The amount actually drawn is about 56.07 million dollars. This information was given by Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, in the Lok Sabha on Mar 28, 1955 in reply to a question. The statement laid by Shri Guha on the table of the House revealed that the authorised capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was 100,000 shares of 100,000 dollars par value each. Of this, 90,280 shares had been subscribed. Subscriptions uncalled amounted to 7,222 million dollars, leaving a balance of 1,806 million dollars which was the present capital stock.

INDIA USA

Date : Mar 28, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Indian Personnel

Replying to a question as to the total number of Indians working in the U.N.O., Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, stated in the Lok Sabha on Mar 24, 1955 that 65 Indians were employed in the United Nations Organisation. Out of these, he added, 36 were at the headquarters, three Technical Assistance Board personnel and 26 as per details given below in the overseas offices of the United Nations:

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and Far East) Secretariat | .. | .. | 10 |
| Technical Assistance Experts | .. | .. | 9 |
| United Nations Information Centre, New Delhi | .. | .. | 1 |
| Field Service personnel in Palestine, Libya, and other political missions | .. | .. | 6 |

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INDIA LIBYA

Date : Mar 24, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Ceylon Citizenship

In a written reply to a question as to the number of Indians who applied for Ceylon citizenship rights during the last year, Prime Minister Nehru stated in the Rajya Sabha on Mar 15, 1955 The last date for applications for Ceylon citizenship from persons of Indian origin was 6 August 1951. A large number of applications were made by that date. These have been under consideration since then.

Of the applicants for Ceylon citizenship about 33,000 have so far been registered as Ceylon citizens. Between 75,000 and 80,000 Indian citizens holding Indian passports are estimated to be in Ceylon. To them Temporary Residence Permits are granted by the Ceylon Government.

Several questions were asked in the Lok Sabha on 12 March 1955, regarding persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. These related to the applications for citizenship, progress in registration and their

repatriation and rehabilitation in India.

Replying to a question whether a number of applications for citizenship from persons of Indian origin had been rejected by the Ceylon Government on the ground that the Justices of Peace before whom the applicants had sworn affidavits had not themselves taken the oaths of allegiance, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs said: The Government of India are informed that applications for Ceylon citizenship are still being rejected on such purely technical grounds.

The Government of India have taken up this and other matters connected with the implementation of the Agreement of October 1954 with the Government of Ceylon.

Regarding the progress in registration of applicants for Ceylon citizenship, the Deputy Minister said: The Government of India do not view with any satisfaction the progress in registration of applicants for Ceylon citizenship.

Asked as to the number of applications decided so far and the number that had been accepted the Deputy Minister replied: 38,795 and 9,671 respectively up to 30 November 1954.

Replying to a question as to the total number of Indians who had arrived so far from Ceylon and the arrangements made for their rehabilitation in India, the Deputy Minister said: 16,752 Indians have arrived from Ceylon from 1 June 1954, to 1 January 1955. Those who have arrived so far are settling down to a normal life, without any assistance from the Government. The situation is being watched closely and the question of their rehabilitation will be taken up if need arises for it.

Replying in the affirmative to a question as to whether Government had received any progress report regarding the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October 1954, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs said in the Rajya Sabha on 1 March 1955: The Government have been receiving periodical reports from their High Commission in Ceylon regarding the implementation of the Joint Statement of October, 1954.

Asked in the Lok Sabha on 22 March 1955, whether the scheme of inducement for stateless persons in Ceylon to opt for Indian nationality had been finalised, the Prime Minister replied in the negative and said: According to the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of January 1954, the Ceylon Government proposed to offer certain inducements to persons of Indian origin in Ceylon who are not registered as Ceylon citizens in order to encourage them to register themselves as Indian citizens. So far no announcement in this connection has been made by the Ceylon Government. The Ceylon Government have commenced discussing this matter with our High Commission in Colombo.

INDIA USA SRI LANKA

Date : Mar 15, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Disposal of INA and IIL Assets

Replying to a question as to whether any Trust Deed regarding the assets of the Indian National Army and the Indian Independence League Funds had been drawn up, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Mar 29, 1955 The assets of the Indian National Army and the Indian Independence League are at present in the custody of the Custodian of Property, Singapore. The Custodian has been approached for the recovery of our share of the assets. On receipt, this will be amalgamated with the existing Indian Scholarship Fund. A Trust Deed for this Fund has been created with the Commissioner for the Government of India in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, as Trustee. He is assisted in the task of selection of candidates for scholarships by a committee comprising:

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya or his nominee;
- (b) The Principal of the Technical College, Federation of Malaya, or his nominee; and
- (c) Four Indians resident in Malaya--to be nominated by the Commissioner at his discretion.

INDIA USA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Date : Mar 29, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Indian Immigration into Canada

Replying to a question as to whether Canada's Immigration Laws discriminate against Indians living in British Columbia, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Mar 21, 1955 The Canadian Law relating to immigration is embodied in a series of Acts and Notifications, the provisions of which do not apply to the immigration of Indians into Canada. Indian immigration is governed by the terms of an Agreement concluded between the Governments of India and Canada on 26 January 1951. There is no question, therefore, of Canada's Immigration Laws discriminating against Indians.

In reply to another part of the question the Parliamentary Secretary added: Government have seen a copy of a memorandum presented last September to the Prime Minister of Canada, by Canadians of Indian origin, demanding equal privileges and facilities with Canadians of European origin in the matter of admission of close relatives.

INDIA CANADA

Date : Mar 21, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Kenya Immigration Regulations

Replying to a question regarding the proposed amendment to the Kenya Government's Immigration Law, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Mar 02, 1955 The Government of Kenya have already amended the regulations governing immigration into the Colony; the amendment affects all the unmarried women permanently resident there since it restricts the freedom, hitherto enjoyed by them, of marrying persons from outside who could thereafter enter the Colony without an Entry Permit. The main provision of the amendment are that the woman who marries a person living out of Kenya should be not less than twenty years of age and that her husband should not have been refused an entry previously.

Asked to state whether any action had been taken by the Government in this matter, the Deputy Minister added: Prior to the introduction of the amendment, the Government of India's Commissioner in Nairobi held discussions with the authorities concerned and he was assured that it was intended merely to prevent abuses of the law and would in no way prove detrimental to the interests of the Indian community.

INDIA KENYA OMAN USA

Date : Mar 02, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDO-CHINA

Expenditure on International Commissions

Replying to a question as to how many countries were sharing the costs of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indo-China, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Rajya Sabha on Mar 15, 1955 According to the Geneva Agreements, the expenditure on the International Commissions for Supervision and Control is to be shared by the parties to the Agreement. It was, however, decided at the Geneva Conference that the four major powers, viz., U.S.S.R., China, U.K. and France would form a Common Pool and share the expenses of the Commissions in Indo-China with the parties concerned.

It was decided by the Delhi Conference held in August 1954 that the three member countries on the International Commissions for Supervision and Control should pay the salaries and allowances of their respective National Delegations including national personnel working on Fixed and Mobile Teams.

India's share of the expenses is limited to the pay and allowances of her National Delegations including Indian personnel on Fixed and Mobile Teams working in the three Commissions.

CHINA SWITZERLAND USA FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM INDIA

Date : Mar 15, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDO-CHINA

The following Joint Communique was issued on Mar 18, 1955 at the conclusion of meetings between the Prime Minister of India and His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman and the Prime Minister of Cambodia:

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman and the Prime Minister of Cambodia have come on a brief visit to India. During their stay in New Delhi, they have had friendly and informal talks with the Prime Minister of India. These talks have dealt with many matters of common interest for the two countries as well as some aspects of world problems which affect them.

The historical connections and close cultural affinity between India and Cambodia, which date back to a remote past, have enabled the leader of the Cambodian Delegation and the Prime Minister of India to understand and appreciate each other's point of view. They also provide a guarantee for the continuance of friendly relations in the future.

The leader of the Cambodian Delegation expressed his appreciation of India's general approach to world problems and desire for the maintenance of peace. The Delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Prime Minister of India agreed that the best guarantee for peace in the world and for friendship between countries is to adhere to the principles of the recognition of each other's sovereignty, independence and integrity, of non-aggression, of equality and mutual respect and of non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other or of other countries and on the promotion of conditions for peaceful co-existence.

The two Governments were also agreed that the Geneva Agreements should be fully implemented and that every effort should be made to preserve and strengthen the independence of Cambodia and improve the condition of its people. The best guarantee of peace and democracy lies in the pursuit of a progressive social and economic policy.

The two Governments will co-operate to the maximum extent possible in cultural matters.

The Government of India assured the Cambodian Delegation of their desire to give such assistance to Cambodia as lay in their power.

The two Governments agreed to exchange diplomatic missions on a Legation level at an early date.

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Date : Mar 18, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDO-CHINA

Welcome to Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia paid a visit to the Indian capital in March 1955. A Banquet was held in his honour at the Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on Mar 18, 1955.

Welcoming His Royal Highness and the Cambodian Delegation Prime Minister Nehru said:

Some months ago I visited Cambodia. Certain developments and certain events have taken place in the meantime. My visit to Cambodia fulfilled a long-felt desire of mine to visit that country. I saw in those days Your Royal Highness functioning as the King of Cambodia. During the last few weeks, a rather unique and possibly unparalleled thing happened, and that is, the young King, in the flush of his youth, of his own will decided to abdicate his post of honour and responsibility. I do not know if there is a similar example anywhere else. Many Kings have disappeared as Kings, and people had chosen their leaders in a different way. I do not know of any example of a King giving up his kingship and joining the people and functioning as the national leader of the people. That is remarkable.

During the past year or more, Your Royal Highness repeatedly helped the people in their struggle for independence and they succeeded in achieving that independence. This was a great event in the history of Cambodia and yet there is no end to a nation's tasks or a nation's problems. And now you and your country have naturally to face other problems not only political but also social and economic, because a country and its people inevitably think of progress, of advancing in social life and, above all, of removing the various burdens they suffer from like poverty and so on. That is a tremendous task to which not only your country but our country and many countries of Asia are devoted.

I had pleasure in meeting Your Highness in Cambodia and I am very happy that you, Sir, your Prime Minister and your other Advisers have found it convenient to visit us to build up friendship and the old relations of more than thousand years between India and Cambodia, and I feel very happy that we are picking up again the threads of friendship and co-operation. I earnestly hope that Your Royal

Highness' visit will strengthen those bonds in this modern age of conflict. We shall co-operate in the big task ahead, the greatest of which is the preservation of peace, the preservation of our hard won freedom and independence, so that no one else should interfere, so that we might have the chance to grow as we wish to, and each country may fashion its own life according to its will.

Those are the principles for which we in India stand and we have therefore endeavoured, if I may say so, with not a little success to win the friendship of many countries--of all countries to some extent, even countries which may not feel very friendly to each other. We have been fortunate and privileged to have the friendship of even those countries which may not feel co-operative towards each other. At any time that would have been desirable and welcome, and in keeping with our country's outlook, with the lesson that our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, taught us. But at present when grave problems confront the world, it has become even more necessary and essential that we should seek these paths of co-operation and friendship and give up the ways of hatred, enmity and conflict.

One of the greatest gifts that this country gave to your land of Kamboj was the message of the Buddha, the message of peace and friendship. And perhaps at no other time is that message more needed in our countries as well as in other countries as today. I hope, Sir, tomorrow when you are leaving New Delhi, to present you a small and simple gift and yet, I think, a very precious one, that is a sapling from the Bodhi tree of Buddha Gaya. And I hope that will remind you and your people of not only of our feelings to your country and our old relationship, but that in the future too we tread that path of co-operation and friendship.

We in India earnestly wish your people in your country progress and prosperity, and if in any way we can help, our services will be at the disposal of your country. I hope that the few days that you are

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going to spend in this country will not only be pleasant but will give you some further insight into the various aspects of India--the aspect of the old India which you will see at Sanchi, at Buddha Gaya, and the face of New India which you will see in your visit to Damodar Valley.

Damodar Valley is one such face of New India; there are many others all over this country, where our people are labouring and working hard, often day and night, to build up this New India. Because while we value greatly the Old India which has made us what we are, we live in a New India and we hope to build a Newer India tomorrow. And the Newer India, we hope, will live in friendship and co-operation with all countries, but more specially, those countries with whom we were associated in ages past.

Date : Mar 18, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDO-CHINA

Prince Norodom's Reply

Replying His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman said:

The generous hospitality and the welcome we have received has admirably revived the ties of friendship between the people of India and the people of Cambodia ever since Cambodia came into existence, that is, from time immemorial. We hope to discover in India the glories of our past -- that past which owes so much to your ancient civilisation, to your lofty culture to your incomparable heritage, religious and scientific as well as human. Our visit to India has enabled us to establish one more link between that glorious past and the present period which is that of our rebirth to independence.

By inviting us here you have given us the opportunity to find here an example of light and faith that will guide us to a future of peace, of social rehabilitation, of freedom and of justice. For all that and for the noble part taken by India in our return to the condition of a sovereign nation, of a free and peaceful people, I beg you to accept the tribute of our friendly gratitude which I offer in my capacity as the ex-King of Cambodia and representative of the new King and of the entire Cambodian people. I feel deeply honoured and privileged to be so hospitably received amidst you and I express my heartfelt thanks for according me this welcome.

If you will allow me, I should like to say here that our final success in the achievement of national independence for our people was very largely due to the moral support of India for which no words can sufficiently express our gratitude and admiration.

In speaking to you of Cambodia I feel somewhat embarrassed to speak about myself. But I know that India is very deeply interested in the future of my country and my people and you will, therefore, forgive me if I say to you a few words concerning my recent abdication.

The fact is that my abdication from the throne of Cambodia has no other motive than my own very sincere conviction that my duty as a ruling monarch has come to an end with the attainment of the national independence of our people and that another task is now awaiting me. This task is the solution of the social problem and the promotion of

a genuine democratic system by putting an end to a Situation in which the powers of Government had become concentrated in the hands of a small privileged class which could in no sense be said to represent the real interests of the people and which in fact was exploiting them. It is my aim to ensure that these powers will be exercised by the people themselves and to give to them the means of removing the injustices, corruption and exploitation from which they have suffered so long.

It is my belief that such a task cannot be properly fulfilled by a reigning sovereign who finds himself imprisoned within a rigid system that cannot be easily adjusted because it was created by interested persons who have since caused our people to lose faith in those so-called democratic institutions based as these were on foreign systems of government ill-suited to the nature and needs of our people.

By renouncing the throne I desire therefore to serve my people in order to achieve these aims.

In the achievement of these objectives I look towards India, her Government and her people for that constant guidance and inspiration for which our people have the deepest respect and admiration. We in Cambodia seek also to uphold those great

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efforts towards world peace for which you, Mr. Prime Minister, have the initiative and which are, to my mind, the policies best calculated to safeguard the system and security of all nations in Asia as well as the peace of the world.

It is with the object of reassuring the Indian people of our unity of ideals that I have today the great honour and pleasure to present myself as the leader of an official delegation from my country.

May this visit strengthen the old ties of friendship that have bound us together in the past. May it foster all the benefits that may result for our people from a closer cooperation between our two nations and from the help that India may be able to give to her small sister nation, Cambodia. With this hope I express to you once again our grateful thanks and the sincere good wishes of Cambodia for the continued prosperity and welfare of the Republic of India and of the great Indian nation.

CHINA UNITED KINGDOM USA INDIA CAMBODIA

Date : Mar 18, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Prime Minister's Survey

A survey of the international situation was made by Prime Minister Nehru in the course of his speech during the discussion on demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on Mar 31, 1955. The Prime Minister said:

We live from day to day in fear of something happening which might confront us with a grave situation of war or peace. It is true that I do not think there is any immediate danger of war in the near future; nevertheless, I am sorry to say that the situation generally in the world has hardened; it has become more difficult of solution, and things are happening which might well lead not merely to a worsening of the situation but to catastrophic results.

Perhaps when the history of these times is written in the future, two things will stand out. One is the coming of atomic energy and the other is the emergence of Asia.

As the sign and symbol of the emergence of Asia, we are having, as the House well knows, a conference at Bandung in Indonesia which is styled the Asian-African Conference, to which all the free and independent nations of Asia and Africa have been invited. I do think that this Conference has something of historic importance about it. It is unique, of course; no such thing has ever happened before, and the fact that representatives, I believe, of 1,400 million people meet there, even though they differ amongst themselves, is a matter of the utmost significance.

The Conference, of course, is not opposed to anybody, to Europe or to America, or is taking sides as a Conference in the great conflict and tug-of-war that is going on in the world. It is merely a coming together of Asian and African countries.

Now, the Asian and African countries obviously aim at two things, peace and opportunity to progress. They are not interested in other people's quarrels or disputes. They want to make good themselves in their own countries just as we, in our country, want to make good. And, for that purpose, we want peace in the world.

I hope the Conference will not line up with these Great Power blocs. It cannot, in the nature of things, because the countries that are attending the Conference themselves hold different views on that matter

The simple, rather naive view of the world is that you must belong to this bloc or that bloc. If you do not, you are either very foolish or you do not understand what is happening in the world or there is some

mischief behind your attitude. This kind of approach would have been difficult enough at any time, but, when we live as we do now on the threshold of the atomic age, it

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is a dangerously simple way of looking at things.

We have endeavoured not to align ourselves with these Great Powers. It passes my comprehension how any of the problems of the day are going to be solved by the approaches that are being made today by the Great Powers.

There was one approach some time ago, last year in Geneva, which was a logical approach. Having achieved a measure of success at Geneva the world has again drifted back to countries glaring at each other from a distance and, this strikes me as very extraordinary, all laying great stress on various types of military alliances and pacts, in South-East Asia, in West Asia and elsewhere in the name of security and peace.

There was a situation in the Indo-china States after the Geneva Conference which was somewhat favourable, difficult but nevertheless favourable. It lasted for some months and the Commissions of which India has the honour to be Chairman functioned satisfactorily and harmoniously. Then comes out of the blue an attempt, as it was said, to secure security and peace in South-East Asia through some kind of a military pact or alliance, the foundations of which were laid at Manila.

It was not clear to me then how exactly peace or security was assured by that pact. It is clear to me now that the Manila Treaty and the Bangkok Conference that followed have upset any ideas of peace in that area that previously existed or any ideas of security and the whole conception of co-existence lying behind the Geneva Conference. The Indo-China States could not continue unless they recognised each other and unless the other Great Powers recognised their freedom and independence and came to an understanding not to interfere with their freedom and independence. It was on that basis that the Geneva Treaty was formed.

What is the trouble with the world today? Not perhaps so much the aggressive intention of any country, though individuals may have them, but the terrible fear of each country that the other has aggressive intentions. In order to prevent the other from being the aggressor you become the aggressor yourself. It is a most extraordinary situation and that was the position in regard to the Indo-China States because each of the major countries was afraid lest the others take advantage of the Indo-China States against it.

The only solution was that both Powers should agree to leave the Indo-China States alone and not to try to line them up with their own group, because the moment one group tried to increase its influence

or its pressure, or brought the areas under its own 'sphere of influence', immediately the other Power got going to introduce itself and the conflict began again.

Then there is this very dangerous situation in the China Sea between Formosa and the mainland of China. So far as we are concerned, we can have only one broad approach to this problem, which flows from our recognition of the People's Government of China. Nobody says that there is a separate State like Formosa, because Formosa claims to be in China just as China claims Formosa to be a part.

But there has been general and wide agreement on one obvious fact, that the Islands of Matsu and Quemoy, which are four or five miles off the mainland, are definitely part of the mainland, and an enemy force there is a constant irritation and constant danger. Countries which are not friendly to the people's Government of China have recognised that fact at last, and yet the occupation of Quemoy and Matsu continues by other forces, and it is stated that if the Chinese People's Government attacks them, then the whole force of the mighty Power will be engaged in defending them, because it is said that the attack might involve the security of the Great Power. That is a very extraordinary approach. It is certain that these islands will go to the mainland of China by logic, unless you have great wars--and nobody knows the consequences of those wars.

I read articles about my humble self in the foreign Press: "Now he is inclined towards this, towards that and so on." Nobody seems to imagine that I am an Indian, inclined towards India and nobody else--as if I was inclined towards America, Russia or China. I want to be friendly with them.

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Why should I be inclined towards them? I am happy enough now and all I want is to be left in peace to work for the destinies of my country.

But I am interested in the peace of the world, because that obviously is of high importance to my country as to every other country and so I cannot keep out of it. We have absolutely no intention of throwing ourselves into war, even if the whole world is at war. But if there is war all over the world, we cannot escape the consequences of that war and we cannot be looking on the whole world going to rack and ruin.

Now take the Middle East. Again, there is a passion for having little military alliances and pacts. Some months back there was news of a certain military alliance between two countries of the so-called Middle East or Western Asia. They are perfectly welcome to do that. I said then expressly at Cairo that I thought these military pacts, far from bringing any security or assurance of peace, actually produce a contrary effect.

Take the effect of this very Middle East pact; a Great Power has agreed to attach itself to it. The first result has been the weakening and also the breaking up of the Arab League, which had brought the Arab countries together for co-operative effort. The second effect is that there is great bitterness. Egypt, for instance, is greatly opposed to it. In Syria, about that time, there was actually a change of government because of this pact. Syria today is very much opposed to such pacts. Saudi Arabia, Yemen and maybe others are opposed to this, so that the Middle East has been split up into hostile camps because the pact was made.

Look at it from the point of view of those very persons who have brought about this pact. Does it serve their own interests to break up the homogeneity of the Middle East and create discord and trouble there? The Yugoslav Government viewed with grave concern the development of the situation in the Middle East, because of the pressure that was being exercised on the Government of Syria and other Governments to join the pact, which those Governments have resisted and which I hope they will continue to resist.

In fact many of the important problems of the world today somehow affect Asia. Now decisions have been made about the rearmament of Germany. There is at present a Disarmament Conference considering proposals which we hope will come into effect. At the same time, major policies are based on the rearmament of some Powers which at present are not heavily armed. This does not seem to me very logical.

What exactly are we aiming at? Repeatedly we hear talk about the Big Four or the Big Five or the Big Three meeting and talking things. Yet insuperable difficulties come in the way of their meeting, because they want to create a situation previous to the talks which, according to them, is what is called a situation of strength. "Let us negotiate through strength": that is the formula, forgetting that the other Power is also strengthening itself at the same time. By the time one has produced a situation of strength, the other might have produced a situation of greater strength.

Simply because a person has got a hydrogen bomb, it does not mean that his mind has also become as powerful as the hydrogen bomb. The misfortune today is that we have got atomic energy which is a mighty power. It does depict the advance of humanity and its control over nature. But it is very doubtful how far the human mind has progressed to control them. One comes ultimately to the conclusion that atomic energy cannot be met by atomic energy. We have arrived at a stage where the force is so tremendous that it will overwhelm us, both the person against whom it is used and the user. Unless we have some other methods of countering it or controlling it, we are likely to be overwhelmed.

What are the other methods? People go about signing documents: ban atomic weapons and atom bombs; don't manufacture them. But the more I think of it the more am I convinced that it is completely futile now to talk about this business of banning this and that. It has no

meaning to me now, or very little meaning. The time is going to come presently when the hydrogen bomb might be made quite easily even by a small country. How are we going to meet this menace to the world, unless we can

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control it by some entirely different standards--moral, spiritual or civilised?

It is a matter of culture and civilisation; it is a matter of standards, of values that we have. It seems to me that what Gandhiji put before us and the world perhaps has even more significance in the world today, than it had previously. I see no other way out except for countries and nations to adopt Gandhiji's gospel, to realise that force is no remedy, that war is not only no remedy but is an ultimate evil.

Some people have criticised the Panch Shila, the Five Principles. Some have said that it is some kind of 'Communist trick'. The fact of the matter is that these principles are a challenge to the world and we want the answer of every country in the world as to what they think about them.

What are the principles--the recognition of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each country, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual respect, and equality? Am I going to be told by any country that this is disagreeable? If they are for aggression let them say so; similarly, let them say if they are for internal interference in other countries' affairs. The Panch Shila are a challenge of Asia to the rest of the world. Let each country search its mind and answer whether it stands for non-aggression and non-interference.

The charge is made--rightly sometimes--about Communist interference in other countries. Non-communist countries also interfere in other countries. How are we getting over this? The present military approach is to get more and more powerful to squash the other party. In doing so, of course, you squash the world and yourself. It is not exactly a brilliant way of approach to the solution of the problem.

The Panch Shila says: Both of you or all of you refrain from interference internally or externally in a straight way. It may be that someone does not keep his word; it can always happen, whether you have a treaty or an alliance or a pledge. But it is a firm basis for an agreement. If some country agreeing to it does not keep up its word, naturally it gets into hot water much more than otherwise. Either you admit co-existence in the modern world or you admit conflict and co-destruction. That is the alternative.

There is a good deal of talk about communism and anti-communism. Both are important. But what about some little odd things happening in the continent of Africa or in the new colonial territories? What about

that human tragedy that is continually taking place in the dominion of South Africa--hundreds and thousands of people lifted up bodily from their homes and taken away somewhere else? This problem of racialism and racial separation may become more dangerous than any other problem that the world has to face.

I should like the countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa to realise that, and not to imagine that we are putting up with these things which hurt us. Simply because we cannot do anything effective and we do not want to cheapen ourselves by mere shouting, we remain quiet. But the thing has gone deep down into our minds and hearts. We feel it strongly.

I want to refer to some of our immediate problems--Goa and Ceylon.

In Ceylon we have been co-operative and patient. We go some way out to understand and to meet the difficulties of the Ceylon Government and the Ceylon people. But I must confess to a feeling of frustration that what we are aiming at is not realised. Just take some simple figures of the registration of people of Indian descent as Ceylon citizens. We had agreed to register those people who are anxious to register themselves and who fulfilled our conditions according to our Constitution, as our citizens. Naturally, we pressed the Ceylon Government to go ahead with its registration too, so that gradually this process might exhaust these people of Indian descent there. For nine months from December 1953 to September 1954, the total number of persons registered in Ceylon was 7,505. The number of persons whose applications were rejected was 45,236. Now, we come to the four months since September last, that is, October 1954 to January 1955. The total number of persons registered was twenty-one, and the total number of persons whose applications were rejected was 36,260.

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While previously not many were registered and a large number were rejected, now hardly any person is accepted. So far as our registration of Indian citizens goes, we have proceeded normally. The number of applicants from January to December 1954 was 8,000, and the number registered was 5,600. As a matter of fact there were no rejections. The rest are under scrutiny. We have been going fairly fast.

At the last meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon it was further decided that the Ceylon Government should prepare a list of all the people of Indian descent in Ceylon, in order to know (quite apart from deciding the final question whether they are Ceylon citizens or not) who are there, because of the constant complaint that illegal immigrants came in. That list has not yet been prepared.

Nevertheless, in this matter and even in regard to the Pakistan matter our approach must continue to be a co-operative and friendly one, not giving up the principles we stand for.

In Goa some satyagrahis who went there on 26 January and were not accused of any violence or any kind of offence other than going there, a technical offence, were sentenced to twenty-eight years of penal servitude and to deportation to penal colonies. That, trying deliberately to use mild language, I call barbarous. It is really extraordinary that any government anywhere should behave in this way; much more so a government which because of our patience and goodwill is allowed to remain in a corner of India.

I want the Government of Portugal to realise that they are there because we are patient and men of goodwill; not because we cannot deal with the situation but because we think ahead, we do not wish to do something which may have bigger repercussions. We are prepared to wait a little, because inevitably the end must be the one that we aim at. Our objective must be realised. It is inconceivable and impossible--and I do not care what other Powers in the world support Lisbon--for Portugal to imagine that they can remain in Goa.

I referred to other Powers. Some time back some countries, on the basis of the NATO alliance, mentioned Goa to us. Immediately another fact came out, and that is the wide tentacles of the NATO alliance. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was made for defensive purposes of the North Atlantic countries. One of the tentacles of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation crossed these continents and seas and came to this continent of Asia, and to India. It came to defend a colonial territory in India. That did not do much good to the prestige of NATO. It showed that behind its other, perhaps, laudable objects there were some which were not so praiseworthy.

I have no doubt at all that the leaders of Pakistan, and more especially the Governor-General of Pakistan, are very anxious to settle Indo-Pakistan problems. Yet it is true that the problems we have to face have not become easier by the passage of time. Among those big issues, there is the problem of canal waters and evacuee property. So far as canal waters are concerned, we have been dealing with the World Bank for two years now or more. We have now arrived at a certain stage. A joint mission has arrived here, consisting of representatives of engineers of the World Bank, Pakistan and India, who are going to visit various places in the Indus Basin and formulate plans more or less on the basis of the World Bank's recommendations which we had both accepted. In regard to evacuee property, there has not been much movement.

There is a very big question, Kashmir. But we must always remember that Kashmir is not a thing to be bandied about between India and Pakistan. It has a soul of its own; it has an individuality of its own.

In recent months, there has been rather remarkable progress in Kashmir. Economically and otherwise, I doubt if Kashmir has been so prosperous relatively, as it is today. Food and many other schemes that have been undertaken are just on the verge of yielding fruit. There is the Sind Valley Electric Works which will be extraordinarily

useful in the whole valley of Kashmir, apart from lighting, for industrial and other purposes. Then we are starting the great project, the Banihal Tunnel. The great works have started. It is really the numerous small projects

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that are bringing about a new atmosphere in the whole of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

I was asked if Sheikh Abdullah had communicated with me in regard to the statement made by the Prime Minister of Kashmir in his Assembly. The statement as reported was that Prime Minister Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed had in his possession correspondence, etc., which would throw light on many things that happened 1 1/2, years ago, but that he could not publish them because I or the Government of India came in his way. On this I received a telegram from Sheikh Abdullah saying that he had seen the statement and that he would like publication of these papers or documents and he hoped that the Government of India would not come in the way.

All this, of course, relates to what happened about 1 1/2 years or 2 years or 2 1/2, years ago. So far as the Government of India is concerned, I do not wish to come in the way of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in regard to this matter. I may add that the report of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad's speech in the papers is not a correct report. Some sentences in between have been left out. As I do not wish to come in the way of the discretion of the Jammu and Kashmir Government, they have to decide this. I have not got all these papers with me. My own correspondence with Sheikh Abdullah I have got. Shri Raft Ahmed Kidwai had some, as also Shri A. P. Jain and Maulana Azad. But, apart from correspondence, there were numerous talks. It is difficult to produce those talks. The correspondence itself relates to these talks. It is difficult to form a picture of these events right from 1952 onwards and throughout 1953.

How far the publication of the letters or reports of conversations 1 1/2 or 2 years ago, charges and counter-charges, will help in producing that atmosphere which leads to a friendly settlement or come in the way of it, it is for the House to judge. Therefore I have left it to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. I have told them that I do not wish to come in the way. They may consider and publish.

One matter I find is still raised often. Charges were brought again recently in the Kashmir Assembly about all kinds of horrible happenings in the valley of Kashmir after Sheikh Abdullah's arrest: that 1,500 people were massacred. At that very time those charges were made, I took it upon myself to have a very full and completely independent enquiry made, not through the Government of Kashmir, but entirely through our own people.

I have no doubt in my mind that the enquiry we made has by and large resulted in confirming the figures which the Kashmir Government had

published, and I think our figures and their figures were out by four or five. I pointed this out to the very persons who were making these tremendous charges that 1,500 people had been massacred. It was a detailed report of each place, each village, containing the names and other details. They had nothing to say. Now, a year later, they again raise the same thing. I think it is highly improper, when they know that the charges they make are completely false, to go on repeating them.

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USA INDONESIA SWITZERLAND CHINA INDIA PHILIPPINES RUSSIA EGYPT SYRIA SAUDI ARABIA
YEMEN GERMANY SOUTH AFRICA PAKISTAN PORTUGAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
ANGUILLA

Date : Mar 31, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

India and GATT

The provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, popularly known as the GATT, were reviewed at a special conference held in Geneva, and a large number of amendments have been formulated for acceptance by the Governments concerned. A Press Communique was released by the GATT Secretariat for publication on Mar 22, 1955 indicating in general terms the various proposals formulated at the conference. This note is concerned primarily with matters which are of special interest to India.

Generally speaking, the GATT has had three objectives:

- (a) To eliminate discrimination of all kinds in international trade;
- (b) To provide a code of fair trading rules to be observed by each country in its trade with others; and
- (c) To reduce, as far as possible, the barriers to international trade.

With her large stake in international trade, with her need to import machinery and raw materials for her industrial development and to export things like jute goods, tea and cotton textiles to pay for them, India obviously has a keen interest in these objectives. The principle of non-discrimination is one that has a ready appeal in

this country. We are not anxious to grant or receive new preferences in the field of tariffs. Our import licences also do not discriminate between country and country but are valid for all countries in particular currency areas. Likewise, unfair trading practices such as dumping have never had any supporters in this country.

If there has been any difference of opinion, it has been in regard to those provisions of the GATT which deal with barriers to trade. While there has been general support to the objective of expanding international trade, the fear has been expressed that the acceptance by the Government of India of the principles of liberal trading embodied in the GATT might interfere with the economic development of the country and prevent the Government of India from giving adequate protection to Indian industries.

The Government of India had given the most careful consideration to this question before the Review Session of the GATT in consultation with the Planning Commission, the Tariff Commission, representative bodies of Indian trade and industry as well as economists of repute. They had instructed the delegation which went to the conference to press for certain special provisions being made in the articles of the GATT so as to give sufficient latitude to countries like India to fulfil their programmes of economic development. Delegations from other countries similarly placed, particularly those of South-East Asia and South America, made a common cause with the Indian delegation in pressing for such changes. As a result, a new article has been drafted to deal with "Governmental assistance to economic development" with special regard to the problems of "countries whose economy can only support low standards of living and is in the early stages of development". This article would enable the countries concerned to deviate temporarily from the other provisions of the GATT in the interests of their economic development and to help the establishment of particular industries. The Government of India are now examining the proposed changes in the GATT. In the following paragraphs a brief summary is given of the more important amendments proposed in the GATT which have a special bearing on the problems of economic development and protection to industries.

The most important and widely used method of protecting industries is, of course, tariffs. While it is one of the objectives of the GATT to achieve a lowering of tariffs generally, countries belonging to it have no obligation by virtue of their membership to reduce tariffs either in general or on particular items. The method for effecting a reduction in tariffs which has so far been followed by the GATT is to sponsor negotiations between member countries in which a country may agree to keep its tariffs on any particular item bound against increase

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above a certain level in return for a corresponding concession similarly received from another. India has participated in such tariff negotiations held at Geneva, Torquay and Annecy in which it

has given such tariff concessions on a number of items which she imports, in return for corresponding concessions received on items which she exports, e.g., jute manufactures, cotton textiles, oils and oilseeds, cashewnuts, tea, coir, etc.

The changes proposed in the new GATT affecting tariffs are two. Firstly, a new article has been proposed for inclusion in the agreement, the purpose of which is to recognise the value of tariff negotiations directed to "the substantial reduction of the general level of tariffs and in particular, the reduction of such high tariffs as discourage the importation even of minimum quantities". In order to meet the point of view of countries like India which for reasons of economic development as well as budgetary or other considerations may not be in a position to participate in such negotiations, it has been made clear in the article that each country will have the right to decide whether or not to engage in such negotiations. The proposed article, therefore, will impose no new obligations.

Secondly, in regard to the items on which concessions have already been given, a new set of rules of procedure have been evolved to enable countries to withdraw particular items from their Schedules of the concessions. Special facilities have for this purpose been provided to the under-developed countries. As a result, a country like India may, at any time, re-negotiate with the countries which have been the principal suppliers of the commodity in question for raising the bound rate of duty on it for making it wholly free from the binding so that the duty can be changed in the future without reference to the GATT. In such negotiations the country wanting the change will normally be expected to give concessions on other items which are substantially equivalent to the concession which is being withdrawn.

In exceptional cases it would also be possible for countries to withdraw an item without offering new concessions in its place though in such an event the countries whose exports are affected by the withdrawal would be at liberty to withdraw equivalent concessions from among those which they had given to the country concerned under the GATT. In all such negotiations there would be the greatest emphasis on reaching speedy decisions, and the good offices of the GATT Organisation--and in the case of applications from under-developed countries even an arbitration machinery--will in appropriate circumstances be available to secure an expeditious and equitable settlement.

Turning from tariffs to quantitative restrictions on imports, it will be recalled that under the original provisions of the GATT, quantitative restrictions on imports were to be abolished altogether. The only major exception to this general rule was that a country in balance of payments difficulties could use quantitative restrictions on imports with a view to avoiding a serious decline in its reserves of foreign exchange. In this country, import restrictions have not been officially recognised as a method of granting protection to

industries. Nevertheless, it has been necessary to control the volume of imports on balance of payments considerations, and the restrictions imposed have, in fact, provided a good deal of incidental protection to practically all industries.

In the review of the GATT, one of the main factors which was taken into account was the possibility that in the not too distant future the major European currencies would become convertible. When a country becomes convertible, there arises the risk that other countries may try to build up a favourable balance with it to augment their holdings of convertible foreign exchange. While in this altered context the general rules of the GATT on the subject had to become somewhat tighter, the fact that countries in the early stages of development which are engaged, as India is, in a programme of industrialisation would continue to be in balance of payments difficulties for a much longer period and would, therefore, have to take special steps to conserve their foreign exchange over a period of time, has been clearly recognised.

It has also been accepted that such countries should, through the use of import restrictions, be allowed to maintain reserves which are adequate in relation to their programme of economic development. Suitable

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changes in the text have been proposed to bring out these ideas clearly. After convertibility, however, there will be periodic consultations between the countries applying restrictions and the other members--annually for the developed countries and biennially for the under-developed countries--to ensure that these provisions are not being abused and that damage to the interests of other countries is reduced to a minimum.

In addition, the new GATT, when the proposed amendments come into effect, will also recognise that there may be conditions in which a country in the early stages of development may need to use import restrictions to help the establishment of particular industries where other methods of protection are not practicable. It has, therefore, been provided that the under-developed countries may with the concurrence of the organisation have recourse to such restrictions for the establishment of particular industries. The expression 'establishment of particular industries' will mean not merely the setting up of new industries but also the establishment of a new branch of production in an existing industry, the substantial transformation of an existing industry or the substantial expansion of an existing industry supplying a relatively small proportion of the domestic demand. Even if the concurrence of the GATT to the adoption of such measures not forthcoming, the country concerned would still, under the revised GATT, be able to apply those measures, though in that event any country whose trade has been adversely affected could withdraw or suspend an equivalent concession under the GATT towards the country adopting the measure.

To this general approach there is one exception. When the item in question is one on which the tariff has been bound by negotiations under the GATT, it would be unfair to nullify the value of the tariff concession by restricting the volume of imports otherwise than on balance of payments grounds. Therefore, in cases of this kind the country concerned can apply the measures only if it obtains the agreement of the countries interested in that tariff concession or, failing such agreement, by going through procedures similar to those relating to withdrawal of tariff concessions.

As stated earlier, these and other amendments are now under the consideration of the Government of India. Government are also examining the draft articles of the Organisation for Trade Co-operation, the establishment of which has been proposed in order to administer the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade on a more formal and permanent basis as also to serve as an inter-Governmental forum for the discussion and solution of other questions relating to international trade.

The respective protocols are now open for signature in Geneva and will remain so till the beginning of the next session of the GATT in October next.

INDIA SWITZERLAND USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA

Date : Mar 22, 1955

Volume No

1995

IRAN

Implementation of Treaty of Friendship

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on Mar 24, 1955, regarding the steps taken by the Government to strengthen relations between India and Iran as contemplated in Article III of the Treaty of Friendship between the two Governments, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, laid the following statement on the table of the Lok Sabha indicating some of the steps taken by the Government to promote and strengthen friendly relations with Iran:

(i) TRADE AND COMMERCE:

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation has been signed with Iran on 15 December 1954. The Treaty provides for entry of nationals of either

country in the other and to engage in commerce, industry and

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trade and to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property. In the matter of payment of taxes and duties also, most-favoured-nation treatment has to be given under this Treaty. The Treaty will come into force after ratification.

A Trade Mission headed by Shri M.P. Birla visited Iran and other Middle Eastern countries in December 1954 and January 1955.

(ii) ANTI-LOCUST MEASURES:

An Anti-Locust Convention was signed with Iran on 14 July 1954. The Convention provides for exchange of information and publication's on desert locust and joint operations for their destruction.

The Government of India and Iran have been closely co-operating in fighting the locust menace. An Anti-Locust Conference was held at Teheran in December 1954 which was attended by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Adviser of the Government of India. Another expert is now being sent to Iran to watch the anti-locust operations there.

(iii) COMMUNICATIONS:

A bilateral Air Transport Agreement between India and Iran was concluded in May 1952. As there was some doubt about the interpretation of certain articles, it is under re-examination, and it is hoped this will be finalised shortly.

A Direct Wireless Communications Agreement has been negotiated with Iran and will shortly be signed at New Delhi.

(iv) EDUCATION:

Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme, we are awarding two scholarships to Iranian students every year. There are at present four Iranian scholars studying in India under the Scheme.

Facilities are also provided to other Iranian students to come and join educational and technical institutions in India.

Books on Indian history, culture, philosophy, art, language, etc. have been presented to a number of institutions and high dignitaries in Iran. A gift of 40 books on Persian literature etc. has also been received from His Excellency the Iranian Ambassador in India.

An Institute of Islamic Studies has been established at Aligarh, where amongst other languages modern Persian will also be taught. Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University, visited Iran recently to recruit a Persian Professor from there.

A Sanskrit Professor was sent to Teheran in 1950 under the auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. He has since returned to India and a proposal to send another professor in his place is under consideration.

(v) CULTURAL:

An Iranian ballet led by Madame Cook visited India in January 1953. Part of their expenses was met by the Government of India.

The Indo-Iranian Cultural Association in Teheran is being assisted by the Indian Embassy in Teheran in organising cultural activities.

Sayyed Hassan Taqizadeh, an Iranian statesman and scholar, recently paid a short visit to India and he addressed the students of the Aligarh University.

(vi) MISCELLANEOUS:

An official delegation of five Iranian railway engineers came to India to study the developments of Indian railways. They toured throughout India and were the guests of the Indian Railways during their stay here.

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IRAN INDIA USA

Date : Mar 24, 1955

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Tribute to King Tribhubana

Referring to the death of His Majesty Tribhubana Bir Bikram Shah, the late King of Nepal, Prime Minister Nehru said in the Lok Sabha on Mar 14, 1955

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I should like to inform the House of the sad event that took place yesterday afternoon. This was the death of His Majesty the King of Nepal in Zurich in Switzerland where he had gone for treatment.

Any event connected with the Kingdom of Nepal is naturally of interest to us, because we are closely associated by friendly bonds.

But this particular event moves us even more than otherwise because of what has happened during the last few years. I wonder how many in this House remember those rather unusual happenings that brought about a change in Nepal, a change from a hundred-year-old regime. The King who is dead was an unusual kind of king, far from having even the restricted authority which kings are supposed to possess today. He had no authority at all. All authority was concentrated in an authoritarian way in others. Another thing that happened was this King, in a sense, became the leader of a liberal movement, which is unusual for kings to do.

As a result of this, it so happened that the King had to seek the hospitality of our Embassy in Kathmandu and later he came to Delhi as our honoured guest and spent some months here. Fortunately, the leaders in Nepal were wise and it was our privilege also to some extent to advise them, and they arrived at an understanding, an agreement and a compromise. That, too, was rather a remarkable event: that a change essentially of a revolutionary nature should be brought about in that relatively peaceful way by a compromise. It was obvious that that was not a permanent solution of the problems of Nepal.

Nepal had suddenly become really an independent country which, we might well remember, was not so when there was the British rule in India although it was styled as such. The people got a large measure of our democratic freedom without the apparatus to exercise that freedom, or the machinery for it. They had many difficulties. But always His Majesty the late King was some kind of an anchor and he used his authority wisely in trying to soothe the people and bring them together.

20, during the last few years, Nepal has passed through this revolutionary period and it has been a troubled period. Even now many difficulties continue. During the last two months or so, the late King gave full authority to the Crown Prince to act on his behalf because he was away in Switzerland. The Crown Prince, who is now the King and who will formally be declared King possibly in the course of the next hour or so in Kathmandu, has been exercising that authority in trying to bring about a strong and stable Government. Both the old King and the present new King declared and with sincerity, their desire to promote democratic institutions in Nepal, and I have no doubt that the new King will persist in that desire and try to give effect to it.

So, on the passing of His Majesty King Tribhubana Bir Bikram Shah, the late King, I am sure this House would like to express its sorrow and would like it to be conveyed to his family. Also, at the same time, I am sure this House would like to send its greetings to the new King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva and wish him all success in the difficult responsibilities and burdens that have come to him. Above all, we would send our good wishes to the people of Nepal in the great adventures of building up their country on a democratic and prosperous basis.

Date : Mar 14, 1955

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Technical and Financial Assistance

Replying in the affirmative to a question regarding financial aid to Nepal for the construction of school buildings in the floodaffected areas, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Mar 07, 1955

A sum of, Rs. 19,150 has been distributed amongst various schools, whose buildings had been affected by floods, with a view to give them some relief. The allotment of funds was decided by the Indian Embassy, Nepal, in consultation with the Ministry of Education, Nepal, and people from the areas concerned.

In reply to a question as to the extent of assistance, technical and financial; given by India to Nepal for its economic development, Shri Sadath All Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on 24 March 1955: The Government of India have agreed in principle to extend financial and technical assistance for some development projects in Nepal. The cost of these projects, according to present estimates, is nearly rupees eighty million, out of which a sum of Rs. 23.1 million has already been spent. The major items of expenditure are the Tribhuvan Rajpath, survey and mapping, minor irrigation works, repairs to airfield, scholarships, equipment for a 500-bed hospital and Technical Aid Mission.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan added: The other countries included in the Technical Aid Scheme of the Colombo Plan are countries of South and South-East Asia, among them being Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan, Cambodia and Malaya. The technical assistance given to these countries under the Colombo Plan constitutes training facilities provided to the nominees of these countries in India and Indian experts assigned to them.

In reply to a question as to the total amount of aid given to Nepal, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Rajya Sabha on 17 March 1955: The Government of India have agreed to give a total aid of approximately

Rs. 80 million to the Government of Nepal for various developmental and other projects. Out of this the following amounts have already been given:

- (i) Scholarships .. Rs. 0.620 million
 - (ii) Construction of roads and airfields .. Rs. 18.456 million
 - (iii) Irrigation works. Rs. 0.860 million
 - (iv) Survey and mapping .. Rs. 2.700 million
 - (v) Miscellaneous like hospital equipment and medical teams etc. .. Rs. 0.464 million
- Rs. 23.100 million

The figures for hydro-electric projects are not available as the details have still to be worked out.

The aid has been given at the request of the Nepal Government as a gesture of goodwill, and no strings or terms have been attached to it.

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NEPAL USA INDIA LATVIA SRI LANKA BURMA CAMBODIA PAKISTAN

Date : Mar 07, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Indus Waters

The following statement was made in the Lok Sabha on Mar 05, 1955, on the Indo-Pakistan dispute about the waters of the Indus Basin, by Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister of Irrigation and Power and Planning.

There is no basis for the misgivings expressed in respect of the latest developments in the canal water dispute between India and Pakistan.

On 27 August 1954, as the House will recollect, after giving a brief history of the negotiations on the canal water dispute, I referred to the World Bank proposal of 5 February 1954, which India accepted, but

which Pakistan did not. At the instance of the Bank, discussions were resumed in Washington on 6 December 1954, on the basis of certain new terms of reference. These terms of reference were published on 13 December 1954.

The management of the International Bank attach great importance to finding a satisfactory solution of this dispute. When the discussions were resumed in December 1954, it was decided that the Bank group taking part in these discussions should be under the direct guidance of the Bank's management and that Mr. W.A.B. Iliff, Assistant to the President of the Bank, should represent the management as the day-to-day head of the Bank team. The rest of the Bank group includes Messrs. Wheeler, Bashore and Bass who have been participating in this work on behalf of the Bank since the beginning. As the new phase of the work involved detailed planning, it was necessary for the Bank to add to its staff a certain number of new engineers.

There is no question of going over the entire ground afresh or re-opening all the intricate issues. The terms of reference are quite clear, and the starting point of the new negotiations remains as before the division of waters originally proposed by the Bank on 5 February 1954. The field trip has become necessary partly to enable the new officers of the Bank to acquaint themselves with the Indus Basin and partly to examine at site some of the specific problems which have arisen in the preparation of a comprehensive plan under the Bank proposal. It is not correct to say that the Bank Mission has no personal knowledge of the problems of the Indus Basin. Messrs. Iliff, Wheeler and Bengston -- three members of the Mission -- have been associated with the negotiations from the very beginning.

The Government of India are hopeful that with the deep interest evinced by the World Bank and the determination of both sides to resolve the dispute, a satisfactory settlement would be reached.

PAKISTAN USA LATVIA INDIA

Date : Mar 05, 1955

Volume No

1995

SIKKIM

Development Aid

In reply to a question as to whether Government had constructed any railways, aerodromes and roads in Sikkim, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in

the Lok Sabha on Mar 24, 1955 The Government of India, after assuming the administrative control and financial liability for the construction, development and maintenance of roads in Sikkim, have incurred an expenditure of over Rs. 5.5 million upto the end of September 1954. In addition to this, they have spent another sum of about Rs. 0.8 million out of the provision of Rs. 10.8 million made under the State Seven-Year Development Plan (1954-61) on roads. There is no proposal for the construction of any aerodrome or railway in Sikkim.

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ITALY INDIA

Date : Mar 24, 1955

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Restrictions on Foreigners

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Mar 29, 1955, regarding the nature and extent of restrictions now imposed by the Government of U.S.S.R. on the Indian Embassy staff in Russia, Prime Minister Nehru said: There are certain restrictions on the travel of all foreigners in the U.S.S.R. and as such they apply to the members of the Indian Embassy as well. Before 22 June 1953, travel was forbidden beyond an area of 25 miles radius of Moscow without special permission. Travel was also prohibited to certain specified localities within this area. On 22 June 1955, these restrictions were relaxed and a large number of areas outside the 25-mile radius, previously prohibited to foreigners, became open to them. Inside this radius, the number of forbidden localities was reduced.

Asked whether there were any reciprocal restrictions on the Soviet Embassy staff in India, the Prime Minister replied in the negative.

Replying to another part of the question the Prime Minister further stated: As already stated, these restrictions, apply to all foreigners and no distinction is made between Indians and other visitors.

RUSSIA INDIA USA

Date : Mar 29, 1955

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Loan Agreement

A Loan Agreement for 45 million dollars was signed on Mar 22, 1955, in Washington by the Indian Ambassador on behalf of the Government of India and by the Export-Import Bank on behalf of the U.S. Government. This loan is under the current year's U.S. Aid Programme for which a total of 60.5 million dollars was allocated. The balance of 15.5 million dollars is a grant. The loan may be repaid over a period of 40 years on a gradually ascending scale. Repayment Will be in rupees, although there is option to repay in dollars. The interest rate is 4 per cent but there is waiver of interest for the first three years. The loan is to be utilised for the procurement of steel, fertilisers, surplus agricultural commodities, etc. and the local currency realised by the sale of these commodities will be utilised for projects of economic development.

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USA INDIA

Date : Mar 22, 1955

Volume No

1995

WEST GERMANY

Trade Agreement

As a result of the trade talks between the representatives of the Government of India and a trade delegation sent by the Federal Republic of Germany, a Trade Agreement between India and Germany was signed on Mar 31, 1955 March 1955 in New Delhi. Shri H. V. R. Iengar, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Dr. W. E. Junker, leader of the German trade delegation and Director in the Economic Division of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed the Trade Agreement on behalf of their

respective Governments.

The Agreement takes effect from 1 April 1955, and will remain valid unless it is terminated by either party by giving three months' notice in writing.

In terms of the Trade Agreement, the two Governments will facilitate trade between the two countries in all commodities permitted by their respective import, export and foreign exchange control regulations in force from time to time. According to the present Indian regulations, the Federal Republic of Germany is treated on par with other countries in the soft currency area.

The Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to treat India on par with those countries which, not being members of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, clear their accounts through the European Payments Union. Imports into the Federal Republic of Germany from these countries have been liberalised to the extent of 88 per cent of the total import trade of Germany, which means that for commodities covered by the liberalisation scheme import licenses are freely issued.

There are certain commodities, however, the export of which the Government of India are anxious to promote and the import of which into the Federal Republic of Germany is still subject to quantitative restrictions. Quotas for these have been provided under the Agreement.

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GERMANY INDIA USA

Date : Mar 31, 1955

April

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INDIA CHINA EGYPT SRI LANKA NEPAL KOREA PAKISTAN SOUTH AFRICA

Date : Apr 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Final Communique

The following is the full text of the final communique of the Asian-African Conference which was issued on Apr 24, 1955 in Bandung at the conclusion of its week-long deliberations.

The Asian-African Conference, convened upon the invitation of the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, met in Bandung from 18 to 24 April 1955. In addition to the sponsoring countries the following 24 countries participated in the Conference:

1. Afghanistan
2. Cambodia
3. People's Republic of China
4. Egypt
5. Ethiopia
6. Gold Coast
7. Iran

8. Iraq
9. Japan
10. Jordan
11. Laos
12. Lebanon
13. Liberia
14. Libya
15. Nepal
16. Philippines
17. Saudi Arabia
18. Sudan
19. Syria
20. Thailand
21. Turkey
22. Democratic Republic of Viet Nam
23. State of Viet Nam
24. Yemen

The Asian-African Conference considered problems of common interest and concern to countries of Asia and Africa and discussed ways and means by which their people could achieve fuller economic, cultural and political co-operation.

A. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

1. The Asian-African Conference recognised the urgency of promoting economic development in the Asian-African region. There was general desire for economic co-operation among the participating countries on the basis of mutual interest and respect for national sovereignty. The proposals with regard to economic co-operation within the participating countries do not preclude either the desirability or the need for co-operation with countries outside the region, including the investment of foreign capital. It was further recognised that the assistance being received by certain participating countries from outside the region, through international or under bilateral arrangements, had made a valuable contribution to the implementation of their development programmes.

2. The participating countries agreed to provide technical assistance to one another, to the maximum extent practicable, in the form of: experts, trainees, pilot projects and equipment for demonstration purposes; exchange of know-how and establishment of national, and where possible, regional training and research institutes for imparting technical knowledge and skills in co-operation with the existing international agencies.
3. The Asian-African Conference recommended: the early establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development; the allocation by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of a greater part of its resources to Asian-African countries; the early establishment of the International Finance Corporation which should include in its activities the undertaking of equity investment; and encouragement to the promotion of joint ventures among Asian-African countries in so far as this will promote their common interest.
4. The Asian-African Conference recognised the vital need for stabilising commodity trade in the region. The principle of enlarging the scope of multilateral trade and

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payments was accepted. However, it was recognised that some countries would have to take recourse to bilateral trade arrangements in view of their prevailing economic conditions.

5. The Asian-African Conference recommended that collective action be taken by participating countries for stabilising the international prices of and demand for primary commodities through bilateral and multilateral arrangements, and that as far as practicable and desirable, they should adopt a unified approach on the subject in the United Nations Permanent Advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade and other international forums.
6. The Asian-African Conference further recommended that: Asian-African countries should diversify their export trade by processing their raw material, wherever economically feasible, before export; intra-regional trade fairs should be promoted and encouragement given to the exchange of trade delegations and groups of businessmen; exchange of information and of samples should be encouraged with a view to promoting intra-regional trade; and normal facilities should be provided for transit trade of landlocked countries.
7. The Asian-African Conference attached considerable importance to shipping and expressed concern that shipping lines reviewed from time to time their freight rates, often to the detriment of participating countries. It recommended a study of this problem, and collective action thereafter, to induce the shipping lines to adopt a more reasonable attitude. It was suggested that a study of railway freight of transit trade may be made.

8. The Asian-African Conference agreed that encouragement should be given to the establishment of national and regional banks and insurance companies.

9. The Asian-African Conference felt that exchange of information on matters relating to oil, such as remittance of profits and taxation, might eventually lead to the formulation of common policies.

10. The Asian-African Conference emphasised the particular significance of the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, for the Asian-African countries. The Conference welcomed the initiative of the Powers principally concerned in offering to make available information regarding the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; urged the speedy establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency which should provide for adequate representation of the Asian-African countries on the executive authority of the Agency; and recommended to the Asian and African Governments to take full advantage of the training and other facilities in the peaceful uses of atomic energy offered by the countries sponsoring such programmes.

11. The Asian-African Conference agreed to the appointment of Liaison Officers in participating countries, to be nominated by their respective national Governments, for the exchange of information and ideas on matters of mutual interest. It recommended that fuller use should be made of the existing international organisations, and participating countries who were not members of such international organisations but were eligible, should secure membership.

12. The Asian-African Conference recommended that there should be prior consultation of participating countries in international forums with a view, as far as possible, to furthering their mutual economic interest. It is, however, not intended to form a regional bloc.

B. CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

1. The Asian-African Conference was convinced that among the most powerful means of promoting understanding among nations is the development of cultural co-operation. Asia and Africa have been the cradle of great religions and civilisations which influenced other civilisations and cultures while themselves being enriched in the process. Thus the cultures of Asia and Africa are based on spiritual and universal foundations. Unfortunately contacts among Asian and African countries were interrupted during the past centuries. The peoples of Asia and Africa are now animated by a keen and sincere desire to renew their old cultural contacts and develop new ones in the context of the modern world. All participating governments at the Conference reiterated their determination to work for closer cultural co-operation.

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2. The Asian-African Conference took note of the fact that the

existence of colonialism in many parts of Asia and Africa, In whatever form it may be, not only prevents cultural co-operation but also suppresses the national cultures of the people. Some colonial powers have denied to their dependent peoples basic rights in the sphere of education and culture which hampers the development of their personality and also prevents cultural intercourse with other Asian and African peoples. This is particularly true in the case of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, where the basic right of the people to study their own language and culture has been suppressed. Similar discrimination has been practised against African and coloured peoples in some parts of the Continent of Africa. The Conference felt that these policies amount to a denial of the fundamental rights of man, impede cultural advancement in this region and also hamper cultural co-operation on the wider international plane. The Conference condemned such a denial of fundamental rights in the sphere of education and culture in some parts of Asia and Africa by this and other forms of cultural suppression.

In particular, the Conference condemned racialism as a means of cultural suppression.

3. It was not from any sense of exclusiveness or rivalry with other groups of nations and other civilisations and cultures that the Conference viewed the development of cultural co-operation among Asian and African countries. True to the age-old tradition of tolerance and universality, the Conference believed that Asian and African cultural co-operation should be developed in the larger context of world co-operation.

Side by side with the development of Asian-African cultural co-operation the countries of Asia and Africa desire to develop cultural contacts with others. This would enrich their own culture and would also help in the promotion of world peace and understanding.

4. There are many countries in Asia and Africa which have not yet been able to develop their educational, scientific and technical institutions. The Conference recommended that countries in Asia and Africa which are more fortunately placed in this respect should give facilities for the admission of students and trainees from such countries to their institutions. Such facilities should also be made available to the Asian and African people in Africa to whom opportunities for acquiring higher education are at present denied.

5. The Asian-African Conference felt that the promotion of cultural co-operation among countries of Asia and Africa should be directed towards:

- (I) the acquisition of knowledge of each other's country;
- (II) mutual cultural exchange, and
- (III) exchange of information.

6. The Asian-African Conference was of opinion that at this stage the best results in cultural co-operation would be achieved by pursuing bilateral arrangements to implement its recommendations and by each country taking action on its own, wherever possible and feasible.

C. HUMAN RIGHTS AND SELF-DETERMINATION

1. The Asian-African Conference declared its full support of the fundamental principles of Human Rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and took note of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.

The Conference declared its full support of the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and took note of the United Nations resolutions on the rights of peoples and nations to self-determination, which is a pre-requisite of the full enjoyment of all fundamental Human Rights.

2. The Asian-African Conference deplored the policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination which form the basis of government and human relations in large regions of Africa and in other parts of the world. Such conduct is not only a gross violation of human rights, but also a denial of the fundamental values of civilisation and the dignity of man.

The Conference extended its warm sympathy and support for the courageous

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stand taken by the victims of racial discrimination, especially by the peoples of African and Indian and Pakistani origin in South Africa; applauded all those who sustain their cause; re-affirmed the determination of Asian-African peoples to eradicate every trace of racialism that might exist in their own countries; and pledged to use its full moral influence to guard against the danger of falling victims to the same evil in their struggle to eradicate it.

D. PROBLEMS OF DEPENDENT PEOPLES

1. The Asian-African Conference discussed the problems of dependent peoples and colonialism and the evils arising from the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation.

The Conference is agreed:

(a) in declaring that colonialism in all its manifestations is an evil which should speedily be brought to an end:

(b) in affirming that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an

impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation:

(c) in declaring its support of the cause of freedom and independence for all such peoples, and

(d) in calling upon the powers concerned to grant freedom and independence to such peoples.

2. In view of the unsettled situation in North Africa and of the persisting denial to the peoples of North Africa of their right to self-determination, the Asian-African Conference declared its support of the rights of the people of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia to self-determination and independence and urged the French Government to bring about a peaceful settlement of the issue without delay.

E. OTHER PROBLEMS

1. In view of the existing tension in the Middle East, caused by the situation in Palestine and of the danger of that tension to world peace, the Asian-African Conference declared its support of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and called for the implementation of the United Nations Resolutions on Palestine and the achievement of the peaceful settlement of the Palestine question.

2. The Asian-African Conference, in the context of its expressed attitude on the abolition of colonialism, supported the position of Indonesia in the case of West Irian based on the relevant agreements between Indonesia and the Netherlands.

The Asian-African Conference urged the Netherlands Government to reopen negotiations as soon as possible, to implement their obligations under the above-mentioned agreements and expressed the earnest hope that the United Nations would assist the parties concerned in finding a peaceful solution to the dispute.

3. The Asian-African Conference supported the position of Yemen in the case of Aden and the southern parts of Yemen known as the Protectorates and urged the parties concerned to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

F. PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE AND CO-OPERATION

The Asian-African Conference, taking note of the fact that several States have still not been admitted to the United Nations, considered that for effective co-operation for world peace, membership in the United Nations should be universal, called on the Security Council to support the admission of all those States which are qualified for membership in terms of the Charter. In the opinion of the Asian-African Conference, the following among participating countries, viz., Cambodia, Ceylon, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Nepal, a unified Viet Nam, were so qualified.

The Conference considered that the representation of the countries of

the Asian-African region on the Security Council, in relation to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, was inadequate. It expressed the view that as regards the distribution of the non-permanent seats, the Asian-African countries which, under the arrangement arrived at in London in 1946, are precluded from being elected, should be enabled to serve on the Security Council, so that they

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might make a more effective contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. The Asian-African Conference having considered the dangerous situation of international tension existing and the risks confronting the whole human race from the outbreak of global war in which the destructive power of all types of armaments, including nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, would be employed, invited the attention of all nations to the terrible consequences that would follow if such a war were to break out.

The Conference considered that disarmament and the prohibition of the production, experimentation and use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons of war are imperative to save mankind and civilisation from the fear and prospect of wholesale destruction. It considered that the nations of Asia and Africa assembled here have a duty towards humanity and civilisation to proclaim their support for disarmament and for the prohibition of these weapons and to appeal to nations principally concerned and to world opinion, to bring about such disarmament and prohibition.

The Conference considered that effective international control should be established and maintained to implement such disarmament and prohibition and that speedy and determined efforts should be made to this end.

Pending the total prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, this Conference appealed to all the powers concerned to reach agreement to suspend experiments with such weapons.

The Conference declared that universal disarmament is an absolute necessity for the preservation of peace and requested the United Nations to continue its efforts and appealed to all concerned speedily to bring about the regulation, limitation, control and reduction of all armed forces and armaments, including the prohibition of the production, experimentation and use of all weapons of mass destruction, and to establish effective international control to this end.

G. DECLARATION ON THE PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE AND CO-OPERATION

The Asian-African Conference gave anxious thought to the question of

world peace and co-operation. It viewed with deep concern the present state of international tension with its danger of an atomic world war. The problem of peace is correlative with the problem of international security. In this connection, all States should co-operate, especially through the United Nations, in bringing about the reduction of armaments and the elimination of nuclear weapons under effective international control. In this way, international peace can be promoted and nuclear energy may be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. This would help answer the needs Particularly of Asia and Africa, for what they urgently require are social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. Freedom and peace are interdependent. The right of self-determination must be enjoyed by all peoples, and freedom and independence must be granted, with the least possible delay, to those who are still dependent peoples. Indeed, all nations should have the right freely to choose their own political and economic systems and their own way of life, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Free from mistrust and fear, and with confidence and goodwill towards each other, nations should practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and develop friendly co-operation on the basis of the following principles:

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.
3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations, large and small.
4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.
5. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity

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with the Charter of the United Nations.

6. (a) Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers.
- (b) Abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries.
7. Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.

8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties' own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

9. Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation.

10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

The Asian-African Conference declares its conviction that friendly co-operation in accordance with these principles would effectively contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security, while co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields would help bring about the common prosperity and well-being of all.

The Asian-African Conference recommended that the five sponsoring countries consider the convening of the next meeting of the Conference, in consultation with the participating countries.

INDONESIA USA BURMA INDIA PAKISTAN AFGHANISTAN CAMBODIA CHINA EGYPT ETHIOPIA
IRAN IRAQ JAPAN JORDAN LAOS LEBANON LIBERIA LIBYA NEPAL PHILIPPINES SAUDI ARABIA
SUDAN SYRIA THAILAND TURKEY YEMEN ALGERIA MOROCCO TUNISIA THE NETHERLANDS
UNITED KINGDOM RUSSIA

Date : Apr 24, 1955

Volume No

1995

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Prime Minister's Speech

Prime Minister Nehru spoke at the concluding session of the Asian-African Conference at Bandung on Apr 24, 1955. He said:

For seven days we have been in this pleasant city of Bandung, and Bandung has been the focal centre--perhaps I might even say the capital of Asia and Africa during this period.

We have met here, but what have we accomplished? We have laboured for these seven days and, as you all know, we have been successful in solving our common problems, political and economic. We have all met here because we were conscious of the fact that there is an irrepressible urge amongst the people of Asia and Africa to meet here. We met because mighty forces are at work in these great continents moving millions of people, creating in their minds urges

and passions and desires for a change in their dependent conditions. So, however big or small we might be, we have these great forces at work.

You have seen the draft statement which has been read out to you, and I think it represents a considerable achievement. Other delegates have referred to it and you will read it too; but I should like to direct your minds not to the statement, which is an important one no doubt, but rather to the importance of the fact that we have met together here from thousands of miles away, conferred together, seen each other, argued with each other to solve our common problems and thereby made friends with each other.

My friend the honourable Prime Minister of Burma, referred to our diversities of opinion as our differences and we wrestled with each other for these seven days because we wanted to adopt a common opinion and common outlook. Obviously, the world looks different from whichever angle you may try to look at it. If you are sitting in the far east of Asia, you have a certain perspective of the world and the world's problems. If you are sitting in far western Asia, you have a different perspective again, and if you are in Africa, naturally the problems of Africa will be quite different. So, we all came with our own perspective and problems, each one considering his own problem the most important in the world, but, at the same time, trying to understand the big problems of the world as also the second big problem of Asia and Africa and

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trying somehow to fit in our problems in this larger context because in the ultimate analysis, all our problems, however important they might be, cannot be kept apart from these larger problems and can hardly be solved unless these are settled.

Thus, how will you solve any problem if peace itself is in danger and thrown overboard? Our primary consideration is peace. You and I sitting here or in our respective countries are passionately eager to advance our countries peacefully. We have been backward and left behind in the world race, and now we have to make good rapidly because of the compulsion of events. It is not so much your choice or mine, but the choice dictated by this compulsion as otherwise we will fade away or we stay where we are today, not to rise again for a long time to come. We are determined not to be dominated in any way by any other country or continent. We are determined to rise again to our full stature.

It is time for us to bring happiness and prosperity to our people and to put an end to all the age-old shackles that have tied us not only politically--you may call them shackles of colonialism, but shackles that are of our own making--but also economically. There have been differences, no doubt, in our discussions and it is a fact that there was the greatest criticism levelled on certain resolutions; we had to meet such criticism because we wanted to achieve a common goal. I

know we directed such criticism against ourselves because we thought that it is not the resolution that will solve the problems facing us today, but our practices and actions that will bring success to our aims and ideals. Only then can we make good what we have lost in the past. We have to take a realistic view of all things and face them in a realistic spirit too.

But there is yet another spirit of Asia today. Asia is no longer passive; it had been passive enough in the past. It is no more a submissive Asia; it has tolerated submissiveness too long. Asia today is dynamic; Asia is full of life. Asia might make mistakes, and has made mistakes in the past, but it does not matter so long as life is there in it. We can make advances, if life is there; but if there is no life all our right words and our right actions will not hold good, and whatever we have achieved will be lost.

I think our achievements have not only been great--we have been in general agreement with all our resolutions--but much greater has been the background of all these agreements. When I said we have wrestled with problems, we have wrestled with our differences, we have argued till fatigue overtook our bodies and minds; finally, in spite of those differences, we have agreed--and that is the main thing. We are not yes-men, I hope, sitting here saying "yes" to this country or that, saying "yes" even to each other. We are great countries in the world who like having freedom without dictation. If there is anything that Asia wants to tell them it is this: there is going to be no dictation in the future; no "yes-men" in Asia or in Africa. We have had enough of that in the past.

We value the friendship of the great countries and if I am to play my part, I should like to say that we sit with the great countries of the world as brothers, be it in Europe or America. Our stand is not in any spirit of hatred or dislike or aggressiveness with each other in regard to Europe or America; certainly not. We send to them our greetings, all of us here, and we want to be friends with them to co-operate with them. But we shall only co-operate in the future as equals; there is no friendship when nations are not equal, when one has to obey the other and when one dominates the other.

That is why we raise our voice against domination and colonialism for which many of us have suffered so long, and that is why we have to be very careful to see that no other form of domination comes in our way. Therefore, we want to be friends with the West and the East, with everybody, because if there is something that may be called an approach of the mind and spirit of Asia, it is one of toleration, friendship and co-operation, not one of aggressiveness. I wish to speak ill of nobody. In Asia all of us have many faults as countries and as individuals. Our past history shows that.

Nevertheless, I say that Europe has been in the past a continent full of conflict, trouble and hatred; their conflicts and wars continue, and we have been dragged in to their wars because we were tied to their chariot wheels. Now are we going to tie ourselves to Europe's

troubles, hatred and conflicts and continue to be dragged? I hope not. Of

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course, Europe and Asia and America are all dependent on one another. It is perhaps not quite right to think in terms of isolation because we are not isolated; we have to live together and to co-operate with each other in this modern world which is marching towards the ideal of one world.

The great countries in America or Europe, whatever their political persuasions, have got into the habit of thinking that their quarrels are the world's quarrels and therefore the world must submit to them this way or that way. I do not quite follow that reasoning. I do not want anybody to quarrel in Europe, Asia or America, but if others do quarrel, why should I quarrel and why should I be dragged into their quarrels and wars? Therefore I hope we shall keep away from those quarrels and exercise our will not to quarrel.

I realise, as the Prime Minister of Burma said, that we cannot exercise tremendous influence over the world. Our influence will grow no doubt; it is growing, and we can exercise some influence even today. But whether our influence is great or small, it must be exercised in the right and intelligent direction, in a direction which has integrity of purpose, ideals and objectives as shown in our Resolution. It represents the ideals and the new dynamism of Asia, because if it does not do that, what then are we? Copies of Europeans or Americans or Russians? We are Asians or Africans. We are none else. If we are camp-followers of Russia or America or any other country of Europe, it is no credit to our dignity, our new independence, our new freedom, new spirit and new self-reliance.

We mean no ill to anybody. We send out our greetings to Europe and America, to Australia and New Zealand. And indeed Australia and New Zealand are almost in our region. They certainly do not belong to Europe, much less to America. They are next to us and indeed I should like Australia and New Zealand to come nearer to Asia. I would welcome them because I do not want what we say or do to be based on racial prejudices. We have had enough of this racialism elsewhere.

We have passed many resolutions about this country and that country. But I think there is nothing more terrible or horrible than the infinite tragedy of Africa in the past few hundred years. When I think of that infinite tragedy ever since the days when millions of them were carried away in galleys as slaves to America and elsewhere, the way they were treated, the way they were shipped, half of them dying in the galleys, everything else pales into insignificance. We have to bear that burden, all of us. We did not do it, but the world has to bear the responsibility. Unfortunately, in a different sense, even today the tragedy of Africa is greater than that of any other. Whether it is racial or political, it is there and it is up to Asia to help Africa to the best of her ability, because we are sister

continents.

I trust that our achievement in this conference has left its powerful impress on the minds of all of us. I am sure that it has left an impress on the minds of the world, we came here, I repeat, consciously or unconsciously as agents of historic destiny and we have made some history here. And we have to live up to what we have said and what we have thought, and, even more so, to live up to what the world expects of us, what Asia expects of us, what the millions of these countries expect of us. I hope we shall be worthy of the peoples' faith and our destiny.

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INDONESIA USA BURMA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND

Date : Apr 24, 1955

Volume No

1995

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Prime Minister's 'Statement in Parliament

Prime Minister Nehru gave an account of the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung in the course of a statement in the Lok Sabha on Apr 30, 1955.

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The House will be interested to have some account from me of the recent Asian-African Conference held at Bandung. Much has appeared in the public press about it. This is not always accurate. The joint communique issued at the conclusion of the Conference and embodying the unanimous decisions of the Conference has also been published. It is proposed to issue this as a Government paper.

At the meeting of the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan, Indonesia and India at Bogor in December last, it was decided to convene such a Conference under the joint sponsorship of the five Prime Ministers. The main purposes of the Conference were set out as follows:

To promote goodwill and co-operation;

To consider social, economic and cultural problems, and the problems of special interest to Asian and African peoples; and

Finally, to view the position of Asia and Africa in the world today

and the contribution they could make to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

The Prime Ministers further agreed that the Conference should be composed of all the independent and near-independent nations of the continents of Asia and Africa. In the implementation of this principle, with minor variations, they decided to invite the representatives of twenty-five countries, who, together with themselves, thirty in all, could compose the Conference. The invitations thus extended were on a geographical and not on an ideological or racial basis. It is not only significant, but impressive, that all but one responded to the invitation of the sponsors and were represented at the Conference, in most cases by Prime Ministers or Foreign Ministers, and in others by their senior statesmen.

Arrangements for the Conference were entrusted to a Joint Secretariat composed of the five sponsoring nations. The main burden of organisation, however, including accommodation and the provision of all facilities to the visitors, fell upon the Indonesian Government. I am happy to pay a wholehearted tribute to the Government and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia for the excellent arrangements that had been made and the enormous amount of labour and attention which they devoted to their task. Their achievements in this regard have in no small measure contributed to the success of the Conference itself.

The Asian-African Conference was opened on 18 April 1955 by the distinguished President of the Republic of Indonesia, Dr. Ahmed Soekarno. The President's opening address to the Conference gave not only an inspiring and courageous lead to the delegates present, but proclaimed to the world the spirit of resurgent Asia. To us in India President Soekarno's address is a further reminder of the close ties of our two countries and of our joint endeavours in the cause of Asian freedom.

I think we may all profit by the concluding words of his speech which is well worth recalling He said:

Let us not be bitter about the past, but let us keep our eyes firmly on the future. Let us remember that no blessing of God is so sweet as life and liberty. Let us remember that the stature of all mankind is diminished so long as nations or parts of nations are still unfree. Let us remember that the highest purpose of man is the liberation of man from his bonds of fear, his bonds of poverty--the liberation of man from the physical, spiritual and intellectual bonds which have for too long stunted the development of humanity's majority.

And let us remember, Sisters and Brothers, that for the sake of all that we Asians and Africans must be united.

Introductory speeches made in the plenary session by a number of delegations revealed the diversities as well as the outlooks that prevailed and, thus to an extent, projected both the common purposes of and the difficult tasks before the Conference. The rest of the work of the Conference, except for its last session, was conducted in committees, in private sessions, as being more calculated to further the purposes of the Conference and to accomplish them with expedition.

It was part of the decisions at Bogor that the Conference should set out its own agenda. This was not an evasion of responsibility by the sponsors but a course deliberately adopted by them to make the Conference the master of its own tasks and procedures. Accordingly, the Conference settled its agenda on the lines of the main purpose set out at Bogor. The Conference also decided that their final decision should set out the consensus of their views.

Economic and cultural issues were referred to separate committees and their reports were finally adopted by the Committee of the whole Conference. This Committee also dealt with the remainder of the agenda including the main political issues. The House will be familiar, from the final communique of the Conference which has been laid on the table of the House, with the proceedings of these Committees and the recommendations made. It is however relevant to draw attention to their main characteristics. These recommendations wisely avoided any provision for setting up additional machinery of inter-nation co-operation, but, on the other hand, sought to rely on existing international machinery in part and, for the rest, on such decisions as individual governments may, by contact and negotiation, find it possible to make. I respectfully submit to the House that in dealings between sovereign governments, this is both the wise and practical step to adopt.

It is important, further, to note that all delegations without exception realised the importance of both economic and cultural relations. The decisions represent the breakaway from the generally accepted belief and practice that Asia, in matters of technical aid, financial or cultural co-operation and exchange of experience, must rely exclusively on the non-Asian world. Detailed recommendations apart, the reports of these Committees, which became the decision of the Conference, proclaim the reaching out of Asian countries to each other and their determination to profit by each other's experience on the basis of mutual co-operation.

In the economic field, the subjects dealt with include technical assistance and early establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development; appointment of liaison officers by participating countries; stabilisation of commodity trade and prices through bilateral and multilateral arrangements; increased processing of raw materials; study of shipping and transport problems; establishment of national and regional banks and insurance companies; development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and exchange of information and ideas on matters of mutual interest.

In the cultural field, the Conference similarly dealt with a wide range of subjects, recognising that the most powerful means of promoting understanding among nations is the development of cultural co-operation. The links that bound the Asian and African countries together in earlier ages had been sundered in their more recent history of foreign conquest and annexation. The New Asia would seek to revive the old ties and build newer and better forms of relationship. While the Asian renaissance has legitimately and naturally played an important part in the thinking of the delegates, it is important that they remembered and recorded, in accordance with the age-old traditions of tolerance and universality, that the Conference believed that Asian and African cultural co-operation should be developed in the larger context of world co-operation.

As a practical step, the Conference decided that the endeavours of their respective countries in the field of cultural co-operation should be directed toward their knowledge of each other's country, mutual cultural exchanges and the exchange of information, and that the best results would be achieved by pursuing bilateral arrangements, each country taking action on its own in the best ways open to it.

The work of the Committee of the whole Conference was devoted to problems mainly

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grouped under the headings of Human Rights and Self-determination; problems of Dependent Peoples and the Promotion of World Peace and Co-operation. Under each head were grouped a large number of specific problems. In the consideration of Human Rights and Self-determination, specific problems, such as racial discrimination and segregation, were considered. Special consideration was given to the Union of South Africa and the position of people of Indian and Pakistani origin in that country as well as to the problem of Palestine in its relation to World Peace, Human Rights and the plight of the refugees.

The problem of Dependent Peoples or Colonialism was the subject which at once created both pronounced agreement and disagreement. In the condemnation of colonialism in its well-understood sense, namely, the rule of one people by another, with its attendant evils, the Conference was at one. It affirmed its support to those still struggling to attain their independence and called upon the powers concerned to grant them independence. Special attention was paid to the problem of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria as well as to West Irian. Aden, which is a British Protectorate and is in a different category, also came in for consideration.

There was, however, another and different view in the Conference which sought to bring under colonialism and to include in above affirmations the alleged conditions in some countries which are

sovereign nations--some of these are members of the United Nations and all of them are independent in terms of international law and practice. They have diplomatic relations with ourselves and other countries of the world including the Big Powers. It appeared to us that irrespective of whatever views may be held in regard to the conditions prevailing in these countries or of the relationships that may exist between the Soviet Union and them, they could in no way be called colonies nor could their alleged problems come under the classification of colonialism. To so include them in any general statement on behalf of the Conference could be accomplished only by the acceptance by a great number of the participants of the Conference, including ourselves, of the political views and attitudes which are not theirs.

It is no injustice to anyone concerned to say that this controversy reflects a projection of the cold war affiliations into the arena of the Asian-African Conference. While these countries concerned did and indeed had a right to hold their own views and position on this as on any other matter, such views could not become part of any formulation on behalf of the Conference. It was, however, entirely to the good that these conflicting views were aired and much to the credit of the Conference that after patient and persistent endeavour, a formulation which did not do violence to the firmly held opinions of all concerned, was forthcoming. This is one of those matters of which it may be said that one of the purposes of the Conference, namely, to recognise diversities but to find unity, stands vindicated.

Asia and Africa also spoke with unanimity against the production and use of weapons of mass destruction. The Conference called for their total prohibition, and for the establishment and maintenance of such prohibition by efficient international control. It also called for the suspension of experiments with such weapons. The concern of Asian and African countries about the armaments race and the imperative necessity of disarmament also found expression.

The most important decision of the Conference is the "Declaration on World Peace and Co-operation." The nations assembled set out the principles which should govern their relations between each other and indeed that of the world as a whole. These are capable of universal application and historic in their significance. We in India have in recent months sought to formulate the principles which should govern our relations with other countries and often spoken of them as the Five Principles. In the Bandung Declaration we find the full embodiment of these Five Principles and the addition to them of elaborations which reinforce these principles. We have reason to feel happy that this Conference, representative of more than half the population of the world, has declared its adherence to the tenets that should guide their conduct and govern the relations of the nations of the world if world peace and co-operation are to be achieved.

The House will remember that when the Five Principles, or the Panch Shila as we

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have called them, emerged, they attracted much attention as well as some opposition from different parts of the world. We have maintained that they contain the essence of the principles of relationship which would promote world peace and co-operation. We have not sought to point to them as though they were divine commandments or as though there was a particular sanctity about either the number or about their formulation. The essence of them is the substance, and this has been embodied in the Bandung Declaration. Some alternatives had been proposed and some of these even formulated contradictory positions. The final declaration embodies no contradictions. The Government of India are in total agreement with the principles set out in the Bandung Declaration and will honour them. They contain nothing that is against the interests of our country or the established principles of our foreign policy.

The Declaration includes a clause which has a reference to collective defence. The House knows that we are opposed to military pacts and I have repeatedly stated that these pacts based upon the idea of Balance of Power and 'Negotiation from Strength' and the grouping of nations into rival camps are not, in our view, a contribution to peace. We maintain that view. The Bandung Declaration, however, relates to self-defence in terms of the Charter of the United Nations. The provisions of the Charter (Article 51) make it clear that the inherent right of self-defence, individual or collective, is "if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security." I also invite a reference to Chapter VIII of the Charter where the conditions about Regional Arrangements are set out in detail.

It has been stated in the Bandung Declaration in express terms that these rights of collective defence should be in accordance with the Charter. We have not only no objection to this formulation but we welcome it. We have subscribed to the collective defence for the purposes defined in the Charter. It will also be noted that the Bandung Declaration further finds place for two specific safeguards in relation to this matter, namely, that there should be no external pressures on nations and that collective defence arrangements should not be used to serve the particular interests of the Big Powers. We are also happy that the Declaration begins with a statement of adherence to Human Rights and therefore to the fundamental values of civilisation. If the Conference made no other decision than the formulation of the principles of the Bandung Declaration, it would have been a signal achievement.

So much for the actual work and achievement within the Conference itself. But any estimate of this historic week at Bandung would be incomplete and its picture would be inadequate if we did not take into account the many contacts established, the relations that have emerged, the prejudices that have been removed and the friendships

that have been formed. More particularly, reference should be made to the conversations and, happily, some constructive results arising from private talks. Such results have been achieved in regard to some of the difficulties that had arisen in relation to the implementation of the Geneva decisions on Indo-China.

Direct meetings of the parties concerned and the good offices of others, including ourselves, have been able to help to resolve these difficulties and create greater understanding and friendship. This is the position in regard to Cambodia, Laos and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We regret, however, that we have not been able to make progress in this regard in respect of South Viet Nam. This must await time and further endeavour.

The House is aware that the Prime Minister of China, while he was at Bandung, made a public statement announcing his readiness to enter into direct negotiations with the United States to discuss the question of relaxing tension in the Far East and especially the question of relaxing tension in the Formosa area. We have known for some time that China was willing to enter into direct talks, and other parties concerned have also not been unaware of it. The announcement itself does not therefore represent a new attitude on the part of China, but the fact that this has been publicly stated at a gathering of the Asian and African nations represents a further and wholesome development. If this is availed of by all concerned, it can lead to an approach towards peaceful settlement.

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I had several conversations with Premier Chou En-lai. Some of these related to Formosa. At my request Shri Krishna Menon also explored certain aspects of this question with the Prime Minister of China. In the last few months we have also gained some impressions on the reactions and the attitude in Washington, London and Ottawa in regard to the Formosan question. We cannot speak for other Governments and can only form our own impressions and act according to our judgment of them. We have increasingly felt that efforts to bridge the gulf are imperative in view of the gravity of the crisis and the grim alternative that faces us if there are to be no negotiations.

We feel and hope that patient and persistent endeavour may produce results or at least show the way to them. We have the privilege and advantage of being friendly to both sides in this dispute. We entertain no prejudices and do not feel ourselves barred in respect of any approach that will lead to peace. We propose, therefore, to avail ourselves of such opportunities as are open to us to help resolve this grave crisis. In order to continue the Bandung talks, Premier Chou En-lai has invited Shri V. K. Krishna Menon to go to Peking. I have gladly agreed to this.

The Bandung Conference has been a historic event. If it only met, the meeting itself would have been a great achievement, as it would have represented the emergence of a new Asia and Africa, of new nations

who are on the march towards the fulfilment of their independence and of their sense of their role in the world. Bandung proclaimed the political emergence in world affairs of over half the world's population. It presented no unfriendly challenge or hostility to anyone but proclaimed a new and rich contribution. Happily that contribution is not by way of threat or force or the creation of new Power blocs.

Bandung proclaimed to the world the capacity of the new nations of Asia and Africa for practical idealism, for we conducted our business in a short time and reached agreements of practical value, not quite usual with international conferences. We did not permit our sense of unity or our success to drive us into isolation and egocentricity. Each major decision of the Conference happily refers to the United Nations and to world problems and ideals. We believe that from Bandung our great organisation, the United Nations, has derived strength. This means in turn that Asia and Africa must play an increasing role in the conduct and the destiny of the world organisation.

The Bandung Conference attracted world attention. In the beginning it invited ridicule and perhaps hostility. This turned to curiosity, expectation and, I am happy to say, later to a measure of goodwill and friendship. In the observations I submitted in the final plenary session of the Conference, I ventured to ask the Conference to send its good wishes to our neighbours in Australia and New Zealand for whom we have nothing but the most fraternal feelings, as indeed to the rest of the world. I feel that this is the message of the Asian and African Conference and also the real spirit of our newly liberated nations towards the older and well established countries and peoples. To those still dependent, but are struggling for freedom, Bandung presented hope to sustain them in their courageous fight and in their struggles for freedom and justice.

While the achievements and the significance of the meeting at Bandung have been great and epoch making, it would be a misreading of history to regard Bandung as though it was an isolated occurrence and not, part of a great movement of human history. It is this latter that is the more correct and historic view to take.

Finally, I would ask the House not only to think of the success and achievements of the Conference, but of the great tasks and responsibilities which come to us as a result of our participation in this Conference. The Government of India are confident that in the discharge of these responsibilities, our country and our people will not be wanting. Thus we will take another step in the fulfilment of our historic destiny.

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INDONESIA USA BURMA PAKISTAN INDIA SOUTH AFRICA ALGERIA MOROCCO TUNISIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CHINA SWITZERLAND CAMBODIA LAOS CANADA UNITED

KINGDOM AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND

Date : Apr 30, 1955

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Nuclear Reactor in India

Replying in the affirmative to a question as to whether there was an proposal to construct a nuclear reactor in India in the near future, Prime Minister Nehru stated in the Rajya Sabha on Apr 12, 1955 that the construction of the reactor would be taken up immediately and it was expected to be in operation by early next year.

Replying to another part of the question the Prime Minister added that the estimated cost of the reactor would be roughly Rs. 3.5 million. The precise cost, he said, would depend on the details of the design.

INDIA

Date : Apr 12, 1955

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Tibet P & T Services Protocol

In accordance with the Agreement signed in Peking between China and India on Apr 29, 1954 a Protocol was signed in Lhasa on 1 April 1955 between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India regarding the handing over to the Government of China by the Government of India Of the postal, telegraph and public telephone services with their equipment and the rest houses with their equipment, operated by the Government of India in the Tibet region of China.

The following is the text of the Protocol:

In accordance with the provisions of sub-paras (2) and (3) of the notes exchanged between His Excellency Chang Han-Fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and His Excellency Nedyam Raghavan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India accredited to China, on the occasion of the signing at Peking on 29 April 1954 of the agreement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India on trade and intercourse between the Tibet region of China and India, and the negotiations held subsequently between the Foreign Ministry of China and the Indian Embassy in China on the concrete measures to be taken for the handing over to the Government of China, by the Government of India, of the postal, telegraph and public telephone services with their equipment, operated by the Government of India in the Tibet region of China without compensation as a gesture of friendship and the twelve rest houses with their equipment of the Government of India in the Tibet region of China at a mutually agreed price.

Mr. Yang Kungsu, Foreign Affairs Assistant to the Representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China in Tibet, had appointed Mr. Yin Fa-Tang and Mr. P. N. Menon, Consul-General of India, Lhasa, had appointed Mr. S. L. Chhibber to jointly proceed with the work of counting the above mentioned postal, telegraph and public telephone services with their equipment and the rest houses with their equipment and also to appraise the value of the equipment of the rest houses. During the period from 10 December 1954 to 3 March 1955, the officials on both sides completed the counting and appraisal work and on 3 March 1955, signed at Gyantse the general lists showing the details on the above mentioned and counted postal, telegraph and public telephone services with their equipment, and the rest houses with equipment, as well-as the negotiated price of the equipment of these rest houses. The general lists are attached to this Protocol and form an integral part of it.

The People's Republic of China and the Republic of India agree that, from the date of the signing of this Protocol by the representatives of both sides, the entire postal, telegraph and public telephone services with their equipment and the rest houses with their equipment formerly operated by the

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Government of India in the Tibetan region of China are handed over by the Government of India to the Government of China, and become the possessions of the Government of China.

The People's Republic of China have appointed Mr. Yang Kungsu, Foreign Affairs Assistant to the Representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China in Tibet, and the Republic of India have appointed Mr. P. N. Menon, Consul-General of India, Lhasa, to sign this Protocol on behalf of their respective Governments, thus concluding both the handing over and taking over work.

Done in duplicate, in Lhasa, on the 1st day of April 1955, in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally valid.

CHINA INDIA USA

Date : Apr 29, 1954

Volume No

1995

CHINA

India-Tibet Travel

A Press Note giving details of the new arrangements regarding India-Tibet travel was issued on Apr 17, 1955. It said:

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sino-Indian Agreement on the Tibetan region of China of 29 April 1954, it is proposed to establish a system of trans-border travel on certificates issued by the Ministry of External Affairs. The object of imposing this system of travel with certificate instead of passport is to maintain the customary pattern of trade between India and the Tibet region of China. In the case of pilgrims and customary trans-border traffic and petty trade, however, no certificates will be required.

Details of the new arrangements are:

(a) Traders from India known to be customarily and specifically engaged in trade between the Tibet region of China and India, their wives and children who are dependent on them for livelihood and their attendants will be allowed entry for purposes of trade into the Tibet region of China, in accordance with custom, on the production of certificates. Porters and mule team drivers from India, who cross the border to perform necessary transportation services, shall also be required to have certificates. The Ministry of External Affairs are making arrangements to issue these certificates in places which are easily accessible. Full details of the issuing authorities will be published by the State Governments shortly. All check-posts along the border which lie on the routes used for customary border trade will issue certificates. Arrangements have also been made to station photographers at these check-posts so that photographs can be taken on-the-spot and supplied to individuals free of cost for affixing on the certificate.

(b) Traders, who hold the certificates, can visit the following trade marts in Tibet:

Yatung, Gyantse, Phari, Gartok, Taklakot, Gyanima - Khargo, Gyanima-Chakra, Ramura, Dongbra, Poling, Nabra, Sangtse and Tashigong.

(c) Pilgrims from India of Lamaist, Hindu and Buddhist faiths may visit Kailash and Manasarovar in the Tibet region of China in accordance with custom. Pilgrims customarily visiting Lhasa may continue to do so in accordance with custom. The pilgrims need not carry documents of certification but shall register at the border check-post, in the Tibet region of China and receive a permit for pilgrimage.

(d) Traders and pilgrims are required to travel by the following passes and route:

(1) Shipki La Pass

(2) Mana Pass

(3) Niti Pass

(4) Kungri Bingri Pass

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(5) Darma Pass

and (6) Lipu Lekh Pass

Also the customary route leading to Tashigong along the valley of the Indus River may continue to be traversed in accordance with custom.

(e) Inhabitants of the border districts, who cross the border to carry on petty trade or to visit friends and relatives can proceed to the border districts of the Tibet region of China as they have customarily done heretofore and are not to be restricted to the passes and routes specified above and are not required to hold passports, visas or permits or any documents.

(f) Persons not covered by the above provisions, as also Diplomatic personnel and officials, will have to obtain Indian passports and regular visas to enable them to go to Tibet.

CHINA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ANGUILLA

Date : Apr 17, 1955

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Trade with India

During 1954, India's exports to China were valued at Rs. 17,712,000 while imports from China were of the order of Rs. 9,441,000. The commodities exported included jute manufactures, tobacco, spices, mica, lac, oils (other than linseed), drugs and medicines and machinery. Indian imports during the period included raw silk, raw hides, spices, drugs and medicines, oils, chemicals, instruments and appliances.

Giving this information in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Apr 22, 1955 the Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, said it was too early to evaluate the results of the Indo-China Trade Agreement. He added that the friendly trade relationship established as a result of these contacts had borne fruit, specially in the matter of exports of Indian tobacco.

CHINA INDIA RUSSIA USA

Date : Apr 22, 1955

Volume No

1995

CIVIL PROCEDURE

Reciprocal Arrangements with Other Countries

India had made reciprocal arrangements with certain countries in matters relating to enforcement of maintenance orders, execution of civil court decrees, service of summonses and other processes, and the administration of the estates of foreign nationals who died in India, said Shri H. V. Pataskar, Union Minister in the Ministry of Law, in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Apr 04, 1955.

Shri Pataskar also placed on the table of the House a list of countries with which India had made reciprocal arrangements in these matters relating to civil law.

This list showed that for enforcement of maintenance orders, India had made reciprocal arrangements with the following countries: England and Ireland, Western Australia, Colony of Seychelles, New South Wales (Australia), the territory of the former Colony of Straits Settlements, Somaliland Protectorate, Colony of Mauritius, Uganda Protectorate, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,

Territory of the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, Victoria (Australia), Federation of Malaya, Burma, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Kenya, Zanzibar Protectorate, Ceylon and Sarawak.

In the execution of civil court decrees, India had made reciprocal arrangements with the United Kingdom, and the Colonies of Aden and Fiji. For service of summonses and other processes, India had made reciprocal arrangements with the territory of

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the former Colony of Straits Settlements, Ceylon, France, Spain, Belgium, Russia, Portugal, Iraq, Kenya, Sweden, State of Johore, Egypt, Japan, Nepal, Persia, Federation of Malaya, and Pakistan.

For administration of the estates of foreign nationals who died in India, reciprocal arrangements had been made with the following countries: The United States of America, Argentine Republic, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Netherlands, Persia, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Afghanistan, Thailand, Iraq and Czechoslovakia.

INDIA USA AUSTRALIA IRELAND SEYCHELLES MALI MAURITIUS SWAZILAND UGANDA BURMA MALAYSIA KENYA FIJI FRANCE SPAIN BELGIUM RUSSIA IRAQ PORTUGAL SWEDEN EGYPT JAPAN NEPAL PAKISTAN COSTA!!DENMARK THE NETHERLANDS PERU POLAND AFGHANISTAN NORWAY SLOVAKIA THAILAND

Date : Apr 04, 1955

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

Friendship Treaty Signed

A Treaty of Friendship between Egypt and India was signed in Cairo on Apr 06, 1955.

The following is the text of the Treaty:

The Republic of Egypt and the Union of India, being desirous of strengthening and perpetuating the bonds of brotherhood and friendship, and widening the scope of co-operation existing between their countries, and of promoting the mutual interests of their respective peoples, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, and have, for that purpose, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The Council of Ministers: H.E. Dr. Mahmoud Fauzi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing the Republic of Egypt,

The President of the Union of India: H.E. Nawab Ali Yavar Jang Bahadur, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, representing the Union of India, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

There shall be perpetual peace, friendship and brotherly relations between Egypt and India and between their respective peoples. The High Contracting Parties shall at all times strive to maintain and strengthen such peace, friendship and brotherly relations between the peoples of their respective countries.

ARTICLE 2

The High Contracting Parties agree to maintain diplomatic and consular relations in conformity with international law and practice, and agree that the diplomatic and consular representatives of either party in the territory of the other shall enjoy, on a reciprocal basis, such privileges and immunities as are accorded to such representatives in accordance with recognised principles of international law and practice.

ARTICLE 3

The High Contracting Parties agree to conduct their commercial and industrial relations as well as those pertaining to Customs, Navigation, Civil Aviation, Cultural Affairs, Extradition and other matters of interest to both countries, in accordance with such special agreements as may be already in operation or may hereafter be concluded between them.

ARTICLE 4

The High Contracting Parties agree and affirm that all disputes between them shall be settled peacefully in a spirit of brotherliness through diplomatic channels, failing which they agree to seek solution of such disputes by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice.

ARTICLE 5

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties, within the territory of the other, shall be permitted to enjoy, on a reciprocal basis, the right to acquire, possess and dispose of movable and immovable property, the appropriation of which is available to non-nationals, and to travel, to reside, and to engage in trade, industry or other peaceful and lawful pursuits, in conformity with the

Constitution, laws and regulations promulgated or which may hereafter be promulgated by the other.

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The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the same treatment in the territory of the other as is accorded to its own nationals with respect to their persons and property, and in regard to all judicial administrative and other legal proceedings.

ARTICLE 6

The High Contracting Parties agree to strengthen and develop cultural ties between their respective countries and assist each other as far as possible in industrial and agricultural progress.

ARTICLE 7

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

It shall enter into force upon the exchange of ratifications, at New Delhi.

In witness whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty of which there shall be Hindi, Arabic and English versions, all three texts being equally authentic, except in the case of doubt, when the English text shall prevail.

EGYPT INDIA USA

Date : Apr 06, 1955

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

Dr. Syed Mahmud's Broadcast

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, broadcast a talk from All-India Radio, New Delhi, on Apr 06, 1955 on the signing of the Treaty of Friendship between Egypt and India.

The following is the text of the broadcast talk:

This afternoon our Ambassador in Cairo and the Foreign Minister of the Egyptian Republic signed a Treaty of Friendship between our two

countries. This Treaty pledges us both to perpetual peace, friendship and brotherly relations between our Governments and peoples and among other things ensures for the nationals of each country in the territory of the other the enjoyment of the right to travel, to reside, and to engage in trade or industry or other peaceful and lawful pursuits. Both India and Egypt have undertaken that our respective nationals in the territory of each other will be accorded the same treatment in respect of their business and property and judicial or legal proceedings, which are accorded to Indian nationals or Egyptian nationals in their own country. We have also agreed to strengthen and develop cultural ties between our respective countries and assist each other as far as possible in industrial and agricultural progress.

We celebrate this formal and legal milestone in our relations with Egypt, but I must confess that this Treaty does not create or develop anything new. The relationship which has been formally enjoined upon us by the Treaty has been essentially our relationship ever since India became independent in 1947. In fact, it is a much larger, richer and older relationship that is reflected in this Treaty. India's connections with Egypt and the Arab World are probably older than with any other region in the world.

There was a free exchange of trade and culture and philosophic and scientific ideas between the ancient civilisation of the Nile and the Indus Basin. These ancient bonds were snapped during the period of colonial domination of India and Western Asia. But even in our physical isolation from each other, we forged new bonds of the spirit. The common ideal of freedom and the struggle against foreign domination united us and we drew inspiration from each other's travail. This bitter historic experience has also shaped us in similar ways and created a kinship of ideas and urges.

So it happens that today not only we revive our memories of commerce and cultural intercourse during several thousand years but we have developed a remarkable identity of view both as regards world problems as well as our internal problems. This identity of views found its most forthright expression in the joint communique issued on the occasion of our Prime Minister's last visit to Cairo in February 1955. Both Prime Ministers

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reiterated their belief that every attempt must be made to prevent war and to develop a climate of peace. Both of them declared their fullest sympathy with the aspirations and efforts for freedom of the peoples of areas which are under colonial rule and both expressed their disapproval of military alliances and power entanglements which increase tension and endanger peace. This communique was obviously not one of those innocuous statements which generally statesmen find it safe to make on emerging from conference with other statesmen. It was a reiteration of deeper national policy which has been shaped by the national experiences of Egypt and India.

The foreign policy of Egypt, like that of India, is guided by three objectives--end of colonialism everywhere, non-alignment with power blocs and the promotion of world peace. It is not only in our foreign policy and our opposition to military alliances that India and Egypt are following the same path. Their internal policies are also marked by the same emphasis on economic development and the distribution of wealth on the principles of social justice. This amity and identity between India and Egypt is one of the major factors for the promotion of peace in Western Asia, and it is essential that we should do everything to strengthen the bonds in our two countries.

Soon the Egyptian Prime Minister, His Excellency Gamal Abd El-Nasser, will be in our midst and our people will have the opportunity to show the warmth of their affection for Egypt and their admiration for its leader who organised and led the recent revolution in Egypt leading to the establishment of the Republic, and who is engaged in a brave attempt to create an area of peace in Western Asia.

And so tonight we welcome the signing of the Indo-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship and are confident that it is only one episode in a richer and fuller relationship between our two peoples.

EGYPT INDIA USA PERU

Date : Apr 06, 1955

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

Egyptian Ambassador's Message

On the occasion of the signing of the Indo-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship His Excellency Mr. Ismail Kamel, the Egyptian Ambassador to India, made a broadcast from All-India Radio, New Delhi, on Apr 06, 1955. He said:

I am glad on the auspicious day and the happy occasion of the signature of the Friendship Treaty between India and Egypt I have the great privilege to address these words from Delhi ushering the new convention between the two brotherly nations. We do not need the formality of a Treaty before the world, when our friendship in fact dates thousands of years ago and it is a great honour for both countries to face the world with a common stand at all international gatherings.

In fact if we can put a new formula to define the duties of citizens all over the world and in every country, we can safely say that in each country men and women are citizens of that country but in the meantime they are the citizens of the Universe--of the whole world. So the obligations go concurrently to the nationalist sector and internationalist sector. With this new outlook of the 20th Century we can, if we get back anchor in our hearts, get lasting peace and ban all weapons, whether atomic, hydrogenic or conventional.

Our two countries in all meetings of the United Nations stood hand in hand and very fortunately they gathered around them 14 nations from Africa and Asia and this is what we call the Afro-Asian front. On this day we can recall that in the very short period of Independence since 1947 a great deal has been done in our intercourse with India. We developed a very active commercial intercourse and naturally we are trying to get more from India as she takes a lot from Egypt and that is to help a satisfactory balance of commerce between the two countries.

In the cultural field too, we might be gratified to find that from year to year we are having closer relations, and missions from India go to Egypt and missions from Egypt come to India. So I am putting it in a mild expression when I say it is a very happy occasion today, for in fact our relations are more than friendly, they are brotherly.

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EGYPT INDIA USA MALI

Date : Apr 06, 1955

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

Prime Minister Welcomes Nasser and Naim

Prime Minister Nehru held a State Banquet in honour of His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Gamal Abd El-Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt, and His Royal Highness Sardar Mohamed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan, at Rashtrapati Bhavan on Apr 14, 1955.

Speaking at the Banquet Prime Minister Nehru said:

We have met here this evening, as you all know, to do honour to two very distinguished guests of ours who came here a little over two days ago. That is a very brief period to visit any country, much less

a big country like India. Yet I imagine that these two days have been rather full days for them--full not only because of the many engagements they had but much more so perhaps by the many impressions they gathered. And I think that perhaps the dominant impression that they have gathered here, is one of warmth of friendship that India has for them and for their countries. We have given them, as we do to other distinguished guests, what I would call an official welcome. Of course that was a warm one, but we have given them something much deeper than that, a popular welcome.

Yesterday, those of you who saw that mighty gathering in the Ramlila Maidan, sitting there quietly in a disciplined way, and yet full of enthusiasm, must have realised the reaction of Delhi City at least, to the visit of these two distinguished guests. That welcome was to them in their personal capacity, but it was much more: it was both a welcome and a message of greeting and good wishes to their countries. In that great gathering one felt the warmth of friendship and comradeship. That mighty multitude experienced it, I am sure, as I did it and you, Sirs, must have done.

References were made yesterday and elsewhere to the ancient ties between our countries to the dawn of history, when we first came together and knew each other; much has happened since. That is a precious memory and yet after all, that is past, and we live in the present where we have to do our work. It is this present-day world that absorbs the attention of most of us, I imagine--certainly mine--and I think, Sirs, yours too, because you have to function in very responsible positions in this present-day world and to bear the burdens of great responsibility.

Speaking for myself, I find this presentday world and more especially and quite naturally my own country where I live and work, a most exciting and accelerating place to live in. It is true that where there is excitement, there is also accompanying it all manner of things which one does not like. It is that that gives it excitement; otherwise life would be static and dull. Static, I say, because most of our countries in Asia have for a fairly considerable period--the last two or three hundred years--been static, while the rest of the world went ahead. But now a change has come all over Asia and in large parts of Africa, and it is clear that that static period is over. Something is happening; all kinds of forces are at work in the minds of the people, millions of them.

We who function in governments and, maybe, newspapers and other institutions which record the doings of governments, talk or think a great deal of statesmen, big and small, meeting together to fashion the destiny of their countries and the world. No doubt these are important meetings, but the real importance of today in Asia and Africa is that millions of people are on the move, not merely some prominent personalities, who symbolise the wishes and urges and desires of those people. I have a feeling--here in Asia and in Africa--of the break of the dawn; it may be and it perhaps inevitably is, a turbulent dawn, nevertheless it is the dawn.

As I said yesterday at that meeting place, I thought also of the coming Bandung Conference, I felt very strongly that that Conference itself represents something new. It gave semblance to something that we all know and feel. That is the resurgence of Asia and Africa. They may doubtless have a difficult time ahead, but there is all the difference in the world to work for. Well, it is something worthwhile in spite of difficulties.

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Your visit, Sirs, has been a symbol to us of something much more than the visit of distinguished friends. It represents to us this coming together of countries in Asia, as representation of this new spirit which, somehow or other, brings us together. The past may bring us together, but I am quite sure it is something much more than the past that does it, like common urges and common feelings. We live in difficult times, all of us. We want to build up our countries as rapidly as possible and to bring peace and happiness to our people.

At the same time while we seek to build, other forces come in our way and obstruct. While the world becomes more and more unified in a sense, disruptive forces work. I talk of Asia and Africa, the great continents. I know very well that the world has become bigger than any continent and no continent can think of itself as something apart. Inevitably all kinds of forces--technology, science, modern living or destiny--make the word one. We cannot escape that destiny, but naturally we have to work in the spheres allotted to us in our countries or in our continents. So the world becomes one world, and yet that one world lives in the shadow of possible disaster. It is an extraordinary position. I am reminded more than ever of words said long ago "those who live by the sword will perish by the sword" and those who put faith, I think, in the atom bomb, will perish by the atom bomb, because it has become clearer to me than ever before that this world of the present-day--I dare not speak of the past--cannot go ahead or bring peace or prosperity by methods of violence, aggression and hatred.

I think that perhaps in a small way the countries of Asia may lay greater stress on this because in the sense of armed might they are weak. I should not like them to lay stress on this through weakness but rather through strength, of faith and belief in this course because there is no other way. I speak in all humility, because the problems before us are mighty ones, and I shudder even to think of the great responsibility that is cast on us who have to shoulder this burden.

The only way one can shoulder it ultimately is to have some faith in the future of the world, our people, and right principles which should be adhered to. Once we slip away from those principles then one does not know what the consequences will be or that the consequences will be ruin for the world.

I trust that you, Sir, Mr. Prime Minister, and you, Your Royal Highness, will forgive me for saying some words out of the depth of my heart, because inevitably one has to think of these matters. Now that we are in a sense on the threshold of a new chapter in the history of this part of the world--Asia and Africa--on the eve of the Bandung Conference, I earnestly hope that this Conference will give a new turn not only to Asia but to a slight extent even to the world, a turn for the good which will reduce or tend to reduce the conflicts and hatred of today. If it does that then we will have met well.

It has been a great happiness to me and to all of us here, and what is much more important to the millions of India, that you, Mr. Prime Minister, and you, Your Royal Highness, have visited us even for a short while and seen something of the spirit that fills our people. We have gone through--as you have undergone in a different way--difficult times and we have difficult times ahead, but the past has strengthened us and we have faith in the future of our country, of Asia and of the world, and I am quite sure that you with your great responsibilities can shoulder them, primarily because you have faith in your countries and in these larger subjects that I have mentioned.

EGYPT AFGHANISTAN INDIA USA INDONESIA

Date : Apr 14, 1955

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

Col. Nasser's Reply

Lieut.-Colonel Nasser speaking next said:

I am deeply moved by the kind words and noble sentiments expressed by Your Excellency this evening. It is indeed a happy occasion to meet you in your great country. This expression of feeling is shared by all my countrymen who see in you the symbol of the struggle and aspirations of a great and beloved sister-country.

The ties old and new which bind India and Egypt are ties of ancient civilisations, love and high ideals. Both India and Egypt have known the sufferings and misfortune brought about by foreign domination and the economic and social evils caused by it.

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At present they are both confronted with similar problems of economic

and social reconstruction for the uplifting of their peoples and the raising of their standard of living. The two countries can benefit and learn from each other's experiences, difficulties and successes. The similarity of conditions between India and Egypt in the national domain is coupled by their common defence of the cause of freedom and the rights of dependent peoples.

The records of our two countries in the United Nations reveal them as great believers in the principles of its Charter and sincere supporters of the world organisation. No less important as a manifestation of our common ideals on behalf of human dignity and prosperity is India's and Egypt's genuine desire for the promotion of world peace based on the respect of international law and justice. The maintenance of peace requires the co-operation of all the peoples of the world. Such co-operation rests, in the ultimate issue, on the will and determination of the peoples to work for peace. A real will to peace must spring not from fear but from positive faith in equal rights for all peoples and justice among nations.

Your Excellency, no amount of words could suffice to give full expression to the feeling of gratitude which my countrymen who are here, and I, entertain for the most generous and most kindly welcome you have given us. And just as we consider this welcome to be equally addressed to all the people of Egypt, please take my sincere and endless thanks as addressed to the great Indian people as well.

EGYPT INDIA USA

Date : Apr 14, 1955

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Facilities for Social Contacts

A sum of Rs. 1,410,808 was proposed to be spent over foreign student in India during the current financial year, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, said in the Rajya Sabha on Apr 15, 1955.

He gave the following details of arrangements made for social contacts of foreign students:

(I) For purposes of study tours four zonal tour committees located at Banaras, Aligarh, Madras and Bombay have been formed.

(II) The State Governments and universities provide all possible facilities to the foreign students when they organise tours to those places on our request.

(III) Interviews of foreign students are arranged with the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Education Minister, etc.

(IV) Necessary permits are issued to the foreign students to see the Parliament session, Republic Day Function and visit Kashmir, etc.

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INDIA MALI

Date : Apr 15, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Protest by India

Replying to a short notice question regarding the arrest and inhuman treatment meted out to Goan satyagrahis by the Portuguese authorities on Apr 06, 1955 at Ma-puca, the Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on 16 April 1955:

In continuation of the struggle of the Goan people for the freedom of Goa from colonial rule and re-union with India, peaceful satyagraha has been carried on there for some months past. This satyagraha has taken the form of batches of Goans, and a few indians from inside and outside Goa, shouting nationalist slogans and hoisting the National Flag on certain selected days. 6 April 1955 was chosen by the National Congress of Goa for holding their open annual session in Goa. The Portuguese authorities mobilised their entire resources to meet popular demonstrations on this day. According to reliable reports, the Army was called out and in places like Partagal and Canacona even tanks and artillery were on display to intimidate the people. A number of local Goans, including girls, were arrested as a preventive measure in Margao, Mapuca and Panjim, the capital.

On 6 April 1955 Shrimati Sudha Joshi, President-elect of the National Congress of Goa, participated in this satyagraha. The open session of the Congress could not be held, but Shrimati Sudha Joshi read a small part of her presidential address. She and over forty satyagrahis were arrested in Margao and Mapuca. Shrimati Joshi is said to have been abused and ill-treated during interrogation, as a result of which she

was reported to be fasting.

It is also reported that those arrested were beaten with rifle butts, kicks and batons. There is no reliable report to the effect that Shrimati Sudha Joshi was beaten. A report appeared in the newspapers about the death by shooting of Shri Madilkar for hoisting the Indian National Flag. This has not been confirmed.

Known arrests in Margao and Mapuca total 46. Probably the actual number of arrests was far in excess of this figure. Large crowds gathered to witness the satyagraha were subjected to lathi and baton charges.

The Portuguese authorities have made increasing use of the military, as apparently they do not fully trust the Goan police force.

The Government of India have made repeated protests to the Portuguese Government about the repressive measures which they are taking to suppress this peaceful movement for the freedom of Goa from colonial rule and its re-union with India.

On 11 April 1955 they again lodged a strong protest against these measures and gave a warning to the Portuguese Government that if these measures were continued, there would be serious repercussions both in Goa and in India.

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INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date : Apr 06, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE COLOMBO PLAN

Aid to Nepal

No Indian Army Engineers had been lent to the Nepal Government for the construction of roads, but the work had been undertaken by the Government of India as part of the aid given by them to Nepal under the Colombo Plan, Shri Satish Chandra, Deputy Defence Minister, said in the Rajya Sabha on Apr 11, 1955, in reply to a question.

The Deputy Defence Minister added: The work of the Indian Army Engineers who were employed on the construction of roads in Nepal had received due appreciation from the Government of Nepal.

Explaining the nature of the project, Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Defence, said that the Tribhuvan Rajpath is 79 miles long. Work on this road was started in December 1952, and the jeep track completed in September 1953. Road formation had been completed up to 67.3 miles and soling and metalling done up to 12,000 yards.

The Minister added that a major portion of the link road between Amlekganj and Bainsi Dhoban was either washed away or damaged during the last monsoons. The Government of India undertook to carry out the work of major repairs and construction of certain bridges on this road. This work commenced in December 1954. About 20 per cent of the work had been completed so far.

INDIA SRI LANKA NEPAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Apr 11, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Ceylon Citizenship Act

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on Apr 06, 1955 regarding the Ceylon Citizenship Act, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, stated:

A Bill to amend the Ceylon Citizenship Act has been passed by the House of Representatives on 18 March 1955 and is awaiting consideration by the Senate.

The proposed amendments are being examined to ascertain whether and in what manner they affect persons of Indian origin in Ceylon who have been granted Ceylon citizenship.

A Press Note giving details of Indians in Ceylon was issued on 13 April 1955. It said:

In the calendar year 1954, 8,163 persons of Indian origin, who had not previously held Indian travel documents, applied for Indian citizenship to the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon under Article 8 of the Constitution of India. Of this number, the applications of 5,618 were accepted; Indian passports were issued to 4,068 persons who wished to stay in Ceylon, and Indian Emergency Certificates were issued to 1,550 persons who wished to leave Ceylon for good. The applications of 2,545 persons are pending scrutiny,

reference to authorities in India for the purpose of confirmation of dates and places of birth, completion of forms according to regulations etc. No application was rejected in 1954 on the ground that the applicant had failed to qualify for Indian citizenship.

In the eleven months January to November 1954 (the last month for which official statistics are available) 6,636 persons of Indian origin who had applied for Ceylon citizenship were accepted as Ceylon citizens; the applications of 41,548 were rejected. From August 1951, when the period prescribed for making of applications expired, to 30 November 1954, a total of 32,995 persons of Indian origin were accepted as citizens of Ceylon; according to the official statistics, the applications of 97,344 were rejected. Thus the applications of 130,339 persons have been disposed of. The total number of persons who have applied for Ceylon citizenship is over 800,000.

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Indians in Ceylon remitted Rs. 1170755 millions to India during 1954, Shri A.C Guha, Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, stated in the Rajya Sabha on 20 April 1955 in reply to a question. He added that Government were aware of restrictions imposed on Ceylon Indians by the Government of Ceylon in regard to the remittances.

INDIA USA

Date : Apr 06, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Indian Firms in North Viet Nam

Sixty-one Indian firms in Hanoi and Haiphong have decided to close down their business owing to difficult conditions in North Viet Nam, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary for External Affairs, told the Lok Sabha on Apr 15, 1955, in reply to a question. He added that no Indian firms or businessmen had been asked to close down their business in these places.

The Parliamentary Secretary said that some businessmen had informed the Consular Agents of India at Hanoi of their difficulties in November 1954. The matter was under discussion between the Government of India and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam through the Indian Embassy in China and also through the Representative of China at Hanoi.

There were at present 150 Indians living in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

INDIA VIETNAM USA CHINA

Date : Apr 15, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Payment of Pensions

In accordance with an agreement reached between the Government of India and the United Kingdom in July 1948, the Commonwealth Relations Office in the United Kingdom would disburse pensions on behalf of the Government of India in respect of British officers and Other Ranks of the Indian Armed Forces where payments were made outside India and Pakistan, said Shri Satish Chandra, Deputy Defence Minister, in reply to a question, in the Rajya Sabha on Apr 11, 1955.

Shri Satish Chandra added: The above arrangements had recently been reviewed and an agreement had been entered into between the two Governments under which the official liability for pensions and connected benefits to or in respect of European personnel (including civilians), who had served or were serving with the Government of India or the State Governments as well as their widows and other dependents had been assumed by the U.K. Government with effect from 1 April 1955. In view of these arrangements, lists of foreign pensioners with classification of nationalities were not maintained by the Government of India, and their number was therefore not readily available.

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INDIA PAKISTAN UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Apr 11, 1955

Volume No

1995

Communique on Nehru-Dong Talks

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Mr. Pham Van Dong, came to Delhi on a three-day visit. During his stay Mr. Dong discussed with Prime Minister Nehru matters of common concern, more particularly the problems relating to Indo-China and the work of the International Commissions. At the conclusion of the talks a joint communique was issued on Apr 10, 1955. It said:

The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Mr. Pham Van Dong, came to Delhi at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India. He stayed here for three days.

During this period Mr. Dong and Prime Minister Nehru discussed matters of common concern, more particularly the problems relating to Indo-China and the work of the International Commissions.

They reaffirmed the full support of their respective governments to the agreements reached at Geneva and their firm resolve to respect and seek to implement them both in their terms and spirit. They were agreed on the importance of free elections and the achievement of unity of Viet Nam as provided for by the Geneva Agreements. The successful implementation of the Geneva Agreements, they agreed, will make an important contribution not only to unity and peace in Viet Nam, but also in Indo-China as a whole and in South-East Asia.

They recognised that the signatories to the Agreements and the International Commissions, by their several and joint labours, had produced good results and that such difficulties as present themselves should be resolved and the full implementation of the purposes of the Geneva Agreements accomplished by sustained endeavour and in a spirit of goodwill which they are determined to pursue and promote.

They are gratified at the friendship that exists between their two countries and peoples and feel assured that it has been furthered and strengthened by their recent relations and the present exchange of views.

They reaffirmed their belief that good neighbourly relations and respect and tolerance for one another between Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in accordance with the principles of the Geneva Agreement and the Panch Shila would serve to promote the political settlement in Indo-China and further the cause of peace in South-East Asia.

The Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Prime Minister of India agreed that the best guarantee for peace in the world and for friendship between countries is to adhere to the

principles of the recognition of each other's sovereignty, independence and integrity, of non-aggression, of equality and mutual respect and of non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other or of other countries and on the promotion of conditions for peaceful co-existence.

They look forward to their meeting again at the Asian-African Conference at Bandung at which they will have the opportunity of meeting each other again and also the representatives of the other territories of Indo-China as well as of other Asian and African countries who will foregather there to promote the purposes of world peace and cooperation and mutual goodwill and well-being.

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CHINA INDIA USA SWITZERLAND CAMBODIA LAOS INDONESIA

Date : Apr 10, 1955

Volume No

1995

KOREA

Ex-POWs in India

In a written reply to a question as to whether the Korean prisoners-of-war were allowed to move about freely in this country and participate in public functions, Prime Minister Nehru stated in the Rajya Sabha on Apr 12, 1955: The Korean ex-prisoners of war have since reverted to civilian status, but for administrative reasons, they are kept under the control of the military authorities. While there are no restrictions on their movements locally, they have to observe the discipline of an Army camp.

Of the 88 ex-prisoners of war brought from Korea, one has since been repatriated to China. The remaining 87 are still in India. Out of these 87 ex-prisoners, 31 have opted to settle down in India. They are at present receiving training at the various Training Establishments of the Ministries of Defence and Rehabilitation, on the completion of which ways and means will be found to rehabilitate them in India. The remaining wish to be repatriated to neutral countries other than India and their case has been referred to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The latter is in touch with the Governments of the countries concerned, and pending their decision these ex-prisoners will remain in India.

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Joint Communique on Migration

Shri Anti Kumar Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Government of India, and Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan, Minister for Minority Affairs, Government of Pakistan, jointly toured some of the areas reported to be affected by increased exodus of Hindus from East Bengal to West Bengal. After completing the tour they issued a joint communique in Dacca on Apr 21, 1955 It said:

After completing their joint tour of some of the areas reported to be affected by increased exodus of Hindus from East Bengal to West Bengal in recent months, Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan, Pakistan Minister for Minority Affairs, and Shri Anil Kumar Chanda, Indian Deputy Minister for External Affairs, today left Dacca for Agartala. In Tripura the Ministers who are accompanied by officials of the two Governments will jointly study progress of implementation of the Delhi Agreement, particularly restoration of property to the Muslims who had migrated to Pakistan in 1950, but have since returned to their homes.

Earlier, in West Bengal the Ministers looked into the problems of members of the minority community in Howrah, particularly about restoration of the property to the Muslims who have returned to their homes after the 1950 disturbances.

In East Bengal the joint tour of the Ministers covered some of the affected areas in Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur and Barisal districts and Dacca.

In all the places the Ministers visited, they met representatives of minority and majority communities and heard their views on problems of minorities, with a view to ascertaining causes of increased exodus of the Hindus from East Bengal in recent months, and discussed ways and means of removing these causes.

Everywhere Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan reiterated the solemn guarantee of the Pakistan Government to protect life and property of the minorities and to ensure equal rights and privileges for them. He said it was the approved and earnest wish of the Pakistan Government that migration of members of the minority community should stop. Mr. Pathan appealed to the members of the majority community to consider

it their sacred duty to protect members of the

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minority communities who were as much nationals of Pakistan as the members of the majority community.

Shri Chanda appealed to the members of the Hindu community not to leave their ancestral homes in view of the assurance given by the Government of Pakistan and described as "completely baseless" reports that the Hindus of East Bengal were being allured or induced to migrate to India by liberal advances of money and grants of land on arrival in West Bengal. India and Pakistan, he said, were both desirous that migration which was harmful for both countries should stop and that the minority community should continue to live with honour and security in both countries.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Apr 21, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Decisions on Rail Traffic

Shri O. V. Alagesan, Deputy Minister for Railways and Transport, replied in the affirmative to a question in the Lok Sabha on Apr 25, 1955 as to whether any final decision had been taken in regard to the restoration of easier means of travel between India and Pakistan.

The Deputy Minister said that the following decisions had been taken at an Indo-Pakistan meeting held at Karachi on 12 April 1955:

- (i) Rail traffic should be restored with West Pakistan on
 - (a) Kasur (Pakistan)--Ferozepore (India) and
 - (b) Khokrapar (Pakistan)--Munabao (India) routes with effect from 1 June 1955.
- (ii) Through services should be introduced between
 - (a) Lahore and Calcutta via Saharanpur;

(b) Lahore and Delhi;

(c) Lahore and Bombay via Delhi, and

(d) Hyderabad (Sind) and Ahmedabad via Khokrapar;

and every endeavour should be made to commence the through service between Lahore and Calcutta from 1 June 1955.

(iii) Traffic between West Bengal and North Bengal via East Bengal should be resumed with effect from 1 May 1955.

The decisions, Shri Alagesan said, were awaiting ratification by the Governments of India and Pakistan.

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PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Apr 25, 1955

Volume No

1995

SOUTH AFRICA

Treatment of Indians

Several telegrams were exchanged between the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Government of India on the treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa. The text of the telegrams, released by the Government of India on Apr 25, 1955, is as follows:

Copy of telegram dated 17 December 1954 from the Government of the Union of South Africa to the Government of India:

I have the honour to refer to the question of the treatment of persons of Indian origin in the Union which the Government of India and Pakistan continue to raise in the International forum.

As the Governments of India and Pakistan are aware, the Union Government regards this question as one of purely domestic concern and maintains that the United Nations is precluded by the Provisions of Article 2 (7) of the Charter from intervening in the matter.

While denying the right of any other Government to concern itself with this question, the Union Government has nevertheless in the past been prepared to have discussions with the Government of India and

Pakistan with a view to seeking a solution which would be acceptable to the Union: The Union Government however categorically refutes the statement in connection with the Union's claim to exclusive jurisdiction made by the Indian Representative (Mr. Menon) before the Ad Hoc Political Committee at its 20th meeting on 27 October 1953. Indeed the statement was refuted before the same Committee by the Union's Representative (Mr. Jooste) on 28 October 1953.

The Union Government's attitude in regard to discussions with the Governments of India and Pakistan remains unchanged. It could not agree to participate in discussions except on the clear understanding and recognition by the Governments of India and Pakistan that the Union's willingness to discuss the matter outside the United Nations would not affect the Union's juridical position.

If the Governments of India and Pakistan should wish to discuss this question outside the United Nations and on the basis outlined in the foregoing, the Union Government would be available for such discussions.

Copy of telegram dated 14 January 1955 from the Government of India to the Government of the Union of South Africa:

Please refer to your telegram of 17 December.

The Government of India welcome the approach made by the Union Government to discuss the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union which the Government of India and Pakistan have raised in the United Nations.

The Government of India note that the Union Government refutes the statement made by the Indian Representative before the Ad Hoc Political Committee at its 20th meeting on 27 October 1953 in connection with the Union's claim to exclusive jurisdiction. They also note that the Union Government agrees to participate in discussions only on the clear understanding and recognition by the Governments of India and Pakistan that the Union's willingness to discuss the matter outside the U.N. would not affect the Union's juridical position.

The Government of India have always been ready to discuss this problem in a spirit of co-operation and friendliness. They are therefore willing to participate in the proposed discussions on the understanding that such participation would not in any way signify a departure from or prejudice to the stand taken by either Government on the question of domestic jurisdiction.

The Government of India would reiterate their view that they have no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of South Africa. The problem is, however, not one of purely domestic concern to the Government of South-Africa. The Union Government would appreciate that it has to be viewed as one in which the Governments of

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South Africa and India are both interested because of its various implications which have an international significance. The Government of India are unable to disregard the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions passed by the United Nations from 1946 onwards, and the obligations arising therefrom.

The Government of India hope that the Union Government will consider this a satisfactory basis for discussing the question and seeking a way out by mutual agreement.

Copy of telegram dated 4 February 1955 from the Government of the Union of South Africa to the Government of India.

Please refer to your telegram of 14 January 1955.

The Government of the Union of South Africa notes from paragraph 3 that the Government of India is willing to participate in discussions with a view to seeking a solution of the question of the treatment of persons of Indian origin in the Union on the understanding that participation would not in any way signify a departure from or prejudice to the stand taken by either Government on the question of domestic jurisdiction.

In view of the understanding suggested in paragraph 3 of your telegram, viz., that participation in discussion would not in any way signify a departure from or prejudice to the stand taken by either Government on the question of domestic jurisdiction, it is difficult to understand the Government of India in the following paragraph (4) insist that the problem is not one of purely domestic concern to the Government of South Africa and that it has to be viewed as one in which the Government of South Africa and India are both interested because of its various implications which have international significance.

If as appears to be the case the Government of India intends to use the above-mentioned assumptions as a basis for the proposed discussions then it will not be possible for the Union Government to participate.

The Government of India further states that it is unable to disregard the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions passed by the United Nations from 1946 onwards and the obligations arising therefrom. Does this mean that the Government of India proposes that the suggested discussions should be conducted with due regard to the purposes and principles of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations? If that is the intention then the proposal would constitute a complete refutation of the view of the Union Government, viz., that the matter is one of purely domestic concern and that the United Nations is precluded by Article 2 (7) of the Charter from intervening in the matter. The Union Government

would not be able to agree to such a proposal.

Copy of telegram dated 26 February 1955 from the Government of India to the Government of the Union of South Africa:

Please refer to your telegram No. 4 of 4 February. The Government of India have already expressed in their telegram No. 29073 of 14 January their willingness to participate in discussions with the Union Government on the understanding that such participation would not in any way signify a departure from or prejudice to the stand taken by either Government on the question of domestic jurisdiction. Paragraph 4 of the telegram merely reiterated the basis of this stand. The Government of India presume that the Union Government would not expect them to give up this stand as a condition precedent to the opening of the proposed discussions. If this presumption is correct, there should be no difficulty about discussions being held. If on the other hand the Union Government would insist on our giving up the stand which we have hitherto taken, we can only conclude that the Union Government are not serious about holding any discussion. In that event the Government of India would disclaim any responsibility for the failure of the present initiative for the opening of talks between the two Governments.

Copy of telegram dated 8 April 1955 from the Government of India to the Government of the Union of South Africa:

Reference our telegram No. 30415 of 26 February. Please intimate when we may expect your reply.

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Copy of telegram dated 7 April 1955 from the Government of the Union of South Africa to the Government of India:

Please refer to your telegram No. 30415. The reply of the Union Government had been drafted and was ready for transmission when my attention was directed to United Press and Reuter reports of the speech delivered at New Delhi by the Indian Prime Minister in which he was reported to have stated inter alia that "He called on Russia and the United States to declare their stand on tyrannical oppression of natives and people of Indian origin by the White South African Government." He further referred to "the naked racial persecution being perpetrated by the capitalist White Government of South Africa on African and Indian people there." The Prime Minister of India is further reported to have said "what is world opinion about the dastardly happenings in South Africa today" and further "let the South African Government forget about communism and anticommunism and learn some decency." If the Prime Minister of India has been correctly reported then it would obviously be impossible for the Government of South Africa to pursue any further the approach made in good faith to the Government of India to discuss questions arising from the presence in South Africa of persons of Indian origin. In the circumstances the Government of South Africa would like to be

informed whether the excerpts from the speech made by the Prime Minister of India have been correctly reported and would further be glad to receive a copy of the speech.

Copy of telegram dated 11 April 1955 from the Government of India to the Government of the Union of South Africa:

Please refer to your telegram No. 5 dated 7 April.

The Prime Minister has recently delivered two speeches dealing with Foreign Affairs. One was in Parliament in English; the other was an extempore speech in Hindi at a large public meeting in Delhi. There is a full record of the speech in Parliament. The other speech was not fully recorded and summaries have appeared in the Press.

In the course of his speech in Parliament, the Prime Minister referred to racialism as follows:

"Now again there is a good deal of talk about communism and anti-communism. Both are important. I do not deny that. But what about some little and odd things happening in the continent of Africa? What about things that are happening in new colonial territories? What about that tragedy--that human tragedy--that is continually taking place in the Dominion of South Africa--hundreds and thousands of people lifted up bodily from their homes and taken away somewhere else? Why do we not hear the champions of freedom talk about this? They are silent; they simply pass it over. But they should realise that people in Asia and Africa, though they may not shout very much about it, feel it; sometimes they feel it more than communism and anti-communism. It is a human problem for us--this racialism--this human problem may become a very dangerous problem. This problem of racialism and racial separation may become more dangerous than any other problem that the world has to face. I should like the countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa to realise that and not to imagine that we are putting up with these things that are happening in Africa, whether on the colonial plane or on the racial plane. They hurt us. Simply because we cannot do anything effective and we do not want to cheapen ourselves by mere shouting, we remain quiet. But the thing has gone deep down into our minds and hearts. We feel it strongly, when we talk so lightly about other matters, some of which are more important, it simply means that our standards are very different--what we consider important and what we consider less important."

In the Hindi speech the Prime Minister is reported to have said, as translated in English newspapers, as follows:

"We will never forget this open zoolum which the South African Government is perpetrating with impunity on crores of African and Indian people there. This naked persecution on the basis of colour will never go down the throats of these people. We are not prepared to tolerate this racial persecution under any consideration of communism or anti-communism. Let the South African Government forget

about communism and

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anti-communism and learn some decency. If there is no decency, then what else remains in the world? The only consideration weighing with the Government there is the colour of the people who are being uprooted as black. This fantastic white skin policy is very dangerous in the present-day world."

Copy of telegram dated 21 April 1955 from the Government of the Union of South Africa to the Government of India.

Please refer to your telegram No. 30493 of 11 April. Having regard to the unfounded charges and the unseemly attack on the Union Government by the Prime Minister of India as reported by Reuter and the United Press and now confirmed in your telegram, and having regard further to the fact that this attack was made at a time when telegrams were being exchanged between the two Governments with a view to an amicable discussion of the position of persons of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa, the Government of South Africa are forced to the conclusion that the Government of India are deliberately attempting to wreck the proposed discussion initiated by South Africa and that the Prime Minister's speech at New Delhi was in effect a reply to and a rejection of the South African proposals of 17 December. In the circumstances the Union Government are regretfully obliged to abandon the attempt made in good faith to discuss existing differences in an amicable spirit. The Prime Minister of India must bear the responsibility for its failure. The Union Government proposes to publish this exchange of telegrams on Monday morning, 25 April, South African Time.

SOUTH AFRICA INDIA PAKISTAN USA RUSSIA

Date : Apr 25, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Indian Aid for Sikkim's Development

Replying to a question regarding the progress made in the implementation of the Development Plan for Sikkim with aid from India, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Apr 22, 1955: Notable progress in some fields has been made by the Sikkim Durbar in the

implementation of the Development Plan. During the year, development works in respect of roads and buildings, transportation, forests, and medical and health services have claimed expenditures of Rs. 413,000, Rs. 210,000, Rs. 54,878 and Rs. 43,555 respectively. Progress in other fields such as horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage industries and National Extension Service has unfortunately been slow owing to the shortage of technical personnel.

Replying to another part of the question, the Parliamentary Secretary added: Rs. 779,205-7-0 have been spent up to the end of February 1955 in this connection.

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INDIA USA

Date : Apr 22, 1955

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INDIA SRI LANKA CHINA PAKISTAN SAUDI ARABIA

Date : May 01, 1955

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GOA

Prime Minister's Statement

Prime Minister Nehru made a statement on developments in Goa in the Lok Sabha on Apr 04, 1955 May 1955. He said:

Government are much concerned at recent developments in Goa which indicate a deepening of the crisis there. The Portuguese authorities have not only lost all faith in the Goan people, but suspect Goan police officials also and are relying more on the military. Many reports and rumours reach us about events in Goa. It is not always possible to confirm the reports received as the Portuguese authorities endeavour to prevent news from leaking out.

I give below an account of recent developments in Goa based on what we consider reliable information.

The Satyagraha Movement which was launched on 15 August 1954 took the form of batches of Goans from inside and outside Goa offering satyagraha on selected days. As a result, satyagraha was offered on 26 January 1955, Republic Day, and 17 February 1955, Gaitonde Day. 6 April 1955 was fixed by the Goa National Congress as a day on which this organisation was to hold its open session in Mapuca, inside Goa. At this session Shrimati Sudha Joshi, the newly elected President, was to read out her presidential address. As the satyagraha on Republic Day and Gaitonde Day had produced considerable enthusiasm, the arrests numbering over 135, despite the precautionary measures taken by the local authorities, the Portuguese Government mobilised their entire military and police forces for 6 April 1955. There was a considerable show of force in order to intimidate the people. The Army was called out and in places like Partagat and Canacona, even tanks and artillery were on display. Preventive arrests of nationalist workers, particularly in Margao, Mapuca and Panjim were made. In Siolim two girls were arrested and in Canacona six girls were arrested. On the nationalist side there was considerable activity resulting in the display of Goa Congress posters and Indian National flags all over Goa.

No open session could take place at Mapuca, but Shrimati Sudha Joshi, President-elect of the National Congress of Goa, read out part of the presidential address. She and over 40 satyagrahis were arrested in Margao and Mapuca on April 1955. The total number of known arrests from 6 to 20 April 1955, is 61. According to reports, Shrimati Sudha Joshi was abused and ill-treated during interrogation. Three of the male satyagrahis were beaten in public.

Later reports indicate that on 6 April 1955, the military had to be called out in Margao to disperse a crowd of about 2,000 which had gathered to witness the satyagraha. Ruthless methods verging on barbarity were adopted against the satyagrahis. According to the latest reports, a critical situation is developing in Margao, Mapuca and Canacona. On 24 April 1955 two policemen were arrested in Bicholim for allegedly helping Goan nationalists. The Portuguese authorities, distrusting the Goan police force, are making increasing use of the military.

On 21 and 31 March 1955 and 18, 21 and 27 April 1955, the Military Tribunal passed the following sentences on Goan satyagrahis arrested on 15 August 1954 and in September 1954:--

1 person to 28 years deportation
 1 ,, to 20 ,, rigorous imprisonment
 5 persons to 8 ,, ,,
 10 ,, to 7 ,, ,,
 8 ,, to 6 ,, ,,
 6 ,, to 5 ,, ,,
 11 ,, to 4 ,, ,,
 4 ,, to 3 ,, ,,
 1 person to 1 year ,,

In addition to the above, a political suspect arrested in July 1954, was sentenced to four years imprisonment on 10 March 1955. A Goan Customs Guard was also sentenced to four years R.I. on 21 March 1955 for having surrendered to the satyagrahis who hoisted the Indian National Flag on the Terekhol Fort on 15 August 1954.

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Only one of the satyagrahis sentenced to three years R.I. claimed to be Indian by birth. On enquiries it has been found that his parents are Goans. About 86 Indian satyagrahis have been arrested by Portuguese authorities since June 1954, as against more than 320 known arrests of Goan satyagrahis. Of the 86 Indian satyagrahis, 59 were released early this year and 27 are in custody and are still to be tried.

On receipt of Press despatches on 21 April 1955 that 32 satyagrahis sentenced by the Military Tribunal to the terms of imprisonment stated above, have been deported to Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa, immediate inquiries were instituted. According to information available, about 52 long-term criminal prisoners were removed to a penal settlement at Diu, a Portuguese island off Saurashtra, by the Portuguese sloop "Alfonso Albuquerque" on the night of 17 April 1955. While there are persistent rumours that satyagrahis have been deported to Portuguese East Africa, Government have not yet been able to confirm the fact of deportation. Further inquiries are in progress.

The Note which was handed over to the Portuguese Minister was returned by him on 12 April 1955 on the grounds that it was unacceptable to his Government as it amounted to interference in Portugal's internal affairs. The Foreign Secretary informed the Minister that in the Note which was handed to him on 11 April 1955 a formal warning had been given to the Portuguese Government of the serious repercussions of their repressive measures. This warning was repeated verbally to the Minister when he returned the Note on 12 April 1955.

On the eve of May Day, indiscriminate arrests of Indian and Goan railway workers at Marmagoa were made. These people were released later after questioning.

This will indicate the seriousness of the situation in Goa and the complete suppression of even normal civil liberties and the terrorisation of the people by the Portuguese authorities. The situation is grave and will become even graver in the event of Portuguese authorities deporting any of these satyagrahis.

USA INDIA MALDIVES PORTUGAL

Date : Apr 04, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE COLOMBO PLAN

Recommendations of Simla Conference

The Conference of Asian Countries of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee met in Simla from May 09, 1955 to 13 May 1955 to consider certain aspects of the problem of utilisation of external aid, notably U.S. aid.

The Conference was attended by representatives of the following countries: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, Singapore, Malaya, North Borneo and Sarawak.

The basic question discussed by the Conference was how best additional aid, if such were forthcoming, could be utilised by the region; and in particular, whether it would be more advantageous to use the aid on a regional rather than on a bilateral basis as at present. Connected with this was the question whether the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan should be expanded by the admission of European countries wishing to assist in the economic development of the member countries and strengthened by the setting up of a permanent Secretariat with a technical wing attached thereto or in some other way.

The Conference recognised that the development of every country in the region was linked with the development of the region as a whole. It discussed at length the question whether additional aid, if available, could be utilised on a regional basis. The general view was that in the present stage of the economic development of the Asian region, and having regard to the order of the additional funds likely to be available, there would be no advantage in having an

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intermediate regional organisation, and programmes may continue to be bilateral as at present and strengthened as far as possible.

Nevertheless, the Conference was of the view that there were certain types of projects which readily lent themselves to a regional treatment. The devotion of Additional Aid Funds to the programmes of this kind would be welcome. It would, however, not be desirable at this stage to earmark any special funds for projects of this kind, as it would take time to bring to the stage of execution projects in

which more than one country was interested.

The question of setting up a special regional fund to meet the balance of payments difficulties and to promote an intraregional trade was considered.

One of the major economic problems of this region which affects greatly its capacity to develop is the instability of the raw material prices. The sudden and sharp fluctuations in the prices of raw materials which are the main export of most of the countries result in the emergence of recurrent balance of payments deficits. The Conference, therefore, examined at length whether it would be possible to devote some of the additional funds that might become available to this region to counteracting the effects of instability of these prices.

Various alternative methods of achieving this object were considered but it was found that whatever methods may be adopted, very large external resources would be necessary to set up this fund. Even though such resources would have to be provided only as revolving credit, there is no indication so far of the availability of such large sums by way of external aid. No doubt this is one of the basic problems of the region, but it is considered that action can usefully be taken to solve it only when there are clear indications that substantial sums required for the purpose of setting up such a fund are forthcoming.

On the question of the promotion of intra-regional trade, the general consensus of opinion was that, while no specific earmarking of the funds for such projects was necessary, in choosing projects for financing, some preference should be given to those which had effect not only of increasing production but also of expanding trade.

The participation of European countries in the Colombo Plan was also considered by the Conference. The general view was that any European country which wishes to assist in the economic development of the countries in the region could do so on a bilateral basis.

The Conference was of the view that time had not yet come for the setting up of a small permanent Secretariat for the Colombo Plan.

INDIA SRI LANKA USA CAMBODIA INDONESIA JAPAN LAOS NEPAL PAKISTAN PHILIPPINES
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE THAILAND

Date : May 09, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Ceylon Citizenship

Replying to a question as to whether the Government of India had a clear-cut programme to receive and lodge Stateless persons who would be drawn out of Ceylon, Prime Minister Nehru told the Lok Sabha on May 03, 1955 that it was not the responsibility of the Government to look after Stateless persons.

Replying to a question as to whether it was a fact that the Ceylon Government had turned down India's request in connection with the amendment of the Ceylon Immigrants Act, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on 3 May 1955:

The Government of India had requested the Government of Ceylon to postpone consideration of the Bill to amend the Ceylon Immigrants and Emigrants Act of 1948 as, in the view of the Government of India, the Bill was not in conformity with the Agreement of January 1954. The Bill, however, has now been passed by both Houses of the Ceylon Parliament and is awaiting the assent of the Governor-General.

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INDIA USA

Date : May 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Military Service in Britain

In reply to a question as to whether it was a fact that Indians between the ages of 18 and 26 and ordinarily resident in Britain are required to serve compulsorily in the forces under the provisions of Britain's National Service Act, Prime Minister Nehru said in the Lok Sabha on May 03, 1955:

Liability for military service in the United Kingdom is governed by the British National Service Act of 1948 which applies to all Commonwealth citizens (including Indian nationals) between the ages of 18 and 26 resident in the United Kingdom for not less than two years.

The Act does not apply to persons residing in the United Kingdom only for the purpose of attending a course of education or where the circumstances of residence in the United Kingdom are otherwise such as to show that the person is residing there for a temporary purpose only. Since Indian nationals in this age group, resident in the United Kingdom for two years or more, consist preponderantly of students and trainees, the number of Indians liable to be called up for military service is extremely limited.

The Prime Minister added that no figures were available as to how many Indians were thus affected.

INDIA USA

Date : May 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Ex-Employees of Shanghai Municipality

In order to mitigate the financial hardship caused to Indian ex-employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council whose claims against the Council on account of gratuity, deferred pay and long leave pay have not so far been settled, the Government of India have decided to make payments to the extent of 25 per cent of their verified claims subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 250, provided that where the total claim is less than Rs. 250 only the actual amount due would be paid. These payments would be ex-gratia payments made purely on compassionate grounds and the actual settlement of the claims against the Shanghai Municipal Council, including the passage costs which the Council was liable to pay on the termination of services, is a separate matter on which the Government of India are negotiating with the Government of the People's Republic of China. The claimants are advised to apply with adequate proof of their identity, to the Collectors Deputy Commissioners of the districts they are residing in for receiving payments.

INDIA CHINA USA

Date : May 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

India's Attitude

Prime Minister Nehru gave a Press Conference in New Delhi on May 30, 1955 at which he dealt with a number of subjects relating to international affairs. He said:

I am going to a number of countries, especially the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and I shall be away altogether for about five weeks. This visit to the Soviet Union was fixed some months ago.

I gladly accepted the invitation, both because I would very much like to have some picture of the activities in the Soviet Union, and because I felt that perhaps, to a slight degree, my visit there might help in the broad objective, which we always keep before us, of lessening world tension.

I pitch it low; I do not claim that we can achieve big objectives in world affairs, but all of us can help a little in lessening tension which itself is a step in the right direction.

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When I go to a country I go to see how things are there. Obviously, in the course of a visit lasting a week or two, one does not get much at the background of the country; nevertheless, it gives one a mental picture. More especially I am always interested, when I go to a country, not so much in what I see, but in what I feel. Of course, I never go only by feeling, but it does help in understanding. I approach every country in a receptive and friendly spirit, and even though I may not agree with it, I want to understand it.

Quite a good deal has happened in international affairs in the last few months, and I think it may well be said without exaggeration that there is less tension in the world now; there is a little more hope and understanding. The problems of the world are exceedingly difficult and it is no good blaming any particular country or group for them; they are just difficult problems, arising out of certain conditions, as part of one another. In understanding these big historic international problems, we should try to think more of an impersonal approach, an objective understanding of the forces at play rather than the individuals or groups.

In this matter, I paid my tribute to President Eisenhower and the way he had exercised a great influence in lessening tension and in

preventing any drift towards greater tension. Other steps have been taken since then, in the U.S., confirming that impression of mine. I think that applies also to many developments in the Soviet Union, China, the U.K. and so on, so that there has been in spite of suspicion, a welcome tendency in a particular direction.

Our position in all such matters has been a rather curious one. Perhaps it is not always understood correctly. We do not mediate or wish to interfere, but like other countries we are anxious to help where we can. Where such an opportunity comes to us, we do our little bit, which sometimes helps, not in mediation, but in doing little things by way of explanation and in trying to put across one country's views to the other. With this tension between countries, formal approaches are not likely to yield quick results because every country proceeds rather rigidly. There is an advantage in informal approaches and talks which weaken that rigidity, and make the mind of the other party a little more receptive. We do that quietly, leaving it to others to take more formal steps. Almost accidentally that was our position in the Geneva Conference last year. There we did not intend to function, but circumstances placed us in a position where we could help a little, quite informally and privately. I think the help we gave in the Geneva Conference in this particular way was substantial.

Take again the case of the recent visit of Shri Krishna Menon to Peking. I did not think of his going there. When Premier Chou En-lai as I was taking leave of him in Djakarta before returning to India-said that he would like Shri Krishna Menon to go to Peking to continue certain conversations with the Government there, I said, "Certainly, with pleasure. I shall send him." It is not for us to get something from any particular country but rather to create an atmosphere where they could settle with each other their problems and, if possible, remove the barriers.

Somebody asked me about the "Kashmir Princess" aircraft disaster. In the annals of flying or even otherwise, I do not know of a more horrible thing than this. I do not know of any such deliberate attempt-except during the war-in peace-time which succeeded in wrecking an aircraft and destroying the lives of the passengers. There is no doubt that what is called an infernal machine was placed somewhere under the right wing. That caused the disaster. There is also no doubt that this was placed at Hong Kong. Beyond that it is subject to enquiry, and is being investigated by the Hong Kong Government.

The matter of compensation has to be considered later when we have all the facts. From all accounts we have received, the captain and the crew of the "Kashmir Princess" behaved with exemplary courage. They did not lose their heads in the face of certain death, and in this connection the captain most certainly needs to be mentioned, and possibly the next person to be mentioned is the air-hostess. But all of them deserve credit and recognition.

Regarding Goa, Goa belongs to India geographically and in every way, and inevitably

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it must become part of the Indian Union. The question is how this can be brought about. According to our broad policy in regard to all such questions, we seek to bring about a solution peacefully and by negotiation. It is patent and it does not require an argument that when this vast land of India became free and the British power had to yield, it is absurd from any point of view to expect India to tolerate bits of foreign territory. Fortunately we came to a friendly settlement with the French with regard first to Chandernagore and then Pondicherry and other places.

In Goa the Portuguese authorities have not only been non-co-operative but much worse. Some people wonder and ask us why we tolerate them and whether we are not strong enough to deal with them. Obviously we are strong enough. That does not require proof, and it is not right for anyone to suggest that we are afraid in the circumstances. I do not say that we have always been heroic, but it is quite absurd to say in connection with Goa that we are afraid. We are afraid of only one thing: that is, of following a policy which is not in keeping with our larger policies, objectives and methods. Therefore, while our policy will be adapted from time to time, basically it will be a peaceful one, where the door is always open for peaceful negotiation and settlement, even though the Portuguese do not behave correctly.

There can be no doubt that the people of Goa wish to merge with or to get Goa to join the Union of India. I think enough evidence has come, including the arrest of a considerable number of Catholic priests by the Portuguese authorities for expressing themselves in favour of union with India. So it is not a religious matter. Roughly the population of Goa is 60 per cent Hindu or non-Christian, and 40 per cent Catholic Christian. Leave out the 60 per cent of Hindus of Goa who are obviously in favour of joining India. Of the 40 per cent of the Christian population of Goa, the majority wish to join India.

The Government of India have made it perfectly clear that, as with Pondicherry, we propose to treat Goa as an entity and as a separate unit. We do not propose just to attach it to any other part or State in India, and make it perhaps a district of India. We recognise that Goa has an individuality and a history and one should maintain that individuality till the people of Goa themselves wish to change it. Within the Indian Union Goa will have an individuality and necessarily a normal self-governing apparatus which goes with membership of the Indian Union. And it is perfectly clear that so far as religious matters are concerned, they will have the fullest freedom.

Reference has been made to the relics of St. Francis Xavier. Before him, was St. Thomas in Madras and there are millions of Catholics, chiefly in South India. But the biggest testimony is that the

Catholic priests and others in Goa are taking a very considerable part internally in this movement for freedom and for union with India. Quite apart from sentimental reasons which may influence them in this behalf, there are practical reasons. It is obvious to them that they will have far greater freedom as members of the Indian Union, than they have at present. It is obvious that normal democratic freedom does not prevail in Goa, indeed even in Portugal. Sometimes it is said that some reforms are to be introduced in Goa but one can hardly expect Goa to become democratically more free than Portugal itself.

It is completely open to us to take such steps in the economic domain as we consider proper. We have taken some; we may take others. People have been going there as satyagrahis, and inside Goa also there is a satyagraha movement, with many people being arrested from time to time. Last year we issued broad directions that Indian non-Goan nationals will not be encouraged to go there as satyagrahis. Because we thought that if large numbers of Indians went there in this way, it would give an opportunity to others to say that this is just an extraneous effort with which the people of Goa did not agree.

That was one reason. The second reason was that this was bound to lead to other consequences not so peaceful. The Portuguese authorities, I fear, have little understanding of satyagraha or peaceful methods. They have been trained in a different school, and we did not wish to create a situation which might well lead to large-scale shooting and killing and the rousing of passions in India and elsewhere.

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Now in the past six or eight months, occasionally one or two Indian nationals accompanied the Goans. What we wish to prevent is large groups of Indian nationals going together, and coming into conflict and creating a difficult international situation, with violence and shooting, something which would come in the way of a peaceful solution of the problem. We cannot line up the entire border with pickets and troops, but the main approaches are guarded by us for entry and exit. That policy continues; we do not approve of large numbers of Indian nationals going there for some kind of satyagraha. In spite of recent developments, which have pained our people and the Government very much, we propose to adhere to our policy of dealing with this question peacefully.

Question: Mr. Alvares has stated that some foreign Government is at the back of the Portuguese Government and he has named the country which has constructed an aerodrome there. In view of these developments, don't you think our policy needs revision at this stage?

Prime Minister: What information Mr. Alvares has at his disposal, I do not know. It is quite possible, indeed probable, that an aerodrome there has been improved, but we cannot take exception to that.

Personally, I do not think there is any foreign Government involved in this matter of Goa. Because of our patience, restraint yet firm attitude, our policy has been better understood in other countries; even those who at times criticised us have come round to the opinion that the only solution is for Goa to come to India.

Question: You stated previously that NATO wanted to extend its tentacles to India.

Prime Minister: I did not exactly say that or use the word tentacles. I said that the Portuguese had stated eight or nine months back that they would appeal to NATO, because they are members of this organisation. We were politely informed by some countries belonging to the NATO alliance that they hoped this question of Goa would be solved peacefully. That was the approach made to us. We do not mind any one or any country telling us this or talking to us about it, but we do object and resent this otherwise legitimate question being mentioned in connection with the NATO alliance. We thought this was completely wrong and so we expressed our views in Parliament and outside.

Question: Was American aid to Pakistan discussed?

Prime Minister: Since American military aid came to Pakistan, other developments have taken place in the international sphere, such as the number of military pacts and alliances that have grown in Western Asia. Pakistan is tied up in this system of pacts and alliances. After that something more has happened than what we said then about U.S. military aid. The entire system of pacts and alliances of Europe has extended itself to the Middle East and has come through Pakistan to the borders of India. In other words, Europe now in a sense touches the borders of India, in the sense of its conflicts, troubles and alliances. Naturally it is none of our business to say what independent countries should or should not do; but it is very much our business to consider the consequences. Hence it is a vital fact for us that these military alliances of Europe have come to India's borders.

Question: What are your views in the context of what you said about Pakistan and its alliances, and in the greater context of the 1955 slogan of peace through strength? What about the new Military Command established now?

Prime Minister: I am all for strength. I think it is a basic fact that the weak, whether as an individual or as a country, goes to the wall. What a nation's strength consists in is a different matter. I do not want India to be weak, but I believe India's basic strength is not the army, the navy and the air force we have, which are very good, of course, but nothing compared to the great military establishments of other nations. In the hydrogen bomb age, the strength of India will ultimately be based on our development in industry and other fields, on the morale of the Indian people and all those factors material and psychological. We want to build up that

strength, especially the morale of India and its unity.

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Mere military strength I would say, of any country, even the biggest, is not the final answer, and certainly it is not the answer for a country like India or any other country of Asia which has a small military establishment. Because of the hydrogen bomb, you have got in the world today a situation which is quite unique. Progressive armament does not give more security, because it is a race. If you progressively disarm, the balance will remain much the same. I am glad that there is a tendency now to think of disarmament in these practical terms. Apart from these practical considerations, there is this terrible fear that encompasses the world and leads to the making of pacts. All these are factors which add to tension and the fear of war, and thereby make it more difficult to seek peaceful solutions.

Question: Some two years ago, Dr. Radhakrishnan said in a speech that the dissolution of the Cominform would be one of the factors which would tend to the lowering of tensions. Do you hold such views even now?

Prime Minister: I do not normally discuss matters which might be considered the internal matters of other countries. But I may say that at Bandung, when we were discussing some resolutions, I was asked a question about the Cominform. I said that the functioning of the Cominform in other countries was interference with the other country, and was not compatible with the policy of non-interference.

Question: What do you say to the hydrogen bomb and the stand taken by Shri Rajagopalachari?

Question: And sacrificing U.S. aid?

Prime Minister: I must say that I admire Shri Rajagopalachari's stand very much; it is a high moral stand, and I wish that the world would appreciate it as such: I know it for a fact that many individuals in the world have been powerfully affected by Shri Rajagopalachari's stand; it may not have affected governments, but it has had much effect. For my part, I would like this business of manufacture and experimentation in bombs to be stopped completely. I am in favour of Shri Rajagopalachari's stand. He connects this with the American offer of aid; I would like the two questions to be considered quite separately, and personally I think that connecting the two makes a high moral issue slightly political, with corresponding political results. It is perfectly all right for Shri Rajagopalachari to act as an individual standing for a high moral stand, but it becomes difficult for a government to do so.

INDIA YUGOSLAVIA USA CHINA UNITED KINGDOM SWITZERLAND INDONESIA HONG KONG
PORTUGAL ITALY PAKISTAN RUSSIA

Date : May 30, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

India's Exports

Addressing the Export Advisory Council in New Delhi on May 22, 1955, the Minister for Commerce, Shri D. P. Karmarkar, said that the improvement in India's export trade had been maintained. The total value of exports during 1954-55 was Rs. 5,830 million as against Rs. 5,310 million in 1953-54 and Rs. 5,780 million in 1952-53.

The following is the text of Shri Karmarkar's speech:

The improvement in our export trade to which I made a reference in my last speech, has been maintained, and notwithstanding the keen competition in the world markets exports of several of our important commodities have been growing steadily. The total value of exports during 1954-55 stood at Rs. 5,830 million as compared to Rs. 5,310 million in 1953-54 and Rs. 5,780 million in 1952-53. The adverse balance of trade which stood at Rs. 500 million in 1953-54 was reduced to Rs. 400 million during 1954-55.

The balance of trade with the dollar area also registered a further improvement, resulting in a favourable balance of Rs. 210 million-an increase of Rs. 40 million over 1953-54. This improvement in trade is reflected in the position of our sterling balances which has remained steady even though our

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import expenditure has increased more than our export earnings.

It is particularly gratifying that this improvement has been made when world prices for several commodities have been falling. Fortunately in the case of most of our important export commodities, there has been no significant change in export prices. In fact, insofar as tea is concerned, the prices realised by us have been about the highest on record. While the falling trend in commodity prices is only a natural development, it is a matter of satisfaction that in the process of readjustment it has been possible to stabilise the country's export trade at a higher level by increasing the volume of our exports. It will be noticed that the quantum index for our exports has risen from 109 to 115.

While as a whole the index of export prices has increased from 111 to

116, largely because of the increase in tea prices, the index for import prices has more or less remained stationary at 114 points. The net result has been that the terms of trade have become distinctly more favourable and have risen from 97 during 1953-54 to 101 during 1954-55.

Insofar as our principal export commodities are concerned, viz., tea, cotton piecegoods and jute goods, their exports continued to be satisfactory. These between them have accounted for approximately 58 per cent of our total export earnings in 1954-55. In terms of quantity, the exports fell from 471 million lb. in 1953 to 459 million lb. in 1954-55 but due to the increase in world prices, export earnings rose from Rs. 1,020 million in 1953-54 to Rs. 1,470 million in 1954-55. Exports of jute goods increased from 778,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,140 million in 1953-54 to 852,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,240 million in 1954-55. This improvement has taken place despite the difficulties experienced in clearing consignments through the Calcutta Port. The total quantity of cotton piecegoods exported also increased from 770 million yards to 815 million yards in 1954-55. Exports during the last quarter of 1954-55, however, showed some slackening, but with reduction of duty on coarse cloth from 10 per cent to 6 1/4 per cent ad valorem on the basis of average counts, some improvement may be expected.

As a result of the favourable oilseeds crop, substantial quantities of oils were released for export during 1954-55, and the total value of exports increased from Rs. 90 million in 1953-54 to Rs. 210 million in 1954-55. I am aware that the policy for export of oils and oilseeds has been criticised in certain quarters, but having regard to the conditions of scarcity and high internal prices from which we emerged only recently, Government were compelled to proceed in this matter with caution. It is scarcely realised by our critics that prices of oils and oilseeds had caused Government during the last season far more concern than any other commodity.

Export of oilcakes was also allowed for the first time in February 1955 after a number of years. You will appreciate that in a country where the standard of cattle health is about the lowest in the world, Government cannot possibly agree to free exports of oilcakes. Such exports as were permitted on an experimental basis were only intended to aid in arresting the fall in the prices of oils and oilseeds. There are several other commodities such as rice, pulses, etc., whose exports were resumed recently on account of the marked improvement in our agricultural production.

For the same reason it was possible for us also to liberalise our policy for exports of raw cotton. We have been able to release this year a total of 300,000 bales of cotton such as Bengal Deshi, Mathias, Kalagins, Dholleras, C.P. 1 and C.P. 2 for export as against the 175,000 bales released in the last cotton season. We have also permitted exports of cotton of staple length of 3/4" and below for the first time. Exports of Assam's and Comillas, Zoda cotton, cotton pickings and sweepings and linters continue to be allowed freely for

export.

Quantitatively, there has been an increase in the export of tobacco, cashew kernels, pepper and mica; in terms of value there has been a decline in the foreign exchange earnings from the export of these commodities on account of a fall in world prices. Export of lac, raw hides and skins and wool have, however, increased both in quantity and value.

This is, however, only one side of the picture. True, there has been an increase of

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Rs. 520 million in our exports during 1954-55 over our exports in the previous year; but almost the whole of the increase--excepting the small sum of Rs. 70 million--has been contributed by tea. We must not also forget that about 58 per cent of our export trade is accounted for by three commodities, viz., tea, cotton piecegoods and jute goods. The scope for further expansion of trade in these commodities, particularly on account of the increasing competition in world markets, is limited. There is obviously an urgent need for diversifying our export trade.

Our economy is developing and the index of industrial production during 1954 reached the high level of 164 in the month of December in that year. If this increase in production by our light engineering and chemical industries is to be sustained, it is inevitable that we have to develop export markets for the products of these industries, such as chemicals, cement, electric fans, sewing machines, diesel engines, centrifugal pumps, machine tools, cycles, plastic goods, toilet requisites, sports goods, etc. The relevant statistics do not show that there has been any significant increase in exports which rose from Rs. 670 million in 1952-53 to Rs. 700 million in 1953-54, but declined again to Rs. 640 million during 1954-55.

The Middle East and South-East Asia are our natural markets, but for a variety of reasons we have not so far taken any really adequate interest in them. While, for instance, our actual exports have risen since 1952-53, our exports to countries in the Middle East have almost remained stationary between Rs. 380 million to Rs. 400 million, and to South-East Asian countries they have in fact fallen from about Rs. 1,200 million in 1952-53 to about Rs. 720 million in 1954-55.

Our efforts to step up the level of the country's foreign trade have yet to yield satisfactory results. It is significant that while the total world trade increased from 23,300 million dollars in 1938 to 75,700 million dollars in 1953, our trade advanced only from 576 million dollars to 1,197 million dollars during the same period.

I have ventured to make these observations in order to emphasise the growing need for taking systematic steps to develop and broadbase our

export trade. I hope you have had an opportunity to study the report submitted by the delegation which recently toured the Middle East. I would take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the Chairman and members of the delegation for the excellent report they have submitted to Government.

What has been observed in the report is that while there is considerable scope for expansion of trade, the growth has been slow, partly because of lack of adequate knowledge in these markets about our export potential and partly because of the failure on the part of some individual traders to add to the good reputation of our business houses. The delegation has very rightly stressed the need for effective and purposeful salesmanship. While Government are prepared to do their bit, the success of the effort must mainly depend upon the energy and resourcefulness of private enterprise.

For ensuring that supplies are made according to the requirements of importers, the delegation has recommended that contracts for export should provide for reference of disputes to arbitration. There are several organisations in the country with well-established machinery for commercial arbitration and the Federation has done useful work in this field in setting up a national arbitration tribunal and in negotiating with organisations in other countries standard rules for settling these disputes by arbitration.

May I also draw your attention to the draft which has been circulated by the Ministry on the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme? The draft sets out the scheme only in very broad outlines. The details are matters to be settled later by an expert body. The most important part of the scheme is the proposal to provide a guarantee to the foreign buyer against the laches of the Indian exporter. We had referred this draft to the jute and cotton traders for their views.

In some of the previous meetings references have been made to the question of discrimination in the matter of freight rates, resulting in our products having to face unequal competition even in nearby markets. The difficulties resulting from the disproportionately high freights were discussed by the ECAFE and also by the Asian-African

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Conference at Bandung. The ECAFE have included a study of the subject in their work programme, and we on our part have appointed an Officer on Special Duty to make a detailed examination of the shipping freight structure.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Ministry of Railways are conscious that export promotion is inextricably tied up with improvements in our transportation systems. We are presently engaged on a study of this problem, particularly in relation to our ores, where the limited railway movement capacity makes it increasingly difficult for our exporters to take full advantage of the demand from many consuming countries.

Date : May 22, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

India's Imports

Addressing the Import Advisory Council in New Delhi on May 21, 1955, the Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, said that the policy of selective liberalisation of imports had been gradually extended in diverse ways to cover a wide sector of the country's import trade.

The following is the text of Shri Kanungo's speech:

The balance of trade during 1954 was adverse to the extent of Rs. 233.5 million. This figure compares favourably with the figure of Rs. 542.6 million for 1953. Our foreign exchange position continues to be satisfactory; in fact it has shown a slight improvement. The sterling balance at the end of March 1955 stood at Rs. 7,320 million.

Even though I have expressed satisfaction at the balance of trade position, a close scrutiny will reveal that there is no room for complacency, as the favourable balance is principally due to the unprecedented rise in the price of tea. It will, therefore, be appreciated that the continuance of the policy of a progressive and controlled liberalisation, will depend on the measures we are able to take to increase our export earnings bearing in mind the likely demand on our foreign exchange on account of capital goods required for the Second Five-Year Plan.

A number of suggestions made by members when we met last have been incorporated in the import policy for the current half-year. You all know that the policy of selective liberalisation has been gradually extended in diverse ways to cover a wide sector of the country's import trade. Thirtythree new items were added to the liberal Licensing Schemes, quota percentages were increased in the case of 40 items, token quotas were introduced for 19 new items, while provision was made for the grant of additional licences to established importers in the case of 13 fresh items. The basic period was extended to include the year 1952-53 for a further 60 items, and the year 1953-54 for another 16.

Liberalisation was also reflected in additions to the list of items licensable to actual users and newcomers, as well as in the provision for partial utilisation of soft currency licences for imports from the dollar area, and in the doubling of small value licences for certain items. Consequent on the increases in import duties with the commencement of the current financial year, a further measure of liberalisation was announced in respect of 12 items. The number of items of the I.T.C. Schedule now open to newcomers stands at 88.

It is not easy to assess the net effect of these measures of liberalisation. But I am sure you will be gratified to learn that during the last half-year nearly 10,000 licences of the face value of Rs. 170 million were issued to newcomers. The liberal Licensing Scheme covers 134 items and licences against this Scheme of the value of Rs. 480 million were issued during July-December 1954. The Export Promotion Scheme, however, was not taken advantage of to the extent anticipated and only 140 licences were issued of the value of approximately Rs. 5.7 million.

Although the plant and machinery imports which during the year 1953 stood at Rs. 840 million dropped to Rs. 760 million in 1954, this is partly due to the fall in prices of machinery and partly due to the indigenous industry meeting the requirements of machinery of the country.

As regards industrial raw materials, the imports were of the order of Rs. 2,880 million

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in 1953; this figure rose to Rs. 3,290 million in 1954 and this year the average import is expected to be about Rs. 3,400 million. In quantitative terms perhaps we are importing more than what the value figures would indicate. As our economy develops and industrialisation proceeds, the pattern of our import trade will be characterised by higher level of imports of industrial raw materials.

In the sphere of essential consumer goods we find that as against Rs. 1,880 million in 1953, our imports in 1954 were Rs. 1,590 million.

Another feature of the current import policy is the canalisation of imports of certain essential raw materials through agencies approved by Government and restrictions on profit margins in certain items. The former was resorted to, to ensure a regular supply of raw materials to industries at a fair price and for the present has been applied to raw silk, soda ash, caustic soda and soda bicarbonate. The latter for the present covers only three items, viz., air conditioners, refrigerators and cooking ranges with a view to ensuring that the end users obtained these items of household amenities at a reasonable price level.

A noteworthy addition to the responsibilities of the Import Control Organisation has been the taking over of the import trade control in

the French possessions. A new office of the Import Control Organisation has been set up at Pondicherry. You will be interested to know that the French Government had issued a large number of licences before handing over power. These licences were required to be carefully examined and revalidated after the transfer. Utmost care in the matter of such revalidation has been taken by the Import Trade Control Organisation and where there was evidence of an attempt on the part of the importers to bypass the Government regulations, revalidation of licences has not been granted.

In administering the control we strive to give the best service possible. We have our staff and other difficulties. However, you may be assured it is our constant endeavour to surmount these. We started the year with a carry over of 841 undisposed applications. Up to the end of April a total of 92,637 fresh applications had been received. Hardly any of the old applications remain to be dealt with, and of the new lot of 92,637 referred to, 87,241 have been disposed of.

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Date : May 21, 1955

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PAKISTAN

Pant-Mirza Talks

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, India's Minister of Home Affairs, and Major-General Iskander Mirza, Pakistan's Minister of Interior, discussed the prevention of border incidents and maintenance and preservation of shrines and holy places in India and Pakistan. At the conclusion of the talks a joint Press communique was issued in New Delhi on May 17, 1955. It said:

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant and Major-General Iskander Mirza discussed the prevention of border incidents and maintenance and preservation of shrines and holy places in the two countries. Complete agreement was reached on these issues.

On the question of border incidents, the Ministers agreed that demarcation of the boundary should be finalised as early as possible. Pending final demarcation, certain arrangements were also agreed upon with a view to avoiding possibilities of disputes and danger of clashes between the armed forces on the two sides. The Ministers agreed that the demarcation of the land boundary between the two Punjabs should be given the highest priority and be completed within

a period of three months. Agreement was also reached on the reduction in the number of the border forces on the two sides and the arms to be carried by them. The Ministers further agreed to the appointment of high powered officers by the Governments of India and Pakistan to co-ordinate the implementation of the Agreement.

As regards shrines and holy places, the Ministers agreed to appoint a joint committee

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of the representatives of the two Governments to work out details of implementation of the July-August 1953 Agreement on the subject. This Committee would in particular work out the arrangements for the preservation of holy places and examine parties the question of properties attached to them. They also agreed that free and liberal facilities should be granted to pilgrims from one country to visit shrines and holy places in the other country either individually or in parties.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : May 17, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Educational Certificates to Displaced Persons

A meeting of the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan took place on May 13, 1955, in the Ministry of Education, New Delhi, to discuss measures for the improvement of the issue of certificates by the Universities in the two Dominions to displaced persons, in lieu of the originals lost by them during the disturbances.

The Government of India was represented by Shri Humayun Kabir, Secretary and Educational Adviser to the Government of India; Syed Ashfaque Hussain, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education; and Shri L. R. Sethi, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education.

The Government of Pakistan was represented by Shri S. M. Sharif, Educational Adviser to the Government of Pakistan; Mian Afzal Hussain, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University (P), Lahore; Dr. Akhtar Hussain, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of

Education, and Shri Afzal Iqbal, Office of the Pakistan High Commissioner in India.

The meeting agreed that the work connected with the issue of certificates should be done according to the following procedure:--

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FUTURE APPLICATIONS

- (a) Certified applications, accompanied by fees, will be received by the Ministries of Education of the two countries.
- (b) The Ministries will forward the applications to their High Commissions.
- (c) The High Commissions will send the applications to the appropriate regional office designated for this purpose by the Ministry of Education of the other country.
- (d) The regional office, which for all intents and purposes will become the applicant, will make applications to the University concerned within the first ten days of every month.
- (e) The Vice-Chancellor of the University or other certificate issuing authority will endeavour to have the certificates issued within a month of the receipt of the applications. Cases in which there is a delay of more than a month will be brought to the notice of the Education Ministry of that country by the High Commission concerned, and the Education Ministry will then deal with the University or other authority concerned directly and obtain the required certificates.
- (f) It was pointed out that the form and conditions of application presented certain difficulties in some cases, and it was agreed that where any undue difficulties are experienced, these may be brought to the notice of the University concerned or the Education Ministry of that country.

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PENDING CASES

(a) A list of pending cases will be sent to the Education Ministries of the two countries through the respective High Commissions, and the Education Ministries concerned will endeavour to have all these cases disposed of within three months.

(b) It was agreed that no fresh fee would be charged in respect of applications which had not been disposed of.

(c) The representatives of Pakistan promised to supply to the Indian Ministry of Education authenticated copies of the results of all examinations held by the Punjab University (P), Lahore, in 1947.

It was also agreed that no fees shall be charged for a period of one year in the first instance for supply of information to the Public Service Commissions.

The representatives of the two Governments

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also discussed informally the desirability of strengthening cultural contacts between the two countries.

It was felt that the following possibilities may be explored:

(a) The Government and or Universities and other educational institutions of each country may invite distinguished University teachers and other scholars to deliver extension lectures.

(b) There should be exchange of publications between the Education Departments, Universities and research institutes with their counterparts in the other country.

(c) Representatives of each country may be invited to participate in important educational and cultural conferences of the other country.

(d) It was felt by both parties that it would strengthen cultural contacts and would be of great mutual benefit educationally if teachers and scholars of one country could examine candidates in the other country. It was, however, mentioned that this would not be possible so long as examiners were not given exchange facilities. It was felt that, in view of the great benefits of the proposal, the two Governments may consider whether it is not possible to allow payments to examiners through their High Commissions.

(e) Each country may invite some officers of the Education Ministry and Education Departments to visit and study educational conditions and progress in the host country. This will increase mutual knowledge and facilitate educational and cultural contacts.

(f) Each country may consider the possibility of awarding scholarships or travel grants to students and research scholars of the other country.

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Date : May 13, 1955

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Agreement on Evacuee Claims

The following Press Note was issued in New Delhi on May 14, 1955:

In order to expedite verification and payment of claims of contractors and other dues from Government departments, semi-Government and other local bodies in the two countries, it has been decided (in pursuance of the decisions of the Indo-Pakistan Conference held on 18-20 December 1950) that the amounts due from Government and quasi-Government bodies should not be deposited with the Custodians of Evacuee Property, but that such payments should be made to the evacuees after verification of the claims through the Central Claims Organisation of either country and on issue of payment authorities by it. Evacuees' dues already deposited with the Custodians will also be payable against authorisation issued by the Central Claims Organisation.

The two Governments have decided that besides claims in respect of salary, pension, provident fund, security deposits, etc., of Government servants and servants of States and local bodies now being processed by the Central Claims Organisation, the Organisation will hereafter also process the following quasi-Government bodies in the

other country:

(i) Claims of contractors of all types (including claims against States and local bodies) for supplies and services rendered; for refund of earnest money, securities, etc., and refund of deposits on account of sale of surplus stores.

(ii) Securities deposited by claimants on account of ration shops, foodgrain syndicates, liquor shops, etc.

(iii) Securities deposited by treasury contractors.

(iv) Claims of evacuees in respect of court deposits, deposits of minors and others under the guardianship of courts and deposits lying with the Court of Wards and the Manager, Encumbered Estates, in 'non mass migration' areas and also in 'mass migration' areas where one or more parties interested in such deposits are non-evacuees.

(v) Determined deposits of claimants

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in courts and decree claims in favour of claimants where the money is payable by or lying with Government or quasi-Government bodies.

(vi) Dues of claimants payable by co-operative institutions including railway co-operative societies and also societies in Undivided Bengal and Assam, if they were catering for Central Government employees only.

Note: Claims against co-operative societies in Undivided Bengal and Assam and in areas covered by the Banking Agreement of April 1949 (except those mentioned above) will be settled separately under existing arrangements between the divided Provinces of Bengal and Punjab.

(vii) Dues (including pay, leave salary, and Provident Fund, etc.) of university employees and dues of examiners payable by universities including the Punjab University, Lahore, and Jamia Millia, Delhi.

(viii) Refund of examination fees due to claimants from universities.

(ix) Revenue deposits payable to claimants.

(x) Scholarships due to students.

(xi) Provident Fund dues and pension claims of ex-employees of the Reserve Bank of India.

(xii) Claims for compensation to shareholders of the Reserve Bank of India.

(xiii) Compensation for joint stock company property acquired by Government and quasi-Government bodies in Pakistan.

(xiv) Claims for refund of the value of defective and damaged India notes.

In regard to claims of contractors of all types (against the undivided Government of India for supplies and services rendered, for refund of earnest money, securities, etc., and refund of deposits on account of sale of surplus stores) it is not necessary to file fresh claims where such claims have already been submitted by the contractors to the authorities concerned in India in accordance with the Government of India Press Communique of 22-23 May 1948. In cases where verification has already been completed, payment authorities will be issued forthwith through the Central Claims Organisation.

In cases where information is lacking, further enquiries will be made by the Central Claims Organisation from individual applicants.

As regards security deposits, whether made in the form of cash, Government securities, insurance policies, postal saving certificates, savings bank accounts, deposit and receipts of books, etc., the Government of India and Pakistan have decided that the depositors should not be penalised for nonfulfilment of conditions of the contract due to migration.

Claims against Assam and the divided Provinces of Punjab and Bengal, falling within the categories (i), (ii) and (iii) above, will not be processed through the Central Claims Organisation. There are separate arrangements for the settlement of such claims. Payments in such cases will be made against the payment orders issued by authority appointed by the Government concerned in this behalf without the interference of the Custodians of Evacuee Property.

All concerned are requested to forward their claims in duplicate to the Officer-in-charge (Claims), Central Claims Organisation, 'P' Block, New Delhi, by 30 September 1955. Application forms prescribed for the purpose can be obtained from the Central Claims Organisation. As there is a separate form for each item, applications for forms should clearly state the item or items in respect of which a claim or claims have to be filed. A separate application should be submitted for each individual claim.

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Date : May 14, 1955

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PENDING CASES

Border Incidents

In a written reply to a question regarding the number of border incidents that were officially reported during the period from November 1954 to March 1955 on the Indo-Pakistan borders of East and West Punjab, Prime Minister Nehru stated in the Lok Sabha on May 03, 1955 Three incidents on the Punjab (I)-Punjab (P) border were reported during the period from 1 November 1954 to 31 March 1955.

The first incident related to an exchange of fire which took place between the Pakistan Border Police and the Punjab (I) Armed Police on 26 November 1954, when the Pakistan Police attempted to take forcible occupation of Indian territory near the village of Raja Mahtam in Ferozepur District, after crossing the River Sutlej. The Pakistan Border Police, however, withdrew on 27 November 1954.

The second incident related to another attempt on the part of the Pakistan Border Police to take forcible occupation of Indian territory, after crossing the River Sutlej, near the village of Lakha Haji in Ferozepur District on 8 December 1954. Here also, the Pakistan Border Police withdrew on the intervention of the Punjab (I) Armed Police.

The third incident related to the exchange of fire between the Pakistan Border Police and the Punjab (I) Armed Police on 20 March 1955, as a result of the former raising a dispute about a piece of land situated on the border near village Gajial in Amritsar District and attempting to take forcible occupation of it. The firing, however, ceased on 22 March 1955, when the police forces withdrew from the area, following an agreement between the senior police officers of the two sides to refer the territorial dispute to the higher authorities for an amicable settlement.

PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : May 03, 1955

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PENDING CASES

Liberalising Passport System

In reply to a question as to whether there was any proposal for liberalising the existing passport system between India and Pakistan, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on May 03, 1955: This question was recently discussed in Karachi between our Minister for Rehabilitation and the Pakistan Minister for the Interior, and agreement was reached on the principles to be followed for liberalising the present system. This agreement is subject to ratification. A detailed scheme will be prepared and published for general information after the two Governments have ratified the agreement.

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Date : May 03, 1955

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SAUDI ARABIA

Amir Faisal Al-Saud's Visit

His Royal Highness Amir Faisal Al-Saud, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, paid a brief visit to New Delhi on his way back from the Asian-African Conference at Bandung.

Speaking at the banquet held in Rashtrapati Bhavan on May 03, 1955 in honour of His Royal Highness, Prime Minister Nehru said:

His Royal Highness has been here in Delhi just a day and half. That is a very short period but I hope that he feels that he has not come here among strangers but among friends. We have been together with His Royal Highness during the last two weeks at the historic meeting at Bandung, where we had gathered from the distant corners of Asia and from some parts of Africa. We co-operated in certain common purposes. I felt certain emotions to see all the representative elements of these great continents there, meeting together as friends, sometimes differing in our viewpoints but ever trying to find what our common purposes

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were. We found them after much argument, but what is much more important is that we have been together and discussed matters.

Gradually that conference took the turn, perhaps not of the normal conference, but of a gathering of friends who might differ but who had the essential points uniting them. So in spite of many

difficulties we arrived at a unanimous conclusion which can well be said to represent the sentiments, wishes and urges of the peoples of Asia and Africa. That was a tremendous thing. In that conference my mind dwelt on the distant past and the present and sometimes even tried to peep into the future. I thought of the distant past, of old accounts, of memories of ancient contacts of friendship between nations and all that we have mutually derived in culture, language and so many other things from each other.

I know no Arabic. But when I heard His Royal Highness speaking in that noble language, I felt I could understand many words used in a language which I have not studied at all. I get the same feeling when Persian is spoken. I recalled all those old contacts which have brought not only many words but so much wealth from other countries to India, and taken from India to other countries.

Your Royal Highness, your country has been connected with ours in many ways in the distant past, for long periods of time. Then came a period when we were cut off from each other, as indeed most countries of Asia were; strangely enough, we had closer contacts with the distant countries of Europe than with each other. Now there is a new chapter beginning in our history. We are resuming these old contacts of ours, and long-forgotten memories return to our minds. So it is a peculiar pleasure to me, to my Government and to our people, to welcome such a distinguished representative of a great country.

I hope you, Sir, will feel, during your brief visit here, that you are among friends and that in this developing and exciting future that we are facing there will be a great deal common to us and that we will co-operate in the great tasks ahead. Some of these have been indicated at the Bandung Conference; others, no doubt, will arise from day to day. But if the spirit that ultimately emerged at Bandung prevails, as I hope it will, then the countries of Asia and Africa will show a very large measure of agreement and co-operation which is so necessary not only in Asia and Africa but also in the rest of the world today.

Somehow, in spite of the fact that all of us desire to co-operate and live in peace with each other, all kinds of forces, personal and impersonal, come in the way. I hope we shall be able to help the forces which bring us together and usher in peace, and face with courage the adverse forces which disrupt and try to overcome the beneficent influences. In that task I am quite sure that Your Royal Highness and your country will co-operate for this peace and I can say, Your Royal Highness, that India will do the same.

I am very happy that you have come here to our country. Your visit has been a brief one and during these two or three days you will see something of India, something of the old and something of the new. We are both old and new--there is the mixture of the old and the new in us, balancing each other, which is perhaps a good thing. We have got our roots in immemorial ages, but our eyes today are not looking back on the past but to the future, the future that shall seek to work in

co-operation with other countries, a future of peace, goodwill and co-operation. I hope, Sir, that during the remaining two or three day's you are here, you will not only have a pleasant and enjoyable time but also a glimpse of these urges, hopes and aspirations that move us and which make us labour for this new India, a new Asia and a new world.

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Date : May 03, 1955

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SAUDI ARABIA

The Crown Prince's Reply

His Royal Highness, speaking in Arabic, in his reply said:

It has been my privilege and pleasure to know His Excellency, the Prime Minister of India, and to have had the pleasure of being able to speak and discuss various matters with him on numerous occasions, and every time I had the pleasure of speaking to him I felt that I was before a great gentleman, a gentleman who would go down in history, not only the history of India, but also the history of the world. I do not want to discuss here the days at Bandung, but for

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the sake of history I must record that the gentleman sitting across the table, His Excellency Mr. Nehru, has contributed his utmost towards the success of our Conference. He did his best to uphold the principles for which he has always stood.

The Conference at Bandung laid down principles for the preservation of justice, equality, freedom and the service of humanity at large. I must declare that I never felt that anybody who was present in the Conference at Bandung carried in the back of his mind anything but the service of humanity. We were all gathered there to serve humanity.

Your Excellency, I find that I am unable to find adequate words to express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the very warm and cordial reception I have received ever since my arrival to your illustrious country. But then I am not at all surprised to receive this warm welcome and reception from the Indian Government and the Indian people. Before concluding I wish to reiterate here that His

Majesty the King of Saudi-Arabia,the Government of Saudi-Arabia and the people of Saudi-Arabia--in fact I feel that I could say that heads of all Arab States--share with me your feeling and your endeavours for the sake of preserving freedom and liberty for all those that demand.

I feel that I should also reiterate to Your Excellency that the Arab people at large have been in the past sharing with you the honour of serving the principle for which we all stand, and they will continue to do so.I repeat that we have nothing in our hearts against anybody; we have no enemies, but we try to preserve peace from destructive hands. We try to spread justice and liberty in our turbulent world.

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Date : Jun 01, 1955

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CHINA

Indian Cultural Delegation's Visit

An Indian Cultural Delegation toured the People's Republic of China in June 1955, and staged several performances to portray the classical and folk art of India. On the occasion of the inaugural performance in Peking on Jun 11, 1955, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs and leader of the Delegation, initiated the programme with a short introductory speech. He said:

Tonight it is my pleasant function to present to you something of the classical and folk art of India.

In doing so, I am keenly aware of the fact that today we are witnessing a revival of cultural intercourse between our two countries after, a lapse of many centuries during which we, in both countries, drifted somewhat from each other owing to many historical factors. Nothing brought home to us this fact more clearly than the

wonderful rendering by your artistes of some Indian dance and musical numbers which we were privileged to witness in this theatre on Thursday last, the spontaneous appreciation which our artistes showed of the beautiful performances of your dance and music on that occasion, and, above all, the overwhelming welcome that we have received everywhere in this great city since our arrival four days ago.

This popular demonstration of affection and friendliness no doubt wells from a deep fount of affinity which never dried up in spite of all the political vicissitudes which our two countries have undergone in the past few centuries. Somewhere in the subconscious minds of India and China there has nevertheless remained an awareness, though not always articulate or active, of close bonds of humanity, of common ideals in matters of the mind and spirit. It is this deep-rooted feeling of oneness, more than a mere desire to show you a glimpse of our art, that has brought us, this delegation, to you. As leader of this delegation, I myself--and I know all members of this delegation feel the same--feel proud to be a means of promoting mutual understanding and appreciation between our two countries.

However deficient our performance on board this stage may be, I can assure you that we bring to you from the people of India, cordial greetings and sincere good wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

In the past few years a new India and a new China, though in different ways, have come into being. Many exchanges, cultural and otherwise, have taken place. Only last winter we had the great pleasure of welcoming in India a cultural delegation from your country. Wherever they went, they were received by the people with great joy. I hope the memories that they have brought back home from India are as pleasant as those which we, in India, have retained of their visit. We of this delegation are sincerely happy that we have been able to return the visit of your delegation, and the welcome which we have already received promises a very pleasant time for us in your country.

Let this exchange of delegations be the forerunner of many more cultural exchanges between our two countries. More than that, let the peaceful co-operation between India and China be an example to the whole world. If we of this delegation can serve this great cause in a small measure, our mission will be fulfilled.

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CHINA INDIA USA

Date : Jun 11, 1955

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CHINA

Friendly Ties

Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs and leader of the Indian Cultural Delegation to the People's Republic of China, gave a broadcast talk from Radio Peking on Jun 12, 1955. He said:

Allow me, on behalf of the Indian Cultural Delegation, to convey to you cordial greetings and sincere good wishes from the people of India. We bring you a message of peace and friendship. The spontaneous welcome which the people of China have extended to us ever since our arrival, is indicative of the warmth of your friendship towards India and Indians. But, of course, if I may say so, this was not quite unexpected, as our friendship is rooted in the old histories of both our countries. India and China have known and respected each other from time immemorial.

It is true that, owing to many historical reasons, our relations had become somewhat less active in comparatively recent times. But now, with the emergence of a new India and a new China, the thread of old friendship is being picked up again. Visits of cultural delegations from one country to the other often strike in each other's hearts chords of historic memories of an era that remains buried in our countries' histories.

Almost a generation ago, our poet and teacher, Rabindranath Tagore, who often saw, felt and spoke of things of which we were only dimly conscious, came to China and sought to revive old memories and put them into relation with the present situation obtaining in both our countries. In his famous institution at Shantiniketan, he founded a school for Chinese studies years ago.

It is now up to the present generation to continue the process. But our present task is by no means one of revival only. It is not even to build on past traditions. Conditions have changed and circumstances have changed along with them. Today, we believe more than ever before that culture has no barriers and both India and China, in attempting to project their respective achievements and standards to each other, realise that they do so in the new setting of a modern world.

Indeed this has already begun. As we develop further our respective economic, social and political conditions, in our own ways, peaceful co-operation, particularly in the cultural field, is bound to grow. In the past few days we have had clear evidence of growing cultural co-operation between our two countries. But we still have a long way to go. Since we in both our countries became masters of our destinies, our cultural contacts have not yet had time to develop

properly. Nevertheless, even these limited contacts have produced most interesting and encouraging results.

We have in both our countries Friendship Associations devoted to bringing our two countries closer. In India great popular interest is shown in the India-China Friendship Association. Its influence is spreading every day. Many eminent thinkers, writers and artists have lent their support to it. In this country also the Sino-India Friendship Association is growing. The exchange of various delegations is consolidating cultural co-operation between India and China. It is my sincere hope that the delegation which I have the honour to lead will forge yet another link in the cultural chain that binds our two countries.

We are very happy to be in China. I can assure you, all of us of this delegation have been eagerly looking forward to this visit. We in India will long remember the visit of your cultural delegation to India last winter not only because they presented to us the artistic tradition of your great country, but also because they brought us the same message of peace and friendship with which we have now come to you. Yours was a very successful delegation that captured the heart of every Indian wherever it went. If our delegation can achieve, if not the same results, at least somewhat similar results, we shall consider our mission fulfilled.

In this delegation both the classical and folk art of India are represented. Our artistes come from different parts of the country. They bring with them the characteristic flavours of art-forms of their respective regions. All these make up the rich and varied pattern of Indian culture. It shall be our endeavour to bring to the people of China a picture of the fundamental unity of Indian culture and its message of beauty in harmony.

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We have already given our first performance and we have been highly encouraged by the kind reception which you have accorded it. We shall be touring various parts of your great country for the next two months. It will be a great pleasure to bring to those regions a glimpse of our culture. With your goodwill and support we feel confident of fulfilling our mission.

But this is only a beginning. As I have said, we shall have to travel a long way before we can achieve again the cultural co-operation that once existed between India and China. The success that has been achieved within a short time points to the vast possibilities which lie ahead of us. We must explore them fully. In view of the background of past relations and the happy understanding that has been brought about by the present leaders of the two countries, the success of cultural co-operation is assured. Let understanding and co-operation between India and China grow in strength and significance. Let us set an example and pattern for peaceful co-operation between nations.

Bharat-Cheen Maitri Zindabad!

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INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Pledge on Tenth Anniversary

On the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, spoke on Jun 26, 1955 in New Delhi on the work of the United Nations. He said:

On this Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations we have legitimate cause for rejoicing. Perhaps it would be true to say that in spite of its limitations, if the United Nations was not there, our unhappy world would by now have got itself involved in another fratricidal global conflict. That it has given us a chance to pursue our efforts for easing tension between groups of nations and to work for more enduring peace is a big thing, for which we should be truly thankful.

On this auspicious occasion it is not right for us merely to catalogue the achievements of the United Nations and to indulge in platitudes about the brotherhood of man and world peace. It is for all of us a day of heart-searching.

Peace is not just the absence of war. Peace is a positive force. We shall have peace in the world only if we can create conditions in which peace can be a reality. How can we have peace in this world if half of mankind is hungry--without enough food, clothes, houses, health or education, the minimum material things of life which would make it possible for them to live like human beings and grow and develop and be themselves? Can a man have peace if, for instance, he is unemployed and is unwanted by the society in which he lives? For him war is peace and peace is war.

There are about 1,200 million people living in Asia and Africa--and another 150 million in South America--the majority of whom live in conditions that are sub-human. Personally I see the future of the United Nations as a great World Development Authority building up a new and happy life for this more than half of the human race. That is where, I believe, the United Nations Will find the strength that it lacks today. Science and technology and man's newly acquired

knowledge of the atom have made it entirely feasible to do this vast job in the next 50 years. The world, taken as one family, can clearly afford the cost of it in money-capital, capital equipment and other resources. There is no dearth of human talent; the youth of the world is longing to do this job. What is needed is leadership, compassion and imagination.

It is obvious that the building up of a new life for this underfed half of the family of man extending from South America and Africa to China and Japan at the eastern end of the world requires the co-operation of the well-fed half of the human family living in North America, Australia, New Zealand, Europe and Soviet Russia. The surplus resources

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of the well-fed half of the race can be devoted either to this work of helping their neighbours or can be devoted, as unfortunately it is being today, to military preparation because of the fear we have in our hearts about each other's intentions. One road leads to life, another to waste and destruction.

In this work of developing the so-called under-developed countries I do not believe in mere charity; I think it is entirely feasible to transfer surplus capital and technical skill from one part of the world to another through a World Development Authority on a business-like basis for investment on terms that the under-developed countries can afford, so that they can put it back out of their new wealth, over a long period of years, to the sources it came from. Why should the better off half of the world do this service for the other half of the world? The reasons are simple: (a) It is intelligent self-interest, and (b) every man--whatever his religion--is his brother's keeper. In this great task it is for the United Nations to assume leadership and not leave it to any one individual prosperous nation.

When I talk about United Nations leadership in this great endeavour I do not mean anything so spotty and so inadequate as the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme or the activities of the U.N. specialised agencies. I have no doubt that there are quite a number of bright spots in the world where these U.N. agencies have done very praiseworthy work; I am anxious to give them their due share of praise. But it is one thing to collect me funds from the more prosperous countries of the world and distribute them in bits and pieces in technical personnel and equipment in the poorer countries of the world; it is quite another thing to build up an effective international development authority. This requires not just more money for the U.N. and expansion of its present activities; it requires a basic revision of the conception of the United Nations' role in the development of the under-developed countries and substantial overhauling of the machinery through which the U.N. proposes to do this work.

If the Security Council is the fire brigade that keeps a constant

vigil to put out a fire wherever it breaks out, the Economic and Social Council has the great job of building up the peace that endures. In my view we should attach the same importance to the Economic and Social Council as we do to the Security Council.

Talking about the Security Council, I hope we shall soon find People's China taking her rightful place in that great body. It is ridiculous to continue to prevent the legitimate Government of a country of 600 million people from becoming a member of the United Nations and of the Security Council on some, flimsy technical excuses. The absence of People's China from the U.N. is the root cause of many of the troubles in East Asia and sooner this cause is removed the better it is for all of us.

We are also anxious to see that all countries--whatever their political creed--who are qualified for membership are admitted to the U.N. without any further delay. We may only damage the prestige and authority of the great world organisation if it is not truly representative of the whole world.

We in India are most anxious to do everything in our power to strengthen the United Nations. It is with this end in view that we went to the Bandung Conference of Asian and African countries. Some people imagined that such a conference of Asian-African nations might weaken the position of the U.N. On the contrary, the assembled representatives of 1,200 million people of 29 nations reaffirmed their faith in the U.N. and pledged themselves to further the U.N. principles. The achievements of the Bandung Conference in easing tension in the world was in fact a contribution to the peace efforts of the United Nations.

The visit of our Prime Minister to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and the coming conference at Geneva of the Heads of Governments will, I am sure, make a great contribution towards this same end. Our Prime Minister has travelled to the ends of the earth in search of peace for this tormented world. There are people who misunderstand and misinterpret this great man's grand design for peace. But I have known him for 45 years and I know that he is a man who can squeeze the blood out of his heart if that would bring enduring peace to mankind.

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On this auspicious occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the U.N. let us reaffirm our faith in the principles enshrined in the U.N. Charter. Let us pledge our loyalty and support to the world organisation. We are aware of its shortcomings but we must have faith in it, This is our only hope of preserving the peace of the world and an abundant life for the children of man. The building up of an effective instrument for enduring peace is no easy matter. We therefore, must have patience. As we offer our prayers for the United Nations today I remind you of a few words of an American Quaker who said:

There is a spirit which I feel, that delights to do no evil nor to revenge any wrong, but delights to endure all things in the hope to enjoy its own in the end.

That, too, was the spirit of our great master, Mahatma Gandhi. Let us cultivate that spirit in the United Nations.

INDIA USA CHINA JAPAN AUSTRALIA RUSSIA NEW ZEALAND LATVIA INDONESIA
SWITZERLAND

Date : Jun 26, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Commemoration Address

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Chairman of the Delegation of India to the U.N., addressed the Tenth Anniversary Commemoration of the United Nations at San Francisco on Jun 24, 1955. He said:

Mr. President, my delegation would like to convey our respectful thanks to the head of the host State, the President of the United States of America, for the welcome he accorded to us when inaugurating this Conference and for the message that he conveyed to us from his supreme Legislature.

You told us, at the beginning of this gathering, quite rightly, that this was not a session of the General Assembly but a commemoration meeting and, therefore, that it would be more appropriate if we confined ourselves to general observations. It is important from my delegation's point of view at least to mention in tribute the names of some of the pioneers who have made this possible. Their list is long. Some of them are with us; some of them are not. But my delegation would like to mention the names of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, who laid the foundation of this Organisation. And we would like to have the privilege of mentioning another name, since we are today celebrating the anniversary of the signature of the Charter, that of that soldier-statesman, Field-Marshal Smuts. Such differences that my country or my Government may have with those associations of the late Smuts do not enter into this matter, and we pay our tribute to a great man who served his country and the world well, a gallant adversary and an honourable foe.

A commemoration is an occasion for recollection. It is for us to

recollect with detachment, to evaluate in perspective, to think imaginatively, and to dedicate with humility.

In this perspective, we think of those achievements of the United Nations which have advanced our sense of human, national, international and individual values, and in this, first of all, we must welcome the fact today that in dealing with international affairs, in spite of all our differences, prejudices, the heat of the moment, and the seemingly unresolvable nature of situations, there has gradually crept in an ethic that is different from the days when there was less international order and communication; gradually, we are evolving an international code of behaviour. In spite of the words that might sometimes be used in committees and the General Assemblies, there is in the minds of nations and of leading statesmen always the realisation that there cannot be a departure from these standards far too much as to invite on themselves the odium that rises either from the challenge of their conscience or from public opinion.

Secondly, I would like to recall the fact that, although the work is still in progress, the United Nations addressed itself in the very early days to the formulation of the Declaration of Human Rights. This may well prove to be, as history grows and when humanity looks back from generations ahead, the basis of a new Human Law. Then this Organisation addressed itself to the problems of aggression and of resisting it, of the organisation of aid and support and, in pursuance of the implementation of its basic purpose of saving the world from the scourge of another

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war, to the problem of disarmament. The further highlight is the statement that was made by the President of the United States to the Eighth Session of the General Assembly when he announced the willingness of the United States to take the initiative and to make a contribution toward the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This was the first proclamation whereby war was forced to give up its monopoly over the atom. Until then the atom and atomic power were regarded as exclusively part of the war apparatus.

To an Indian, there is one other fact which stands above all of this and projects itself into one's consciousness when one recollects. Eight years ago, on a January afternoon, the flags of the nations of the United Nations at Lake Success came down at half-mast. The representatives of many nations gathered together to pay tribute to a man whom they had not seen, who had no organic connection with the United Nations, who probably never read the Charter, and who was not a politician or statesman in the normal course of things. The significance of that was not that a countryman of ours, or a great man of our millenium, was so honoured, but that the United Nations proclaimed itself as the adherent of the gospel of peace and of peaceful pursuits. In Mahatma Gandhi's life there was one thing more than others which we in our part of the world constantly try to

remember. It was that he taught and lived the idea that there was no distinction between means and ends. Means were ends, and today we have to remember that means are ends. We cannot make peace by means of war.

I would like now to pass to the evaluation of events. Here I have a duty, as a member of my delegation, to come down a little more to one or two concrete matters. It is to the credit of our Organisation that by and large we have adhered to its principles, we have been able to honour the procedures and the rules that we have laid down, and the structure of this Organisation, in spite of all that we hear about it, has enabled it to deliver the goods. It is also to be stated that in spite of the great feelings aroused, the United Nations has refrained from interfering in the domestic jurisdiction and the affairs of other States. I think it is sufficient to say, so far as my Government is concerned, that any deficiency in the structure is merely, and very largely, an expression of the deficiencies in ourselves. So that, with the best of machinery, if there is not the will we shall not be able to get anywhere.

On the question of revising the Charter I am asked to say, on behalf of my Government, that our general view is that if the Charter has to be revised, it would require agreement, and if there was agreement there would be no need for revision.

Repeated references have been made to the Conference of Asian-African countries which recently met in Indonesia. It is not without significance that this Conference has attracted a great deal of attention. But I think it is important for me to state that it was not an adventitious occurrence. Bandung is the expression of the resurgence of Asia and of Africa. It is not a nice seven-day wonder; it expressed the personality of the new nations of those countries. It is important that at Bandung no one's hand was raised against anybody. It was not an attempt to found a regional organisation. It was not an expression of Asian compartmentalism. It was not an anti-Western conference. It is true that the nations of Asia and Africa have quite rightly and for historic reasons, very strong views about what is called dependent territories and racial discriminations. But it will be generally agreed that these matters were dealt with in a spirit of understanding and indeed in a spirit of moderation. At Bandung there was no attempt by any group or individual country to use the Conference as a platform for the peddling of any particular partisan propaganda. There was no rivalry to the United Nations. Each part of our resolutions and our communiques and our statements took into account the United Nations, not as an afterthought, but as basic to our thinking, and it is not without importance that those nations who have been badly treated by the United Nations did not give it back in that coin.

China regarded herself as a Charter Member of the United Nations. The United Nations was as much hers as anybody else's. Ceylon, Nepal and various other countries that are not represented here for no fault of their own expressed their full willingness, their enthusiasm indeed,

for the implementation of the purposes of the Charter.

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Various delegations that have spoken, belonging to different political persuasions, to different regional or power groupings, have all paid on this rostrum tributes and appreciation to the purposes of the Bandung meeting. Is this without a political meaning? Is it possible that there is something in the atmosphere and in the approach that was made, where we were not setting up group against group, military blocs even against military blocs, not trying to meet war with war, but trying to create more understanding? We may not have solved any problem. The Bandung nations did not solve the problems of the world, but they did embody in their outlook the basic conceptions of the Charter; laid down the principles of the respect of the sovereignty and integrity of nations, of non-interference in other people's affairs, or reciprocity of treatment, of mutual respect, and that we should rid ourselves of distrust and fear and live together in order to promote world peace and cooperation.

Next it behoves me to refer to my own country in relation to the life of the United Nations. India is a loyal supporter of the United Nations, houses some of its activities, and both receives and gives technical assistance and other forms of economic and social co-operation.

It is the duty of every country which subscribes to the Charter to endeavour to raise the standards of life of their own people, because unless we are able to make herculean and supreme efforts at home there is no meaning to whatever adherence we may give to this kind of task and work by the United Nations itself.

We have emerged into the largest democracy in the world. Over the hundreds of thousands of our villages where live India's population, the repository of our ancient culture, our present sustenance and our future hope, the machinery of social reconstruction has spread itself, based upon the trust of the people. And, in doing all this, we--in addition to helping ourselves--have discharged to a certain extent our obligation under the Charter to advance the status of humanity and to enrich civilisation.

We have to take into account that since the founding of the United Nations there has been an epochal, revolutionary change in the world; we have evolved into the atomic age. Therefore, whatever measurements, ideas of war or peace, and of distances we may have had, they no longer hold good. Unless the human mind is able to adjust itself and can give that evidence of real civilisation which consists in a capacity for intelligent adaptation, unless it is possible to live "atomically" in the atomic age, we must perish. This is the challenge that is offered to us. It therefore behoves us to strengthen the purposes and the body of our Organisation.

One of these first steps we have to take is to realise that more than

half of humanity is not represented today in the United Nations. There is China and, over and above, there are nearly 25 or 30 nations knocking at our door who cannot get in. Our Government, irrespective of any views, any past history or anything else we may hold with regard to any country, wholeheartedly supports and advocates--in the interest of our Organisation and of world peace--universality of membership. Our Organisation and those individual nations or groups who may have strong views on these matters are today sufficiently strong and assured of themselves to take the risk of opening the doors to everyone. This was not intended to be either a Holy Alliance or an exclusive club. We hope therefore that in the year in front of us, we shall be able to remedy the situation and invite into this Organisation nations that are today outside--and furthermore that we shall be able to rectify representation so that the entire population of the world is represented in this Organisation.

Next we hope that in the days that are before us we will be able to remove some of those factors that make the fuller implementation of the purposes of the Charter difficult. The main points of the difficulties are, of course, Europe and the Far East. I think it is more appropriate that one should refer to the Far East first. Already we have made some progress, in the sense that war has come to a stop in Korea and Indo-China. In Indo-China, those who desire peace--and I am sure all who are parties to the Indo-China agreements are of that persuasion--will do everything they can to help implement the purposes of the Geneva Agreement. My country is Chairman of this Commission

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and we have to work with the Canadians and the Poles on it. I have heard it said that the Canadian nation and the Polish nation are not always of the same persuasion--I may be wrong--but we did not find these difficulties insuperable in this Commission, because there, by and large, we were addressing ourselves to the implementation of agreements that had been reached at Geneva.

Then, of course, there is the more difficult and more grave question. I do not wish to exaggerate this or indeed to say anything that might impede the purposes we all have in mind. There is in the Far East a very explosive situation, and it would be a great mistake to take a lull, a stoppage of violence for a temporary period, as any remedial position having been reached. It has fallen to my Government and to various people in my country to have the good fortune of being associated with this matter and of being in friendly relations with and of understanding the minds of the various parties concerned. And I do not hesitate to say that in this country, the United States, which is very seriously concerned in this matter there is the desire to bring about a peaceful solution of these matters, with due regard to justice and to the legitimate rights of all concerned. That is easy for this audience to accept. In spite of being misunderstood, and without reservations, I say that the position is the same on the other side; the desire for peace prevails. What is in the way is the

history of the past--fears and prejudices--and, what is more, that peculiar phenomenon that we have in all parts of the world, where the "face" becomes isolated not only from the head but from the body.

When it met this Conference met under good auspices. Those in whose hands today are held the destiny of humanity and the decision between the worsening of situations and their improvement and ultimately in their remedying have decided, for the first time after a long period, to confer on world affairs. We have the privilege of wishing this Four Power Conference all success and to tell those who are concerned to realise that in this success they go in unison with the destiny of history. The thoughts and sentiments of the nations represented here will be behind the four representatives of the various countries who, we are convinced, are in their own way trying--as indeed was said by President Eisenhower in his speech the other day and by Mr. Molotov later--to do everything they can to strengthen the United Nations and successfully to resolve these problems. President Eisenhower told us the other day:

We shall work with all others--especially through this great Organisation, the United Nations--so that peaceful and reasonable negotiations may replace the clash of the battlefield. In this way we can in time make unnecessary the vast armaments that, even when maintained only for security, terrify the world...

Mr. Molotov followed by saying:

Existing differences between Governments can be resolved and the distrust that has arisen among nations should and can be dispelled. The Soviet Union will do all it can to support the United Nations in all endeavours in order to bring about lasting peace and international security.

I am very well aware that people will say: "We have heard all this before." People will ask: "How is it to be implemented?" I think it is time we allowed ourselves to display our faith. There is no need to be inhibited. There is no particular courage in refusing to believe. There is no particular glory in mistaking suspicion for caution. It is not right that we should allow fear to put on the mask of strength.

Here are two great countries, each strong in their own selves--militarily, economically and politically--who hold today in the hollow of their hands the destiny of mankind, and we smaller people are entitled to look to them that they should join hands together in the common service of humanity. This is their desire, as we know, and we only wish them the courage, the bravery, the wisdom, and all that goes with it, in order to make that a great success.

We are happy that disarmament has made some progress. It has now made far more progress than it has made before, and when the General Assembly meets next year it will be possible for the Great Nations to

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invite others to subscribe to the beginnings of what may be the law of a peaceful world.

So in the next ten-year period we hope without much delay the rest of humanity will come into this family of nations. We hope during that period the peoples of the world, particularly the 200,000,000 peoples in Africa and some others in other parts of the world, who today are deprived of nationhood by historical circumstances and alien rule, will become independent peoples in their own rights.

In this problem of dependent peoples, I think the time has come for us to have a different look at it, not as one of giving somebody what is his due, but of conferring upon someone what should be conferred in order that there may be an enrichment of the whole. Therefore, in spite of risks, the initiative should come from the so-called metropolitan powers in order to establish the freedoms which will bring into the community of nations more and more people. Already there are signs of this; and it was my intention earlier when I was speaking of the highlights, to refer to one of the smaller developments that have taken place in the United Nations. There is a small part of the world in West Africa which is called British-administered Togoland, and to me--I may be partial in this matter, being a member of the Trusteeship Council--it is an historic event that a great metropolitan country, one of the most powerful empires that ever lived in history, has come to the United Nations and of its own accord told us that the purposes of trusteeship are now accomplished--now it is up to you to provide for their future. Small as this place may be, a few thousand miles and a few hundred thousand people in far-away Africa, from the point of view of the approach to these problems and of reciprocal relationships, this is a great historic event and we want to see such developments spread.

In the next ten-year period we would further like to see the expansion of the roots of this Organisation, of its ethos, of its feel into the hearts and the minds of the people in our villages, towns and cities, our factories and workshops, so that in reality it becomes an Organisation of the people whatever its structure be. We are not so concerned about the provisions of the Charter and how it should be revised--whether one powerful person should have a veto or several powerful people should have it. What we are concerned about is that it should become a more powerful Organisation, which has got the hearts, the minds and the loyalties of the common people, and it is there that the strength of the world lies.

With the achievement of disarmament we begin only the functions, only the essential conditions which will enable the Charter to be more fully implemented and that function is the renunciation of war. It is not possible for us to survive in this atomic age until nations renounce war as an instrument because the alternative to living together on the basis of co-operation and goodwill and by the

recognition of differences is destruction. Once war is renounced, all those problems of sovereignties, of saving the faces--with or without the heads--all those questions where it is not possible to bring about adjustments and the fears will disappear. Without the panoply of war, there is no need and there is no room to fear. Fear is the handmaiden of war, and war is the handmaiden of fear.

We therefore desire to see in the decade before us--and this is not a utopian ideal--that once there has been a halt in the armaments race it is possibly easier to establish the confidence that there can be elimination. We believe in a world where the instruments of war are so dreadful that, in spite of all the controls that might exist, if there is not the will to peace there is enough ingenuity in mankind to turn every civilian apparatus into war apparatus. There is only one thing we can do about war and that is to end it.

Therefore, I would like to say in the words of the declaration of Bandung:

Free from mistrust and fear, and with confidence and goodwill toward one another, nations should practise tolerance and live together in peace

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with one another as good neighbours and develop friendly co-operation.

My Government and my Government on behalf of our people pledge our faith, our resources, our energies and our loyalties to the promotion of these ideals. And let us all feel that these things shall be, and dedicate ourselves with humility to these purposes.

INDIA USA INDONESIA CHINA NEPAL KOREA SWITZERLAND

Date : Jun 24, 1955

Volume No

1995

NORWAY

Trade Agreement Concluded

As a result of discussions which took place in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a fresh trade arrangement was concluded between the Government of India and the Government of Norway by an exchange of letters between the representatives of the two

Governments in New Delhi on Jun 24, 1955. The letters were signed by Shri S. Bhoothalingam, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on behalf of the Government of India, and by H. E. Mr. K. Lykke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Norway in India, on behalf of the Government of Norway. The arrangement will remain in force up to 31 December 1955.

Under the arrangement the trade between the two countries will be governed by their respective import, export and foreign exchange regulations. India will accord soft currency treatment to Norway in the matter of import and export licensing and Norway will extend to India the import liberalisation measures she applies to the countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

There is a provision in the arrangement for consultations between the two Governments in case either of them enters into agreements with other countries affecting commodities in the export of which they are vitally interested. The Norwegian Government will also encourage Norwegian firms and nationals to provide technical assistance to interested parties in India.

Some of the important commodities which will be available for export from India to Norway are tobacco, jute goods, tea, shellac, coir products, hydrogenated oils, mica, iron and manganese ores, woollen carpets, tanned hides and skins, cotton and woollen textiles, light engineering goods and plastic manufactures.

Among the commodities available for export from Norway to India are mechanical and chemical pulp, fatty alcohols, newsprint, galvanised and black steel pipes, hydraulic brake-fluids, testing machines, welding equipment, marine-type diesel engines, machine tools, fishing vessels made from timber, ferrochrome, calcium carbide, urea formaldehyde and miscellaneous machinery.

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NORWAY USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA ITALY

Date : Jun 24, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Agreement on Canal Waters

A joint Press announcement was issued on Jun 23, 1955 on the

irrigation use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers. It said:

The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, with the good offices of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, have entered into an Inter-Governmental Agreement which was signed in Washington D.C., on 21 June 1955 by the leaders of the Indian and the Pakistan delegations now in Washington. The two delegations are engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the irrigation use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers. The Inter-Governmental Agreement makes provision for ad hoc transitional arrangements for the period 1 April to 30 September 1955, and, after taking into account Pakistan's ability to transfer water in replacement from the western rivers, establishes agreed ad hoc amounts for additional canal withdrawals by India from the three eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) during the period covered by the Agreement.

The conclusion of this Agreement enables the Indian and Pakistani delegations to continue to work, with the participation of the International Bank, on the preparation of the comprehensive plan, in an atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR AD HOC TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1955

Whereas representatives of India and of Pakistan, together with representatives of the International Bank, are engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the irrigation use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers, and, whereas it is considered desirable that ad hoc transitional arrangements should be made for the period 1 April to 30 September 1955, now, therefore, the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan agree as follows:

1. Except as provided in paras 2 and 3 below, India agrees to limit canal withdrawals in Indian territory in each 10-day period during the months of June and September 1955, and in the first 10-day period of July, to the equivalent of the following:

(a) 10,250 cusecs during June and the first 10-day period of July, and 10,500 cusecs during September, from the Sutlej, as at Rupar, plus

(b) 5,500 cusecs from the Sutlej and Beas combined as at Ferozepore, provided that the withdrawal from the Beas component does not exceed 16 per cent of that component, plus until further notice any Ravi supplies transferred to the Beas and received at Ferozepore.

2. In addition to the withdrawals that India would be entitled to make under para 1 above, India may make further withdrawals equivalent to amounts related to Pakistan's ability to replace. These amounts by 10-day periods, shall be the aggregate of (a) and (b) below:

(a) 80 per cent of the equivalent (at Ferozepore) of any Ravi supplies escaped below Madhopur, and

(b) the following ad hoc amounts: (cusecs as at Ferozepore) 1 -- 10 June 1,400; 11 -- 20 June 1,400; 21 -- 30 June 1,400; 1 -- 10 July 1,600; 1 -- 10 September 2,500; 11 -- 20 September 2,500; 21 -- 30 September 1,000.

3. In addition to the withdrawals that India would be entitled to make under paras 1 and 2 above, India may make further withdrawals to the extent and in the circumstances specified below:

(a) when in any 10-day period the supplies at Ferozepore below (including withdrawals by the Dipalpur Canal), plus the amounts specified in para 2 above, exceed the amounts set out below, India may withdraw the equivalent of 50 per cent of the excess and will allow the balance to escape below Ferozepore: 1 -- 10 June 16,000 cusecs; 11 -- 20 June 19,000 cusecs; 21 -- 30 June 26,000 cusecs; 1 -- 10 July 30,000 cusecs; 1 -- 10 September 28,000 cusecs; 11 -- 20

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September 25,000 cusecs; 21 -- 30 September 19,000 cusecs.

(b) when there is an escape below Ferozepore, India may withdraw amounts equivalent to the amount of the escapages.

(c) There shall be no restriction on Indian withdrawals (i) between 11 July and 31 August 1955 or (ii) when, during any 10-day period, the supply at Ferozepore below (including withdrawals by the Dipalpur Canal), plus the amounts specified in para 2 above, exceeds 35,000 cusecs in June or in the first 10-day period of July, and 30,000 cusecs in September.

4. The corrections to be applied for time-lag, gains and losses shall be as set out in Annexure I to this Agreement.

5. India will continue to supply the existing withdrawals of the Central Bari Doab Canal as hitherto.

6. An attempt will be made to balance water-accounts by 10-day periods, but any excess or deficit in Indian withdrawals in any 10-day period will be carried over to the next 10-day period for adjustment.

7. (1) The Governments of India and Pakistan will each nominate a Special Commissioner who shall be charged with the responsibility of supervising, in India and in Pakistan, respectively, the implementation of this Agreement. Each Government may, if it so desires, appoint a Deputy Special Commissioner to assist the Special Commissioner.

(2) The two Commissioners will consult with each other on the request

of either, and each Commissioner will furnish to the Commissioner of the other Government the data specified in Annexure* to this Agreement. On the request of the Commissioner of the other Government, each Government will afford to the Commissioner of the other Government, or his Deputy, all reasonable access to the irrigation works concerned.

(3) In the event of any serious damage to irrigation works arising from causes beyond the control of the Government of Pakistan, which would have the effect of diminishing the supplies in the Balloki-Suleimanke link, there shall be consultation between the Special Commissioners as to whether or not any modification should be made in the terms of para 2 of this Agreement on account of such an emergency, and also with regard to the steps to be taken to restore the position to normal. In the event of such an emergency, the use of the B-R-B link will be considered by the Special Commissioners.

(4) In the event of any dispute arising With respect to the implementation of this Agreement, which cannot be resolved by discussion between the Special Commissioners, the matter will be referred to the representatives of the two Governments (on the Indus Water talks in Washington) either of whom may if he considers it necessary enlist the good offices of the International Bank.

8. This Agreement will be without prejudice to any rights or claims of either Government, and will imply no commitments other than those specified herein for the period covered by the Agreement.

9. This Agreement applies to the period 1 April 1955 to 30 September 1955. For the period 1 April 1955 to 31 May 1955 the amounts actually withdrawn by India are accepted for the purpose of this Agreement on an ad hoc basis.

* Not included here.

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PAKISTAN LATVIA USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jun 23, 1955

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Nehru-Cyrankiewicz Joint Statement

During his tour of Europe in June 1955, Prime Minister Nehru was in Warsaw from Jun 23, 1955. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Polish People's Republic, issued a joint statement in Warsaw on 25 June 1955. It said:

At the invitation of the Government of Poland, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, paid a visit to Poland. In the course of his stay in Warsaw, he had talks with the Prime Minister of Poland and other members of the Polish Government. These talks have shown that both Governments are inspired by a desire for peace and a determination to promote it. These talks dealt with many matters of mutual interest to the two countries and the larger problems of international interest and concern to both.

Among the problems discussed were those of Indo-China, where both Poland and India have been associated in the International Commissions, as they were previously associated in the International Commission in Korea. The Prime Ministers welcome this co-operation of their two countries in the cause of peace and settlement of difficult problems by negotiations.

The relations between India and Poland have been friendly and there are no problems or controversies as between these two countries. Recently a trade agreement was concluded between them resulting in an improvement in their trade relations. The two Prime Ministers hope that this improvement will be continued to the mutual advantage of both countries and that there will be further contacts and co-operation in the economic and cultural fields.

The two Prime Ministers fully approve of and accept and agree to be guided by the Five Principles, which have already been accepted by a number of countries for the conduct of their mutual relations. These Five Principles are: (1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; (2) Non-aggression; (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs for any reasons, either of an economic, political or ideological character; (4) Equality and mutual benefit and (5) Peaceful co-existence.

The Prime Ministers are especially concerned with the situation in Indo-China and the new difficulties that have arisen in the States of Indo-China in regard to the implementation of the Geneva Agreements. They are of the opinion that it is essential for the sake of peace not only in Indo-China but in the Far East generally and the world, that the Geneva Agreements should be fully implemented by the parties concerned, and the elections held as provided for therein. In this way, the independence of those countries of South-East Asia will be assured and their relations to each other placed on a sound basis.

Both the Prime Ministers express their gratification at the opportunity they have had of personal discussion and exchange of views on matters of mutual interest to both, and are confident that as a result of their talks the relations between the two countries

will be further strengthened and serve the cause of world peace.

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POLAND INDIA CHINA USA KOREA SWITZERLAND

Date : Jun 23, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

U.S. Contribution for Joint Projects

U.S. assistance amounting to \$522,700 for joint project forms the subject matter of three supplementary agreements signed in New Delhi on Jun 21, 1955 June 1955 between the United States Government and the Government of India. India's contribution to these joint projects amounts to Rs. 1.1 million.

By another supplementary agreement India's contribution has been raised by Rs. 7.125 million for a joint project for River Valley Development.

According to an agreement, the United States Government will place a sum of \$279,000 at the disposal of the Government of India for a joint project for Social Welfare Education. The purpose of this project is to furnish technical assistance in the field of social welfare, primarily to teaching institutions in this field.

By another supplementary agreement, the United States Government will contribute \$235,000 for a joint project for the expansion and modernisation of marine and inland fisheries. The programme under this project includes development of improved fishing boats; establishment of fish-meal plants and assistance in the studies of fisheries and fishing conditions. It is also proposed to send four Indian Fisheries scientists to the United States during the next 18 months to study methods in use in the Pacific Ocean area, for exploratory fishing surveys and operations. India's contribution to this joint project will be Rs. 1.1 million.

By another supplementary agreement, the United States Government will contribute \$8,300 for financing a joint project for study of thermal environmental conditions. Under this project it is proposed to continue studies in industrial hygiene, and its purpose is to provide technical assistance, equipment and supplies for demonstration and training in the regulation of thermal environmental conditions for

workers with special reference to textile industry.

By another supplementary agreement, the United States Government's contribution for a joint project for expansion of aviation ground facilities has been raised by \$390,500. The United States Government will thus, contribute \$2,340,500 for this joint project to which India's contribution amounts to Rs. 603,000. This increase in U.S. contribution has been necessitated on account of higher costs of ground control approach radar and the storm warning radar equipment.

The United States will raise its contribution by \$90,000 for another joint project for training Construction Equipment Operators and Mechanics.

Additional financial assistance from the United States Government will be made available to India for five joint projects, in accordance with several operational agreements signed on 30 June 1955 in New Delhi. These include: Project for Agricultural Education and Research; Assistance to Industrial Research and Technical Service Organisations; Exploratory Mining of Lignite and Development; Assistance to Medical Colleges and Allied Institutions and Crop Production and Development. The assistance amounts to over \$1.92 million or over Rs. 11 million. The Government of India will contribute Rs. 3.32 million towards these joint projects.

The United States Government will contribute an additional amount of \$607,900 with a view to providing more equipment and supplies, educational facilities in the United States to the staff members and students, and additional staff members from the Land Grant Colleges, to work with Indian institutions. The Government of India have agreed to increase their contribution under the Supplementary Agreement by Rs. 30,000.

Under another agreement, the United States Government will contribute an additional amount of \$513,500 for assistance to Industrial Research and Technical Service Organisations. The purpose of this agreement is to continue and expand the programme of strengthening research organisations and technical service departments under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research by supplying additional

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technical assistance, training opportunities abroad, and essential equipment and supplies. The Fuel Research Institute, the Leather Research Institute, the Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute, the Central Food Technological Research Institute, the Central Drug Research Institute and the Physical Research and the National Chemical Laboratories, are the institutions which would be covered under this Project.

India's contribution to this joint project amounts to Rs. 850,000.

By another Supplementary Agreement, the United States Government will contribute \$498,500 for a joint project for completing exploratory work undertaken to determine the economic feasibility of the recovery and process of lignite excavation in South Arcot District, Madras. India will contribute Rs. 400,000 towards this joint project.

Under another Supplementary Agreement, the United States Government will contribute \$300,000 for a joint project for assistance to medical colleges and allied institutions. Scarcity of technical personnel is one of the main factors which has seriously affected India's programme of expansion of its public health and medical care facilities on a nation-wide scale. The Government of India are undertaking a programme to up-grade and expand the existing facilities in the 36 medical colleges and 15 principal research and allied institutions. This programme necessitates adequate equipment and technical personnel.

Under this Project, the United States Government will make available to India scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies and other equipment; and subject to the availability of personnel and funds, specialist services and training facilities abroad for staff members of the Indian medical colleges.

India's contribution to this joint project amounts to Rs. 2 million.

The United States Government will contribute \$10,000 for a joint project for crop production and development under a Supplementary Agreement signed on 30 June 1955. The purpose of this project is to assist farmers in India to increase substantially the production of maize, through introduction and production of maize hybrids for seeds, and through improved agricultural methods. The total acreage under maize cultivation in India is about 8.8 million, while the total production of maize in India is 2.8 million tons. Extensive experiments in other countries like the United States, Mexico and Italy have shown that with the use of hybrid seeds, combined with increased fertilisation, maize yield has increased by 25 to 100 per cent.

India will contribute Rs. 40,000 towards this joint project.

USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MEXICO ITALY

Date : Jun 21, 1955

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Nehru-Bulganin Joint Statement

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and Marshal Bulganin Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, issued a joint statement in Moscow on Jun 23, 1955
It said:

At the invitation of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, paid a visit to the Soviet Union. During his stay in Moscow he had several talks with Mr. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, and other members of the Soviet Government. These talks took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and covered over a wide range both matters of mutual interest to the two countries and the larger problems of international interest and concern arising from current world affairs. The relations between the Soviet Union and India happily rest on a firm foundation of friendship and mutual understanding.

The Prime Ministers are resolved that these relations shall continue to be informed and guided by the following principles: (1)

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Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; (2) Non-aggression; (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs for any reasons of an economic, political or ideological character; (4) Equality and mutual benefit, and (5) Peaceful co-existence.

The Prime Ministers are convinced that these principles which have lately received an increasing measure of recognition, are capable of wider application and that in the observance of these principles by nations in the conduct of their mutual relations, lies the main hope of banishing fear and mistrust from their minds and thus of lowering world tensions. The wider acceptance of these principles will enlarge the area of peace promote mutual Confidence amongst nations and pave the way for greater international co-operation. In the climate of peace thus created it will become possible to seek peaceful solutions of international questions by the methods of negotiation and conciliation.

Both Prime Ministers recognise that in various parts of the world there is on the part of the smaller and weaker States a vague and possibly unreasoning fear of bigger powers. They feel that it is essential to dispel this fear in all possible ways. Here again the best remedy is to adhere unflinchingly to the principles of co-existence enunciated above.

The Prime Ministers acclaim the results of the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung in April last (1955). The Conference was of historic importance as being the first of its kind at which

independent nations of two continents, with differing political and social systems, met together for the common purpose of devising ways and means of achieving fuller economic, cultural and political co-operation. The results of the Conference have been noteworthy and are of deep significance not only to the participating countries themselves but generally to the cause of world peace. The Prime Ministers wish to commend in particular the declaration on the promotion of world peace and co-operation adopted by the Conference, which embodies and elaborates the concept of peaceful co-existence.

The Prime Ministers recognise that there have been signs of improvement in the general international situation. In particular they welcome the lessening of tension in the Far East, the advent of Austrian independence, the improved relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and the keener and more general appreciation now discernible everywhere of the dangers of war in an atomic age. Nevertheless, in large areas fear and suspicion dominate the minds of men and nations and vitiate international relations.

In the Far East while there has been a lessening of tension, the causes of tension still remain. It is the earnest hope of both Prime Ministers that it will be possible by peaceful means to satisfy the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic in regard to Taiwan. At the same time the Prime Ministers wish to reiterate their conviction that the continued refusal to admit the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations lies at the root of many troubles in the Far East and elsewhere. They consider it essential that the Chinese People's Republic should be given its rightful place in the United Nations, whose role and authority would thereby be enhanced. They also think it important that all States which are qualified for membership in terms of the Charter should be admitted to the United Nations.

The Soviet Union as the country which provided one of the two co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, and India as the country which has provided the Chairmen of all three International Commissions in Indo-China, have undertaken special responsibilities in connection with the implementation of the Geneva Agreements. These Agreements constitute a notable example of the use of the method of negotiation for solving international conflicts, and the degree of success achieved in the practical implementation of these agreements will be regarded as a measure of the value of the method of negotiation as a means of resolving international disputes.

The Prime Ministers therefore gave special consideration to the situation in Indo-China. In spite of difficulties which have occasionally been of a grave character, the implementation of the Agreements has on the whole so far been satisfactory. The progress of implementation is now in some danger of being obstructed by new and unexpected

developments. The Prime Ministers desire to exhort all Governments concerned with the carrying out of the provisions of the Agreements, to do their utmost fully to discharge their obligations so that the purposes of the Agreements may be completely achieved. In particular, they would strongly urge that where elections are to be held as a preliminary to a political settlement, the efforts of the Governments concerned should be directed to the full implementation of the provisions of the Agreements.

Of the international questions of deep concern to nations, none is more pressing or fraught with graver consequences to the issue of war and peace than that of disarmament. The tendency to build up arms and armaments, conventional as well as atomic, has increased the prevalent fear and suspicion among nations and has had the effect of diverting national resources from their legitimate purpose, namely the uplift of the people. In the opinion of the Prime Ministers nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of the imposition of a complete ban on the production, experimentation and use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons of war. At the same time they consider that there should be a simultaneous and substantial reduction of conventional armaments and that effective international control should be established and maintained.

To implement such disarmament and prohibition in this connection, the recent Soviet proposals on disarmament were acknowledged as a substantial contribution to peace. The Prime Ministers believe that under the aegis of the Five Principles enunciated in the statement, there is ample scope for the development of cultural, economic and technical co-operation between their two States. The fact that each country is following a system which is moulded by its own genius, traditions and environment should be no bar to such co-operation.

Indeed the essence of true co-existence in which both Prime Ministers have profound faith is that States of different social structures can exist side by side in peace and concord and work for the common good. Already aided by a trade agreement concluded some time ago there has been a marked development in co-operation between the two countries in the cultural and economic spheres. The recent agreement in regard to the construction of a steel plant in India with the assistance of the Soviet Government is a notable example of such co-operation. The two Prime Ministers taking note of the mutual benefits of such co-operation will seek to promote and Strengthen the relations between their two countries in the economic and cultural fields, as well as in that of scientific and technical research.

Both Prime Ministers are gratified at the opportunity they have had of personal discussion and exchange of views on matters of mutual interest to them, and are confident that the results of their talks and the friendly contacts which have been established will further strengthen and develop the relations between the two countries and their peoples and will serve the interests of world peace.

INDIA RUSSIA USA PERU INDONESIA AUSTRIA YUGOSLAVIA TAIWAN SWITZERLAND CHINA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jun 23, 1955

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Nehru's Speech at Moscow Dynamo Stadium

During his tour of the Soviet Union and Western Europe in June 1955, Prime Minister Nehru made a speech on Jun 22, 1955 at the Dynamo Stadium in Moscow. He said:

Two weeks ago we came to the Soviet Union and soon we shall be leaving this great country. During this period we have travelled some 13,000 kilometres and visited many a famous city and seen many wonderful things. But most wonderful of all this has been the welcome that we received wherever we went and the affection that the people showered upon us. We are infinitely grateful for this affection and welcome and I cannot express my thanks to the people of the Soviet Union adequately in words. Nevertheless, I wish to express our gratitude to you, Mr. Prime Minister, to your Government and to your people, and I would beg of you to convey this expression of our deep feeling to the people of the Soviet Union who have so honoured us.

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We came here to convey to the people of this great country greetings and good wishes of the Indian people and we go back laden with your affection and good wishes for our country and our people. We did not come here as strangers, for many of us have followed with deep interest the great changes and developments that have taken place in this country. Almost contemporaneously with your October Revolution under the leadership of the great Lenin we in India started a new phase of our struggle for freedom. Our people were engrossed in this struggle for many years and faced heavy repression with courage and endurance. Even though we pursued a different path in our struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi we admired Lenin and were influenced by his example. In spite of this difference in our methods there was at no time an unfriendly feeling among our people towards the people of the Soviet Union.

We did not understand some of the developments in your country even as you might not have understood much that we did. We wished the Soviet Union well in the great novel experiment she was making and tried to learn from it where we could. The backgrounds of our

respective countries were different--their geography, history, traditions, culture and circumstances--wherein they had to function.

We believed that the domination of one country over another was bad and while we struggled for our own freedom we sympathised with the endeavours of other countries suffering alien or autocratic rule to free themselves. Each country's people have been conditioned by their own past and by the experience they have gone through and have developed a certain individuality. They cannot progress under an alien rule or if something is imposed on them. They can only grow if they develop self-reliance and their own strength and maintain their own integrity. We have all to learn from others and we cannot isolate ourselves but this learning cannot be fruitful if it is an imposition.

We believe in democracy and in equality and in the removal of special privileges and we have set ourselves the goal of developing a socialistic pattern of society in our country through peaceful methods. Whatever shape that pattern or democracy might take it must lead to open access to knowledge and equal opportunity to all.

It is in recognition of the right of each country to fashion its own destiny that the Indian Government and the People's Government of China agreed to the Five Principles to govern their relations with each other. These principles were: Respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; Non-aggression; Non-interference in each other's internal affairs; Equality and mutual benefit; and Peaceful co-existence. Subsequently these principles were accepted by Burma and Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Government has also expressed its approval of them.

At the Bandung Conference these principles were elaborated into ten and embodied in a declaration on world peace and co-operation. Thus over thirty countries have accepted them. I have no doubt that these principles of international behaviour if accepted and acted upon by all countries of the world, would go a long way to put an end to the fears and apprehensions which cast dark shadows over the world.

The progress of science and of its off-spring technology has changed the world we live in, and recent advances in sciences are changing the way men think of themselves and of the world. Even conceptions of time and space have changed and vast expanses open out for us to explore the mysteries of nature and to apply our knowledge for the betterment of humanity.

Science and technology have freed humanity from many of its burdens and given us this new perspective and great power. That power can be used for the good of all if wisdom governs our actions; or if the world is mad or foolish it can destroy itself just when great advances and triumphs are almost within its grasp.

The question of peace therefore becomes of paramount importance if this world of ours is to make progress or indeed even to survive.

Peace in our view is not merely abstention from war but an active and positive approach to international relations leading first to the lessening of the present tension and the attempt to solve our problems by methods of negotiation and then a growing

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co-operation between nations in various ways--cultural and scientific contacts, increase in trade and commerce, and exchange of ideas, experience and information.

We should endeavour to remove all walls and barriers to the growth of our minds and hearts and such as come in the way of international co-operation. There is no reason why different countries having different political or social or economic systems should not co-operate in this way provided there is no interference with each other and no imposition or attempt to dominate.

Wherever I have gone in the Soviet Union I have found a passion for peace. I believe that the vast majority of the people in every country hunger for peace, but fear of others often clouds their minds and makes them act in a different way. It is this fear and hatred that we must shed, and try to cultivate the climate of peace. Out of war or threat of war or continuous preparation for war no peace can emerge.

In India we have been devoted to the cause of peace, and even in our struggle we have endeavoured to pursue methods of peace. For our own progress as well as for causes that are dear to us peace is essential. We will therefore strive for peace to the utmost of our ability and co-operate with other nations in this vital task.

I should like to congratulate the Government of the Soviet Union on the several steps it has taken in recent months which have lessened world tension and have contributed to the cause of peace. In particular, I trust that the recent proposals of the Soviet Union with regard to disarmament will lead to progress being made towards the solution of this difficult problem. Disarmament is essential if fear is to be removed and peace assured.

We plan for our material and cultural advance in our respective countries. Let us also plan for the peaceful co-operation of different countries for the common good and the elimination of war.

Countries make pacts and alliances often through fear of some other country or countries. Let our coming together be because we like each other and wish to co-operate and not because we dislike others and wish to do them injury.

As I speak to you, the United Nations is holding a special session in San Francisco to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of its foundation. The U.N. is based on the Charter nobly worded and aiming at peaceful cooperation. Hopes that the peoples of the world had from this world

organisation have not been wholly fulfilled and much has happened that came in the way of the ideals of the Charter. I earnestly hope that in this new decade of the U.N. which is now beginning these hopes will find fulfilment. But the U.N. cannot represent all the peoples of world if some nations are kept out of its scope.

More particularly we have long felt that the non-recognition by the U.N. of the great People's Republic of China is not only an anomaly and not in keeping with the spirit of the Charter, but is a danger to the promotion of peace and solution of the world's problems. One of the most vital problems today is that of the Far East and this cannot be settled without the goodwill and co-operation of the People's Republic of China. I trust that we shall soon see the People's Republic of China taking its rightful place in the U.N. and that attempts being made to find a solution to the problems of the Far East will meet with increasing success.

We live in a vital developing world going forward to new discoveries and new triumphs where man has increasing power at his disposal. Let us hope that this power will be controlled and governed by wisdom and tolerance, each nation contributing to the common good.

I have been deeply impressed by the great achievements of the Soviet Union. I have seen the transformation of this vast land through the industry of its people and the great urge that drives them forward to better their own condition. I have admired the music, dancing and superb ballets that I have seen. I have been impressed most of all with the great care taken by the State and by the people of children and younger generation of this great country. I wish to thank you again, Mr. Prime Minister, and your Government and your people for their friendliness and generous hospitality.

The people of India wish you well and look forward to co-operation with you in many fields of common endeavour for the good of our respective countries as well as for the larger cause of humanity.

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RUSSIA TOTO USA INDIA CHINA BURMA YUGOSLAVIA INDONESIA PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC

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Date : Jul 01, 1955

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ATOMIC ENERGY

Assistance to Egypt

In reply to a question on exchange of information between India and Egypt on atomic energy, Prime Minister Nehru said in the Lok Sabha on Jul 23, 1955: No formal agreement has been reached between India and Egypt to exchange atomic energy information India has however agreed to assist Egypt generally in the field of atomic energy by making available training facilities, particularly in unclear science, electronics instrumentation and geological survey.

EGYPT INDIA

Date : Jul 23, 1955

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

Nehru-Nasser Joint Statement

A joint statement by the Prime Ministers of India and Egypt, reiterating their conviction that involvement in military pacts or alignments with great powers does not serve the cause of peace, was issued in Cairo on Jul 12, 1955 1955.

The following is the full text of the joint statement:

The Prime Ministers of Egypt and India have had occasion to meet previously in Cairo, New Delhi and Bandung. At these meetings, talks have taken place between them covering a wide range of matters of mutual interest to the two countries, as Well as larger problems of

international interest and concern. In particular, they have been interested in the preservation of peace and in the extension of freedom to such areas as are still dependent or are under colonial rule. Both countries have had as their objective the raising of the standard of living of their peoples and the attainment of social and economic justice. At the conclusion of these talks in February 1955, in Cairo, a joint statement was issued which indicated the existence of an identity of views on major international issues.

Subsequently, in April 1955, both the Prime Ministers participated with others at the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, at which unanimous resolutions were passed by all the participating countries. In particular, a declaration on world peace and co-operation was passed at this Conference. This declaration, in the opinion of the Prime Ministers, is of great importance and should govern international relations.

The Prime Ministers have now had another occasion, during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Cairo, on 11 and 12 July 1955, to have further conversations, reviewing the events of the past three months since the Bandung Conference.

These talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness and cordiality characteristic of the close and friendly relations existing between them and their governments and peoples. International developments, the situation in the Middle East and other matters of mutual interest to the two countries were discussed and there was general agreement in their approach to these problems. The Prime Ministers would like to reiterate their conviction on the urgent necessity of furthering the cause of world peace and of reducing tensions that exist in various parts of the world. For this purpose, it is their conviction that involvement in military pacts or alignments with great powers does not serve the cause of peace, and indeed, often has the opposite effect. The cause of peace can be further strengthened only by peaceful methods and not by any step which causes apprehension to any other country. The fears and suspicions which unhappily exist in the world today can only be removed by friendly approaches and by creating a sense of security. In this connection, general disarmament and the banning of the production

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and use of nuclear weapons is of basic importance.

The Prime Ministers have noted with satisfaction that there has been some improvement in the international situation in recent months and several steps have been taken which have helped to lessen tensions. Nevertheless, grave problems still remain and the situation in some parts of the world is full of danger. This requires constant vigilance on the part of all countries and an attempt to avoid recrimination and any step likely to interfere with the climate of peace which is sought to be created.

The recent statement by certain eminent scientists on the annihilating effects of the use of nuclear weapons serves to remind the world of the dangers of modern warfare. The great progress which modern technology has made and, in particular, the advances of physics and the possibility of using nuclear energy have opened out entirely new perspectives for the human race. On the one hand there are unlimited possibilities of development and well-being for all the peoples of the world and, more particularly, those living in under-developed areas. On the other hand, these new developments threaten the very existence of the human race. Humanity has to make a vital choice as to how this great power with which it has been entrusted will be utilised.

A great responsibility thus rests on those holding responsible positions in the world and, more particularly, on the great powers. The Prime Ministers earnestly hope that the forthcoming meeting of the heads of governments of the four great powers at Geneva will result in averting these great dangers and laying the foundations of world peace and security. They further trust that the coming conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy will advance the objects for which it has been convened and will devote particular attention to the needs in this respect of vast areas of Africa and Asia.

The Prime Ministers attach great value to maintaining close contacts and having consultations on important matters of international interest as well as of concern to the two countries. They will endeavour to maintain these contacts and have consultations whenever possible. They look forward to these further opportunities of fruitful exchanges of views.

EGYPT INDIA USA INDONESIA PERU SWITZERLAND

Date : Jul 12, 1955

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1995

FRANCE

Maulana Azad's Message

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister for Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research, issued the following Statement to the Press on Jul 16, 1955 on the conclusion of his seven-day official visit to Paris on the invitation of the French Government. It said:

On the eve of my departure from France I wish to convey to the

Government and the people of France my heartfelt thanks for the cordiality with which they received me. I spent only a few days here, but they are charged with many memories; and I shall take back to my people the message of friendship and goodwill of the people of France.

India has always looked upon France as a land where the principle of people's right to self-government was enunciated in the clearest terms in modern times. It is in keeping with that tradition that the problem of French establishments in India has been solved. I realise that there were many difficulties created by national pride and prestige, but sense of fairness and justice has prevailed and the problem has been settled through negotiation and discussion. This has further strengthened the good relations between our two countries and set a model as to how such problems should be resolved.

The cultural influences brought by France were welcomed and India desired that centres of French culture should continue in

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independent India. There was no doubt that Pondicherry was the best place to locate such a centre. The changed circumstances, however, demanded that all foreign establishments in India should be integrated into the Indian Union. As soon as this was achieved the Government of India resolved that Pondicherry should remain a centre of French language and culture. We have in fact decided to extend facilities for the study of the French language and culture in other universities of India as well. The only difference is that what was formerly imposed by a Government is today maintained by the people's free choice.

I had the pleasure of visiting the Atomic Research Centre at Saclay. France came into the atomic field later than some other countries; but the progress she has already achieved is remarkable. I was particularly struck by two things: the courage and initiative with which she has overcome all the difficulties that came in her way and the objective she has set before herself of utilising atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

It was a happy coincidence that I was in Paris on 14 July 1955 and saw the celebration of the anniversary of the Revolution. As I watched soldiers, sailors and airmen file past, my mind went back over hundred and fifty years ago. I saw in my vision characters created by the immortal pens of Dumas and Carlyle rushing forward with the cry 'To the Bastille.' I can never forget that 14 July marks not merely the fall of the Bastille nor even the beginning of the French Revolution alone, but the commencement of world revolution. The message of the French Revolution has become a part of human heritage. Whatever may be the political or economic vicissitudes of history at any particular period, France's contribution to world politics, world literature and world progress is immeasurably great and shall for ever remain so.

I have been greatly impressed by the statement which the Prime Minister M. Edgar Faure of France made in the National Assembly on the occasion of the debate on Tunisian Home Rule. It is statesmanship to recognise that the days of colonialism are over and in future there can be only free and voluntary association of free peoples. I earnestly hope that this will be the spirit which will govern France's attitude towards North Africa. I have no doubt that in this way alone can an honourable settlement satisfactory to all concerned be achieved.

FRANCE USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TUNISIA

Date : Jul 16, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Prime Minister's Statement

Prime Minister Nehru made a statement in the Lok Sabha on Jul 25, 1955 on the situation in Goa. He said:

This House and all our countrymen are deeply interested in the problem of the Portuguese enclaves in India. Because of this and the importance of the problem, I have from time to time kept this House informed of developments there and of the policy that Government were pursuing. On 4 May 1955, in a statement in the Lok Sabha, I expressed our concern at some recent developments in Goa which indicated a deepening of the crisis there. During the past two months, there have been further grave developments which have caused anxiety and aroused intense feeling throughout India as well as in Goa.

I should like to remind the House that the struggle of the Goans for freedom and for integration with the Union of India is not a new development. It dates back a considerable time. More particularly, in 1946, the prospect of India becoming independent soon naturally brought hope to the Goans, and they made an attempt to free themselves. This attempt failed. Ever since then, there has been a continuing agitation in Goa, and many Goan patriots have suffered because of this. Eminent citizens have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment or deported. Even an expression of opinion in favour of integration with India or a verbal protest has led to imprisonment, loss of civil liberties and sometimes to deportation.

There is a complete absence of civil liberties in Goa, and the normal methods of constitutional agitation are forbidden and suppressed. Nevertheless, the movement for Goan freedom from Portuguese rule has continued. The Portuguese Government has often stated that there is no political movement inside Goa. This is a manifestly wrong statement.

About a year ago, the agitation in Goa became more vigorous and demonstrative. This led to greater repression by the Portuguese authorities. A new turn was given to the movement then by Goans within Goa as well as outside performing some form of "satyagraha". This was largely confined to Goans though, occasionally, non-Goans also participated.

Government were anxious that this problem should be settled peacefully and if possible by negotiations with the Portuguese Government. This was the policy the Government had adopted both in regard to the French settlements and the Portuguese settlements in India. As the House knows, this policy met with success in regard to the French settlements and an agreement was arrived at with the French Government. In regard to Goa, however, the Portuguese Government have consistently refused to have negotiations or even to discuss this matter. On some occasions, the Government of India's notes addressed to the Portuguese Government have not been accepted by them. Nevertheless, it was the firm policy of Government to pursue peaceful methods only.

When satyagraha started within Goa as well as outside, Government had to give careful thought to this new development. In regard to satyagraha inside Goa, the Government of India naturally had no concern. Regarding the entry of satyagrahis into the Portuguese territories, the Government of India's attitude has been to discourage non-Goans from participating in the satyagraha. They also do not look with favour on any mass entry of satyagrahis. In August 1954, a serious situation had arisen, but crisis was avoided because of this policy of the Government and the co-operation that people generally gave to it.

Satyagraha, however, has continued ever since then from time to time. On 18 May a group of peaceful satyagrahis under the leadership of Shri Goray entered Goa. The Portuguese authorities opened fire on these peaceful men, injuring four of them, and later severely beat and manhandled them. Shri Goray and the injured satyagrahis were kept in police custody while the others were pushed out into Indian territory.

Since 18 May twelve more groups of peaceful satyagrahis have entered the territory of Goa. These satyagrahis were treated with considerable brutality, assaulted and beaten till some of them lost consciousness. It is reported that some of these persons were trampled upon after they had fallen down.

One of the injured satyagrahis, Shri Amichand Gupta, who was put back into Indian territory in an unconscious state, succumbed to his injuries. Many others were admitted into hospital, suffering from compound fractures and other serious injuries. Another group of satyagrahis led by Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi, on 25 June, was also fired upon, resulting in injuries to two satyagrahis.

It is reported that another person, Shri Mapari, a Goan, who was not a satyagrahi, also died because of severe beating.

Since May last, about eight hundred satyagrahis have entered Goa in different groups and at different times. Of these, nine have been detained and the others have been thrust back into Indian territory, often after a beating. Among those detained are Shri N. C. Goray, Shri S. P. Limaye and a member of this House, Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhuri.

Some of those in custody have been brought for trial before a local military tribunal. Up till now, so far as our information goes, 122 Goans, most of whom are resident in Goa itself, have been sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to twenty-eight years. They have been denied the status of political prisoners and are being treated as common criminals. Thirteen Indians have also been sentenced to terms of imprisonment of eight to nine years.

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According to our information, the satyagraha, conducted chiefly by Goans as well as some Indians, has been completely peaceful. But some violent acts have been reported as having occurred inside Goa. The Portuguese authorities have stated that these violent activities have been carried out by Indians and by armed personnel from India. This is completely untrue. The satyagrahis have no connection with this and no armed personnel of India have crossed the border. These petty acts of violence are apparently done by some odd individuals within Goa itself as a result of desperation following the repressive policy of the Portuguese Government.

The Portuguese Government have repeatedly stated, firstly, that there is no movement inside Goa and, secondly, that such as there is, is not indigenous, but is organised and initiated in India. While it is true that in recent months some Indians have participated in the satyagraha, the movement has been essentially Goan. This is borne out by the fact that in the course of last year about 2,500 Goans were arrested and subjected to great physical and mental suffering. Even now, about 450 Goans are still in custody.

The Portuguese Government, in their propaganda in Goa and abroad, have laid repeated stress on the religious and cultural aspect of the problem. Their claim is that Goa is a part of Portugal, a claim which is manifestly absurd.

According to Portuguese official statistics published in 1951, out of

a total population of 638,000 in the Portuguese enclaves, all but 1,438 persons are of purely Indian origin. These are hardly distinguishable in language, customs and manners from their brethren across the border. Sixty-one per cent of the population profess the Hindu faith and about thirty-seven per cent are Christian Catholics. There are also some Muslim. Only a small percentage of the total population can read and write Portuguese, while the common languages are Marathi, Konkani and Gujerati.

No religious or cultural question arises in Goa. It is well known that there are many millions of Christians who are nationals of India, most of them Catholics. It has also been repeatedly stated by Government that the religion, customs and languages of the people of Goa will be respected and protected.

The Government of India had opened a Legation in Lisbon in the hope that this might help in bringing about direct negotiations with the Portuguese Government over the question of Goa. But on the continued refusal of the Portuguese Government even to discuss this question, the Government of India felt that there was no advantage in keeping the Mission which had ceased to be of practical utility. The Government, therefore, withdrew their representative from Lisbon in July 1953 and closed their Legation there. Even so, the Government of India hoped that it might be possible to achieve a negotiated settlement by peaceful means, and they took no steps for the closure of the Portuguese Legation in Delhi, which has continued to function here.

A proposal was made last year for representatives of the two Governments to meet together without any prior commitments. Even this was rejected by the Portuguese Government. In view of this as well as because of recent developments, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the continued functioning of the Portuguese Legation in Delhi, in the existing circumstances, serves no useful purpose. They have accordingly decided to ask for the closure of this Legation. A note to this effect was personally given this morning (25 July 1955), by the Foreign Secretary, to the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires. The closure of the Legation will take effect from 8 August 1955.

As will be evident, the Government of India have exercised the utmost patience and restraint in dealing with the situation in Goa, in spite of the strong and natural feelings of the people of India and Goa. In accordance with their general policy, they will continue to seek a peaceful settlement and will welcome negotiations with the Portuguese Government.

No one who knows anything about the past history of Goa and India, the geographical and cultural affinities, and the wishes of the people of Goa and India, can doubt that Goa is an integral part of India and must inevitably become a part of the Indian Union, while preserving its cultural and other interests in accordance with the wishes of the

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people there. The Government of India hope that, in spite of all that has happened, the Portuguese Government will reconsider their policy and will make a friendly response to their proposal for a negotiated settlement.

The Government of India are firmly convinced that only peaceful methods should be followed, and they do not approve of any action which would encourage resort to violence.

USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU PORTUGAL

Date : Jul 25, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Prime Minister's Reply to Debate

Replying to a debate in the Lok Sabha on Goa on Jul 26, 1955, Prime Minister Nehru said:

Yesterday I made a statement before the House outlining the policy that Government were pursuing in regard to Goa. I must express my deep gratitude to Members who have spoken in this House today for their broad appreciation of this subject and their general acceptance of the policy of Government. There have been some criticisms, but, on the whole, the area of agreement is very large and the area of disagreement limited and narrow.

There is no one in this House who requires any argument about the justification of India's claim to Goa. That is obvious. There is hardly any question that has come before this House which has had such unanimous approval or agreement. The only questions that have arisen are as to the steps that might be taken to give effect to India's claim. Even there, so far as I can understand, it is by and large the opinion of this House that the methods should be peaceful. So we limit our approach to this problem considerably.

Although it does not require that anything should be said in justification of our claim to Goa, nevertheless, I shall venture to mention a few facts, more for consumption by others who are not so wise as Members of this House are. There is the geographical argument. The Portuguese Government claims that Goa is a part of

Portugal. That remark is so illogical and absurd that it is rather difficult to deal with it. You are suddenly transported into a land where logic does not prevail. To say that Goa is a part of Portugal is something in the nature of the nursery rhyme about the cat jumping over the moon. No kind of will, decree or law passed in Portugal is going to make Goa a part of Portugal.

A reference is made to a number of treaties, between the United Kingdom and Portugal, and the NATO alliance. I think it has been made fairly clear by responsible people that the NATO alliance has little relevance to this question. It has been stated that under that alliance a subject like Goa can be brought up for discussion, but that alliance is by no means compelled to deal with such problems or go beyond its narrower periphery of action. We may, therefore, set aside the NATO alliance.

Then there are those treaties with the various British Governments. I think the first one is dated 1374. These treaties began with an attempt by the then King of Portugal to protect his country against the then King of Castille, that is, Spain. This was soon after the Moors were driven out of the Iberian Peninsula, and Portugal was rather afraid of Castille which was growing in strength. These treaties were also aimed against the Hollanders, who were spreading out. In the course of these treaties all kinds of provisions were made about the right of Portugal to go and raise armies directly in England. The later treaty of 1660 might interest the House:

That His Majesty of Portugal, or any one whom he may depute, shall be permitted to raise and procure in this Commonwealth, (that is, England) soldiers and horses, to defend and secure himself against the King of Castille.

And that the Military Force, which he shall be at liberty to levy, do not amount to more than 12,000, namely, 4,000 out of each of the three Nations of England, Scotland and Ireland respectively.

Then we come to that famous treaty in which the town and port of Bombaine was handed over at the time when King

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Charles II of England married the Portuguese princess.

I am mentioning these rather irrelevant facts to indicate how that complete picture of the world ceased to exist many hundreds of years ago. After that there were ancient treaties which were several times confirmed by subsequent treaties. In the treaty of 1661, when the town and port of Bombaine was handed over, there was a secret clause, to which reference is often made, whereby England promised to help and protect Portugal and her colonies in 1661. In spite of these various treaties a little before the first world war, there were actually negotiations between England and Germany for a partition of the Portuguese Empire. The negotiations led to other events including a

big war. I merely mention this to indicate what value is attached to many of these ancient treaties. Every constitutional lawyer and historian knows that any treaty or any agreement has to be interpreted in terms of the existing circumstances. If Portugal today, in terms of that treaty, claims the right to raise an army directly in England, Scotland or Ireland, I have little doubt that the United Kingdom would refuse to acknowledge that fact, although there it is. It is rather absurd to talk about these ancient treaties in these terms.

A treaty has to be seen in terms of the historical developments that have taken place since then. Apart from the changes that have taken place in the last four or five hundred years, historical developments have taken place in India resulting in our independence. So far as independent India is concerned, it is in no way bound by any old or modern treaty between other countries to which we have not subscribed, so that in no event are we concerned with the treaty between Portugal, England and other countries. But quite apart from the fact that we are not bound, I am trying to indicate that nobody else is bound by them, because they have only to be construed in the light of other developments.

The independence of India was never conceived as the independence of a part of India, excluding certain areas which may be controlled by some other authority outside India. The House will remember that long ago, sometime after the United States had established themselves as a strong nation, there was the fear of interference by European powers in the American continents, and this led to the famous declaration by President Monroe of the United States. This was in 1823:

"The United States would regard as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition to itself the effort of any European power to interfere with the political system of the American continents."

That is to say, any interference by any European country would be an interference with the American political system. I submit that in the existing conditions the Portuguese retention of India is a continuing interference with the political system established in India today. I shall go a step further and say that any interference by any other power would also be an interference with the political system of India today. That need not be called a particular doctrine; it is just a recognition of the present fact. That applies in the existing conditions to the Portuguese retention of Goa and therefore, we cannot possibly accept such interference or such foothold, however small it may be.

Goa is repeatedly referred to as a shining light of European culture. I should like to put it to the countries of Europe, if they think that the culture represented by Goa today, or even by Portugal, represents European culture at its highest and brightest in any field--political, social, economic or cultural.

Then there is the religious argument. Members belonging to the Roman

Catholic Church have spoken today in this House as they have spoken elsewhere. I do not think anything that will happen in Goa is going to affect our broad policy in regard to religious freedom; but the attitude that the Portuguese Government takes is just the attitude to make some people view this question from a narrower point of view.

One Member said that the fact of Goa joining the Indian Union is not an arguable point. The only thing that we can discuss with them is the manner of doing it, the legal or other steps that have to be taken. That is why our approach has been throughout,

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both in the case of the French possessions and the Portuguese possessions in India, that the other party should recognise this basic fact, and also give us de facto possession of those areas; the legal steps can follow at leisure. That is exactly what has happened in regard to the French settlements.

There is another point that I wish to make clear. When we say that Goa is a matter of special concern to the Goans, it does not mean that the matter is of lesser concern to Indians. The future of Goa, its union with India, is a matter of special, intense and equal concern to every Indian as to every Goan. There is no difference in that matter.

We now turn to the question of what are the methods to be employed. To the question whether our Government are pledged to non-violence, the answer is no. As far as I can conceive, under the existing circumstances, no Government can be pledged to non-violence. If we were pledged to nonviolence, surely we would not keep any army, navy or air force and possibly not even a police force. Acharya Kripalani reminded us of Mahatma Gandhi saying that the Polish defence against the German armies might also be called satyagraha. Also Gandhiji defended and encouraged the Indian Army to go to Kashmir and defend the people against the raiders. It is surprising that a man like Gandhiji, who was absolutely committed to non-violence, should do that kind of thing. So that, even he, in certain circumstances, admitted the right of the State, as it is constituted, to commit violence in defence.

Obviously, the Government of India cannot give up that right in the existing circumstances. Nevertheless, we have made it perfectly clear--we have based our policy on this--that we shall use force only in defence, that we shall not provoke a war or start a war or adopt any aggressive tactics in regard to a war.

From that policy many things flow. Our armaments, our Army, Navy and the Air Force are strictly meant for defence purposes. We are not going to send any force anywhere else. At any time we have to apply this approach to the question, as to whether any of our activities is taking us away from the right direction. Much more so today, when, fortunately for us and for the world, there has been a rather

remarkable turn for the better.

Some members opposite talked about a limited war, Goa being small and India being big. That ignores the fact that the world is much more a unit today, far more for peace, than it ever was before.

Whatever war may have done in the past, in the present state of affairs in the world no major war can bring the results aimed at. And if you rule out a major war, then you have to apply the same argument to a small war, for a small war also helps to keep up the atmosphere which creates a big war.

When it is quite inevitable that Goa will become an integral part of India, are we to lose all the possible major benefits of pursuing a right policy by doing something wrong and taking a risk which might endanger us to some extent? No Government can take a step without thinking of the consequences, or just leaving others to face the consequences. The people of India are concerned. We have to face the consequences.

Reference has been made to satyagraha, mass satyagraha, individual satyagraha and the like. To begin with, the Government of India or any government, do not talk or deal with satyagraha in that way. The suggestion that the Government of India should lead the satyagraha movement into Goa mixes up the functions of the Government, as if the Government were an agitational body agitating for somebody against somebody else. No Government will or can perform satyagraha. So far as our Government are concerned, we have nothing to do with it. If something wrong is done in our territory, we stop it. If no wrong is done, we permit it to the extent that no wrong is done. That is the governmental viewpoint. The most we can do is not interfere, provided the satyagraha is within certain limits, is non-violent and does not lead to a situation of violence on a big scale. Mass satyagraha itself is not wrong, but the manner of doing it may lead to unknown results and large-scale violence. It may cease to be satyagraha, or it may be compelled to turn in some other direction. The arch-priest of satyagraha--Mahatma Gandhi--put a full stop to the whole movement and said, "Only

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one man will go now." We are novices. We do not pretend to understand all these important points. But one thing is clear--that, if we want a settlement of this question by peaceful methods, we should try to avoid doing things which, though peaceful in themselves, lead to violent methods.

There has been a so-called constitutional statute introduced or sought to be introduced by the Portuguese Government in Goa, Daman and Diu, evidently to create some impression on the people there. This constitutional statute is a very feeble attempt at local reform, giving absolutely no authority or power. Briefly speaking, the position will be that out of, 23 seats in a new council which is

elected under a very limited franchise, 11 will be elected, i.e. less than half; and even this council does not get much power. In fact, all power remains in the hands of a handful of officials. Oddly enough, the position even after this constitutional statute will be that Goa will have less freedom than it had under the monarchy in Portugal. They go backwards there. Instead of there being some advance in local reforms, they have actually become more and more restricted.

I would again say that such matters cannot be considered from a purely narrow, local or even national point of view. Whether we will it or not, we have become parts of an international community spread out all over the world. If we remember this, and that every action of ours has reactions elsewhere, just as other actions have reactions here, then perhaps we shall be able to judge these matters in the proper perspective.

USA INDIA PORTUGAL SPAIN IRELAND GERMANY OMAN

Date : Jul 26, 1955

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INDIANS OVERSEAS

Ceylon Citizenship

In reply to a question on Indians in Ceylon, Shri Sadath All Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said it was true that a deadlock had developed over the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Pact on the citizenship of the persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. With regard to the steps taken by the Government of Ceylon to implement the Pact, he said:

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement it was agreed that:

- (i) The Ceylon Government would prepare an Adult Register;
- (ii) They may proceed with the amendment of their Immigrants and Emigrants Act shifting on the accused the onus of proof that he was not an illicit immigrant;
- (iii) The registration of persons as Ceylon citizens would be completed within two years;
- (iv) There would be separate electoral register for the registered citizens for a period of 10 years;

(v) Some seats would be reserved in the Ceylon Legislature for the representatives of registered citizens in consultation with the Prime Minister of India, and

(vi) The Ceylon Government would offer inducements to encourage registration of persons of Indian origin as Indian citizens.

But the Ceylon Government have amended their Immigrants and Emigrants Act without preparing an Adult Register. The Ceylon authorities are disposing of applications by mass rejections. Separate electorates have been provided for 12 years. They have fixed four seats in the House of Representatives without consulting the Prime Minister of India.

The action taken by the Ceylon Government is not in accord with the Indo-Ceylon Agreement and hence the difficulties in the implementation of the Pact.

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INDIA USA

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INDIANS OVERSEAS

Properties in Canton

In reply to a question, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said it was a fact that the Indian nationals who have landed properties in Canton China have to produce documentary evidence before the authorities there to establish their ownership. Giving reasons for this, he said: Since the properties believed to be owned by Indian nationals were taken over by the House and Land Property Control Bureau, Canton, of the Canton People's Government, on grounds of insufficient proof of ownership, the claimants are required to furnish documentary evidence to establish their ownership.

INDIA CHINA USA

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INDO-CHINA

Saigon Incidents

In reply to a question on incidents in Indo-China, Prime Minister Nehru said in the Lok Sabha on Jul 27, 1955

The Government have received full reports about the incidents that took place in Saigon on 20 July. Immediately on receipt of the first report on 20 July, I sent a message to the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Molotov, both of whom were at Geneva at the time. Later, we transmitted to both of them a unanimous resolution of the International Commission on this subject. I have received replies from both of them. They condemned the incidents and assured us that they were taking steps to ensure adequate protection to the International Commission in the discharge of their duties. The two Co-Chairmen conferred with each other and also consulted representatives of the United States of America and France. It is understood that all those four powers have strongly urged the South Viet Nam Government to take all necessary action for the proper functioning of the International Commission as well as for steps to be taken to organise elections in terms of the Geneva Agreements.

The facts as reported to us are that there had been some demonstrations for some days in Saigon. Shri M. J. Desai, the Chairman of the Commission, had come to India for consultations. He returned to Saigon, arriving there on the morning of 20 July. Soon after several hundred young men and boys armed with sticks, knives and hammers appeared outside the Hotel Majestic and the Hotel Galliene, where the personnel of the International Supervisory Commission for Viet Nam were staying. These people went in groups from room to room on all the floors of these hotels, broke open the rooms, cut off telephone connections, threatened the inmates and destroyed their personal belongings. Forty-four members of the Commission, including the Chairman, lost all their personal belongings. A junior Indian member of the International Commission in Laos, who was on a visit to Saigon, was attacked and injured. No other member of the Commission suffered any injury. The Commission cars which were parked outside the Hotel Majestic were burnt.

It appears that the Vietnamese security police outside the hotels, who were present throughout, did not intervene to stop the looting and arson. It was only after the damage had been done and the demonstrators had left the hotels that the security police took charge of the situation.

It would appear that these demonstrations and attacks against the International Commission had been planned previously. As there had been some previous demonstrations, the Commission had, on 13 July, drawn the attention of the authorities to the need for maintaining law and order and adequate security. Apparently this request was not heeded.

Under Article 25 of the Geneva Agreement on Viet Nam, the Commanders of the forces of the two parties are responsible for affording full protection and all possible

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assistance and co-operation to the International Commission and its Inspection Teams in the performance of the functions and tasks assigned to them by the Agreement. Since the Geneva Agreement has been signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the People's Army of Viet Nam and the French Union Forces in Indo-China, it was the latter who were primarily responsible for the safety and the security of the International Commission in South Viet Nam. But, as the administration of law and order in South Viet Nam now appears to be under the control of the State of Viet Nam, the Government of South Viet Nam were, in our view, as much responsible for giving this protection as the Commander-in-Chief of the French Union Forces.

The Government of India undertook the Chairmanship of the International Commission on the clear understanding of protection and co-operation of the Governments concerned. It is clear that the International Commission cannot function unless there is full safety and protection for the members. The Commission proposes to continue its work in the hope that the efforts of the two Co-Chairmen will succeed and their directions will be heeded.

I should like to record our Government's appreciation of the courage and determination shown by all the members of the International Commission in the difficult situation that suddenly confronted them.

CHINA SWITZERLAND USA FRANCE INDIA LAOS CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VIETNAM

Date : Jul 27, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Survey

Prime Minister Nehru gave a Press conference on Jul 19, 1955 at which he replied to a number of questions relating to international affairs.

Prime Minister: In regard to my tour in the Soviet Union and other countries, it is difficult to say concisely in a few sentences, about the impressions gathered during the five or six weeks of tour. But one thing which stood out was the very remarkable welcome that we got in every country we visited. Some people ask whether this was organised. You cannot organise a warmhearted public welcome. There was a warmhearted welcome wherever we went. It certainly represented a very urgent desire for peace.

Question: While in Europe you stated that the Cominform had curtailed its activities? Is the report correct?

Prime Minister: I did not say anything like that. What I said was that in view of the Five Principles--Panch Shila--the Cominform does not fit in with them. The Cominform practically cannot function without coming into conflict With the assurance contained in those Principles. What the Cominform does, I do not know.

Question: Was this point discussed specifically?

Prime Minister: We discussed the Five Principles, not the Cominform as such by name.

Question: That the Five Principles may result in the abolition of the Cominform?

Prime Minister: I did not say that, though all the same their logical application will lead to the non-functioning of the Cominform; the fading of it.

Question: In your joint statement with President Tito there was a reference to the exchange of views on international questions and to the sending of economic missions. Will you tell us whether any date has been set for the sending of the economic missions, when they are likely to go, and also, at what level and in what way you propose to bring about this exchange of views on current political questions.

Prime Minister: It is about my joint statement with Marshal Tito in which reference is made to the exchange of views between the two Governments frequently, and to the exchange of economic and trade missions.

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So far as the missions are concerned, no date has been fixed; but I think that we shall be in touch with each other, the two Governments, about economic and trade matters by correspondence through our diplomatic missions; and at suitable moments a mission can go to

Yugoslavia or can come to India.

As for exchange of views, that normally takes place between friendly countries, and in the case of Yugoslavia it will take place more freely, because we have a very great deal in common in our thinking and in our approach to international problems.

Question: You have repeatedly said both in Europe and on return to this country that wherever you went you found the Russian people thirsting for peace. Will you tell us whether Russian armaments are being designed only for defensive purposes and not for conquest?

Prime Minister: What I have said is not about the Soviet Union only, but of other countries also that I visited, so far as the people are concerned. So far as armaments are concerned, I know nothing about arms; but the big armaments today of the Big Powers are all dangerous, offensive, aggressive and far too great a nuisance to every peace-loving person. That applies to every country. About enormous armaments, one can always say that the armaments in a country are meant for defensive purposes, lest somebody else should attack. It depends on the way you approach the question. Nobody can say that the hydrogen bomb is defensive. It may be said to be defensive, to prevent the other sending a hydrogen bomb. But you cannot defend your country with a hydrogen bomb; you perhaps frighten other countries into not using it.

Question: As a result of discussions of economic matters with the Soviet Minister and their Planning Chief and of what you saw there, is there any likelihood of your getting aid by way of technical or other forms of assistance?

Prime Minister: My discussions with them were really due to my desire to know how their system worked. One important development in their planning has been that they have divided their Planning Commission into two parts. One part is for the current year and the other part is for longer periods and perspectives. Previously the same Commission considered both. There is or has been no question of what might be called "aid," that is to say, anything involving financial aid, etc. There were questions of getting some machinery, or it may be, some kind of technical assistance or some technicians being sent for some particular purposes. These were discussed, not the machinery for it, and this possibility might arise.

Question: You spoke at length of the Second Five-Year Plan here before going to Russia. Does your visit to Russia influence the conception of the Second Five-Year Plan?

Prime Minister: No, I don't think that it has any particular effect on our Second Five-Year Plan which is based on conditions in India. Many things that I saw, for instance, the developments in Yugoslavia about the association of workers with industries, we would like to study a little more and see how far they can possibly be made applicable here. But that has no direct relation to the Second Five-

Year Plan.

Question: Could you kindly name any aspect of the Soviet system which we in our country can adopt with benefit, consistent with our democratic system, in the industrial or economic fields?

Prime Minister: The Soviet Union set about long years ago to develop their country rapidly. They laid the greatest stress on heavy industries because they felt that that was the key to future development. In developing heavy industries, because of many other aspects, they paid a very heavy price. At the same time it may be said that if they had not developed their heavy industries in the intensive way they did, they would have lost the last war because that development just tided them over in the war. That may or may not be considered a justification for that intensive development, but they had to face a particular situation.

The questions that arise here are not of copying the Soviet system--of course not in its political aspect or even in its economic aspects--but the balancing of heavy industry with light industry, with household industry and the like. We are not functioning under

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the strains and fears which Soviet economy had to face 20 or 30 years ago; nevertheless, we have to progress fast because of economic pressures. We are laying great stress on the development of heavy industry in India in the Second Five-Year Plan, not to the same extent, but more than we have done in the past. Then again we have decided on trying to realise a socialistic pattern of society. That does not mean any kind of imitation of the soviet pattern or any other pattern but of developing this pattern according to our own conditions. A socialistic pattern inevitably means a certain ownership by the State of the major methods of production. So far as land is concerned, we think of it in terms of the private sector, that is, individual peasant proprietorship; so far as industry is concerned, we think of it in terms of key industries being owned by the State and some kind of general control for planning purposes of the other sectors of industry. We have no cut-and-dried policy for this but are proceeding step by step keeping the broad idea in view. There is always the question of viewing all these matters from the point of view of employment. There is a great difference, geographical and physical, in the problems that India might have to face and the Soviet Union may have to face. There are vast areas of land in the U.S.S.R., and relatively to India, a much smaller population; we have far more human beings and far less land. That itself makes our approach inevitably different. There is no question of unemployment there; in fact, possibly, as in Yugoslavia too, they manpower. Here the position is reversed. Therefore the approach has to be different.

Question: One of the questions said to have been raised at Geneva by President Eisenhower is the status of the so-called satellite States

of Eastern Europe. When you speak of non-interference, do you envisage a kind of freezing of the existing situation and no further interference, or do you envisage a withdrawal of any past interference, and restoration of any former status to any country?

Prime Minister: There can be no uniform answer to this question in regard to various countries of the world. You can only deal with each one of them separately. I would say now that each question should be settled peacefully, and naturally I should like it to be settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of the area. To demand withdrawals is not--apart from the condition of having the facts of the case--a realistic proposal; all these can follow, not the withdrawal but the consideration of that question, much more easily when the great tensions of the cold war cease. Then it is easier to consider these problems because many of the territorial changes were brought about by a desire for security, to have peaceful States, friendly States or States under one's control, all over the place. I am not talking about one part of the world alone but of all over the world, whether Eastern Europe or South-East Asia or elsewhere. There has been this desire to grab, lest the other person grab the place and the innocent third party has been brought into the picture as a plaything of others. In Indo-China, you will remember, the whole of the Geneva settlement was based on the agreement to keep those States what might be called neutral, unaligned in the military sense; that is, both the major powers were afraid of the Indo-China States being used, exploited by the other party.

Question: It is said that there is some sort of restriction on the sovereignty of these countries. Is it your impression? You visited Poland and Czechoslovakia also.

Prime Minister: What I was saying just now was of general application to Indo-China, but if you are referring to the countries of Eastern Europe, internationally speaking, they are recognised by the United Nations as sovereign nations. They are sovereign nations, but what influence or pressure may be exercised by a big country on a small country is another matter. That is being done all over.

Question: You referred to Indo-China. May I point out that the Geneva Agreement was not signed by South Viet Nam. The Geneva Agreement does not apply to them because they were not a party to it. Secondly, it is also contended that if there are to be elections, they should be held under the auspices of the United Nations and not under that of the International Commission. Would you like to comment on these two aspects?

Prime Minister: You know that India is Chairman of these International Commissions

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in Indo-China and I should not like to say very much in this matter because it may influence the International Commission. But one thing

is quite clear. It is true that the South Viet Nam authorities did not sign the Geneva Agreements but they had no business to sign them either. France was the power controlling that part of Viet Nam and France signed them on behalf, not only of itself but of its successor Governments. The South Viet Nam Government is a successor Government to the French Government in South Viet Nam, and they have to take the agreements, responsibilities and liabilities, which every successor Government has to take. In other words, at the time of the Geneva Agreements, France represented South Viet Nam and dealt with the other Governments accordingly. It would be an impossible position if every successor Government denied the agreements arrived at by its predecessor. That is the legal position. Practically, the question is of giving effect to the Geneva Agreements or of putting an end to them and facing the consequences. One cannot hover between the two positions for long. Now the Geneva Agreements were arrived at after long and difficult consultations, and all the great powers concerned as well as some of the lesser powers rightly go on saying that the Geneva Agreements should be honoured and acted upon. Not to act up to them in any particular place means a breach of them, which may lead to the upsetting of the whole Geneva structure and that might very well have very serious consequences because the armistice and the peace that came to Indo-China was as a result of these Geneva Agreements, and it is a dangerous thing to upset the structure which brought about that peace. Therefore it is our opinion that the Geneva Agreements should be given effect to by all parties concerned. In fact, so far as India is concerned, as Chairman of the International Commissions it has gone there with this direction to it by the Geneva Powers. That is our function. If the Geneva Agreements are bypassed then we can

Question: Asian problems are being discussed in Geneva without the representatives of Asia. Would that solve the world problems?

Prime Minister: One can hardly envisage a proper consideration of the Far Eastern problems without Asian representatives. I mentioned China's case particularly. All these other countries in Asia are greatly interested in those problems also.

Question: Did you consult or discuss with private leaders for a ten-power conference on Formosa?

Prime Minister: No. Our broad view on this subject is that some time or other a conference will have to be held to consider these Far Eastern problems. How many countries are associated is another matter. It is a matter which offers us no difficulty. It does offer others difficulties, for example, exclusion or inclusion. We do not mind who comes, whether we are there or are not. But before that conference is held formally, informal approaches should prepare the ground for it, so that the conference may not meet in a rigid manner, without any meeting ground.

Question: In connection with the Geneva Agreements you mentioned that in a way the South Viet Nam Government Was bound by the fact that it

is a successor Government to the French Government which signed the Geneva Agreements. Did you imply by that that all Governments of former colonies are bound by the pacts signed by the colonial masters? What would you like to say about the Treaty of 1472 between Portugal and Britain?

Prime Minister: A country under colonial domination frees itself either by consent or by a revolutionary process. If it is by a revolutionary process, there is no binding. But if it is by consent, then certain terms of consent are normally laid down. But what binds it and what does not bind it, broadly speaking, may be a matter of detail. So far as the reference to the Portuguese Treaty of the 15th Century is concerned--between Britain and Portugal, I would suggest all of you read it. That Treaty made in an age long gone by contains the most fantastic and curious provisions which have no relation to the modern world, because the world is quite different today.

Question: Earlier you said that India cannot function in Indo-China if the Agreement is bypassed. What is going to be the position then?

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Prime Minister: What I said was that if the Geneva Agreement ceases to be implemented, the International Commissions cannot function, because they are part of the Geneva Agreement. And, if the International Commissions cannot function, obviously India, as Chairman of the International Commission, also cannot function.

Question: You were going to say something about Goa?

Prime Minister: The most interesting thing that I find about Goa is the attitude of some newspapers, not in India, but in other countries. It is an attitude of romantic thinking of past ideas which have no relation to present-day facts. I could not read all the newspapers but I did come across some British newspapers which were full of this romance. They were trying to tell us, i.e., the Government of India, how absurd it was for us to be champions of peace and at the same time function as we do in Goa. I find it a little difficult to deal with this romance. I can only deal with logic or arguments or facts. This suppressed passion in favour of something which has completely outlived its utility is quite extraordinary, not in regard to Goa alone--a certain type of vested interest wanting to preserve other vested interests. This is meant as a self-justification I suppose, because there is no justification for the Portuguese occupation of Goa--let every one realise it--historically, politically, factually and from any other point of view, religious, if you like. I should like to meet the person who tries to support that with logic, but not in a romantic kind of way in terms of some fantastic agreement of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. They cannot and will not hold on to Goa. Let the world take notice, let the Atlantic Treaty Powers take notice, that we will not tolerate any nonsense about Goa, from wherever it comes, whether from big or small powers. But having said that, we will also adhere to the

path of peace. I should like anyone to tell me how any other country situated as India is to Goa, would have reacted in the last seven or eight years as we have reacted to this question, making all efforts at negotiation with the Portuguese--a great country like India with great dignity and power to deal with the situation perfectly as it chooses, restraining its power and holding on to peaceful methods, in fact restraining its own people. I want to know of any other country acting like that. It is because we love the methods of peace that we continue to do it, but to imagine that by sneers, jeers and such romantic thinking about the past, we are going to be diverted from our path is nonsense.

Question: Do you think that the Portuguese will continue to ignore moral pressure?

Prime Minister: We start with the presumption that they are indifferent not only to moral pressure but to facts. Nevertheless, we think that their regime in Goa will collapse, and if it does not, their regime in Portugal will collapse.

Question: During your absence abroad, people were organising masses of volunteers going to Goa on the birth anniversary of Tilak. What is your attitude, what is the Government of India's attitude and what is the Congress attitude, to all the Opposition Parties joining in this venture?

Prime Minister: The proper answer to that has been given by the Congress President. The Congress Working Committee also is meeting soon. Broadly speaking, as you know, our attitude in the past has been, apart from pursuing peaceful methods, of avoidance or discouragement of large numbers of people going there, i.e., on a mass scale. Individuals or small groups you cannot curb nor do we wish to stop individuals from going there. Our attitude has been to leave the situation to the Goans, inside and outside Goa. There are plenty of Goans outside Goa. A few Indians do go, but we discourage their going on a mass scale as well as a preponderance of non-Goan elements. This has been our past approach to this question. As for the Congress attitude, they will consider it and declare it in a few days.

Question: Was your talk with His Holiness the Pope helpful in the solution of the Goa problem?

Prime Minister: I have stated this publicly also. I did not discuss the Goa issue with His Holiness. All that I said was that this was not a religious issue, and he said that he entirely agreed that this was not a religious issue but a political one. There the matter ended. So far as my talk with him was concerned,

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I am sure this clarification is helpful, because the Portuguese Government has all the time been saying that the Portuguese hold on

Goa is in defence of Christianity, European culture and some other things like that.

USA INDIA YUGOSLAVIA RUSSIA SWITZERLAND CHINA NORWAY POLAND SLOVAKIA FRANCE
PORTUGAL OMAN

Date : Jul 19, 1955

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1995

IRAQ

Air Transport Agreement Signed

A bilateral air transport agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Iraq was signed on Jul 27, 1955 at Baghdad, with Shri Mahboob Ahmed, Charge d'Affaires of India in Iraq, signing on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Salih Saib Al-Juburi, Minister of Communications and Works, signing on behalf of the Government of Iraq.

At present no regular air services are run either by an Indian airline or by any Iraqi airline between the two countries, though Air-India International have been making occasional halts at Basra under temporary permits given by the Iraq Government from time to time.

The India-Iraq Agreement lays down the conditions that will govern the operation of air services between the two countries by airlines designated by either of the two Governments. The Agreement specifies that air services may be operated on the following routes:

For an Airline Designated by the Government of India:

1. India, points in Pakistan, points in Afghanistan, points in Iran, to Basra and, if desired, beyond, or Baghdad, points in Europe (including Turkey) and, if desired, beyond.
2. India, a point in Pakistan, Jedda, Dhahran or Bahrein, points in Iran, to Basra and, if desired, beyond, or Baghdad, points in Europe (including Turkey) and, if desired, beyond.

For an Airline Designated by the Government of Iraq:

1. Iraq, points in Iran, points in Afghanistan, points in Persian Gulf, Jedda, Karachi, Delhi or Calcutta and, if desired, beyond.

2. Iraq, points in Iran, points in Afghanistan, points in Persian Gulf, Jeddah, Karachi, Bombay and, if desired, beyond.

The Agreement also provides the machinery for the determination of the capacity and the frequencies of the services that may be operated on the above routes.

IRAQ INDIA AFGHANISTAN IRAN PAKISTAN TURKEY

Date : Jul 27, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Grievances of Minorities

In reply to a question on the minorities in Pakistan, Shri Sadath Al Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Jul 28, 1955 Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan, Pakistan Minister for Minority Affairs, and Shri Anil K. Chanda, deputising for our Minister for Minority Affairs, undertook a joint tour of certain areas of East Pakistan, West Bengal and Tripura in April 1955. These periodical tours are undertaken by the Ministers for Minority Affairs in accordance with the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April 1950, to acquaint themselves with the conditions prevailing in the Eastern Zone and to help restore confidence among the minorities. No joint report is submitted by the Ministers.

The Minister for Minority Affairs has, however, communicated Shri Chanda's personal impressions of the tour to the Minister for Minority Affairs in Pakistan, who has since intimated that the Government of Pakistan are taking effective steps to redress the grievances of the minorities in East Pakistan.

PAKISTAN

Date : Jul 28, 1955

Volume No

1995

Nekowal Border Incidents

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Jul 25, 1955, Prime Minister Nehru stated

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that it was a fact that 12 Indian Army personnel and others were killed in an attack made by the Pakistan Police near the Nekowal village in Jammu and Kashmir State on 7 May 1955.

The Prime Minister said: The Chief Military Observer of the U.N. Observers' Team has declared the incident as a border violation by Pakistan.

The Government of India have lodged an emphatic protest against this wanton and unprovoked act of aggression on the part of the Pakistan Border Police. The Government of Pakistan have been asked to take immediate steps to punish those responsible for this serious incident and to pay adequate and prompt compensation as restitution and reparation of the moral and material wrong done by them to the Government and nationals of India.

The Government of Pakistan have been asked to take all necessary measures to prevent repetition of similar incidents. Adequate measures have also been taken by the Government of India in the matter.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Jul 25, 1955

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Refugees from "Azad Kashmir"

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Jul 28, 1955 regarding th number of citizens of "Azad Kashmir" who have fled to India, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said: About three thousand persons are understood to have recently come over from that portion of the Jammu and Kashmir State which is at present under the occupation of Pakistan.

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Operational Agreements with the United States

With the signing of the six Operational Agreements with the United States Government on Jul 01, 1955 the entire amount of U.S. assistance to India for the year ending 30 June 1955 has been allocated.

The nature of the projects assisted by the U.S. Government during the last fiscal year remained generally the same as in the previous years but the pattern of assistance differed materially. During the two years 1952-53 and 1953-54 the U.S. assistance was primarily in the form of grants, but in 1954-55, a major part of the assistance was taken by India in the form of loans. The total funds earmarked for India during 1954-55 for expenditure on agreed projects amounted to \$72.5 million. Of this amount a sum of \$60.5 million was intended for development assistance of which 50 per cent was to be in the form of surplus agricultural commodities. The rest of the amount, namely, \$12 million, was contemplated as technical assistance.

Of the total amount of \$60.5 million as development assistance, a sum of \$45 million was received by India as a loan. A Loan Agreement for this purpose was signed in March 1955 by the Indian Ambassador in Washington with the Export-Import Bank on behalf of the U.S. Government. This Loan is repayable over a period of 40 years on a gradually ascending scale. The interest rate is 4 per cent but there is a waiver of interest for the first three years. The rest of the assistance was in the form of outright grant.

The development assistance for the year 1954-55 has been used mainly for the following purposes:

(1) \$10 million for the railway rehabilitation programme. This is a project for obtaining freight wagons, both broad-gauge and metre-gauge, for the Indian railway system.

(2) \$4.7 million for a malaria control programme. This programme aims at providing protection in malarious areas by the application of insecticidal residual spray measures and the treatment with anti-malarial drugs of persons suffering from malaria. Under the

Agreement, it is proposed to establish 11 malaria control units, in addition to the 125 units similarly organised jointly by India and the United States earlier.

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(3) \$11.8 million for the procurement of steel: 98,200 long tons of steel were to be obtained from the United States of America in the form of sheets, rails and fish plates, spring steel billets and other billets, structurals, etc. These are required for the railways and for certain development projects.

(4) \$4 million for the procurement of fertilisers. These include importation of urea, ammonium sulphate-nitrate, ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate limestone both for the purposes of augmenting fertiliser supply in India as well as for purposes of demonstration.

The rest of the development assistance amounting to \$30 million in the form of surplus agricultural commodities, namely, wheat and cotton.

Technical assistance for the year 1954-55 amounted to \$12 million. This amount has been allocated for projects of technical assistance in the fields of agriculture, the Community Development Programme, ground water exploration, filariasis control, popularisation of fertilisers, water supply schemes, industrial and technical services, etc.

The U.S. assistance, in all cases, is on projects in which the bulk of the expenditure is incurred by the Government of India, while the U.S. Government contributes mainly in the form of capital goods, equipment, other essential supplies and technical assistance which ordinarily are not available in India, and thus help in the progress of this projects.

USA INDIA

Date : Jul 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Nehru-Tito Joint Statement

At the invitation of the Yugoslav President Marshal Tito, Prime Minister Nehru paid a visit to the Federal People's Republic of

Yugoslavia in July 1955. The Prime Minister had a number of talks with the Yugoslav President on the international situation and on the relations between the two countries. A joint statement was signed by them at Brioni on Jul 06, 1955.

The following is the text of the joint statement:

The Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, returning the visit of the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia Marshal Josip Broz Tito to India in December 1954, paid an official visit to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The Prime Minister of the Republic of India had a number of talks with Marshal Tito, which gave them an opportunity for a broad exchange of views both on the general development of the international situation and on the relations between the two countries.

These talks, at which associates of the President and of the Prime Minister were also present, were carried on in an atmosphere of cordiality characteristic of the increasingly close friendship between India and Yugoslavia. The talks revealed a close identity of views on all the problems considered. Yugoslavia and India have evolved and are putting into effect, each in its own way, identical concepts and principles in their international activities, which shows that these principles and ideas contained in the joint statement issued by the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India in December 1954, reflect general trends of development in the contemporary world.

The policy of full independence pursued by both countries, imbued with the principles of peaceful and active co-existence, represents an important contribution to the growth of international co-operation and mutual understanding among an increasingly large number of countries. The President and the Prime Minister noted that the general world situation had improved of late, despite the existence of tendencies which impede such developments, and that the trend towards settling international problems by way of negotiation and international agreements

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had been strengthened and had resulted in some notable achievements.

These trends had found expression at the conference of Asian and African countries at Bandung, in the signing of the Austrian State Treaty, in the notable extension of the area of agreement, on the question of disarmament and also during the Yugoslav-Soviet talks in Beograd, and the Indian-Soviet talks in Moscow as well as at the Tenth Anniversary Session of the United Nations in San Francisco. It is earnestly hoped that the same spirit will prevail at the forthcoming meeting in Geneva of the representatives of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

The improvement of the international situation, the creation of an atmosphere of greater confidence and co-operation in international relations, will lead to increasing possibilities for the constructive solution of outstanding international problems and for security in the world. The question of disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons with international control is of particular importance in this respect. Important results can be obtained by broad international co-operation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and in this context the forthcoming conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy to be held in Geneva, has special significance.

The problem of the development of under-developed countries is of far-reaching importance, both from the point of view of the interests of the under-developed countries themselves and of the interest of world economy and peace as a whole, and requires that practical and effective measures be taken through broad international co-operation. Any progress and the settlement of these and other pending international problems would facilitate the further improvement of the international situation. More particularly, the questions relating to Germany and Taiwan are of vital importance and their peaceful solution would open out new and far-reaching possibilities of peaceful progress and co-operation in the world.

The changing international conditions both require, and make possible, a greater role for the United Nations in international affairs. If the United Nations is to be in a position to play such a role effectively, it is essential that it should achieve universality of membership by recognising the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China to representation in the United Nations, and admitting to membership all States which are qualified in terms of the Charter.

The President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction at the development of political co-operation between their two countries, guided by the principles of international co-operation and of peaceful and active co-existence as set forth in their first joint statement on their mutual relations. Yugoslavia and India have drawn closer together and established bonds of warm friendship that reflect the sentiments of their peoples. The President and the Prime Minister expressed the desire that in the spirit of existing friendship, there should be an exchange of views from time to time between the two countries on current international questions.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the economic relations between the two countries, and came to the conclusion that commercial exchanges were not on a scale commensurate with the close relations between them. The two countries should seek to obtain more extensive knowledge of each other's economies, in order to foster trade and economic co-operation. With this end in view, both parties agreed to an early exchange of economic missions to explore possibilities and propose practical measures and forms of economic co-operation. They

further agreed to promote co-operation between their two countries in the scientific and technical fields.

The President and the Prime Minister also agreed that the rich cultural heritage of both countries offers broad possibilities for cultural co-operation. Such co-operation is developing favourably, thereby helping the two countries to learn more about each other, and to achieve closer relations. They agreed at the same time to continue to make all possible efforts for the development of various forms of cultural co-operation.

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SWITZERLAND FRANCE TAIWAN GERMANY CHINA

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Date : Aug 01, 1955

Volume No

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ATOMIC ENERGY

Dr. Bhabha's Address at Geneva

Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and Secretary of the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, presided over the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in August 1955 in Geneva. In the course of his Presidential Address, delivered on Aug 08, 1955, Dr. Bhabha said:

The purpose of this Conference is to discuss the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and to exchange scientific and technical knowledge connected with it. The importance of this exchange of knowledge can hardly be overestimated. Knowledge is perhaps the most important possession of man. It is the accumulated knowledge of centuries which differentiates modern man from his ancestor in the dawn of civilisation. It is this knowledge, and not any notable change in his physical and mental equipment, which has enabled him to build the civilisation of today. One can hardly foresee the far-reaching developments to which this Conference may lead.

It took man several hundred thousand years to acquire those skills and techniques on which the early civilisations were based, the techniques of agriculture, animal husbandry, weaving, pottery, brick making and metallurgy. The acquisition of these techniques and the emergence of the early civilisations must be regarded as the first great epoch in human history.

The widespread use of chemical energy, especially that obtained by burning the fossil fuels, coal and oil, marks the second great epoch in human history.

The total consumption of energy in the world has gone up in a staggering manner. It is convenient in dealing with such enormous amounts of energy to use an appropriately large unit, denoted by Q, which is equal to a million million million British thermal units of energy, corresponding to the combustion of some thirty-three thousand million tons of coal. It is estimated that in the eighteen and a half centuries after Christ some 9Q of energy were consumed, corresponding to an average rate of under half a Q per century. But the actual rate in 1850 was probably about 1Q per century. The rate continued to increase, and it appears that by 1950 roughly another 5Q may have been consumed, while the rate had then risen to 10Q per century. How

the world demands for energy will continue to increase in the future is one of the important subjects which this Conference will discuss.

It is not my intention here to anticipate the work of the Conference, but merely to touch on the many factors which enter into an answer to this question. The population of the world has been increasing rapidly.

We will have to estimate what the world population will be in 1975 and in A.D. 2000. Experts variously place it between 3,500 and 5,000 million by the end of the century.

It is estimated that the per capita utilisation of energy has been increasing in the world as a whole during the last ninety years at some 2.2 per cent per annum compounded, while the present rate is about 3 per cent. For some highly industrialised countries the rate of increase has been as high as 4 per cent and more. What will the rate be as the under-developed areas of the world, with their large populations, become industrialised, with all the advantages of modern technology at their disposal, and the experience of others to learn from? What is the average per capita utilisation of energy which we must anticipate in A.D. 2000?

Of the enormous consumption of energy in the world today, about 80 per cent is provided by the combustion of coal, oil and gas, while hydro-electric power provides less than about 1 1/2 per cent. The contribution of muscular energy is estimated to be about 1 per cent. The rest, amounting to something over 15 per cent, is obtained by burning wood and agricultural waste. Hydro-electric power is never likely to contribute more than a small fraction of the total energy consumption of the world, since the total potential capacity is relatively limited. Nor is the contribution from wood and agricultural waste likely to increase substantially. Hence,

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as the total demand for energy increases, a larger and larger fraction will have to be provided by the fossil fuels, coal and oil, unless some entirely new source of energy is found.

It is, therefore, of importance for us to have fairly accurate estimates of the reserves of coal and oil that remain in the ground. We are not concerned here with the absolute amounts of these substances in the earth's crust, but with the amounts that are recoverable at a cost not many times higher than present costs. This is another problem which will be discussed in the Conference. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the total economically recoverable world reserves of coal, oil, gas and oil shale are equivalent in energy value to under 100Q. Some have put the figure under 40Q. It is probable that, at the rate at which the world consumption of energy is increasing, these reserves will be exhausted in under a century.

This conclusion is of great significance. It shows that our presently known reserves of coal and oil are insufficient to enable the under-developed countries of the world, which contain a major part of its population, to attain and maintain for long a standard of living equal to that of the industrially most advanced countries. It shows the absolute necessity of finding some new source of energy, if the light of our civilisation is not to be extinguished, because we have burnt out our fuel reserves.

It is in this context that we turn to atomic energy for a solution. The Conference will discuss the known reserves of uranium and thorium in individual countries and in the world as a whole. It has been estimated that the total recoverable world reserves of uranium and thorium contain an amount of energy of the order of 1,700Q. If this is really so, then atomic energy could, first, provide the energy necessary to enable the under-developed countries to reach the standard of living of the industrialised countries, and secondly, enable the entire world to maintain a constantly rising standard of living for very many decades, and possibly for several centuries. For the full industrialisation of the under-developed countries, for the continuation of our civilisation and its further development, atomic energy is not merely an aid; it is an absolute necessity. The acquisition by man of the knowledge of how to release and use atomic energy must be recognised as the third great epoch in human history.

There is no longer any question that atomic energy can be used for power generation. We know that it has been used for several years to heat houses in winter in a small area in England. We know that a United States submarine has been propelled successfully by atomic energy, and we know that in the Soviet Union an atomic power station of 5,000 kilowatts has fed electricity into the grid. An atomic power station of 50,000 kilowatts is expected to be in operation in the United Kingdom next year, and a rapidly accelerating programme of new power stations has been planned. Several atomic power stations of varying designs are under construction in the United States, and others are under construction in the Soviet Union. Further, two atomic power-producing reactors are under construction in France and one is being planned for Canada.

There is little doubt that many atomic power stations will be established in different parts of the world during the next ten years. The extent to which atomic energy contributes in future to the total energy production will depend on the capital and running costs involved, and will vary from country to country.

The basic ideas of atomic energy are simple, but its technology is sophisticated and difficult. Hundreds of tons of special materials have had to be produced in states of extreme purity surpassing anything known hitherto even in the pharmaceutical industry. Highly radioactive substances have had to be treated chemically in bulk by remote control. All this has required the development of new methods and techniques at great expense and by enormous effort. Many sessions of the Conference are to be devoted to a discussion of the technology

of atomic materials. As in all industrial operations, there is always room for technical improvement and alternative processes, and the information which will be interchanged at the Conference is likely to be of value to all.

The immense concentration of atomic energy has made possible other developments whose immediate results have been less happy, and which have placed a pall of fear over the peoples of the world. I refer,

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of course, to the development of atomic and hydrogen bombs. The powerful and technically advanced nations have suffered most from this fear. Atomic weapons lie outside the scope of this Conference, but we cannot entirely separate the applications of peace from the applications of war. The rise of an atomic power industry in many parts of the world, the development of which is necessitated by the growing demands for energy, will put into the hands of many nations quantities of fissile material, from which the making of atomic bombs will be but a relatively easy step. A widespread atomic power industry in the world will necessitate an international society in which the major States have agreed to maintain peace.

I am sure all will agree with me, if I single out for mention the name of one scientist of our time, who has perhaps done more than anyone else to lay the scientific foundations of the modern age, and who has now taken his place with the giants in the history of science. Some of us had the privilege of knowing him personally; all know of his work. I refer to the late Dr. Albert Einstein. Before he died Einstein put his signature to a document in which it was pointed out that "the best authorities are unanimous in saying that a war with H-bombs might quite possibly put an end to the human race.

"It is feared that if many H-bombs are used, there would be universal death--sudden only for a minority; but for the majority a slow torture of disease and disintegration."

President Eisenhower expressed the same view in a recent speech, when he said: "There seems to be a growing realisation by all that nuclear warfare pursued to the ultimate could be possibly race suicide."

The historical period we are just entering, in which atomic energy released by the fission process will supply some of the power requirements of the world, may well be regarded one day as the primitive period of the atomic age. It is well known that atomic energy can also be obtained by a fusion process, as in the H-bomb, and there is no basic scientific knowledge in our possession today to show that it is impossible for us to obtain this energy from the fusion process in a controlled manner.

The technical problems are formidable, but one should remember that it is not yet fifteen years since atomic energy was released in an atomic pile for the first time by Fermi. I venture to predict that a

method will be found for liberating fusion energy in a controlled manner within the next two decades. When that happens, the energy problems of the world will truly have been solved for ever, for the fuel will be as plentiful as the heavy hydrogen in the oceans.

I am sure you would all like me on this occasion to remember Rutherford who first unravelled the structure of the atom and created the science of nuclear physics upon which atomic energy is based. Few ages in history can claim a scientist of his magnitude. Our generation is fortunate indeed that it has known both Einstein and Rutherford.

All the basic discoveries upon which atomic energy is based were made before the second world war, by scientists of many nations working in free and full collaboration. The war put an end to this free exchange of knowledge, and most of the technical developments concerning atomic energy were made subsequently by a few nations, each working in isolation behind a wall of secrecy. This Conference, arising out of the bold initiative of President Eisenhower, has already broken down many of these barriers, and we have come to know of the remarkable advances in atomic energy achieved in several countries, of which we were totally ignorant hitherto.

It is to be hoped that through the remarkable improvement in the political climate which has taken place recently, and which we hope will continue, the barriers which remain will gradually disappear altogether. If so much has been achieved through the individual and isolated efforts of a few countries, how much more could be achieved by the combined effort of all. Those who have the good fortune to participate in this Conference are privileged to be in the vanguard of the march of history. We have the unique opportunity of giving of our knowledge to others for the common good. I hope this Conference will play its part in helping the progress of mankind towards the ever-widening dawn of the atomic age, with the promise of a life, fuller and happier than anything we can visualise today.

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SWITZERLAND INDIA USA FRANCE CANADA PERU

Date : Aug 08, 1955

Volume No

1995

BURMA

Border Smuggling

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Aug 22, 1955, Shri A. C. Guha, Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, stated that the Preventive staff of the Indian Land Customs at Imphal (Manipur) had seized goods worth Rs. 93,774-0-0 believed to have been smuggled through the Indo-Burma border during the current year up to July 1955. The total value of the smuggled goods seized from the tribal people was Rs. 54,394-1-0.

Facilities such as the importation of rice into India from Burma free of any import or exchange control restrictions are available to the people on the Indo-Burma frontier. They have also been permitted in this connection to export certain quantities of apparel to Burma. Such facilities are, however, available to all.

BURMA INDIA USA

Date : Aug 22, 1955

Volume No

1995

CEYLON

Indian Immigrants

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Aug 02, 1955 o Indian immigration labour in Ceylon, Prime Minister Nehru said:

According to the Census figures of 1953, the total labour population of Indian origin in Ceylon was 840,458. Of these 441,002 were actually employed in the following industries during the year 1954:

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Tea | .. 391,634 |
| 2. Rubber | .. 44,809 |
| 3. Coconuts | .. 2,041 |
| 4. Other Products | .. 2,518 |

No separate information is available regarding Indian immigrant labour employed in harbours, mills, factories and other industrial undertakings. The number of unemployed young and aged dependents of the labourers was 337,268. The conditions of their service are reported to be generally satisfactory.

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on 2 August 1955 Prime Minister Nehru said that according to the figures available the total number of persons deported from Ceylon to India from 1 March 1955 to 23 July 1955 was 662.

INDIA USA

Date : Aug 02, 1955

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Indo-Tibetan Research Station

A proposal for establishing an Institute at Kalimpong for teaching Tibetan to Indians and Sanskrit to Tibetan monks is under consideration, said Dr. M. M. Das, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education, in the Lok Sabha on Aug 18, 1955.

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CHINA INDIA

Date : Aug 18, 1955

Volume No

1995

COLOMBO PLAN

Aid Received by India

The amount of aid received in the shape of materials and equipment by India during 1954-55 under the Colombo Plan was Rs. 27.6 million. During the same period assistance by India to Nepal under the Colombo Plan amounted to Rs. 24,416,840. This information was given in the Lok Sabha on Aug 04, 1955 August 1955 by Shri B. R. Bhagat, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance, in reply to a question.

SRI LANKA INDIA NEPAL USA

Date : Aug 04, 1955

Volume No

1995

EAST AFRICA

Racial Discrimination

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Aug 05, 1955, Shri Sadat Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said that the Indian Commissioner and his staff in the Central African Federation were being discriminated against by the white population of the colony.

Regarding the action taken by the Government of India in the matter, he said that the attention of the local authorities had repeatedly been drawn to instances of discrimination but so far without positive results from the European community. The attitude of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had, however, been helpful and the discriminatory treatment meted out to representatives of India and Pakistan.

INDIA PAKISTAN

Date : Aug 05, 1955

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Facilities for Nepalese

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Aug 09, 1955 regarding the reservation of seats for Nepalese students in the technical institutions in India under the Colombo Plan, the Union Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, stated:

Some State Governments and Universities have been requested to reserve seats in the institutions under their control for the Nepalese scholars under the Colombo Plan in subjects in which the Government of Nepal desired their nationals to be trained under the Technical Co-operation Scheme. Such reservations are made in the

Universities of more than one State.

NEPAL INDIA SRI LANKA

Date : Aug 09, 1955

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN STUDENTS

African Scholars

One hundred and fifty-one African students were studying in India at present under the various Government of India Scholarships Schemes, stated the Union Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in the Lok Sabha on Aug 09, 1955.
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INDIA USA

Date : Aug 09, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Border Incidents

The following is the text of the statement made in the Lok Sabha on August 1955 by the Union Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, on incidents on the Goa border on 3 August 1955:

The Government of India have received a report on some incidents which took place on the Goa border on the morning of 3 August 1955.

According to this report, three batches of peaceful satyagrahis led by Shri Mahitosh Nandi, Shri Rameshwar Prasad and Shri Pandharinath Bhadkamkar respectively, entered Goa territory near Banda, at 10-15 a.m. yesterday. The three batches consisted of 28, 30 and 42 satyagrahis respectively.

At about 10-45 a.m., the satyagrahis were accosted by three Portuguese white soldiers who immediately opened fire on them with sten-guns. One of the satyagrahis, Shri B. K. Thorat, was hit on the face and he died immediately. Four other satyagrahis, viz., Shri Nityanand Saha, Shri Namdeo Kothalekar, Shri Mahitosh Nandi and Shri P. A. Mohammad received bullet injuries.

Shri Saha's right lung was ruptured and Shri Kothalekar was injured on the right shoulder. Shri Saha was removed to Vengurla hospital about eighteen miles from Sawantwadi where he died at 15-40 yesterday. Shri Nandi had bullet injuries on the right knee. The bullet was hit on the face and he died on the spot in Goa territory. His body was brought to Sawantwadi by the other satyagrahis. All the remaining 99 satyagrahis returned to India.

The Government of India are deeply concerned at this new evidence of the brutal methods which the Portuguese authorities are employing against peaceful satyagrahis. They offer their sympathies to the relatives of the two men who have lost their lives and also to the other men who have suffered injuries.

The Government of India are in constant touch with their Consul-General in Goa and are considering as to what further steps they should take.

USA INDIA

Date : Aug 09, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Home Minister's Statement

The following is the text of the statement made by the Union Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, in the Rajya Sabha on Aug 16, 1955, on the incidents which occurred in Goa on August 15:

It is a matter of deep distress, bordering almost on agony, for every one of us that so many of our countrymen should have been shot down and injured in Goa.

The occasion which gave rise to such brutality on the part of the Portuguese Army is well known to the Honourable Members of this House. This struggle of the Goans for securing the freedom of their country and achieving emancipation from the foreign yoke of the

Portuguese had been going on for a considerable period. They have made many a sacrifice for the liberation of Goa. The position after the independence of our own country had become still more trying for the Goans. They saw all around them that people were free and still they were in bondage.

The occurrences of yesterday have appeared in the Press. We have not received any authoritative report yet but according to information received from official quarters, it is said that 15 persons have fallen victim to this inhuman brutality of the Portuguese Government and their agents.

I have just been informed that the lady whose name appeared in the papers this morning is alive, but we have not yet got the full details.

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Naturally, everyone in India is greatly exercised over what has happened. It is not a question of politics, but of humane treatment in a civilised age--that people who are utterly unarmed, who have no weapon of offence or defence, should be shot down with firearms by the soldiers and members of the Army is something which the present age cannot countenance or tolerate.

It is, as I submitted, not connected with politics but with something more fundamental, that is, the rights and duties of man as such--whether an unarmed person entering into a territory with the co-operation, explicit or implicit, of the people of that territory with whom he has historical, geographical and cultural affinities, should be treated in this barbarous way. This is an important question and I hope it will receive the attention of those who are in a position to maintain the standard of civilisation in the world today.

If the people who have no nefarious designs and who move about with nothing but their own limbs, and for a cause which cannot be said to be unworthy even by the worst of its critics, are treated in this manner, then how will the human approach, which is supposed to be after all the basic approach towards all questions, be visible in the relations between nations and countries, even among the people of the same country?

I think that what has been done is worse than barbarous. We, on our part, are wedded to peaceful methods. So far as the Government of India and the people of our country are concerned, they believe in the efficacy and potency and ultimate triumph of peaceful methods.

These barbarities will ever be recorded in history against those who have indulged in them. We will continue to follow the path which has been laid down for us and we are sure that just as we won freedom for India, so Goa will be free before long.

I would offer my heartfelt sympathies and also that of every Member

of this House of the members of the bereaved families.

I also take note and request you to convey to them that we are all impressed by the path which these people have followed nonviolently and peacefully and secured martyrdom for themselves in order to liberate what is geographically and otherwise a part of India.

USA INDIA

Date : Aug 16, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Prime Minister's Statement--I

Prime Minister Nehru made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on Aug 16, 1955 on developments in regard to Goa:

Some time ago the Speaker of this House was pleased to intimate to me that I should keep the House informed about developments in regard to Goa. I have endeavoured to do so, sometimes by making statements in the House, at other times informally informing Members interested.

In regard to the events which happened yesterday it is very difficult for me to give any precise and accurate information. The newspapers this morning themselves vary greatly in their estimates of the casualties.

Ever since yesterday afternoon, and this morning, I have been in constant touch with Bombay, because Bombay is the best place to obtain this news: and the most authentic information that we have received from the Bombay Government thus far is that there have been fifteen deaths and 28 injured. I do not pretend to say that this is the final figure. Some more information may be coming, but this itself shows how difficult it is to get exact information, because these incidents happened in Portuguese territory and there was nobody to watch them except those who went. Sometimes some of these incidents could be watched from the border or by some foreign correspondents here and there. No Indian correspondent had been allowed entry by the Portuguese authorities.

Thus far, therefore, the information at our disposal is that there are 15 dead. Two of these died in hospital in Indian territory. They were brought back. The others died more or less on the spot and there are 28

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injured. There is a possibility of more deaths having occurred in a tunnel in the Castle Rock region because they went through a railway tunnel and as they came across a bend, they were met by a fusillade there and a number fell, some dead, some wounded. How many were wounded, how many died, it is very difficult for people to know.

Again, a difficulty has arisen because among the people who went, many were pushed back or came back after the firing. Some were arrested or kept back by the Portuguese authorities, and sometimes when they were kept back and did not return, it was presumed that they may have been shot at and were dead. Therefore, it is very difficult to give exact figures to the House.

This entry of satyagrahis took place in a number of places, both round the Goa territory and Daman in the north. As far as is known, in Diu there was no firing. About 81 persons went in and they apparently are still there. It is not quite clear what has happened to them; they have not come out. According to our latest information, 800 people are still in Goan territory, and till this morning they have not come out or have been pushed back. The number that went was much larger, more than 2,000.

Hon'ble Members may have seen among the reports that have come in the Press mention of a lady, Shrimati Subhadrabai, who from all accounts received, acted with extraordinary courage and something which fills us with pride. Anyone, even a non-Indian, should be filled with pride at the courage shown by that lady; more so for us who are Indians. As far as the accounts go, when the first firing took place, the satyagrahis lay down as directed by the organisers. Then, as they all got up, she took hold of the national flag and was shot at while she was shouting "Bharat Mata ki jai". This one instance I bring to the notice of the House. There may be many other instances of courage which no doubt we will get to know sooner or later.

It is not for me to say much at this stage about the individual acts committed there or to give a detailed account, because I do not possess it. Naturally, every one in this House and in this country will deeply sympathise with those who have suffered and pay a tribute of admiration to those who have given their lives in this way.

On the other hand, from all accounts received, the behaviour of the Portuguese authorities was--and I am trying to use restrained language--brutal and uncivilised in the extreme. I am not aware of even any hint being made that these satyagrahis who went had any kind of weapons or arms or anything. They went totally unarmed. According to the view of the Portuguese authorities they may have been committing an offence against them, which might entitle the authorities to take such action as they think fit and proper. After all, satyagraha is the deliberate committing of an offence peacefully. But the question that arises--and it is not only of

importance in this particular instance in Goa, but in a much larger way in international affairs--is this: How far any Government is justified in shooting and killing people who are unarmed, and who are behaving peacefully and not attacking it. Now, if these facts are correct, then all this is very extraordinary in international behaviour. From all the accounts that we have thus far received, there was no question of these satyagrahis having any arms, or in any way attacking; in fact, in several instances, they were seated or they sat down on the ground, and some reports say that they were shot dead by certain Portuguese policemen and others who were seated on chairs at the time. I submit that the least we can say on this kind of thing--and I am speaking now not to the Members of this House who require no argument, or even to our people in this country, but to others outside this country--is that this kind of behaviour is brutal and uncivilised in the extreme.

This is not the end of the story. Other things have happened from day to day and are likely to happen. The story will not end till the objective is achieved. Therefore it is not easy for me at this stage to say much more about it. I should personally like the subject of Goa to be discussed whenever this House chooses, and the policy of Government to be discussed, because government propose to adhere to that policy which they have followed to the fullest extent. It is for this House to express itself clearly in this matter. The basic policy is one of a peaceful approach to this problem, and not having resort to armed force in resolving it. All else

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are variations of this policy, naturally, in a matter of this kind, even more so than in other matters, we should like the fullest support of this House, and of Parliament and of the country. Goa may be a small piece of territory, but it raises international issues of moment, and in international matters Government would earnestly hope for the largest measure of support from Parliament and from the country.

Therefore, I want this question to be clearly appreciated as to what the policy of Government is, and what we ask or request this House in regard to that matter. That policy is not only based on what might be said to be our general approach to such problems, and the line we have adopted in international affairs, but if I may say so, it is a practical approach to a difficult problem apart from its being idealistic or not. Government do not propose to be hustled by any activity of the Portuguese authorities, or forced into what they consider a wrong action, because the Portuguese authorities might perhaps want them to commit that wrong action. I have little doubt that what has been done in Goa yesterday and some-what earlier too, is perhaps deliberately meant to provoke the Government of India into some action which might perhaps veu the misdeeds or the wrong action of the Portuguese authorities in Goa. We have no intention of being diverted from what we consider the right policy basically by such provocation.

But the fact remains that this is a matter of great importance and significance of us, and it is natural and right for all of us, to feel deeply what is taking place on the borders of Goa, or inside Goan territory, or in Daman or in Diu. I shall keep the House informed of what steps we may take from time to time, as well as about the facts of the situation.

I have no doubt that I express the feelings of all in this House when I say that our sympathies go out to those who died, and to those who have suffered. In fact, the country's sympathy must necessarily be with them.

At the same time we must look at this matter in the proper perspective, calmly and objectively, and Parliament and the Government should move with dignity as well as firmness in this matter and not, perhaps because of strong feelings, act in a manner which would not be in consonance with the dignity of Parliament.

[The Prime Minister, speaking later, said: Lest there be a misunderstanding about what I said before we adjourned, I should like to clear up the matter. I referred to the lady, Shrimati Subhadrabai, who was shot. I should like to make it clear that she is alive. But she is seriously wounded and is in hospital.]

USA INDIA

Date : Aug 16, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Prime Minister's Statement--II

Prime Minister Nehru made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on Aug 17, 1955 in continuation of the one he made in the Lok Shabha on 16 August 1955, on developments in Goa:

I promised yesterday to give any further information that I receive about the occurrences on the Goa border. I have received through the Bombay Government a fairly lengthy report in regard to these occurrences. I have received this by telephone and so, in some places, there is a slight confusion. Broadly speaking, the total number of persons who went into the Goa territory on 15 August was 1,711. The total number of people who came back was 1,691; this included a few dead bodies. The total number of people missing thus far was 20. It may be that probably some other people were also shot

down and are dead, but we are not quite sure yet. Some are detained, some are in hospital in Goa.

Then, on the Daman border, 1,249 went in and 1,244 came back.

That is to say, according to authentic information, we only know that 14 are dead--we presume, though, that probably six or seven more have died. The definite information is 14 dead, 13 severely injured and 20 missing

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It may the House to know as to what happened within Goa, apart from the satyagraha on 15 August. From 14 August onwards, a number of Goan citizens, including some eminent persons, were arrested by the Portuguese authorities. On 14 August, 20 citizens of Marmagao and 20 of Bicholim were arrested. Then on 15 August, satyagraha took place round about Marmagao. Repeatedly, batches of Goans of six each offered satyagraha carrying Indian flags. They were arrested and beaten severely, during and after arrest.

There were demonstrations throughout the day and satyagraha was offered at repeated intervals in the market, on the main road near the Municipal Council, in front of the Model High school, and at the maidan there. Altogether, about 70 Goans were arrested on 14 and 15 August, but it appears that most of them were subsequently released, after a beating. Also, in Goa on that day, a considerable number of Indian flags were put up by the citizens of Marmagao and posters of "Jai Hind" and "Viva Goa" appeared, and handbills were also distributed.

There is one thing else to which I should like to refer, about certain occurrences that took place yesterday, chiefly in Bombay, and to some extent elsewhere, even in Delhi, when fairly large and uncontrolled crowds went about and committed some acts of violence. It is unfortunate enough that this should be done, and thus spoil the peaceful record of what was happening in Goa. But what was much worse was that this should be directed against foreign Consulates and foreign Missions in this country. Some damage was done, coercion was used, and forcibly Indian flags were put up or the foreign flags were forced to be flown at half-mast.

I have been deeply distressed at this, because it is our duty--not only the Government's but the people's--to show respect to foreign Missions here. Internationally, they cannot be touched; nationally, they ought to be respected, just as we expect respect to our Missions abroad. If we treat foreign Missions here this light way, then we can expect little protection or respect elsewhere for our Missions. It is not considered proper behaviour anywhere. Therefore, it has distressed me greatly that any person here should behave in this way. I should like to offer my deep regret and apology to the foreign Missions or Consulates or establishments affected by this, and to assure them that we are prepared to pay full compensation for any

damage done.

But apart from that, it does raise rather important issues for us, as to how we are to conduct, apart from our national internal policies, international policies. If our international policy has to be directed from the market place, then it is a little difficult for any person responsible for that policy to carry on anything. If the Government of India cannot rely on their citizens to give protection to the foreign Missions here and to show respect to them, then it does not speak highly of this country or the Government or the people. It is a matter of serious consequence, and I am sure this House will agree with me in regretting that such things should take place.

Question: Will the Prime Minister be so good enough to tell us what happened round about the Bombay Secretariat yesterday--incidents in the Bombay Secretariat, not the Consulate?

Prime Minister: In Bombay large crowds roamed about the streets, went to the various Consulate buildings, and to the High Court, prevented the High Court Judges from going to the court, ultimately surrounded the Secretariat building and did some damage there. A number of policemen were injured; the crowds remained there after doing some damage and shouting slogans and dispersed late in the evening.

Question: Was there firing as reported in the papers?

Prime Minister: There was, on one occasion, firing which, I think, injured two persons.

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USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Aug 16, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Withdrawal of Indian Consulate-General

The Government of India sent the following Note to the Portuguese Governor General in Goa through their Consul-General on the morning of Aug 18, 1955. It was handed over to the Portuguese Governor-General on the morning of 19 August 1955 at 8 a.m.:

The Consul-General of India presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa and has the honour to convey the following Note under instructions of his Government, for transmission to the Government of Portugal.

The Government of India in their Note of 25 July 1955, conveyed to the Portuguese Government their earnest and considered view that the Portuguese Government should desist from their policy of violence including firing on unarmed and non-violence satyagrahis. The Government of India regret that the Portuguese Government have continued and intensified this policy of repression by terror of arms.

On 15 August non-violent and unarmed men and women were fired at in very close proximity to the Indian frontier. This resulted, according to the information at present in the possession of the Government of India, in the death of at least fifteen and injuries to at least 225 persons. Ten others are still reported missing and the majority of these latter are presumed dead. The Government of India wish to point out to the Government of Portugal in the strongest terms that the conduct of the Portuguese authorities in this respect is totally contrary to the practice of civilised governments and was a wanton and brutal exercise of force against unarmed people. The Portuguese Government in their Press communique allege that they had to "defend them-selves from violence by violence" and further state that India has massed troops on the Goan border. The Government of India wish to state categorically that these statements are completely untrue and none of the allegations have any foundation in fact. The Portuguese Government must be fully aware that there are no armed forces of the Indian Union anywhere along the borders of the Portuguese enclaves in India. They must be aware that on 15 August the Portuguese armed forces and the police opened fire at point-blank range with the deliberate intent to kill unarmed and non-violent satyagrahis. They did not even hesitate to shoot at a woman satyagrahi.

The Government of India have decided to withdraw their Consulate-General from the Portuguese enclaves in India. In pursuance of this decision, the Consulate-General of India will cease to function as from the first day of September 1955. The Government of India at the same time request that the Consulate-General of Portugal in Bombay and the Honorary Consulates in Calcutta and Madras be closed on or before 1 September 1955.

The Government of India trust that the Portuguese government will extend the necessary facilities and reasonable time to their Consul-General and his staff to wind up their affairs and for their departure from Goa. Reciprocal facilities will be granted to the Portuguese Consul-General and his staff in Bombay and the Consulates in Calcutta and Madras.

The Consul-General of India avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency the Governor-General the assurances of his highest consideration.

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INDIA USA PORTUGAL OMAN

Date : Aug 18, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Asians in Secretariat

In reply to a question about the proposal of the Indian Delegation for the increased representation of the Asian countries at all levels in the United Nations Secretariat, Prime Minister Nehru stated in the Lok Sabha on Aug 16, 1955:

Shri V.K. Krishna Menon, Chairman of the Indian Delegation for the last two Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, has drawn attention to and pressed the need for greater and equitable representation of Asian countries in the staff of the United Nations Secretariat. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has accepted the need for more equitable representation. The Government of India are far from satisfied about the present position in regard to the numbers and level of representation of India and of other Asian countries in the Secretariat of the United Nations. This matter is being pursued and the claims of India and other Asian countries will be pressed by our Delegation.

The figures about the percentage of representation would not give a correct picture of the place of Asian countries or of Indian in the Secretariat, as much depends upon the level of posts held as well as of the total figure of employees in respect of whom the percentage is calculated. The present number of posts held by Indians in the Secretariat on 31 August 1954 is 48 in which there are no posts of the highest level and only two among the principal officers. The total number of Asians and Africans in the Secretariat is 179 out of which six are in the principal officer category. This includes China which is now represented by the Formosan authorities which has 51 posts in the Secretariat in which three are in the principal officer category.

INDIA USA CHINA

Date : Aug 16, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Trade Agreement Extended

The Indo-Indonesian Trade Agreement has been further extended up to Dec 31, 1955, by an exchange of letters at new Delhi on 16 August 1955 between Shri H. V. R. Iengar, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and H.E. Dr. L. N. Palar, the Indonesian Ambassador to India.

The Trade Agreement between India and Indonesia which was originally signed on 30 January 1953, provides for the exchange of goods between the two countries subject to and within the scope of the general import and export regulations in force from time to time in each country.

Some of the commodities listed in the Trade Agreement for export from India and Indonesia are as follows:

Export from India:

Jute goods, tobacco, woollen piecegoods, cotton piecegoods, handloom goods, cotton yarn, vegetable oils, coal, cement, building hardware, soaps, paints and varnishes, pharmaceutical products, chemical and chemical preparations, lac including shellac, sports goods, rubber tyres and tubes, porcelainware, paper, paste-board and stationery, machinery, household ware including sewing machines, hurricane lanterns, etc., electric fans, electric motors, industrial machinery, motor vehicle batteries and dry cells, machine tools and handicrafts and cottage industry products.

Export from Indonesia:

Copra, coconut oil, palm oil, essential oils, spices and betelnuts, timber, tin, rubber, raw hides and skins, canes and rattans, gums and resins, sisal fibre, tobacco wrappers, palm kernels, fresh and dried fruits.

The Agreement does not, however, limit the trade between the two countries to the commodities mentioned above.

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INDONESIA INDIA USA

Date : Dec 31, 1955

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1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Delegation to West Asia

A statement containing the main recommendations of the Trade Delegation which was sent to the West Asian countries was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on Aug 16, 1955, by Shri D.P. Karmarkar, Minister for Commerce, in a written reply to a question.

The main recommendations are as follows:

- (i) In respect of India's traditional exports, such as tea, jute manufactures and cotton piecegoods, complaints in regard to quality, deliveries, etc., should be obviated by Indian exporters.
- (ii) A market can be built up for nontraditional goods including engineering products and a wide variety of consumer goods by Indian exporters and manufacturers by sending out representatives from time to time to study the markets at first hand. Also, publicity should be given to India's ability to supply these products by opening showrooms, holding exhibitions, etc.
- (iii) Possibilities of opening branches of Indian banks and insurance firm in the West Asian countries should be investigated.
- (iv) An endeavour should be made to build up an export trade in Indian films to West Asia.
- (iv) With a view to further improving India's trade, the possibility of reducing ocean freight rates from India to the Persian Gulf ports should be studied.

INDIA RUSSIA

Date : Aug 16, 1955

Volume No

1995

KOREA

Resettlement of Ex-POWs

In reply to question in the Lok Sabha on Aug 10, 1955, as to whether the Government of India had requested the United Nations Organisation to arrange for the repatriation of the Korean ex-prisoners of war now stationed in India, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, replied in the negative. He added:

Some of the ex-prisoners of war from Korea have opted for settlement in India. They have been given facilities for this purpose and are being trained in various technical institutions. Other ex-prisoners of war have opted for immigration to Mexico and other South American countries. The Government of India have been trying to obtain necessary facilities for them through the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Regarding recurring trouble with these ex-prisoners of war, the Parliamentary Secretary said: There have been some cases of indiscipline in the camps, but no incident of a serious nature has taken place.

The Parliamentary Secretary concluded: The Government of India look upon the care and maintenance of these prisoners as an international responsibility and even petty occurrences have been sympathetically investigated by high officials of the Defence Ministry. The Government of India are satisfied that the arrangements made for the care and maintenance of the ex-prisoners, and the rehabilitation of those who have opted for India, are satisfactory.

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KOREA INDIA USA MEXICO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Aug 10, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Trade Agreement Ratified

The Trade Agreement which had been signed by the leaders of the Delegations of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan

in Karachi on Jul 19, 1955 has since been ratified by the two Governments and will come into force from 1 September 1955.

The Agreement provides for the grant of certain special facilities by the two Governments in respect of border trade between East Bengal on the one hand and the Indian States of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Tripura on the other. The intention is that the local residents of the areas adjoining the Indo-Pakistan border who hold 'A' category visas should be able to buy and sell across the border certain daily necessities and local produce without being required to comply with the usual Import, Export and Exchange Control formalities and without being subject to any Customs duty. The items and the quantities which will be covered by these facilities have been defined for each sector of the border taking into account the local conditions.

It has also been agreed that the two Governments will grant import and export licences where necessary to facilitate trade in the following commodities:

1. Exports from India to Pakistan: Coal, stone boulders, hard and soft wood, mica, antimony, bauxite, barytes (white), betel leaves, books and periodical (Urdu, Bengali, Arabic and Persian), Ayurvedic and Unani medicines, lime and limestone, biri and hucca tobacco, biri leaves, millboard and strawboard, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, spices and cinema films.

2. Imports into India from Pakistan: Raw jute, hides and skins, betel leaves, fish, poultry and eggs, dandasa, betel nuts, saltpetre, books and periodicals (Urdu, Bengali, Arabic and Persian), raw cotton, rock salt and cinema films.

In regard to films, the arrangement is that the Government of Pakistan will licence the import of 17 films in Hindi and Bengali from India into East Bengal. The Government of India will place the import of films from Pakistan into India on the Open General Licence. The foreign exchange earnings from the export of Pakistan films to India will be utilised for the import of Indian films into West Pakistan.

Commodities not specifically mentioned in the Agreement will move in accordance with the respective import and export licensing arrangements in the two countries.

PAKISTAN INDIA MALI USA

Date : Jul 19, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Steering Committee

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Aug 02, 1955, Shri Sadat Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said:

There have been three meetings of the Indo-pakistan Steering Committees so far. During these meetings, the Committees classified the lists of outstanding issues prepared by the two Governments and formulated the procedure for discussion at various levels for their settlement. In their last meeting, the Committees also took up a few of the items, which, according to this classification, were to be discussed by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of Pakistan, or by two Steering Committees. Agreement was reached on many of these items.

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PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date : Aug 02, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Indian Citizenship

The total number of Pakistani citizens, who had, since Oct 15, 1955 1952, applied for permanent resettlement in India with a view to acquiring Indian citizenship in the long run was 6,928, said B.N. Datar, Union Deputy Home Minister, in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on 18 August 1955.

The Deputy Home Minister also pointed out that the passport and visa system for travel between Indian and Pakistan came into force on 15 October 1952.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Oct 15, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Land Left by Evacuees

In a written reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Aug 02, 1955 Shri J. K. Bhonsle, Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation, said that about six million acres of land had been left by Muslim evacuees in India. He added that all of these had not been allotted to displaced persons.

PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date : Aug 02, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

D.P.s from East Bengal

There had been recently an increase in the influx of displaced persons from East Bengal and the estimated number of persons who had crossed the border during the period March to July 1955 was 120,622, stated Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Minister for Rehabilitation, in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Aug 26, 1955.

PAKISTAN

Date : Aug 26, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Smuggling from East Pakistan

From January to June 1955 about 3,323 cases of smuggling from East Pakistan into India were detected. The total value of the goods confiscated during that period was Rs. 439,685, and the principal goods involved were gold, silver, betelnuts, Pakistan and Indian currency, textiles, cattle straw mats, and rock salt. The total amount realised as fines including penalty during the period was Rs. 65,786-6-0.

This information was given in the Lok Sabha on Aug 22, 1955 by Shri A. C. Guha, Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, in a written reply to a question.

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PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Aug 22, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aid under U.N. Administration Programme

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Aug 13, 1955 on assistance under the United Nations Administration Programme, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Union Finance Minister, made the following statement:

The technical assistance received by India under the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration Programme, the Point Four Programme and the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, with which the Ministry of Finance are concerned, is shown below:

(i) Equipment for training institutions during 12 months ending 31 March 1955:

Equipment of the value of Rs. 896,000 was received under the Colombo Plan and the Point Four Programme.

(ii) Technical Experts (during 12 months ending 31 July 1955):

U.N. Technical Assistance Administration Programme .. 4

Point Four Programme .. 35

Colombo Plan .. 16

(iii) Training facilities for Indian candidates (during 12 months ending 31 July 1955):

U.N. Technical Assistance Administration Programme .. 20

Point Four Programme .. 154

Colombo Plan .. 98

In turn Indian provided training facilities for 169 nominees of the South and South-East Asian countries, and the services of four Indian experts to these countries were provided under the Colombo Plan during the 12 months ending 31 July 1955.

UNITED KINGDOM INDIA SRI LANKA

Date : Aug 13, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Foreign Experts

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Aug 22, 1955, Shri B. R. Bhagat, Parliamentary Secretary to the Finance Minister, stated that in 1954, seventy-seven experts visited India under the Technical Assistance Schemes. These experts came from six countries--the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Norway and Denmark.

He added that these experts were consulted on the following subjects:

Agricultural Extension, Animal Husbandry, Food Nutrition, Dairy Development, Botany, Ferrous Foundry, Machine Tools, Rate fixing in Brass and Iron Foundry Work, Rate fixing in Boiler Plate and Boiler Makers Workshops, Rate fixing in Locomotive Fitting and Erection Works, Metallurgy, Welding, Well Drilling, Tools Manufacture, Structural Steel Engineering, Sanitary Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Hydraulic Engineering, Power Engineering, Geo-Chemistry, Nursing, Statistics, Home Economics, Industrial Management, D.D.T. and Penicillin, Tidal Projects, Photogrammetry, Dam Designing, etc.

The Parliamentary Secretary said that the experts obtained under the Technical Assistance schemes were usually employed in an advisory and consultative capacity and did not submit regular reports of their recommendations.

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INDIA CANADA DENMARK FRANCE NORWAY USA RUSSIA

Date : Aug 22, 1955

September

Volume No

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AFGHANISTAN USA BURMA CHINA INDIA SRI LANKA CANADA NEPAL SOUTH AFRICA KOREA
INDONESIA LAOS PAKISTAN

Date : Sep 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

AFGHANISTAN

Export of Aircraft

The Deputy Minister of Communications, Shri Raj Bahadur, laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on Sep 02, 1955, a revised statement in place of the one laid on 17 August 1955, in reply to a question regarding export of Dakota aircraft to Afghanistan.

Following is the text of the revised statement:

As a matter of policy the Government of India do not permit the export of Dakota aircraft outside the country. A special representation was made to Government, however, by the Government of Afghanistan, for the grant of permission for four Dakotas of the Indamer Company (which is an Indian registered company and a non-scheduled operator) to be exported to Afghanistan, with a view to enable the Afghan Government to establish an airline to operator internal services in that country. The export was agreed to as a very special case.

The Afghan Government has established a private company, known as Aryana Airline, in which the Indamer Company has acquired a certain percentage of the shares. The Government of India are not aware of the terms on which the Dakotas concerned of the Indamer Company have been sold to the Aryana Airline. It is not possible, therefore, to say whether the price paid by the Afghan Government compares with the price payable under the Air Corporation Act for Dakotas acquired by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

AFGHANISTAN USA INDIA

Date : Sep 02, 1955

Volume No

ATOMIC ENERGY

Suggestions on Peaceful Uses

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 21, 1955 regarding India's suggestion to the United Nations Organisation on peaceful uses of atomic energy, Prime Minister Nehru stated:

The Government of India have accepted the view that atomic energy should be utilised for peaceful and constructive purposes and that nuclear (including thermonuclear), chemical and biological (bacterial) knowledge and power should not be used to forge weapons of mass destruction. The prohibition of such weapons, by common consent, and immediately by agreement amongst those concerned, has been advocated. India has been pressing for this viewpoint both in the United Nations as well as outside.

Referring to the question of their being accepted, he said: The U.N. General Assembly (vide a resolution adopted on 4 December 1954) recognised the importance and urgency of international co-operation in developing and expanding the peaceful uses of atomic energy to assist in lifting the burdens of hunger, poverty and disease, and decided that:

(i) the negotiations for the establishment as quickly as possible of an International Atomic Energy Agency to facilitate the use by the entire world of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and to encourage international co-operation in the further development and practical application of atomic energy for the benefit of mankind should be continued; and

(ii) an international technical conference of Governments should be held

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to explore means of developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy through international co-operation and, in particular, to study the development of atomic power and to consider other technical areas in which international co-operation might most effectively be accomplished.

An International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was accordingly held in Geneva from 8 to 20 August 1955, under the auspices of the United Nations.

USA INDIA SWITZERLAND

Date : Sep 21, 1955

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Canadian Offer of Reactor

It was announced on Sep 16, 1955 jointly by the Governments of India and Canada that Canada had offered an NRX atomic reactor to India under the Colombo Plan and that this offer had been accepted by India. Following discussions on various details which will take place in September 1955, it is expected that preliminary work relating to this project will begin shortly. It is expected that a team of Indian scientists including Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Secretary of the Indian Department of Atomic Energy, will visit Canada for these discussions with Canadian scientists and Government officials. A bilateral agreement will be worked out covering arrangements for this project.

This type of reactor is a high-powered research and experimental unit of the kind now in operation at the Canadian atomic energy establishment at Chalk River.

In the original message in which this offer was made to India, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, expressed the hope that such a reactor would serve India as well as it had served Canada in research and in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. In accepting the offer Prime Minister Nehru indicated that his Government would be prepared to allow accredited foreign scientists, including those from other Colombo Plan countries in South and South-East Asia, to use the facilities that will be available at the atomic energy centre in India where the reactor will be located. The provision of this unit will not only bring about close co-operation between the scientists of Canada and of those countries who will be benefiting from the reactor, but will also be another link between India and Canada.

The Canadian Government will ask Parliament to appropriate additional funds for this purpose in order that the project can be carried out without reducing the regular economic development assistance to be made available by Canada to India and other Colombo Plan countries in South and South-East Asia.

CANADA INDIA SRI LANKA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Sep 16, 1955

Volume No

1995

BURMA

Taxation on Income

The Government of Indian are negotiating with the Burmese Government for concluding an agreement to avoid double taxation on the income of Indian merchants in Burma. Meanwhile, instructions have been issued to Income-tax authorities in India to stay the recovery of a part of the tax due on Burma income, doubly taxed in the two countries.

This informations was given by the Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure, Shri M. C. Shah, in a written reply in the Lok Sabha on Sep 28, 1955.

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BURMA INDIA

Date : Sep 28, 1955

Volume No

1995

BURMA

Loan and Credit

Replying to a short-notice question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 30, 1955, the Union Finance Minister, Shri Chintaman D. Deshmukh, said that at the request of the Government of the Union of Burma, the Government of India had agreed to give Burma a loan of Rs. 100 million. In addition, they had also agreed to allow a credit to the extent of another Rs. 100 million to enable Burma to finance her purchases in India.

The Finance Minister added that the terms of the loan and credit would be discussed with a Burmese Mission.

BURMA UNITED KINGDOM INDIA USA

Date : Sep 30, 1955

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Film and Cultural Festival

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, inaugurated a Chinese Film and Cultural Festival in New Delhi on Sep 30, 1955. Dr. Mahmud said:

Our two countries typify the idea of a genuine affinity between neighbours. It might be due to the terrain and geographical conditions, but the fact remains that our two countries have lived in peace and tranquility within known history and have influenced each other. There have been times when no relations whatsoever existed between us. Yet the bonds of friendship continued intact. And in these troubled days, our example of peaceful and intimate relations is a beacon to the nations of the world.

During the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, about 2,200 years ago, ships plied between China and India, carrying scholars, goods and works of art.

The travelogue of the Chinese traveller, Fa Hien, about 1,500 years ago, is well known. Like Fa Hien--but long before he came--many Chinese scholars attended our famous universities of Takshashila, Mathura, Ujjain and Nalanda during the reign of Asoka. These scholars who came to India during the Han dynasty carried back the message of Buddha and the knowledge of the arts and thinking of India. A more famous traveller followed Fa Hien. He was Hieun Tsang. From India Bodhidharma, a Buddhist savant, went to China during about the same period.

It was in the fitness of things, therefore, that two of the largest nations comprising about half of mankind came together to enunciate and boldly proclaim the Panch Shila. I refer to the peaceful solution of the Tibetan issue.

Broader based and of much larger imports was the Bandung Conference, when our two nations strove with the other nations to evolve ways and means to achieve the rights and dignity of the Asian and African peoples. Today we can see the results. The African and Asian people have realised a degree of confidence and dignity never before attained. The impact of all this was soon apparent in the general reduction of tension all over the world. Happily, as it should have

been, the spirit of peace has gained an ascendancy over the awesome spectre of war.

Today, both our nations are absorbed in the task of raising the standard of living. Our ways of achieving industrialisation and increased national income may be different, but the overall aims are essentially the same. Above all, the aim is peaceful, enlightened and healthy existence. For these reasons and by reason of two ancient heritages in friendship, our two nations must have closer relations in all phases of life.

No treaty or agreement can take the place of exchange of thoughts and ideas. For, after all, a treaty is only an expression of intentions. To produce from these intentions,

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things of substance, a mingling of thoughts and an intimate knowledge of each other, is of paramount importance. Arts, dances, plays and films are the means available to us to learn to our mutual benefit. Films are a powerful force today in the propagation of ideas.

Let this festival be an extension of the traditions of Takshashila, Vikramshila and Nalanda, and, with modern developments, let our efforts be intense.

The travelogues and writings of Fa Hien and Hieun Tsang must be today multiplied a millionfold. And in this work, my hope is that films and cultural organisations will play their vital part.

CHINA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDONESIA

Date : Sep 30, 1955

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Trade with Tibet

In 1954-55 India's exports to Tibet were valued at Rs. 27,107,000 and her imports from Tibet at Rs. 12,657,000, stated Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, in the Lok Sabha on Sep 01, 1955 in a written reply to a question. The Minister added that there had been an appreciable increase in the total trade between India and Tibet in 1954-55 over the trade in 1953-54.

CHINA INDIA USA

Date : Sep 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Shanghai Municipal Council

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 05, 1955, as to whether the Government of the People's Republic of China had agreed to the settlement of claims of ex-Indian employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, replied in the negative.

Regarding part payments by the Government of India to these employees, the Deputy Minister stated:

In order to mitigate the hardship caused to these ex-employees of the Shanghai Municipal council, the Government of India sanctioned in June last ex-gratia payments to each of these individuals to the extent of 25 per cent of the total verified claim in respect of gratuity, deferred pay and long-leave pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 250 in each individual case, provided that where the total claim is less than Rs. 250 only, the actual amount due would be paid. The State Governments have been asked to make these payments to the individuals concerned.

CHINA INDIA USA

Date : Sep 05, 1955

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Cotton Export from India

Negotiations have been completed for the export of 40,000 bales of

raw cotton from India to China. Of these 30,000 bales will be of 26/32" staple length and the rest of 25/32" staple length.

This information was given by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, in a written reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Sep 15, 1955. The Minister said that the price to be paid for the cotton had been left to the trade for settlement with the purchasers.

The Minister also said that certain offers by China for the supply of caustic soda and soda ash were under consideration.

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CHINA INDIA USA

Date : Sep 15, 1955

Volume No

1995

COLOMBO PLAN

Aid from Canada

Shri B. R. Bhagat, Parliamentary Secretary to the Finance Minister, said in the Lok Sabha on Sep 03, 1955 that the value of the aid received in the shape of materials and equipment from Canada during 1954 under the Colombo Plan was Rs. 15 million.

The aid was received in the following form:

| (in Rs. million) | |
|---|------|
| (i) Equipment for the Mayurakshi Project in West Bengal | 1.1 |
| (ii) Copper and aluminium for the wire and cable industry | 5.6 |
| (iii) 50 locomotive boilers for Indian Railways. | 8.3 |
| Total | 15.0 |

SRI LANKA CANADA USA INDIA

Date : Sep 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

COLOMBO PLAN

Aid to Nepal

In reply to a question regarding the amount of aid to Nepal for irrigation purposes under the Colombo Plan, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said:

Rs. 450,000 have so far been given to the Government of Nepal. In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 44,746 has been incurred up to the end of August 1955, on staff deputed from India for these projects.

Giving the names of places where irrigation schemes are being carried out, the Parliamentary Secretary said:

(i) Two schemes of flow irrigation at Mahadeo Khola and Tika Bhairab in Kathmandu Valley are under execution, the completion of which is expected in summer 1956. These will provide irrigation of eight thousand acres of land.

(ii) Two schemes of flow irrigation in Pokhra Valley are under execution. They are expected to be completed in the summer of 1956. These will irrigate nine thousand acres.

(iii) Diversion of Jhaj River in Rauthat District Terai to prevent flooding of twelve villages has been completed.

(iv) One hundred and eighty handpumps for drinking water supply have been completed in Rauthat, Sarlahi, Mahotri and Morang Districts of Eastern Terai. Construction of one hundred and twenty hand-pumps in Saptari and Jhapa Districts of Eastern Terai and in Kathmandu Valley will be taken up immediately after the rains and will be completed this winter.

(v) Surveys are being made of five or six new irrigation projects in the Terai districts of Rauthat, Mahotri, Bhairawa and Taulihiwa.

SRI LANKA NEPAL LATVIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Sep 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Migrants to India

In replying to a question regarding the number of persons who left the Portuguese possessions in India, for India during 1953 and 1954, Shri anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, laid the following statement on the table of the House:

Exact figures relating to persons who had migrated from Portuguese possessions in India to the Indian territory during 1953-54, are not available. As far as we are aware, no migration took place from Daman and Diu during 1953. However, a few victims of the

<Pg-177>

political situation in Goa sought refuge in India during 1953. Their number was very small and did not involve any rehabilitation problem.

The number of persons who migrated from Portuguese possessions in India during 1954 is given below:

Goa 18,116

Daman 1,500

Diu 4,000

Migration both of Indians and Goans generally took place in the months of July, August and September 1954. Of the 18,116 persons who during 1954, had migrated to India from Goa, 6,862 were stated to be Indians. The majority of them belonged to the labour categories who were expelled by the Portuguese authorities on flimsy grounds. The migrating Goans constituted chiefly the border population who were afraid of incidents resulting from the posting of military and police in the border villages inside Goa. Therefore, they crossed over to the Indian territory for protection. In addition to the Goans from border villages, a number of wealthy Goan families from other areas also migrated to India apprehending that conditions inside Goa might deteriorate. The majority of these Goans returned to Goa during the latter part of 1954. The Indian migrants, however, dispersed to their own villages in the States of Bombay, Mysore and Madras. Government did not, therefore, consider it necessary to take any rehabilitation measures. Some distress was caused immediately after the migration of large number of people from Goa in 1954, but local social and philanthropic organisations helped to alleviate the situation.

The migrants from Daman were chiefly labourers and fishermen. The majority of the fishermen returned to Daman in the latter part of 1954. About 500 persons are known to have settled down in seaside

villages in India. No particular refugee problem arose and rehabilitation measures were, therefore, not considered necessary.

The migrants from Diu chiefly belonged to the fishing community. They were given facilities to set up villages in Bombay and Saurashtra. Local fishing firms also extended financial and other assistance to these persons to rehabilitate themselves. Three fishing villages have been established by these migrants along the Saurashtra coastline. No other measures were, therefore, considered necessary.

INDIA USA

Date : Sep 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Satyagraha Casualties

In reply to a question regarding Indian satyagrahis killed, detained convicted or prosecuted in Goa, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, laid the following statement on the table of the House:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| (i) killed | 18 |
| (ii) convicted | 13 |
| (iii) deported | Nil |
| (iv) being prosecuted | 2 |
| (v) in detention | 36 |

Regarding the dead bodies of Satyagrahis, which Portuguese authorities in Goa refused to return, and their number, the Deputy Minister said:

The Portuguese authorities were requested by our Consul-General to hand over the dead bodies of seven Indian satyagrahis killed in the 15 August firing. They replied that the dead bodies had been cremated by them after autopsies had been carried out. The ashes of these satyagrahis were handed over to our Consul-General before he left Goa.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Sep 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

International Finance Corporation

The Government of India have decided to become a member of the proposed International Finance Corporation, and Government propose to purchase shares worth Rs. 21.1 million, stated Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Union Finance Minister, in the Rajya Sabha during question-hour on Sep 01, 1955. The Finance Minister added that only member-nations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were entitled to become members of the Corporation.

INDIA UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Sep 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Foreign Assistance

The amount of total foreign assistance, including loans drawn from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, expected to be received during 1955-56, is placed at Rs. 709 million, stated Shri B. R. Bhagat, Parliamentary Secretary to the Finance Minister, during question-hour in the Lok Sabha on Sep 03, 1955.

INDIA

Date : Sep 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Racial Discrimination in South Africa

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 05, 1955, regarding further steps taken by the United Nations Organisation in the dispute between India and South Africa on discriminatory treatment to non-Europeans in South Africa, Prime Minister Nehru said:

There are two items on the Agenda of the United Nations General Assembly relating to discriminatory treatment meted out to non-Europeans in the Union of South Africa.

One of the items relates to the general question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa. On this question, the U.N. Commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa which was established by the General Assembly, made a report to the last session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly adopted a resolution expressing its apprehension at the adoption of new laws and regulations by the Government of the Union of South Africa, which, in the Commission's view, was also incompatible with the obligations of that Government under the U.N. Charter. The General Assembly also requested the U.N. Commission to keep under review the problem of race conflict in the Union of South Africa and to report to the General Assembly at its session.

For the last few months the Commission has been engaged in the study of the present racial situation in the Union of South Africa. The report of the Commission has not yet been published.

The second item on the Agenda of the General Assembly relates to the question of treatment of persons of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa. The Secretary-General of the United Nations recently nominated Sr. Luis de Faro, a former Brazilian Ambassador to the Federal German Republic, to assist in negotiations between the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa. The Union Government have, we understand, refused to recognise Sr. de Faro and informed the Secretary-General accordingly. This question will come up again before the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly.

INDIA SOUTH AFRICA BRAZIL PAKISTAN USA

Date : Sep 05, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Assistance from UNICEF

Replying to a question regarding the assistance received by India from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the Union Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, said in the Rajya Sabha on Sep 13, 1955 that the funds allocated by the UNICEF to India for the various health development programmes in the country during the years 1954 and 1955 (uptil July) were \$2,681,000 and \$847,000 respectively.

The areas for the various healthy development programmes, the Minister added, were selected by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments and representatives of the UNICEF and World Health Organisation.

INDIA USA

Date : Sep 13, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Independence of North Africa

In reply to a question regarding the nature of India's support, with Asian and African member countries of the United Nations Organisation, to free Morocco, Algeria and other dependencies, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Rajya Sabha on Sep 15, 1955:

In pursuance of their declared policy of opposition to colonialism and as a participant in the Bandung declaration, the Government of

India are collaborating, as they have done in the past, with Asian and African countries at the United Nations, to further the cause of the independence of North Africa. India has in the past strongly supported the admission of the Moroccan issue on the Agenda of the United Nations. This year India is co-sponsoring with the Asian and African countries the discussion of the issue of Morocco and Algeria at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. India has also agreed with the other Asian-African U.N. members to address the U.N. Security Council on this issue. The Government of India have also expressed to the French Government their grave concern at the recent happenings in North Africa and impressed on them the desirability of arriving at a settlement acceptable to nationalist opinion.

INDIA ALGERIA MOROCCO INDONESIA USA

Date : Sep 15, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Revision of Charter

In reply to a question as to whether the subject of the revision of the United Nations Charter had been included in the Agenda of the Tenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Sep 16, 1955:

A proposal to hold a General Conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the United Nations Charter has been placed on the Agenda of the Tenth Session of the General Assembly by the Secretary-General of the U.N. The actual subject of revision of the Charter is not on the Agenda of the Tenth Session.

Referring to Government's correspondence with other powers for the inclusion of this item, the Deputy Minister said: There has been no such correspondence, but some reference has been made to some members of the United Nations on this question.

To the question whether the Indian delegation to the United Nations was instructed to press for the revision, the Deputy Minister replied in the negative, and added: The Government of India are of the opinion that any attempt at revision of the Charter will not be appropriate at present.

INDIA USA

Date : Sep 16, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Korean Ex-POWs

Shri A. Lall, Permanent Representative of the Government of India to the United Nations, submitted a memorandum to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, in connection with two supplementary items in the General Assembly Agenda--reports of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea and problem of ex-prisoners of the Korean War. It will be recalled that the reports of the Neutral Nations Commission which were presented to the United Nations last year and circulated to members of the General Assembly have not been discussed.

Drawing attention to para 30, Chapter Four, and para 44 of Chapter Five of the final report of the N.N.R.C., the memorandum said: Seventy-six Korean and 12 Chinese prisoners of war who have categorically refused to be handed over to their former detaining sides and wanted to go to neutral countries, were brought to India on Feb 08, 1954. While taking over these POWs, the Government of India, on the same day, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they were under-taking the care, maintenance and protection of these prisoners pending their final disposition on behalf of the U.N. towards whom they look for discharge of this responsibility.

Since these prisoners came to India, two Chinese and four Korean prisoners expressed a desire to be repatriated to China and North Korea respectively. Accordingly, they were repatriated to their respective fatherlands.

The memorandum stated: Eighty-two prisoners are still being cared for by the Government of India pending their final disposition. A majority of prisoners wish to be settled in neutral countries. The Government of India have been urging the Secretary-General of the United Nations since February 1954 to arrange as early as possible the placement of these prisoners in neutral countries of their choice.

The memorandum continued: The Government of India cannot continue to

shoulder indefinitely this burden which they undertook on behalf of the U.N., and the General Assembly should call upon member-States which were neutral in the Korean War to accept such among the 82 prisoners who seek admission to their respective countries, and undertake the responsibility for their rehabilitation.

The continued responsibility for the care and maintenance of the prisoners also involves a financial burden for the Government of India.

In September 1953, it was agreed that the expenditure incurred by India on N.N.R.C. operations would be shared equally by the U.N. Command and C.P.V. (Chinese People's Volunteers) and K.P.A. (Korean People's Army) Commands. In August 1954, an account was submitted to both the Commands on that basis. In September 1954, the Northern Command paid its share of expenditure through the Chinese Government. The U.N. Command made payment for only part of their share of expenditure in June 1955, after deducting from it the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the movement and maintenance of prisoners of war. Thus the U.N. Command's share of expenditure on transport of these prisoners of war from Korea to India and their care and maintenance in this country, has not yet been paid. The Government of India cannot understand the reluctance of the U.N. Command to pay their share of expenditure, particularly in view of the fact that the decision of the Chairman of the N.N.R.C. to send these prisoners to India had the approval of the U.N. Command.

Concluding, the memorandum said: In view of the difficulties, the Government of India would like the General Assembly to make a definite arrangement for meeting the expenditure on the care and maintenance of these prisoners in India pending their final disposition.

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INDIA KOREA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CHINA

Date : Feb 08, 1954

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Evacuees from Burma and Malaya

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 05, 1955, regarding the total amount advanced to evacuees from Burma and

Malaya, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said :

The total amount paid to evacuees from Burma, Malaya etc. was Rs. 71,797,900.

Regarding the total amount recovered, he said:

The total amount recovered so far is Rs. 2,000,000 approximately.

The Parliamentary Secretary added: The amount already written off is Rs. 4,871,516 approximately. Further amounts will be written off whenever the loans are found to be irrecoverable due to incapacity of the evacuees to repay.

INDIA BURMA

Date : Sep 05, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Restrictions in Portuguese East Africa

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 16, 1955 as to whether further restrictions have been imposed on Indians settled in Portuguese East Africa, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said:

Further restrictions have since been imposed on Indians in that territory to stop remittances to India. It is also learnt from Press reports that the Portuguese Government have decided to impose a tax on all Indian merchants carrying on business in Portuguese East Africa as well as in other territories like Goa, Daman, Diu and Angola. No details regarding the form or the quantum of the tax are as yet available.

Giving the approximate number of Indians there, the Deputy Minister said that restrictions have the number of Indians in Portuguese East Africa is approximately 12,600. This figure Shri includes about 6,000 Indians from the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Referring to the steps taken by Government for removal of their difficulties, the Deputy Minister stated: At one time it was intended to appoint a representative of the Government of India in Portuguese East Africa to look after the interests of Indians, but considering

the strained relations between Portugal and India, the proposal was not pursued.

INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA ANGOLA PORTUGAL

Date : Sep 16, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Memorial Service to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

In reply to a short-notice question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 29, 1955, as to whether it was a fact that a Memorial Service was held in Tokyo for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and whether the Indian Embassy staff there attended it, Prime Minister Nehru said:

A Memorial Service for the late Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was held on 18 August 1955, in the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. The Indian Embassy were invited to the Service, and several members of the Embassy attended. The Ambassador himself was not in Tokyo at the time, but the First Secretary of the Embassy, who represented him, placed a wreath on his behalf on the urn containing the ashes.

Subsequently, the Indian Embassy received an invitation for a second Memorial Service a month later, on 18 September, in the same temple. They felt that a repetition of the ceremony so soon after the first Memorial Service would detract from the solemnity of the occasion. This view of the Embassy was conveyed to the authorities of the Renkoji Temple, and they were told

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that the Indian Embassy could not properly be expected to attend another Memorial Service after having done so on 18 August which was the appropriate date.

Government have not approached the Government of Japan or the management of the Renkoji Temple to bring these ashes to India. Government have felt that in this matter, no steps should be taken without the approval of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

INDIA JAPAN USA

Date : Sep 29, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Statement

Prime Minister Nehru made a statement in the Lok Sabha on Sep 17, 1955 on the international situation and, the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto. He said:

Nearly six months ago, the prospect in international affairs was a very gloomy one. The situation had hardened, there was the danger of a world war and a general pall of fear. The guns were all loaded and fingers were on the triggers. I am happy to say that the situation now has improved greatly; the guns are still loaded, but the fingers are not on the triggers. I do not wish to paint too rosy a picture of the world which is today, because there are numerous dark spots and danger zones.

Nevertheless, I think it is correct to say that there has been an improvement in the atmosphere all round; and, for the first time, people all over the world have a sense of relief that war is not inevitable and that it can well be avoided. The biggest thing that has gradually evolved in people's minds all over the world has been the futility of war, that modern war does not solve any major problem, and therefore all problems, however difficult and intricate, should be approached peacefully and attempts made to solve them by negotiated settlement. I am not referring to the people of India, because we have always said something like that; but in great and powerful countries, which have placed their reliance considerably on their military might, people today speak in different terms.

Soon after I spoke the last time in this House six months ago, there took place the Bandung Conference. That was a very significant event not only in the history of Asia, but also in world affairs, and it led to other developments. In that Conference, the 30 nations assembled signed a document in favour of peaceful methods and against colonialism and racialism.. The nations represented at Bandung differed greatly in their outlooks and policies; yet they found a common ground in regard to these basic approaches. It was a significant example of people trying to find common ground, in spite of differences, of peaceful co-existence.

Round about that time, there was the Austrian Peace Treaty which removed one troublesome question from the long list of the problems of Europe. The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia ended a rather long-

standing dispute. There was a new approach to disarmament. There was the invitation then, which has taken effect now, by the Soviet Union to Chancellor Adenauer. Above all, there was the Four Power Conference in Geneva; that Conference did not produce any blueprint or pass any resolutions. Nevertheless, it made a tremendous difference to the whole aspect of things in the world. All the four eminent representatives there deserve credit; but I would like to mention more especially in this connection the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.

Recently, two or three events have taken place. One was the conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in Geneva, which turned the world's mind away from the destructive and the catastrophic. The choice before the world thus became clearer still, as to whether they are going the way of war and infinite destruction or the way of

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peace and tremendous, if not infinite, advancement of humanity.

For some weeks past in Geneva the Ambassadors of the United States of America and the People's Government of China have been, meeting and discussing a relatively small matter--the return of their civilians to their respective countries. It was announced some time ago that an agreement had been reached in regard to this matter. The major questions affecting China and the United States remain--the future of Korea, Formosa, and those little islands of Quemoy and Matsu. And yet there has been some kind of a seachange.

Where does India come into this picture? It would be an exaggeration to say that India has made a major difference to world policy, but it is a fact that India has on significant occasions made a difference, leading to certain consequences.

During the last several years India has been called upon to undertake international duties in Korea, in Indo-China and elsewhere.

There is a proposal that India should undertake some responsibilities in regard to the Chinese nationals in the United States of America. India's role has been a gentle one of friendly approach to the parties concerned, which has sometimes helped in bringing both nearer to one another. We have never sought to be or acted as mediators.

India's contribution to this new situation may perhaps be put in one word or two, Panch Shila. Ever since these ideas of peaceful co-existence were initially mentioned and promulgated, they have spread in the world and influenced many countries, and they have acquired progressively a greater depth and a greater meaning too.

I think we may take some credit for spreading this conception of a peaceful settlement, and, above all, of non-interference, of the recognition of each country to carve out its own destiny without

interfering with others. There is nothing new about this important conception. No great truths may be new, but the fact remains that they require emphasis.

This stress laid on non-interference of any kind is an important factor in considering the situation today. The fact that it will not be wholly acted upon here and there is really of little relevance.

A short while ago I undertook a somewhat extended tour of some countries, notably the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and also Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, Italy, England and Egypt. Incidentally, on my way back, I even saw for a brief while a small corner of Western Germany, Dusseldorf. Wherever I went I had the most extraordinarily cordial welcome which, naturally, moved me greatly. But I realised that such welcomes had little personal significance; it was a demonstration in appreciation of India's basic policy and in favour of peace. It is extraordinary how the people of every country that I visited were not only intellectually but also emotionally inclined towards this idea of peace. Soon we are going to have, in the course of these next few months, a number of eminent statesmen and leaders from other countries. We shall welcome all these eminent dignitaries representing different viewpoints with equal warmth and show. India has a large heart and a friendly approach for everyone.

I mentioned many cheering developments in the world situation. But there continue to be many dark spots. In North Africa, Morocco and Algeria, recent developments have been terrible. I do not wish to say much about them because efforts, are being made to find some solution,, and I earnestly hope that these efforts will succeed. This I will say, that what is happening in these countries in North Africa has deeply moved people in the whole of Asia and Africa--and I hope elsewhere too.

At the other end of the continent of Africa is the Union of South Africa which stands out today in the world as the unabashed champion of everything that not only the United Nations Charter but civilised humanity everywhere should abhor. There is no secrecy about it, no veil or subterfuge of their racialism and the master race concept, something which the Charter of the United Nations expressly forbids, and something against which World War II was fought.

In the heart of Asia there is much trouble and ferment, because one of the outstanding

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features of the modern age is this awakening of Africa. All of us in this country have the deepest sympathy for this movement. Africa has had a history of greater tragedy and suffering than any other country or continent over hundreds of years, ever since the slave trade carried so many of Africans to the West. I earnestly hope that the peoples of Africa will find freedom.

One of the bright spots in Africa is the Gold Coast and Nigeria, and I hope that before long we shall welcome these countries to full freedom.

In Indo-China the three International Commissions have been functioning, and all three have Indians as Chairmen. I must congratulate the Commissions and, more particularly, their Chairmen, for the great tact and ability with which they have handled the difficult problems they are daily facing.

I now come nearer home to problems which perhaps occupy our minds more than these world problems. Among the problems which affect us especially in India at present are Goa, Pakistan and Ceylon. I do not wish to say much about Pakistan except that, however difficult the problems may be, we have always sought in the past and we shall continue to seek in the future, a peaceful solution. In regard to Ceylon I have stated in this House that the situation there is not a happy one; indeed it is very unsatisfactory. But we still hope that we shall be able to find some solution which will be honourable to India, to Ceylon and most of all, to the people concerned--the nine hundred thousand people of Indian descent.

As regards Goa, there is apparently a feeling that there has been some marked or sudden change in the Government's policy, and that we have made this change because of foreign opinion. Naturally we are interested in foreign reactions, but I should like to make it clear that whatever decisions we have arrived at, have been completely internal decisions in our attempt to follow the policy which we consider right. Nothing that has happened or is being said in foreign countries, has in the slightest affected or brought about the decisions we have made.

Secondly, I would venture to point out that there has been no reversal of policy. We have consistently followed the same policy throughout. It is true that there has been sometimes varying emphasis; it is true that at some periods there was a certain laxity in enforcing that policy.

What are the basic elements of our policy in regard to Goa? First, there must be peaceful methods. That is obviously essential, unless we give up the whole roots of all our policies and our behaviour. If any person thinks that the methods employed in regard to Goa must be other than peaceful, it is open to him to have that opinion, but there is nothing that I can debate with him because we rule out non-peaceful methods completely.

One of the elements in our thinking has been not only what happened in Goa but what happened subsequently in the city of Bombay and elsewhere; the incidents exhibited a certain atmosphere in the country which was the very reverse of the peaceful atmosphere which is so necessary for satyagraha. One cannot have it both Ways. If one thinks that military and police methods are necessary, well, one has them. If, on the other hand, one feels that peaceful methods are

essential, then one tries to have them. But to mix them up is to fall between two policies and be nowhere.

The word "satyagraha" has been used in this connection. I am not the originator of satyagraha nor do I presume to be an authorised commentator as to what it is. But some of us have functioned at least for 35 years in a certain way in a domain where satyagraha has ever been present. We have gathered through trial and error some experience of satyagraha. So far as satyagraha is concerned, it is no business of the Government. The Government do not start satyagraha. The most that a Government can do is not to come in the way of satyagraha. It is for people other than Government to do satyagraha if it is not contrary to the law of the country or to the general policy pursued. Therefore, as a Government, we do not discuss satyagraha.

What was the basic policy in the course of the last year and a quarter ever since satyagraha was talked about? Repeated emphasis was always laid firstly on the need for peaceful methods, Secondly the objection

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to mass entry into Goa or mass satyagraha in the form of mass entry, and thirdly, that it should be predominantly the business of Goans. Later, gradually, what happened was that a small number of non-Goan Indians participated in the small groups that went in there. It is true we may be criticised for having allowed this thing to continue. It may be asked: "Why did you not deny the right of Indians to do it?" It is not that I say that Indians have no right to do it. But it can come in the way of my policy and therefore I can stop it, but mentally, I do not wish to deny the right. If it is likely to create consequences which are undesirable, then the Government come in the way. Because we thought that the participation of Indians in the satyagraha in any large numbers would produce wrong results, we expressed an opinion against it.

Gradually, early in July the number of Indians increased somewhat. I want to be quite frank to this House that early in August, a week or so before 15 August, we were in some doubt as to what, if any, action we should take, because we saw developments taking place which were not in keeping with the policy we had laid down. The policy throughout, even at the end of July, was that there should be no mass entry and the emphasis was on Goans and not Indians, though there was no rigid barrier between individual Indians going there or not going there. We were much concerned about these developments. We knew that large numbers of enthusiastic countrymen and countrywomen of ours were going there in a spirit of self-sacrifice, desiring to help in the freedom of Goa.

That is why on the morning of 15 August, when I was speaking from the ramparts of the Red Fort in Delhi, I said that my mind and heart were full of thoughts for those people on the Goa border. I was concerned

about the consequences then, and we may perhaps be justifiably criticised: "Why did you allow matters to go thus far on 15 August?" I quite frankly say that my mind was not clear: how, having gone thus far, suddenly to ask those people who were collecting in large numbers for mass entry not to do so? Later, all of us had to give a great deal of intense thought to this position, and as a result we came to the conclusion that we must lay stress on our basic policies in regard to Goa, and in addition, in the present context, not allow any doubt about that policy. We felt that now it was not right or fair to the public or to ourselves that we should leave the slightest doubt in our minds; and therefore we came to the conclusion that no satyagraha, even individual satyagraha, should be permitted.

There are a number of people, not satyagrahis, belonging to some small or big groups, who have committed small acts of sabotage. These little attempts of odd individuals tend to get mixed up with that other thing, or the Portuguese mix them up. I am asked: "What is the alternative to this kind of satyagraha?" In answer to that I can also ask my questioner: "What exactly do you seek to achieve by the particular methods that you may suggest?" Problems of this kind do not yield themselves to some sudden magical remedy. But we have taken a large number of steps, including economic and financial measures, which I have no doubt are effective to a considerable extent. The steps we take, as well as the general development of the situation, must necessarily end in the liberation of Goa from the Portuguese. I cannot fix a date. But the main thing is that the policies pursued should be on right lines. I do believe that right conduct must necessarily lead to right results, just as wrong conduct leads to evil results.

In Goa we have a remarkable picture of the 16th Century facing the 20th Century, of a decadent colonialism facing a resurgent Asia, of a free and independent India being affronted and insulted by the Portuguese authorities, of Portugal functioning in a way which is so amazing in its incongruity in the modern world that one is taken aback.

We have watched with interest the reactions of foreign countries to what is happening in Goa. Goa is not only a symbol of decadent colonialism, small as it is. It is something more, the acid test by which we can judge the policies of other countries. Does any country actively support or encourage Portuguese intransigence in Goa? If so, we know where that country stands in the world affairs. Are there any countries that, without positively and actively encouraging, passively support or acquiesce in this position? We know how these countries stand. Lastly, do other countries realise that Portuguese domination in Goa cannot and

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must not continue, not only for normal reasons, but because it has become an affront to civilised humanity, more especially after the brutal and uncivilised behaviour of the Portuguese authorities there?

I submit, therefore, that the policy Government laid down in regard to Goa is not only a sound policy, but the only possible one. This policy which fits in with the larger world policy as well as our national outlook, is a policy which will yield results too. It is not merely idealistic but also practical.

I think we have shown courage in this matter. That does not mean--and I should like this to be clearly understood by people outside India--the slightest slackening by our Government in regard to this question of Goa. It may not be a terribly important question because it is inevitable; all the world knows, and I am quite certain that people in Portugal know it too, that Goa has to come to India, that the Portuguese will have to leave India, and that Goa then necessarily has to associate itself with the Indian Union.

INDIA USA INDONESIA AUSTRIA YUGOSLAVIA SWITZERLAND CHINA KOREA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ITALY NORWAY POLAND SLOVAKIA GERMANY MOROCCO ALGERIA NIGER NIGERIA PAKISTAN PORTUGAL

Date : Sep 17, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

India and GATT

The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, moved in the Lok Sabha on Sep 19, 1955 that the White Paper on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be considered by the House. In the course of his speech the Minister said:

In asking the House to consider the White Paper on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or the GATT, as it is popularly known, I feel I should give the historical background of the General Agreement without which it is difficult to consider it in its proper perspective.

Before the war, there was no international agreement governing international trade. The grant of Most Favoured Nation treatment in the matter of tariffs was a matter of bilateral negotiation. Every country was free to give preferences or to follow discriminatory policies in regard to tariffs and quotas. There were no checks on dumping or subsidised exports either.

After the war an attempt was made through the Charter of the United

Nations and its subsidiary bodies to promote international understanding not merely in political but in economic and social matters as well. Seventeen countries, including India, were invited to be members of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which was set up to frame a Charter for an International Trade Organisation. This Committee held its first session in London towards the close of 1946. It came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to have negotiations to lower tariff and other trade barriers and to eliminate preferences even before the coming into being of the International Trade Organisation. Accordingly in 1947, 23 countries took part in tariff negotiations at Geneva, as a result of which import duties on thousands of items were lowered or bound against future increase by the negotiating countries.

Although the tariff negotiations were conducted bilaterally between countries which wanted concessions from each other, the benefits of the concessions were on the principle of general Most Favoured Nation treatment between member countries applicable equally to all the signatories. As a result of these negotiations India received tariff concessions, either directly or indirectly, on most of her important export commodities, e.g., on jute yarn and manufactures from the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, etc., on cotton textiles

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from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, etc., on coir yarn and manufactures from the U.S.A, Australia, the Benelux countries, etc., on tea from U.S.A, Canada, France, etc., on woollen carpets and rugs from U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., on pepper, ginger and other spices from Australia, U.S.A., Benelux, etc.

I shall not try to enumerate here all the concessions beneficial to India's export trade which were negotiated at Geneva and also at subsequent conferences organised by the GATT in Annecy and Torquay. An up-to-date analysis of these concessions has been recently published and made available to the House. All that I want to emphasise is that the basic objective of the conference in Geneva was a reduction in tariffs. Nevertheless, it was felt that if these concessions were to be of real value there must be some trade rules to ensure that by quota restrictions and other similar devices their benefits were not frustrated. It was also necessary to have suitable administrative arrangements to ensure that the signatory countries fulfilled their tariff commitments and observed these trade rules. While it was recognised that ultimately the contemplated International Trade Organisation will take over all these matters, a provisional agreement on these matters was considered necessary. It was to meet this need that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was drawn up.

The GATT consisted of three parts--Part I dealing with the tariff concessions, Part II with general trade rules and Part III with

administrative matters. Among the administrative provisions embodied in Part III, it was made clear that the GATT was intended to be a provisional agreement to operate until the Havana Charter had come into force, and that the whole GATT would have to be reviewed if the Havana Charter did not come into force.

The Charter which was drawn up in Havana in March 1948, has remained a dead letter and the GATT has continued to be applied provisionally by its signatories. In accordance with the provisions of the GATT, therefore, a review of its Articles became necessary. This review was undertaken in Geneva last winter. Its objectives were firstly to consider amendments to the GATT itself where necessary, and secondly to provide for the setting up of an organisation to administer it, since the International Trade Organisation which was to administer the Havana Charter had not come into being.

While preparing for the review the Commerce Ministry consulted important commercial and industrial interests in the country as well as some economists, both within and outside the Government. In the final stages, the Planning Commission and the Tariff Commission were associated with the formulation of the brief for the Indian Delegation to the Review Session of the GATT.

This detailed study which we undertook led us to the conclusion that by and large the provisions of the GATT were in accord with our thinking and our interests. But in certain respects it needed modification not only from our point of view but also in the interests of many other countries who, like us, are anxious to develop their economies at a faster pace.

Speaking broadly, the GATT has three objectives: first, to eliminate discrimination, second, to abolish unfair practices of all kinds and, third, to reduce the barriers to the smooth flow of international trade. Basically, we were and are in wholehearted agreement with the first two objectives. We do not believe in discrimination. Our import licences are, speaking generally, valid for the entire world, with the exception of the dollar area for which on account of the dollar shortage, we have to be more restrictive. Likewise, in the matter of tariffs, we do not have a discriminatory rate applicable to countries who do not have a Most Favoured Nation Agreement with us. We do grant preferences to certain specified goods originating in particular countries within and outside the Commonwealth. We continue these preferences largely because so long as some countries enjoy preferences in particular markets, we cannot afford to give up our own preferences. The GATT prevents the creation of new preferences, and as a result of the tariff negotiations under the GATT the area of preference has been considerably reduced.

I now turn to the second aim of the GATT, namely, to provide a set of trade rules to regulate international commerce. In this category come matters such as the freedom of transit, methods of valuation for

customs purposes and formalities connected with import and export. There are also provisions to deal with questionable practices like subsidies and dumping. All these are matters where we can unhesitatingly subscribe to the principles of the GATT. Indeed they are necessary in our own interests. We in this country do not give subsidies, open or hidden, to our exports. We do not dump goods in other markets. But if others do not follow a similar code, clearly our exports as well as our domestic industries would suffer. Our study of the problem convinced us that so far as non-discrimination and trade rules were concerned, the GATT not only deserved our support but its provisions should if anything be strengthened.

It is when we turned to the question of reducing trade barriers that we felt that the provisions of the GATT needed amendment. As a country with a substantial stake in international trade we could certainly subscribe to the principle that there should be the minimum of obstacles to its smooth flow. We have many industries dependent on export markets. These are important industries like the jute industry, the tea industry, the mica industry and the coir industry to name only a few. We do not want these industries to suffer on account of unjustified restrictions.

There is, however, another angle to the problem. In the course of our economic development it is inevitable that we should seek to discourage particular lines of imports in order that our own industries producing similar goods may grow and expand. Indeed such restrictions as countries in early stages of development place on trade in order to accelerate their industrial development, will in the long run lead to a larger volume of international trade. For, as the standard of living rises, the demand for imports also goes up. This point had been recognised when the original GATT had been drafted by providing in Article XVIII for special measures to promote economic development.

But the problem which the industrially advanced countries have in this respect are greatly different from those confronting a country which is in the early stages of development, and it was this point which the old GATT had overlooked. The conclusion which we came to was that it was essential to ensure that the GATT in its attempt to promote a smooth flow of international trade did not deprive those countries which were still in the process of building up new industries of the right and freedom to place restrictions in the interests of economic development.

What are the provisions of the GATT in this respect? In tariffs, the GATT gave to its signatories a completely free hand except where the country concerned had during the course of tariff negotiations voluntarily agreed to give any tariff concession in return for any concession which it had asked for and received. This was in no sense an unfair position. What was necessary, however, was that there should be a suitable procedure to enable countries in the process of rapid economic development to withdraw concessions on particular

items without too much difficulty or delay if such a course was necessary in the interests of their development. Secondly, the GATT stipulated that quantitative restrictions on trade should not be used except when a country is in balance of payments difficulties. By and large there is a good deal of sense in this. Although most industries welcome protection through import control, industrialists are apt to forget the interests of the consumer if competition is totally shut out. But there are situations, particularly in under-developed countries, in which a new industry cannot survive without import restrictions and the judgment, we felt, must in the last analysis, remain with the Government concerned.

Further, balance of payments difficulties, which the GATT has rightly accepted as sufficient justification for imposing quantitative restrictions on imports, are for countries undertaking a major programme of economic development, something chronic and not merely a passing phase. It seemed to us that these special features of the economy of an under-developed country had not received adequate recognition in the GATT.

Accordingly, the Indian Delegation to the Review Session of the GATT was given clear instructions to press for amendments to its articles to secure two objectives: firstly, under-developed countries like India should be enabled to use quantitative restrictions on import in order to fulfil their programme of economic development, and to assist the development of particular industries and, secondly,

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sufficient flexibility regarding the bound rates of tariffs should be secured to enable under-developed countries to make changes as and when new industries develop.

During the Review Session of the GATT the Indian Delegation received strong support for our points from all the under-developed countries and even the more advanced countries conceded the force of our contentions. As a result, the GATT has undergone many changes and the White Paper contains an analysis of the amendments.

Obviously our main concern is with those provisions of the GATT which affect restrictions on imports either through tariffs or otherwise.

While we are anxious like all countries to promote our exports and to see that they face the minimum impediments, our main concern at present is with ensuring that the GATT should not stand in the way of measures which we may find necessary to adopt in fulfilment of our plans for economic development.

To meet the special position of the underdeveloped countries in this respect, Article XVIII has been wholly revised. It begins with the recognition that there should be special facilities for the development of economies which can only support low standards of living and are in the early stages of development. There are thus two criteria laid down for use of these special provisions. If a country

is under-developed in the sense that there are vast resources which have not yet been tapped but which has a high standard of living--for example a country like Australia, it cannot have recourse to all the facilities of Article XVIII. The same applies to a country which has a low standard of living but is well developed economically, for example, Japan. The Article is really intended for countries which suffer from both handicaps like India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia and certain South American countries. Provisions for these have been made in Sections A, B and C of the Article. Section D deals with countries still in the process of development but not having a low standard of living. Therefore, for our present purposes we have to focus attention on the provisions of Sections A, B and C.

Section A of Article XVIII provides for the more flexible use of tariffs as an instrument of industrial development. The GATT originated with the reduction and binding of tariffs on a large number of items. On items which were not bound, the GATT places no restriction. But it may well happen that after giving a concession on a particular item the country finds it necessary to make a change in the duty on that item, as is likely in countries which are engaged in a programme of development. To meet this position Article XXVIII has been amended to make tariff changes possible with greater flexibility.

Section A of Article XVIII provides further facilities to under-developed countries to raise tariffs on bound items in order to promote the establishment of particular industries. Under this Section, tariff changes can be made not only when there is agreement, but even if there is no agreement between the parties concerned, the GATT organisation can, if it finds that the applicant country has offered adequate compensation, authorise the withdrawal of the concession. Even if the compensation offered is not adequate, if the country concerned "has made every reasonable effort to offer such a concession" it may still withdraw the concession, but in that event the country whose interest is injured by this withdrawal can withdraw a substantially equivalent concession to compensate for its loss.

All this sounds a little complicated. But in practice it is unlikely to be so. In fact it is one of the strong points of the GATT that though it sounds very formidable, its approach to concrete problems is very realistic.

Section B of Article XVIII deals with quantitative restrictions on imports imposed with a view to safeguard a country's external balance of payments. Article XI of the GATT lays down that quantitative restrictions should, generally speaking, be eliminated. Article XII provides the major exception to this and lays down that import restrictions may be maintained to forestall the imminent threat of, or to stop, a serious decline in a country's monetary reserves. Section B of Article XVIII as now drafted begins with the recognition that under-developed countries may experience balance of payments difficulties arising mainly from efforts to expand their internal markets as

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well as from the instability in their terms of trade. Therefore, such countries in order to safeguard their external financial position and to ensure a level of reserves adequate for the implementation of their programme of economic development, may control the general level of their imports by restricting the quantity or value of merchandise permitted to be imported. In applying these restrictions it is also provided that the country may determine their incidence on imports of different products in such a way as to give priority to the importation of those products which are more essential in the light of its policy of economic development.

Section C of Article XVIII deals with measures other than tariffs which may be necessary to promote the establishment of a particular industry. It authorises the use of quantitative restrictions and other similar measures for this purpose even when a country is not in balance of payments difficulties. In imposing these measures, the country concerned will be expected to reach agreement with other countries interested in that particular trade, but in the last analysis it would be free to act unilaterally unless the item is one on which the tariff is bound.

Even apart from these, there are other provisions of the GATT open to all countries which do ensure that GATT obligations do not at any time have the effect of tying a country's hands when speedy action is absolutely vital. Article XIX provides for emergency action on imports of particular products. Under this Article if as a result of unforeseen developments and of the effect of the obligations incurred under the GATT, including tariff concessions, any product is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers, the country concerned shall be free to the extent and for such time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy such injury to suspend the obligation in whole or in part or to withdraw or modify the concession.

The question may well be asked: What remains of the GATT if so many exceptions are provided for?

To this I would give two answers. Firstly, the exceptions in favour of the under-development countries are really intended to remove the special handicaps from which these countries suffer. Therefore, restrictions are necessary in the interests of economic development and raising the standard of living; if the standard of living of countries like India is raised, we shall be importing very much more than we would today even under conditions of free trade.

The second point to be borne in mind is that the GATT is not a piece of legislation to be enforced by an independent judiciary which can only look at the wording of the Articles and not go behind them. It is an instrument to be used by those who have framed it for the purposes and objectives which they share in common. The GATT has been

ready to recognise that occasionally a country may have overwhelming reasons to depart from its commitments. It has provided for such situations not only in the wording of its Articles but also in the procedure for the grant of waivers. But what really gives the organisation strength is not the sanctions which are provided in the Articles but the opportunity for exchange of ideas or to use the technical phrase of the GATT Articles, the opportunity for consultations.

It is, therefore, fortunate that the organisation which it is proposed should administer the GATT is going to be called the Organisation for Trade Co-operation. It is the element of co-operation rather than the element of compulsion which must predominate in GATT if it is to be a success.

The query might be raised: What is to be the position of I.M.F. vis-a-vis the GATT in the new set-up? While the need for a closer link was stressed at the last meeting in Geneva, none of the sponsors of the idea gave any precise indication of the nature of the new link envisaged. So long as the organisational structure of the GATT is based on co-operation, the link between this organisation and the I.M.F. cannot carry any more sanctions than what the proposed Organisation for Trade Co-operation will possess. The I.M.F. is an inter-governmental organisation having jurisdiction over exchange restrictions. Even according to the present Articles of the GATT a certain relationship is envisaged.

The idea, therefore, of a joint control by

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I.M.F. and the proposed Organisation for Trade Co-operation bristles with difficulties. The provisions of the revised Article XVIII of the GATT afford a large measure of freedom of action for under-developed countries. Such countries cannot, therefore, agree to alter the co-operative character of the GATT to the compulsive controls to be exercised by the I.M.F. if there should be a joint control by the Organisation for Trade Co-operation and the I.M.F. Nor can under-developed countries ignore the fact of the heavily weighted vote in the I.M.F. to one country which has its special interest to get rid of quantitative restrictions. The under-developed countries have been able to gain their point in the last Session of the GATT to provide a flexible code in regard to trade practices so as to enable them to develop. It is unlikely that they would surrender this advantage by agreeing to a closer and stricter supervision by the I.M.F. over which organisation developed countries have a large measure of control.

The revised GATT is not by any means a perfect instrument. No international agreement ever is. Inevitably it is a compromise between ideals and realities. All that I would say is that the revised agreement will be a better one than the previously existing one and Government, therefore, propose to accept the amendments which

have been formulated.

INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM SWITZERLAND RUSSIA AUSTRALIA CANADA NEW ZEALAND
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE CUBA MALI JAPAN BURMA INDONESIA PAKISTAN

Date : Sep 19, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Export Promotion with East Africa

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 01, 1955, Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Minister for Commerce, laid a statement on the table of the House detailing the steps taken by Government for promoting India's export trade with East African countries. The statement said:

In addition to the general export promotion activities sponsored by the Government of India for promoting India's export trade with foreign countries in general, the following step have been taken in respect of East Africa:

- (1) An Indian Government Trade Commissioner has been appointed in Mombasa for the furtherance of India's trade with East Africa.
- (2) A showroom has been opened at Mombasa, where samples of a large variety of Indian manufactures and other products are on display.
- (3) Small trade displays are arranged for by the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in East African centres, other than Mombasa, from time to time.

USA INDIA RUSSIA

Date : Sep 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Measures taken by the Government of India to promote intra-regional trade were detailed by Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Minister for Commerce, in a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on Sep 21, 1955, in reply to a question as to what steps Government had taken to promote trade with the countries in East and West Asia in accordance with the Economic Resolution of the Bandung Conference.

The Minister said that firmly believing that multilateral trading promoted expanded international trade, India had, except in exceptional circumstances, been following a policy of multilateralism.

He added India had been organising increasing number of exhibitions in the countries of East and West Asia. India was currently participating in the Djakarta International Fair and Pakistan Industries Fair. Before the end of the year, the Government of India would take part in the Addis Ababa Economic and Cultural Exhibition, Ethiopia, and the International Exhibition, Cambodia. Discussions were proceeding for holding an exhibition in Burma on a co-operative basis. An Indian Industries Fair was being held in New Delhi in October 1955.

Trade delegations to the countries in the region were either being organised by Government

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or were being sponsored by them more frequently. A delegation organised by the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council had returned recently after visiting Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia and Ceylon. Another delegation which was organised by the Andhra Chambers of Commerce had also returned recently after visiting several East Asian countries. Even before the Bandung Resolution was adopted a goodwill delegation was sent by the Government of India in 1954 to visit important West Asian countries, and another delegation was sent in 1954 to study the prospect of exporting Indian tobacco to East Asia. Most of these delegations had carried samples of exportable commodities for commercial display. This publicity was in addition to the publicity provided through the existing showrooms in all important centres.

The possibility of developing Indo-Burmese trade was under examination. An agreement had been concluded with Pakistan after a lapse of several years. Trade Agreements Treaties existed between India and the following countries: Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, Iraq, Afghanistan, Egypt, China and Nepal.

At the instance of the Indian delegations to ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and Far East) and ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council) it had been agreed that intra-regional trade consultations should be organised periodically by Regional Economic Commissions.

The Minister added that as a result of Indian initiative, ECAFE was now under-taking a study of freight rates and their effect on the promotion of intra-regional trade. Simultaneously, the Government of India were also examining individual cases of hardship and they were endeavouring to remove these hardships as far as possible in consultation with shipping interests.

A senior officer of the Department of Economic Affairs had been appointed as Liaison Officer to correspond direct with other Liaison Officers for the purpose of exchange of information and ideas on matters of mutual interest.

INDONESIA INDIA PAKISTAN USA ETHIOPIA CAMBODIA BURMA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
THAILAND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IRAQ AFGHANISTAN CHINA EGYPT NEPAL

Date : Sep 21, 1955

Volume No

1995

LAOS

Crown Prince's Visit

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Royal Highness Prince Savang Vathana, Crown Prince of Laos, and His Excellency Katay D. Sasorith, Prime Minister of Laos, came to India on a brief visit. The following statement was issued in New Delhi on Sep 21, 1955 on the conclusion of the visit:

Historical and cultural ties have existed between Laos and India in the past. These and the cultural affinity between the two countries have enabled the leaders of the two countries to have a better appreciation of each other's point of view. The talks have shown that friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries in various fields can be strengthened to the advantage of both. The leaders also agree that the best guarantee for peace in the world and for friendship between countries is to adhere to the principles of recognition of each other's sovereignty, independence and integrity, of non-aggression, of equality and mutual respect and of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any country, and on the promotion of conditions for peaceful co-existence.

The Crown Prince and the two Prime Ministers also discussed the situation in Laos and the difficulties that have arisen in regard to the implementation of the Geneva Agreement on Laos. It was agreed that every effort should be made by all concerned to secure the

implementation of this Agreement, which is essential for preserving the unity and independence of Laos.

The Prime Minister of India assured His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and the Prime Minister of Laos, of the Government of India's desire to give such economic and technical assistance to Laos as lay in their power.

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LAOS INDIA USA SWITZERLAND

Date : Sep 21, 1955

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Construction of Roads

In reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Sep 19, 1955, Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, Deputy Minister for Defence, stated that the expenditure incurred on behalf of the Indian Army personnel for the construction of the Indo-Nepal Road was approximately Rs. 6,490,000, and on behalf of the Nepalese labour was Rs. 2,851,000.

NEPAL INDIA

Date : Sep 19, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Visits of Defence Services' Officers

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 03, 1955, as to whether it was a fact that some of the high officials of the Pakistan Defence Services frequently visited India under the pretext of meeting their relatives in India, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Minister of Defence, said:

The Government have no reason to believe that high officials of the Pakistan Defence Services visit India for a purpose other than that stated in their applications. Only six officers of the rank of Colonel and above visited India during the last twelve months. They visited eight different States; of these, Uttar Pradesh was visited by two officers, which was the largest number for any State.

PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Sep 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Movement of Migrants

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 26, 1955, regarding movement of migrants between India and Pakistan, Prime Minister Nehru said:

Statistics regarding the movement of migrants between India and Pakistan have been kept regularly only with effect from 15 October 1952, when the Passport and Visa Scheme was introduced. Some information is, however, available in respect of the earlier period. This information is not complete or exact. A statement is placed on the table of the House giving the required information on the basis of the data available with the Government of India.

- (a) Migration of Hindus from East Pakistan to India .. 3,500,000
- (b) Return to India of Muslims who had migrated to East Pakistan earlier .. 1,000,000
- (c) Migration of Muslims from India to East Pakistan .. 1,500,000
- (d) (i) Migration of Hindus from West Pakistan to India .. 4,700,000
- (ii) Return to India of Muslim migrants who had migrated to West Pakistan earlier .. 100,000
- (iii) Migration of Muslims from India to West Pakistan .. 6,100,000
- (e) Excess of Hindu migrants from Pakistan over

Muslim migrants from India .. 1,700,000

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PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Sep 26, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Restrictions on Travel

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 26, 1955, regarding stoppage by Pakistan of the influx of refugees from India via Khokrapar, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said:

With the introduction of the Passport Scheme in October 1952, the Government of Pakistan authorised only the Lahore-Amritsar route for travel by road in the Western Zone. The Government of India approached the Government of Pakistan for authorising an additional route between Munabao (India) and Khokrapar (Pakistan) to serve persons wishing to travel mainly between Rajasthan and Sind. The Government of Pakistan did not agree to the suggestion. A large number of travellers who found the Munabao-Khokrapar route more convenient, however, continued to travel by that route. The Government of Pakistan allowed travellers from India to enter Pakistan by this route, even without proper travel documents, but did not allow travellers from Pakistan to use it for entering India.

An agreement was eventually reached between the two Governments on this subject in April 1955 and the Munabao-Khokrapar route has been declared as an authorised route for travel between the two countries with effect from 1 August 1955. It has been observed from the statistics maintained at the Indian Check Post that the number of persons who leave India for Pakistan by this route on the strength of Emergency Certificates granted to intending migrants is, on an average, two persons a day. Other persons utilising this route possess Indian or Pakistani passports with valid visas, enabling the holders to visit the other country for specified periods.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Sep 26, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Agreement on Rihand Valley Project

An agreement between India and the United States of America was signed in New Delhi on Sep 21, 1955 amending a previous agreement on the Rihand Valley Development Project of Uttar Pradesh State.

The Rihand Project is one of the most important irrigation and power projects of the U.P. Government during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. The project is already being assisted by the Centre under the Indo-U.S. Aid Programme as \$8 million have been allocated for the purpose of financing the purchase of equipment required for the completion of the project.

The latest amendment provides that the rupee expenditure on the project up to June 1957, which is expected to be of the order of Rs. 70 million, will also be found from the rupee advances that the Government of India is receiving as part of the loan content of the development assistance received from the U.S.A. in 1954-55.

It may be recalled that, of the total allocation of \$60.5 million of development assistance under the 1954-55 Indo-U.S. Aid Programme, a sum of \$45 million is to be treated as a loan. Roughly half the allocation amounting to \$30 million is being taken by India in the form of wheat and cotton. These commodities are to be sold to the public in India and the rupees realised are to be treated as a loan to India. The purpose of this agreement is to treat Rs. 70 million out of these funds as a loan to the U.P. Government for the prosecution of the Rihand Project.

A second feature of the amendment is that the last date of incurring the expenditure on the project which was 30 June 1956, under

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the previous agreement has been extended by a year, ending 30 June 1957.

The Rihand Valley Development Project, work on which has been going on for some time now, is expected to supply irrigation water to over two million acres of land and provide hydro-electric power to irrigation tubewells, basic industries and for agricultural,

industrial and domestic purposes. The additional food production expected is about 600,000 tons. It is proposed to construct a dam about 500 feet high and 3,000 feet long which will create a reservoir 130 square miles in area, holding 8.6 million acre feet of water. The power plant will have an initial installed capacity of 120,000 KW and ultimate installed capacity of 240,000 KW. The power thus generated will be utilised for pumping water from about 4,000 irrigation tubewells which are at present either under construction or proposed to be constructed in several districts of Uttar Pradesh covering an area of about 25,300 square miles. These tubewells will irrigate 1.6 million acres annually.

In addition to the production of power, another collateral benefit of the project will be flood control. The Rihand river being a tributary of the Sone, flood control of this river will also mitigate flood damages in Bihar. The irrigation canal system of the project will approximately irrigate 450,000 acres of land in addition to the 1.6 million acres irrigated by tubewells operated by power produced by the project.

The total estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 452.6 million of which the first phase which will include construction of the dam, reservoir, initial power plant, and switch yard installation and a major portion of the transmission system, is expected to be completed in a period of six years. The cost of the first phase of the project is estimated at Rs. 401.9 million. The principal works under the second phase which will be undertaken as the load develops, involve installation of three more turbines and the expansion of the transmission system.

The agreement was signed by the designated representatives of the two Governments, Mr. Clifford H. Wilson, Director of the Technical Co-operation Mission to India of the International Co-operation Administration of the U.S. Government, and Shri C. V. Narasimhan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India.

INDIA USA LATVIA

Date : Sep 21, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

U.S. Aid for Development

The aid authorised by the United States of America under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme between 1951-52 and 1954-55 (including Development Assistance) amounts to \$244 million (Rs. 1,160 million approximately).

The authorised aid has been fully availed of and Operational Agreements have been entered into, committing all the funds made available for expenditure on agreed projects.

This information was given in the Lok Sabha on Sep 20, 1955 by the Union Minister for Finance, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, in a written reply to a question.

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SRI LANKA INDIA ALGERIA PAKISTAN

Date : Oct 01, 1955

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1995

COLOMBO PLAN

Review of India's Progress at Conference

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning, Irrigation and Power, and Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Colombo Plan Conference held in October 1955 in Singapore, addressed the Consultative Committee of the Conference on Oct 19, 1955. In the course of his speech Shri Nanda said:

I shall explain briefly some salient features of the economic situation and the development plans of India.

I would like to survey the whole period of the First Five-Year Plan. In April 1951 we were faced with serious shortages of practically all types of consumer goods, the economy of our country bore deep marks of the effects of war and partition, there was scarcity of food, and raw materials for our industry were not available in sufficient quantity. We had to apply restrictive measures like rationing, controls and price controls which caused widespread irritation. We were afraid that if we spent large funds on development in these circumstances inflationary pressures may increase. The main objectives of our Plan were to increase the output of foodgrains and the production of raw materials.

Our calculation was that unless we doubled national income, it would not be possible to afford to our people the very minimum of essential requirements. We also thought of doing whatever was possible to

strengthen the capital base of our economy by producing more steel, heavy electrical equipment, etc. So far as the immediate objectives are concerned, they have been achieved almost fully. Our wholesale price index which stood at 439 in 1951 was brought down some two or three months ago to 356. In the same way the cost of living index has gone down. We have achieved increases in the production of agricultural and industrial goods. We have secured a rate of increase which will enable us at the end of the five-year period to get 15 per cent increase over the level at which we started. We have improved our position regarding capital formation. Starting with a rate of a little more than five per cent, we have achieved now nearly seven per cent.

In achieving these results there were certain helpful factors. People mobilised themselves in support of the Plan in hundreds and thousands of villages. They took up little projects to which the State's contribution was just a fraction of what they gave in their voluntary service and voluntary labour. Also they contributed in money.

We have had very satisfactory industrial relations, and industrial peace has prevailed in the country for several years; for this we are grateful to our working class. At the same time we have taken steps to see that the legitimate rights of labour are conceded. There have been increases in wages, extension of social insurance, and introduction of the provident fund scheme. Our productivity has increased. Our administrative services are working for development plans in a splendid manner and the difficulties experienced about technical personnel are being removed with the help of the representatives of various countries sitting here.

External assistance in terms of percentages of our total outlay may not be very big; it is just about 10 or 11 per cent, but it has played an essential role, and without it many things could not have been done. First in the list is the United States America which gave grants totalling Rs. 947 million and loans for Rs. 1,117 million. The utilised assistance totals Rs. 1,776 million against an authorised assistance of Rs. 2,064 million. The directions in which this aid was utilised were fertilisers, iron and steel, locomotives and wagons, tubewells and irrigation, power project equipment, D.D.T., vehicles, agricultural implements, visual aids for Community Development, wheat, cotton and iron and steel.

Canada authorised Rs. 323 million, out of which Rs. 260 million were utilised for vehicles, wheat, locomotives, equipment for power projects (Mayurakshi and Umtru), raw material, aluminium and copper.

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Australia authorised Rs. 97 million, out of which Rs. 58 million were utilised for wheat, equipment for irrigation projects (Tungabhadra), and radio equipment.

New Zealand authorised Rs. 16 million, out of which Rs. 8 million

were utilised as cash contribution for the All-India Medical Institute and for dairy equipment.

Norway authorised Rs. 3 million. This was utilised for the fisheries project in Travancore-Cochin.

The Ford Foundation authorised Rs. 37 million out of which Rs. 20 million were utilised as cash contribution for programmes for training of personnel for rural development, small-scale industry, education, public administration, etc.

The International Bank authorised Rs. 138 million, out of which Rs. 84 million were utilised as loans for the Damodar Valley Corporation. Total authorised was Rs. 2,678 million out of which Rs. 2,168 million have been utilised.

We have stepped up expenditure on development from year to year. We have stepped up our implementing capacity steadily and we have achieved about 90 per cent; 10 per cent remains; that is a shortfall, although we have achieved physical targets to a large extent in the matter of raising resources. We increased our food production but in the last year agricultural prices came down and we had to think of giving price support. Our economy has still no reserves of strength. The income of the people is low and there is not enough flexibility in the economy because side by side we have not developed industries. There is not enough room for consumption of raw materials and more consumption of food.

This also led to another feature, namely, that in the matter of employment we have been faced with a rather serious situation. We have tried and succeeded in improving the position regarding under-employment to some extent in rural areas, but so far as educated people are concerned unemployment has been on the increase year after year.

We are conscious that in framing our Second Five-Year Plan, to which I will come now, we have to keep this situation in mind. We must try to rectify all these deficiencies.

There are three things before us for the Second Five-Year Plan. First is increase in income at an average rate of five per cent annually. The second is increase in employment opportunities which will take care of the new working force of about 2 million a year, that is 10 million over a five-year period, which, including a back-log of unemployment, means providing employment for about 11 to 12 million people during this period. The third is the objective of social justice. We have defined our future organisation of the economic and social structure of the country as a socialistic pattern. Ours is not a doctrinaire approach at all; what it means for us is that no one should remain without the satisfaction of the minimum essential needs and for that purpose disparities have to be reduced.

In the sphere of land we have made some headway. We have abolished

the Zamindari system, i.e., people owning large tracts of land simply because of some hereditary privilege; and we have improved our tenancy system. Our ultimate goal is that the tiller should also be the owner of land.

In other directions also we have to see that disparities are narrowed down not on doctrinaire grounds, and to put the democratic system on a sound and stable basis.

This does not mean that there is no scope for the private sector. It is our aim that to the extent that the private sector helps in advancing the aims of our Plan, to that extent it should also have not only room to function but all facilities that are required in order to achieve these aims. We have to improve our capital base first, which means heavy industry. We had thought of doing something in the First Five-Year-Plan but we could not. We could set up a plant neither for steel nor for heavy electric equipment. While all these heavy industries will help us in the course of years to strengthen our economy, immediately we have the big problem of unemployment. We have, therefore, to think of taking

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some immediate steps to increase our employment, like large expansion of the small-scale and cottage industries, which will afford a large volume of employment. As we go ahead their techniques will also improve so that productivity increases, because our objective is not only full employment but also improved standards of living which cannot be achieved without better techniques.

How are we going to secure resources for this? The First Five-Year Plan was of the size of Rs. 22,000 million in the public sector; in the Second Five-Year Plan we are going to have Rs. 43,000 million * in the public sector of which Rs. 9,000 million is expenditure on social services and the rest is investment.

We are going to mobilise internal resources to the maximum extent. Our taxation proceeds will naturally increase as economic activity expands and we are looking forward to about Rs. 3,500 million as increase in our resources on that account and another Rs. 3,500 million from new taxation. We are going to raise loans and increase the scale of our small savings.

Our economy while being on an even keel and keeping itself from inflationary stresses, has also secured for us resources from saving and loans. By reaching the small man we can get resources on a much larger scale. We are looking forward to obtaining about Rs. 10,000 million under this head. That still leaves a large gap, and part of that gap we propose to fill by credit creation. What we propose to do is not deficit financing in the usual sense. Our price level is going down, our production is increasing and as production increases the price level will go down still more. There has to be an appropriate volume of money supply to balance increased production. There will be

credit creation on a suitable scale, about Rs. 10,000 million. There still remains a gap of Rs. 16,000 million.

Towards this gap of Rs. 16,000 million we expect a certain scale of foreign assistance, by way both of loans and grants; we are going to draw on our sterling balances; and we are expecting private foreign investments on a reasonable scale.

I now come to the requisition for external resources. Total external resources required for the Second Plan are estimated at Rs. 11,000 million. Expectation of available foreign exchange resources on certain assumption is:

(1) Total external aid including International Bank loans Rs. 4,000 million.

(2) Draft on Sterling Balances Rs. 2,000 million.

(3) Private foreign investment Rs. 1,000 million.

Total Rs. 7,000 million.

There are three sources of obtaining external capital, (1) Government to Government assistance (2) loans etc. from international institutions and (3) private foreign investment. I would like to deal with them in reverse order and to explain the basis on which we have estimated the availability of external resources for our Second Plan. Over the period from mid-1948 to the end of 1953, total gross foreign investment was estimated at Rs. 1,800 million. Allowing for disinvestment the net investment during the same period amounted to Rs. 1,300 million. Of this figure roughly 40 per cent represents reinvested profits and 60 per cent fresh investment since the end of 1953. There has been substantial private foreign investment in India, as for example in oil refineries. We have assumed that during the Second Plan period foreign private investment would continue at a somewhat higher rate and would be about Rs. 1,000 million.

We welcome foreign private investment in India. We are giving all possible facilities to such investment and freely permit repatriation of the original capital, reinvested profits and capital gains if any. Such restrictions on fresh investment, as control of capital issues and licensing of new industries, are common to both domestic and foreign investors.

There may be some vague fears in regard to nationalisation, but our Prime Minister has announced on more than one occasion both in Parliament and elsewhere that expropriation of foreign investment without payment of full compensation would be unthinkable. We have allowed investment of foreign

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private capital even in fields like oil refineries which, according

to our industrial policy statement, are reserved for the public sector; in the iron and steel industry the Government are themselves accepting private participation of foreign capital. We are fully aware of the need for continued private foreign investment in India, if possible on an increasing scale and especially in the fields involving specialised technical know-how. The main exporter of capital to India is the United Kingdom with the United States coming next. The United Kingdom is traditionally the exporter of capital to this part of the world and we hope that that country will continue to play its traditional role. We are hopeful that the United States will also take increasing interest in investment in this part of the world.

We are hopeful that the International Finance Corporation would facilitate further flow of private foreign investment to India. We have set up the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, which through its medium can bring the intending foreign investor and the entrepreneur in India together. We hope that as a result of all these the flow of investment will improve over the entire Five-Year Plan period. At present loans authorised to India by the International Bank are running at a rate of about \$20 million per annum. We hope that with the progress of our development programme and increased opportunities for the International Bank's participation in our projects the loans that we may expect to get from the International Bank in future will also increase.

However optimistic a view we may take of the possibilities of increased foreign investment and increased loans from the International Bank etc., the fact remains that the major source of foreign assistance on which we may have to rely in a large measure to meet the gap in the foreign exchange resources is external assistance on Government-to-Government basis. In the recent past such assistance to India has been running at an equivalent of approximately \$100 million per annum. We believe that our capacity to absorb external assistance will be considerably increased during the Second Plan period.

So far the assistance we have received from our friends in the Colombo Plan has been mainly on the project basis, i.e. assistance for specific projects. In the near future there may be increased scope for commodity assistance; for example, while we have got plans for expanding production of steel in order to meet our foreseeable needs we are meanwhile extremely short of steel for our various development projects and for our railways. We have tentatively estimated that during the next three years we may require not less than a million tons of steel annually. Similarly we have plans for three new fertiliser plants in the Second Plan period, but before these plants are erected and begin to produce, we are likely to need increased fertiliser imports.

I would also like to suggest that our friends in the Colombo Plan may give some thought to the possibility of assistance for programmes such as our Second Five-Year Plan, instead of thinking of assistance

purely on a project basis.

The next few years are crucial not only for India but also for the other Colombo Plan countries. During this period substantially increased investment will be necessary if the momentum already gained is not to be lost. This investment has to be mainly in the direction of industrialisation, especially in such fields as heavy engineering and chemical industries, besides railways and communications which must provide the very base for future expansion. Such investment is highly capital intensive, involving greater percentage of foreign exchange. With such investment there is also a time lag before it begins to yield results by way of increased reserves which will be available for reinvestment.

It is, therefore, during this crucial period that assistance may be most needed to enable these countries not only to break the vicious circle but also become increasingly independent of external assistance for the future. As the delegate from the United States observed, the history of even the most advanced industrial countries shows that such initial stimulus came from outside. It is in this context that this session of the Consultative Committee acquires special significance.

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SRI LANKA INDIA LATVIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CANADA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND NORWAY

Date : Oct 19, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

President's U.N. Day Message

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, broadcast a message over All-India Radio at New Delhi on Oct 24, 1955, on the occasion of the celebration of United Nations Day. He said:

I am happy to be able to broadcast again on the United Nations Day as in previous years. Celebrating this day year after year has a significance which must be grasped if this celebration has to serve the purpose it is designed to serve. Besides mere stocktaking, which in itself has a certain advantage, we must ponder this day over the ideals responsible for bringing the United Nations into being as a means of subserving those very ideals.

One of the principal objectives of the U. N. is to promote the feeling of co-existence by settling, on the one hand, all international disputes and differences amicably without resort to force and, on the other, to encourage the positive feelings of tolerance, non-violence and good neighbourliness. To the extent to which this method of peaceful negotiations has been resorted to settle mutual disputes among nations, the United Nations and its sponsors as also the participating countries may well feel gratified.

If in some cases the actual results have not been commensurate with popular expectations or the actual effort known to have been convincing of the efficacy of peaceful means, the work of ironing out international differences is quite an uphill task. It does not involve mere change of methods but calls for a change of heart, a change in the mode of thinking. This process has necessarily to be somewhat slow.

During the year which has ended yesterday, the United Nations has been busy trying to complete the task which the cease-fire brought on its hands in Korea. Luckily, as a result of the Summit Conference held in Geneva recently between the Heads of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and France, the general world atmosphere has improved a good deal and tension is showing signs of subsiding. It is a welcome development which augurs well for the world. We in this country particularly welcome it as these trends are in keeping with our faith in non-aggression and co-existence--ideals which have come to be associated with the principles of Panch Shila.

Much as we value the effort of the U.N. in this direction, of equal importance are the beneficent activities of its various agencies like WHO, FAO, UNESCO, etc. These organisations have an important role to play in popularising the ideals of the U.N. by bringing the different nations closer. Let me hope these activities will grow more and more as years pass, making the ideals of peace, justice and prosperity for which the United Nations stands, better known and more popular.

INDIA USA KOREA SWITZERLAND FRANCE

Date : Oct 24, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Prime Minister Nehru issued the following U.N. Day message on Oct 23, 1955:

It is only ten years since the United Nations Organisation was started, and yet it seems a far longer period. In the course of these ten years, the U.N. has become a part of the texture of our political lives, both national and international. That itself demonstrates its importance. It is a little difficult to imagine the world now without the United Nations.

And yet, during this period, few persons have been entirely satisfied with the work of the U.N. That was perhaps natural, because circumstances have been extraordinary and the U.N. reflects these abnormal conditions.

I have no doubt that the U.N. has been a

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bulwark for peace and for co-operation among nations, even though in practice it may not always have lived up to our expectations. Recent happenings have lessened the tensions of the world and given us the hope that in this decade of the U.N., we might be able to advance much further towards the realisation of the aims and objectives of the Charter. It is that Charter which must always be not only our sheet-anchor but also our guiding light. If we adhere to that Charter, we cannot go far wrong. It is only when we forget the basic principles contained in the Charter that we tend to drift in a wrong direction.

I earnestly trust that the hopes of mankind, which took visible shape in the United Nations, will find fulfilment through its endeavours.

U.N. General Assembly:

INDIA USA

Date : Oct 23, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Statement in the General Debate

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Chairman of the Indian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, made a statement in the Plenary Session during the debate on Oct 04, 1955. He said:

Mr. President,* my Delegation would like to join with the many who have preceded us to discharge our first and pleasant duty of paying our tribute to you and of congratulating you on your election to this high office. My country is bound to yours by ties of friendship and the desire for greater understanding. I myself, if you will permit me to say it, have had the happy privilege of being the guest of your Government last year in your capital. We are very happy that your election to this high office has met with the unanimous approval of all the sixty delegations present here.

My Delegation would also like to take the opportunity of paying our tribute to our previous President Mr. Van Kleffens who carried out the duties of his office with great impartiality and dignity.

The Great Powers of the world, whether we approve of this position or not are really the great factors who can make for prosperity, for peace and for war. In them are vested the great economic military, political and other resources of the world. Happily in each of these countries today there are statesmen at the heads of Governments and of States who realise their great responsibilities. There is no doubt that today we have a situation where there is an attempt at common exploration of the path towards co-existence and world co-operation. The keynote at Geneva was to attempt to find ways and means of resolving difficulties.

I now come to the report that has been submitted to this Assembly by the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General is quite rightly concerned about the inadequate amplitude of our Organisation, that so many things which ought to be done within the United Nations have perforce to be done outside the United Nations. However, we should like to say that the ambit of the United Nations is not merely the organisation but the limits and the purpose of the Charter. So that, if within these limits there are other meetings which are conducted in a spirit of co-operation with the necessary care that the course of their proceedings do not contravene the Charter, then this would be a great advance. It appears to us that it is inevitable from the objective situation that exists in the world that the great problems of the world today are the problems that centre around the division of the world, the crucial points of which are in Germany and the Far East.

It is wrong to say that Germany is divided. It is the world that is divided and the expression of this division happens to lie in that unfortunate and unhappy country. Similarly, in the Far East, there is a point of potential explosion. These great problems are outside the Assembly, partly because of the conditions and the contacts created by the war and the peace not having been concluded, and by the

absence of many people who

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should be here among us. The peace treaties make certain provisions and certain inhibitions in this matter. Over and above that are what may be called the internal feuds in our Organisation. The representative of Syria referred to the presence of too many blocs and too many groups. That is to say, we are still engaged in this game of trial and error in an effort to find out how far we can move towards our goal of universality. Our dreams lead us in that direction. Our fears and our schemes, lead us in the direction of balance of power and of trying to organise our forces for particular and specific ends. Therefore these problems, which are the objective factors of the world, do to a certain extent bedevil the United Nations and introduce an element of viciousness.

There are a number of problems facing this Assembly and, as usual, we have the regular crop of items on our agenda. The first of these is the review of the Charter.

The idea of a review has not come into our consciousness and on our agenda because in this particular year any developmen's have called for it. It has arisen because in Chapter XVIII there are two articles which refer to te review of the Charter.

But there is nothing in the Charter which need give us any concern that this matter, if it is not attended to today, will go some where else. We think that the Charter can be reviewed only if there is unanimity, and if there is unanimity the main reasons for amending the Charter will disappear. In other words, without unanimity we cannot revise the Charter, and if there is unanimity the reasons for revising it will be very small. Further, my Government is of the opinion that in any changes which we make in the Charter we should pay more attention to Article 108 than to Article 109. That is to say, we should take a pragmatic view of this and seek to make such alternation as is made in the case of all written constitutions, by amendments from time to time. We do not subscribe to the view that it is a healthy process periodically, at the end of every ten years, to throw the whole of the basis of our Organisation into the melting pot.

In any case, our view is that this is not the appropriate time; there are more pressing matters and, without being cynical, one could say that it is not the Charter that is wrong, it is us. We could very well devote our endeavours in the coming year to improve our layalties in regard to the spirit and the purposes of the Charter.

The next problem that faces us is the admission of new medmbers. This, again, has been called a hardly annual.

The idea of universality has been at the basis of our Organisation from the beginning. My country and my Government support the

principle of universality, and the inclusion of any State that is a State--and we say "that is a State" because it is a question not of whether we like it but of the fact that it exists and is capable of performing its obligations under the Charter. If we were to include in this Organisation only those whom we approved, and if admission were to require the approval of each of the Governments represented here, most of us would not be here at all!

We are heated by the fact that delegations representing different points of view have come forward in this Assembly and have supported the idea of the admission of a larger and larger number of members. Of course, the countries that are divided are in a different category. But the fact that there is the question of 'what is a State' does not make it necessary for us to introduce another element of complexity into this matter. The main thing is that we ought to make a beginning.

The next point is the Secretariat and its organisation. The first problem we have in mind is the representative character of the Secretariat. My Government makes no secret of the fact that if there were an international civil service in the world which had no national attachments at all then the question of quotas and representation would not arise. But we are far away from a one-world system. We are still, in this Assembly, a gathering of sovereign governments, each jealous of its sovereignty. Therefore, taking these facts as they are, and while we move towards this internationalisation, it is necessary that in this principal organ of the United Nations, as established by the Charter, there should be

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the impact of every part of the world proportionately.

In connexion with the next point my Delegation would like, first of all, to compliment the Secretary-General on the part of the introduction to his report which deals with economic matters. Without glossing over the situation with sentiment about "under-developed countries" and One World, he has come down and referred to a large number of fiscal, economic and technical problems of very great importance.

It is necessary at this stage to make some reference to the part played by the United Nations, and in our case our country, on this aspect of United Nations activity. In the field of technical assistance there has been much expansion, and I am happy to say that quota of the contribution of our own Government has gone up by 33 per cent and the contribution of countries like the United States has gone up very much. During the year ending 1954, India supplied 191 experts in the field of technical assistance.

There are two other items under this heading to which I would like to refer. Reference to both of them has been made by the Secretary-General in his report. One is the Special United Nations Fund for

Economic Development for under-developed countries. We think it is necessary and desirable that there should be co-operative aid through the United Nations. That is why we have supported this plan of the Social Fund for Economic Development. We are happy to note that it has been adopted by the Economic and Social Council and we hope that some further progress will be made.

Reference has also been made to the International Finance Corporation. Here we seem to have made some progress. Our Government fully supports this organisation and we hope that particularly in the field of that sector of economic development which is not State-controlled and State-owned, the International Finance Corporation will bring about not only economic development but a greater degree of contact and collaboration between industrial elements in different countries.

The next point I should like to deal with is that of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Secretary-General paid a great deal of attention of this problem and a conference was arranged in which seventy-three Governments participated and in which 1,428 delegates and 1,334 observers took part. India is particularly appreciative of the fact that our distinguished scientist, Dr. Bhabha, was invited to preside over this Conference.

There are two or three aspect of this Conference which have a significance far beyond the Conference itself. We are told that one of the important developments at this conference was the removal of the veil of secrecy. Though these great secrets were published, the world did not come to an end! Therefore, this lifting of the veil of secrecy has been somewhat in the way of a showdown, and it helps us in other matters. It shows that perhaps if we cut Gordian knots somewhere, if we do not go round and round in vicious circles, we could make progress.

The second point to which I should like to refer is that very soon the General Assembly and the Governments concerned will have to consider the question of the international atomic agency. We are in support of an international organisation to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy. India is devoted to this endeavour, and, what is more, the whole of our attention in regard to atomic development is in the direction of its peaceful uses. We do not make, nor do we desire to make, any weapons of destruction.

There is only one other aspect of this matter to which I should like to refer; that is, the agency's relationship to the United Nations. It is my Government's view that the atomic energy agency should have an integral relationship with the United Nations; that is to say, the agency should not be a foster-child.

My Government will co-operate in every way in this matter. We approach the entire problem from the point of view of a constructive endeavour, rather than from the point of view of staking claims.

I now turn to the more controversial, and the more political, questions on the Assembly's agenda. The first of these is disarmament. There was a stalemate in late

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1952. Then, in that year, the Assembly accepted an amendment submitted by my Delegation for the appointment of a sub-committee. Since that time, progress has been made in many directions.

It is the atomic Powers, which have the arms and the men. It is those Powers which must take the lead in this matter. That does not mean that disarmament and the establishment of the conditions for world peace are their exclusive concern or their exclusive responsibility, but, as things are in the world today, they are the Powers which can play a decisive part in the question.

Reference has been made to the proposal submitted by President Eisenhower at Geneva for the exchange of military blue-prints and mutual aerial inspection. I think that it must be a matter of relief to all of us that the most important other party concerned--namely, the Soviet Union--has also expressed, through its Prime Minister, the view that there is no objection in principle to President Eisenhower's proposal, but that the question is how it should be implemented.

So far as my Government is concerned, we stand fully committed--as a Government and as a people--to the total prohibition of atomic weapons, and we shall continue to press for that in this Assembly.

I shall now deal with what are called colonial questions. I am very happy to read the following statement from the Secretary-General's reports:

The peoples of Asia today, of Africa tomorrow, are moving towards a new relationship with what history calls the West. The world organisation is the place where this emerging new relationship in world affairs can most creatively be forged.

It is because we believe that the peoples of Asia and Africa are awake, that we believe that many of them can stand on their own feet as free nations, that we believe that these problems can best be resolved in the United Nations--That is why we bring those problems here.

There is one part of the world in connection with the colonial problem to which I should like to draw particular attention. One of these territories is a place called Goa, in the west on India. This place plays an important role in the public opinion of India today.

I am not raising this question before the General Assembly. However, since it is a matter of international concern, I want to point out that it would be a great pity if the members of the international

community were to disregard our restraint and fortitude in this matter. Our Government, in the face of strong public feeling, have disavowed and prohibited by their authority all acts of violence and intrusion. We are behaving in this matter with extraordinary restraint and with a desire at all times to bring about a settlement by peaceful means. It would be a great pity if, merely because one party is willing to act in that particular manner, no attention were paid to it by those who are in a position to do so.

It would be fantastic to think that a free and independent people like the people of India, who have come to agreement with the British Government to establish their freedom, would permit another foreign Power to occupy a part of their territory as a colonial Power.

Therefore, while I have no desire to go into the merits of this question here, I should like people to take account of the fact that it would be a great mistake not to recognise our adherence to the principles of the Charter, especially when it is exercised by our Government under conditions of extreme difficulties.

There are two other parts of the world to which I shall refer. One is Cyprus. Our position with regards to Cyprus is that the Cypriot nation is entitled to its independence in the same way as we are. Independence in the Commonwealth system means that it is for the independent nation to exercise its discretion as regards its future-- which is usually referred to as the provisions of the Statute of Westminster.

Those who have come from former colonial countries in Asia and Africa have been

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charged with not having a correct appreciation of the advances which have been made in regard to colonial rule. The Secretary-General referred to Africa. When we talk about the peoples of Asia and Africa, we have to think of the peoples who are there and the present facts and the present trend of the world. I hope that the influence of the more liberal elements in all the countries, the impact of modern civilisation and desire to establish reconciliation and a solution of problems by peaceful methods will lead to progress in these areas. We hope that the example set by some and the progress of Trust Territories as in Samoa, on the one hand and in British Togoland in the future, will be of some assistance to colonial Powers in recognising that the best way of establishing and maintaining a relationship is by recognition of the rights and liberties of people and through co-operation.

The two main centres of difficulty in the world in international affairs are Europe and Asia. The view and the position the Government of India take in this matter has to be stated. Security and peace and the solution of problems in Europe is as much an Asian concern as the solution of problems in Asia is a European concern. We can no longer

take the position that these European or Asian problems are not world problems. References have been made to the problem of security. This security concerns us because two world wars have arisen from the lack of security in this area. They were not European wars; they were world wars. We all paid the price for them and continue to pay it by the economic, social and other impacts, and therefore the problem of European security is a problem of Indian, Asian and world security.

Reference is not particularly necessary, to what is called the South-east Asian Defence Organisation, but since statements have been made here our failure to do so might be misunderstood. SEADO takes into protection areas which include our own country. It is not an overt infringement of our sovereignty yet. It consists of eight Powers, three of whom are Asian. We are happy that its ramifications and activities are somewhat limited. We do not see it as making a contribution towards stability in the area which is more likely to be achieved by the growth of neighbourliness, by a sense of non-interference and by world co-operation through the instrumentality of this Organisation.

One of the other problems is that of Korea. We are entitled to bring this matter before the United Nations which has paid little attention to it apart from the Secretary-General's frequent correspondence, in which he has said that it is a matter on which the United Nations must make a decision. The Government of India have cared for these people, who incidentally are not prisoners of war but ex-prisoners of war, and we therefore should leave this item on the agenda at the present time and see how matters develop. In regard to the larger problem of Korea, we think the accomplishment of the primary objective of the United Nations in Korea, namely unification, is possible.

The next spot in the Far East in which my country is concerned is Indo-China. The future of peace in this area depends upon adherence to and the implementation, both in the letter and in the spirit, of the Geneva Agreement. The Geneva Agreement is a complex document, but its basis is non-interference in these territories, the respect of their sovereignty, the establishment of a political settlement on a democratic basis and the termination of the functions of the Commission as a result of that political settlement.

We are also concerned that the negotiations now going on between the Soviet Government and Japan should come to an early conclusion, so that Japan will take its rightful place in the world and in the Asian community.

Now we come to the last and most important part of Asia in the present conflict, that is, China. When we say "China", I hope I shall not be misunderstood in saying that the real problem in regard to China is one that concerns two great countries, that is, China and the United States. It is both the endeavour and the desire of our Government to do what we can to assist in the rapprochement and understanding as between these two countries. I want to say at once

that India offers no mediation in this matter. We are not mediators but we are in the happy position that neither the United States nor

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China suspects our motives. Our relations with them are not merely diplomatically correct but of a friendly character.

There have been, equally, contacts between the United States and Chinese representatives, and I want to make it quite clear that we speak for neither of them.

It is the view of our Government that the Chinese Government is willing and anxious that the problem of Formosa should be settled by peaceful methods. In Peking, they have proclaimed their desire to approach it in this way and, what is more, to embark on negotiations bound for this purpose.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not say that the position in that area is, in all conscience, potentially grave. We must hope that the present conversations that are going on in Geneva will lead to direct meetings at a different level so that some of these outstanding problems may be looked at and faced. At Bandung, the Chinese were the foremost to express their adherence to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. They made a distinction, as I said on a previous occasion, between the decisions of the United Nations and the principles of the Charter.

We do not belong to the great Power blocs. We are referred to sometimes as neutralists, neutrals, uncommitted areas, and this and that and the other. I think it is necessary in this international gathering for us to state our position. We stand pledged to carry out the principles and purposes of the Charter. We think it is in our interests and in the interests of the world. We believe the policies that we follow--namely, respecting the sovereignty and integrity of other countries, not being predetermined in our relations and, what is more, pursuing what may be called the path of "collective peace" and not relying on armed groupings--is consistent with the purposes of the United Nations and calculated to advance them.

It is in pursuit of this that during the last two years the visits of various statesmen and heads of Government to New Delhi, the visit of my Prime Minister to the Soviet Union and other countries and very close contacts between the United States and ourselves were made. These, and our position in the Commonwealth, have all assisted us in promoting the objective of what in this world is now called by the comparatively ugly word "co-existence". In any municipal or civil community we call this "toleration". I repeat what has been said before: that toleration is but the first step to understanding. We have found that the promotion of neighbourliness, agreements on non-aggression and on mutual respect are ways of promoting co-operation. It may be asked: is your system likely to succeed? Can you rely on it? With great respect, we are entitled to ask: have the other

systems succeeded? Can anybody turn around to us and say that the doctrine of the balance of power, the legacy of Metternich, Castleragh and Talleyrand which wrecked the principle of universalism in this world which culminated in the war of 1914 or the subsequent and present incursions of this doctrine of balance of power are likely to assist or succeed?

It is not our intention to be a part of a peace area or a third bloc or to tell the world how to establish peace. In our conditons, in the background of our history and in the great traditions of the man who made our national independence possible, we think it is and toseek the basis of reconciliation and negotiation. Even after conflict negotiation becomes necessary! We have been greatly heartened in the last two years by the advance made in these directions. We have found that the responses to them in many parts of the world among the common peoples are great. We hope that the success of this basic principle at Bandung will make some impression on this Assembly.

I should like to conclude by saying that we can congratulate ourselves that, on the whole, we seem not only to be set on the road towards a solution of our problems, but to have been able to establish an attitude and an approach that makes solution of these problems possible.

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INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SWITZERLAND GERMANY SYRIA CYPRUS KOREA
CHINA JAPAN INDONESIA

Date : Oct 04, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The Algerian Question

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Chairman of the Indian Delegation of the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, made a statement in the Plenary Session on the Algerian question on Sep 30, 1955. He s
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The item proposed for the agenda is the "Algerian Question". There are no draft resolutions; there are no proposals in regard either to condemnation of the French policy or in support of Algerian independence; there are no draft resolutions which call for the United Nations to take any action by way of intervention or to call

upon the French Government to submit to United Nations authority in this matter. The purpose before us are, therefore, extremely limited and specific; that is, to discuss the question, to take into consideration a "situation" which is very clearly set out in the Charter as different from "disputes" or different from war, conflict, etc. That a "situation" exists in Algeria is not denied by anybody, and all that we have before us is the consideration of the "Algerian Question".

In order that there should be no doubt as to the attitude of my Government, I want to say that we are not here in any way to condemn the French people, the French Government, or its Delegation. We are participating in this in order that a very difficult and unfortunate position in Algeria might be assisted to be resolved.

The main arguments in this matter fall into two classes: one, that we have no competence to discuss it; two, it is unwise for us to discuss it. The question of our competence is based upon a number of considerations. First of all, there is the aspect which tells us that this territory is part of Metropolitan France, that it, in fact, is Metropolitan France. The other is that we are precluded, by the provisions of the Charter and the purposes of the United Nations, from discussing it.

The first part of the matter, stated by the representative of France before the General Committee, is that this territory is an integral part of France, and the attitude is that since it is part of France, an Algerian is a Frenchman. We Indians lived for many centuries as a dependency. We were called at one time British subjects. That was bad enough, but nobody dared to call us Englishmen. So, to an Algerian or to anybody who is not French, to be called a Frenchman is not a great honour. The "Metropolitan" idea is based upon three main considerations. The first is the set of instruments that make up the capitulation of Algeria. I have been at pains to discover what sort of surrender took place. I want to argue that an instrument of surrender is not a treaty, inasmuch as there is no free will on two sides. Even if there were an instrument of surrender, the Charter does not anywhere recognise that an instrument of capitulation is part of a treaty. In any case, there are large numbers of these instruments and I shall take only one, that dated July 1830, which is the main document that is usually relied upon. There are six articles in this, but there is no article that speaks of the surrender of Algeria. All it says is that certain forts were surrendered. That might be the territory of Algeria, or it might be anything else, but at any rate it is not necessary to be legalistic about it.

As a country that opposes colonial rule in all forms and believes in the freedom of peoples and the right of nationalities to have their own form of government, even if this instrument of surrender were a surrender of the whole territory, we would say that it was under duress and as the result of war.

The second argument is of conquest. Conquest does not establish a

right nor does it confer rights. Conquest for the people conquered is at a tragedy. Conquest confers an obligation upon the people who are conquered and that is to terminate that conquest. The Charter does not recognise anywhere that its Members should hold on to their possessions by right of conquest.

The third part is where we have been challenged as regards the ground on which we stand. We do not put ourselves in the position of being the interpreters of the French Constitution or of determining whether it is right or wrong. We accept the Constitution as the foundation of the French Republic and, what is more, as being based

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upon principles which are not only honourable to mankind, but which have contributed a great deal towards human civilisation.

The first article of the French Constitution says: "France is a Republic indivisible, democratic and social." In our humble interpretation, this France refers to 200,000 square miles of territory which is north of the Mediterranean. Therefore, the France that is "indivisible" does not include Algeria.

Article 3 says that "National sovereignty belongs to the French people", not to the Algerian people. The most important part of this argument, in terms of the view that Algeria is part of Metropolitan France, is denied in Article 60, which states:

The French Union consists, on the one hand, of the French Republic, which comprises Metropolitan France, the Overseas Departments and Territories.

It is beyond argument that Algeria consists of three overseas departments. Therefore, when it is said that the French Union consists of the French Republic, which comprises Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments, there is a distinction between Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments. By inference, Algeria, under this Constitution, is not part of Metropolitan France.

Article 66 says:

The Assembly of the French Union consists half of the members representing Metropolitan France and half of members representing the Overseas Departments.

Article 66, in terms of representation, shows a distinction between Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments. I submit that Algeria consists of these Overseas Departments, and therefore there cannot be any argument that Algeria is part of Metropolitan France.

Article 67 states:

The members of the Assembly of the Union are elected by the

territorial Assemblies as far as the Overseas Departments and Territories are concerned, two-thirds by the members of the National Assembly representing the mother country and one-third by the members of the council of the Republic representing the mother country.

So there is a distinction between the mother country and the Overseas Departments.

Article 72 states:

In Overseas Territories, legislative power belongs to parliament in matters of criminal law, and the organisation of public freedom and political and administrative organisations.

In all other matters, French law is applicable to Overseas Territories only under special provisions.

So, it cannot be maintained that Algeria is Metropolitan France, like either Savoy or Nice: and say that only under special provisions would it apply.

Article 73 states:

The legislative system of the Overseas Departments--that is, Algeria--is the same as that of the Metropolitan Departments.

The question here for us is not whether one is better than the other. What I am trying to establish by Article 73 is that the French Constitution conceives of these as two separate things: the Metropolitan France of 200,000 square miles of territory and the other, the Overseas Departments.

Article 80 states:

All nationals of Overseas Territories are citizens on the same basis as French nationals.

Again, we see a distinction between the citizens of France and the nationals of France. Therefore, an Algerian is not a national of France. He is in the same position as we were as British subjects, but since France is not a monarchy he is not called a subjects; he is called a citizen. That is the position we see so far as the "Metropolitan" argument is concerned.

The second set of arguments adduced is

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that it is contrary to the principles of the Charter. The Atlantic Charter. The Atlantic Charter states that the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live will be respected, and it wishes to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. Neither

the Atlantic Charter nor the provisions of self-determination automatically confer upon this Organisation any right to enforce self-determination. But it certainly does say that we wish to see people live under the form of government they want, and that is all we are saying.

There is a situation in Algeria which calls for the attention of this Assembly. In regard to the Charter, not only should we go back to the foundation of the United Nations, but we should also refer to its Articles. Great reliance has been placed on Article 2(7). My Delegation yields to none in the desire to adhere strictly to the contents of this Article, but our submission is that we are not violating Article 2(7). We are not arguing the question as to whether or not Algeria is a part of Metropolitan France. What Article 2(7) does say is that "nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorise the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially etc."

Let us take first the words "authorise the United Nations to intervene". No authority is being sought at the present moment from the United Nations for intervention. All that is being asked for is the inscription of an item, to consider a question.

Secondly, if, after inscribing the item, we discuss it, the discussion of an item is not intervention. If that were so, we would discuss no subject here in the United Nations, because all of us here are sovereign States, and by definition all authority lies within the territorial limits and the legislative, executive and judicial organs of our countries. If there was a motion before the United Nations to take collective action, or to impose sanctions, or anything of that kind, then it could be argued as a matter of intervention.

Article 2(7) continues "or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter". We are not requiring anybody to submit to settlement. We have not done so in any of these questions, whether it concerns South Africa or Tunisia or Morocco or West Irian. What we have said is: "Please try to get together in order to resolve these problems." We should like these things to be considered in terms of the provisions of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

If one makes a careful study of the Charter one finds that too many Articles are attracted. The Articles to which we should like to draw attention are in general Articles 11 and 14. Article 14 states in part that "the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin". If the words "regardless of origin" have any meaning, it is that there is a general power to use the good offices of the Assembly for these purposes.

There are other Articles for example Articles 11 and 35. Article 35 states in part:

Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any

situation of the nature referred to in Article 34.

In article 34, what is referred to is "whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security" and "which might lead to international friction".

I do not accept the view that Algeria is anything but a part of the French colonial empire. I admit that French sovereignty in the sense of French authority has been established over this territory. But there is no distinction in political thinking or in jurisprudence between French Morocco and Algeria. In either case, the Charter of the United Nations having reiterated after deliberation the principles of human rights, sovereignty really resides in the people. It resided in the rulers of Algeria and their subjects, the people, before the conquest and before the capitulation. What the capitulation actually did was to superimpose French authority over them and, as a consequence of the superior power of French arms, the sovereign powers of the Algerian people went down. But so long as we believe in the rights of men and all that is written in the various

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constitutions, including that of the United States, that these are inalienable rights, we can never extinguish them. They can lie dormant for a time but the people become sovereign again when their national movements and their will assert themselves.

We come now to the next aspect. Even if we were entitled to discuss this and if we were not committing a breach of the rules in discussing it, is it politically wise to discuss it? That is a very legitimate question to ask. It is a matter of political judgment, wherein our delegations must be guided by the wisdom of our Governments, by our commitments to our neighbours and, more than everything else, by our past history. We would be belying our liberation if we leave behind too often those who still await liberation.

When we come to the question of wisdom, what we ask is: Are we likely to promote settlement, or are we likely to add to the friction? It is our considered view that this depends upon the way the matter is handled.

Great attention has been paid to the domestic aspect of the Algerian question. In this matter it is not necessary for those of us who are requesting inscription to establish a case in its finality. All we have to do is to invite the attention of the Assembly to a set of circumstances that prima facie calls for examination.

What is beyond question is the great part the Algerians have played in the liberation of peoples. In the last war, some 175,000 Algerians, in one way or another, participated as belligerent. Soon after the war they demonstrated in favour of liberty, a familiar

phenomenon to us. While they were participants in the fight for the liberty of what is now called most of the democratic world, they themselves did not participate in that liberty. What is more, both the Algerian people and their rulers seem to have indulged in acts of violence. Arising from these acts of violence there came the great troubles of 1947 when, according to unofficial estimates, some 40,000 people lost their lives. According to the statement in the French Chamber, some 25,000 people lost their lives.

The purpose of this statement is not to tell an atrocity tale, but merely to say that, even after a war of liberation, where the peoples concerned were the very peoples which have taken part in that war of liberation, the present relationship is of a character that will lead to conflict. As for those who are great sticklers for the Charter, I would ask them to refer to the Moscow Declaration, which says that after the termination of hostilities the Allies will not employ their military forces within the territories of other States except for the purposes envisaged in the Declaration and after joint consultation.

There is another consideration that rather takes this outside the scope of domestic jurisdiction; in other words, the inhibition about domestic jurisdiction is not attracted. Today it is admitted that nearly 150,000 troops which are a part of the troops under the NATO system are part of the operational forces in Algeria.

To us who have just emerged from colonial conditions, it is a matter of great concern if the troops of metropolitan countries should jointly become sponsors for the maintenance of colonial rule, because instead of one empire we would have several in joint action. That has been so in the past also; but there was no legal sanctification of it.

In this room there are at least twenty or twenty-two States who would not be here if the "Metropolitan France" argument were raised. The whole basis of their existence stands challenged; that is to say, if an empire cannot be overthrown, if a conqueror cannot be displaced, if lost liberty cannot be rewon, then very few of us would have a place here.

If there are conflicts, and if those conflicts draw in international forces, and throw on the other side of the fence large numbers of populations over Africa and Asia, and what is more, if they are reminiscent of the struggles and of the basis of the existence of the very people who sit now in this Assembly, then it is right that we should call ourselves to order and consider that question.

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Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Member of the Indian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, made a statement in the Second Committee on the economic development of under-developed countries on 14 October 1955. He said:

The subject of economic development of under-developed countries has now begun to make an annual appearance as an important item of the agenda of each General Assembly. Even otherwise, we would have to take stock of it in the light of the discussions in the Secretary-General's Annual Report on the working of the Organisation.

One of the important factors which serve to complicate and enlarge the problem of development is the rapid growth of population. Several of the under-developed areas are registering rapid growth, though, contrary to the widely held belief, the rate in Asia and the Far East, with certain exceptions, is not very much greater than in some of the developed countries: in the case of these exceptions, however, as in that of certain countries in Africa and Latin America, even a doubling in numbers in one generation is predicted. By and large, the problem of economic development continues to be complicated by the necessity to increase production in excess of the fast rate of growth of population, and in our region the problem is grave because the present pressure of population on land is already excessive. The Indian Delegation would like, in this connection, to recall the very useful discussions held at the World Population Conference in Rome in September 1954 and to record its appreciation of the admirable report prepared by the Department of Social Affairs of the Secretariat on the Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends in relation to plans for general economic development. We would also like to congratulate the Secretary-General on his having taken the initiative in setting up a Committee of Experts to study the gaps in the existing knowledge of the relationships between population trends and economic and social factors. The report of the Committee has since appeared and, in generally agreeing with it, the Government of India have expressed their readiness to undertake some of the studies recommended in it.

Special notice also requires to be taken of the part played by the Regional Economic Commissions in Asia and the Far East, in Europe and in Latin America. The first and last of them deal with regions which stand in greatest need of rapid development, and the Report of the Economic and Social Council has drawn special attention to the growth of co-operation among groups of under-developed countries under the auspices of the Commissions. We are directly connected with the Commission for Asia and the Far East and would like specially to draw the attention of this Committee to the decision taken by the Commission to establish a special economic development section in its Secretariat for undertaking, among other things, a survey of economic development among countries of the region, the development of techniques of programming suited to the region and assistance to the Governments in the preparation or revision of development schemes. We would also like to refer to the great handicap from which the Commission suffers in not having on it the representatives of the People's Republic of China, a handicap reflected in even larger light by their absence from this Committee. Regional development will be further assisted by the decision of certain countries of the Near and Middle East, on the initiative of the Economic Council of the League of Arab States, to establish an economic organisation of their own,

and it is the hope of the Indian Delegation that the organisation will, when formed, work in the closest relationship and co-operation with the United Nations.

An event of outstanding importance in international co-operation was the conference of African and Asian countries at Bandung in April last. Twenty-nine countries from the two continents recognised the urgency of promoting development in their regions and expressed a general desire for economic co-operation among themselves on the basis of mutual interest and respect for national sovereignty, without precluding either the desirability or the need for co-operation with other countries outside Africa and Asia. They unanimously expressed their desire for

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the early establishment of both the International Finance Corporation and the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. They also recommended the allocation by the International Bank of the greater part of its resources to African and Asian countries. Like their political and cultural counterparts, these economic resolutions were conceived largely in the light of programmes and measures initiated by the United Nations and were based upon the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter which the Bandung Conference did all it could to support.

Special mention deserves to be made of three significant developments in the field of international co-operation since the last session of the General Assembly: first, the decision of the major trading countries to establish an Organisation for Trade Co-operation; second, the success of the action by the International Bank in obtaining the agreement of an overwhelming majority of Governments, members of the Bank, to participate in the International Finance Corporation; third, the decision of the United States Congress, on the initiative of the President of the United States, to establish a Fund of \$100 million for Asian Development. I may be permitted to add a fourth to this list and to refer to the significant proposal made at the meeting of the Big Four at Geneva by the Premier of France to create an international organisation for financial assistance to under-developed countries out of savings accruing from a percental reduction of military expenses.

In spite of these international efforts and developments, however, it would be wrong on our part to be complacent or to regard those so far undertaken as having touched more than the fringe of the problem. Such indeed, is the immensity of the task of economic development, that the Secretary-General has had to report:

At the same time, it is clear that these measures have so far been on too small a scale and too narrowly conceived to deal adequately with the problem of overcoming the heritage of untold generations of poverty among the great majority of mankind.

In the Council, along with some other delegations, we pointed out that, in a world so closely inter-related as ours is today, future economic stability could be shared only by the balanced development of all regions, and that the present imbalance remained a threat to the prosperity of the world as a whole. It is not as though most of the under-developed countries were making no effort themselves. Several of them are engaged intensively in the task of economic and social development, and they and we believe that the basic effort must come from our own countries and stem from our self-reliance and determination to harness our resources of human and material capital, bear the rigours of industrial development and plan soundly to achieve the goals of higher standards of living and of economic and social justice.

In the last year of India's First Five-Year Plan, we are able to look back with satisfaction on most of the results achieved. From April 1956 we will be entering the second phase of our planning and launching our Second Five-Year Plan. Its total outlay is expected to be approximately \$12 billion, out of which about \$2 billion is expected to come from borrowings and small savings. It is the object of this Second Five-Year Plan to attain a five per cent annual increase in the national income, or 25 per cent at the end of the Plan period (or a doubling of the national income in 14 years), and to provide new employment opportunities to 11 million people. The basic objectives of our Second Five-Year Plan are a larger increase in national income than was possible in the first, a much larger measure of employment opportunities and a greater stride towards the goal of an egalitarian society. These objectives, taken singly, may be easier to achieve, but we are aiming at a simultaneous advance in respect of all the three. That is necessary for the socialistic pattern of society which we are striving to establish in India.

While I have endeavoured to show that our own planning has been based upon the conception of self-help and self-reliance and will continue to be so based, I cannot fail to acknowledge what we owe to international co-operation. Between 10 and 12 per cent of the outlay on our First Five-Year Plan has come from foreign capital assistance, chiefly from the United States and International Bank. Substantial technical assistance has

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also reached us, by way of experts, equipment and fellowships, under Point Four, the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme, and we have also received technical assistance from a small and gallant country like Norway. Last year, the Government of the Soviet Union decided to contribute from four million' roubles to the United Nations Expanded Programme, and it is our intention, after exploring the opportunities available in the Soviet Union by way of experts and training facilities, to avail of part of that contribution.

Under the Colombo Plan and the Expanded Programme, the traffic has

been both ways in the sense that they represent mutually co-operative efforts and we have, in spite of our own needs, sent out our own experts and provided training facilities in our own institutions. Under the Expanded Programme alone, 191 Indian experts have been employed to serve in other under-developed countries.

I have indulged in this review of India's activity not to boast about ourselves but as an illustration of what several among us are doing by way of self-effort and self-reliance. To quote one example, of which I have the privilege of personal knowledge, there is the bold land reform plan of the revolutionary Government of Egypt and its efforts at planning the economic and social development of the country regardless of the fact that, until lately, the doors of foreign capital assistance had been closed to her and the greater part of her foreign assets had been frozen.

Here I consider it important to emphasise that, in our view, economic development cannot be treated in the narrow sense of what may be termed monied prosperity. It presupposes and implies certain essentially social and even spiritual goals. That is the difference of approach between us and those of our earnest friends who speak about the problems of development in Africa. There are a few parts, indeed, of Africa where we know that efforts have been directed with those very aims which I have stressed, but this cannot be said of the whole of the African continent south of the Sahara.

We regard the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as one of the most useful advances made in international economic co-operation through United Nations agencies. Compared with what we have received of technical assistance from other sources like Point Four and the Colombo Plan, its contribution to India is small and we would welcome greater assistance.

Action by the International Bank has now converted the International Finance Corporation into a reality and we are grateful to learn that among the members of the Bank who propose to participate in it are the United Kingdom and the United States. My Government have also decided to take part in it, and we welcome the establishment of the Corporation not only because it will provide an additional source of flow of private capital into the under-developed countries but also because the channel of that flow will be the United Nations, thus both placing investments above the national influence of the investor and protecting them from risks against which, in certain cases, foreign private capital was said to be shy.

For the reason that foreign private capital can, by its very nature and expectation, play only a limited role in the development of under-developed countries, specially in its earlier stages, we have always attached far greater importance to the proposal to establish a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. While we do not necessarily agree with everything contained in the Scheyven report, for the present we feel we should say that the report has taken us a step further in the consideration of the proposal in presenting, in

its true perspective, the importance of the economic-social infrastructure on which development must be based, in pointing out the significance of the role which the Special Fund is designed to play in establishing and improving that base and in suggesting the practicability of the Fund being started with an initially smaller amount than the minimum which we had formerly set before ourselves.

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INDIA ALGERIA USA FRANCE SOUTH AFRICA TUNISIA MOROCCO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
RUSSIA ITALY CHINA INDONESIA SWITZERLAND SRI LANKA NORWAY EGYPT

Date : Sep 30, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Baggage Concessions to Migrants

A Press note was issued by the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), Government of India, on Oct 01, 1955, on the rules governing baggage concessions admissible to migrants. It said:

The following rules governing the baggage concessions admissible to migrants are published for general information:

1. The term 'migrant' is intended to cover persons going over for the first time from India/Pakistan to Pakistan/India, and holding a Migration Certificate or Emergency Certificate issued by a diplomatic mission of Pakistan in India/India in Pakistan.

2. A migrant shall be free to remove as much of his/her movable personal effects, and household goods, as he/she may wish to take with him/her; such articles shall be exempt from customs duty and trade control restrictions, and they need not be covered by a permit from the Custodian of Evacuee Property or any other authority.

3. The expression 'movable property' shall include, in addition to the articles allowed to be carried by an ordinary passenger under the Baggage Rules,

(1) Bona fide personal jewellery.

Note (i). A certificate of status will not be required in proof of the bona fide character of personal jewellery.

Note (ii). Widows will not be prevented from carrying their personal jewellery with them on the ground that they do not habitually wear ornaments.

Note (iii). A male migrant shall be allowed to take out personal jewellery belonging to a female member of his family, not travelling with him, if the Customs officer is satisfied with the bona fides of the claim that the jewellery forms part of the unaccompanied baggage of a woman who has already left. No time-limit shall be imposed within which the unaccompanied baggage of a migrant may be so carried.

Note (iv). A migrant may deposit with a bank such of his/her personal jewellery as he or she does not wish to take with him/her. A proper receipt shall be furnished to him/her by the bank for the jewellery thus deposited and facilities shall be provided, as and when required, for the transfer of jewellery to him/her. This facility shall not, however, be available to migrants other than those moving out from East Bengal/West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

(2) Cash not exceeding Rs. 150 in the case of each adult migrant, and not exceeding Rs. 75 in the case of each migrant child whether in Indian or Pakistani currencies or both.

Note: A migrant may deposit with a bank such of his/her cash as he/she does not wish to take with him/her. A proper receipt shall be furnished to him/her by the bank for the cash thus deposited, and facilities shall be provided, as and when required, for its transfer to him/her, subject to the exchange regulations of the Government concerned. This facility shall not, however, be available to migrants other than those moving out from East Bengal/West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

(3) Four head of cattle per family.

(4) Cotton piecegoods or other textile materials up to ten yards per adult, and five yards per minor, subject to a maximum of 40 yards per family.

(5) Motor car, motor cycle, lorry, station

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wagon, refrigerator, radio set, bicycle, sewing machine, typewriter, one each per family, musical instruments of all kinds, and furniture.

(6) Instruments, apparatus and appliances etc. used by the migrant in the exercise of his profession, e.g. a doctor's surgical equipment, a lawyer's books etc.

4. The expression "movable property" shall not include:

(1) Stock-in-trade.

- (2) Sovereigns.
- (3) Obsolete coins.
- (4) Bullion in any form and precious metals.
- (5) Arms and ammunition, if not covered by a valid licence.
- (6) X-ray equipment, if not accompanying a doctor.
- (7) Wireless transmitter.
- (8) Foodstuffs more than 5 lb. per head.
- (9) Charts, maps and plans.
- (10) Exposed undeveloped films.
- (11) Power-driven watercraft.
- (12) Dangerous drugs.
- (13) Articles mentioned in Rule 3 above in excess of the limits laid down therein.

5. The facilities provided in the foregoing rules to migrants shall also be available to them on their return journey to their home provinces or states for resettlement in such provinces or states. In the case of export of gold, silver or precious stones by returning migrants, a permit from the Reserve Bank of India/the State Bank of Pakistan would be necessary even though the bullion or precious stones in question had been imported by the migrants while coming over to India/Pakistan.

6. Whenever an image of a deity is taken out from East Bengal, gold and silver articles of display, jewellery and ornaments pertaining to the image shall be allowed to be exported from East Bengal, and to be imported into India.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MALDIVES OMAN

Date : Oct 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Canal Waters Dispute

The following joint Press announcement on discussions taking place in Washington between representatives of India and Pakistan with the participation of the World Bank on the irrigation use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was issued simultaneously in New Delhi, Karachi and Washington on Oct 15, 1955:

The discussions regarding the use of the Indus waters which have been taking place in Washington D.C., between representatives of India and Pakistan with the participation of the World Bank, were due to

terminate on 30 September 1955.

It has not been possible to bring the discussions to a successful conclusion by the specified date. Consequently, by agreement between the two Governments and the Bank, the terminal date for the discussions has been extended to 31 March 1956.

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PAKISTAN USA INDIA LATVIA

Date : Oct 15, 1955

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INDIA SOUTH AFRICA USA CHINA INDONESIA NEPAL PAKISTAN SAUDI ARABIA

Date : Nov 01, 1955

Volume No

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INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Race Conflict in South Africa

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, member of the Indian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, made a statement on Nov 03, 1955 on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa. He said:

Twelve years ago, certain member-States of the United Nations moved, and the General Assembly accepted, that the question of race conflict in the Union of South Africa be included in the Agenda of the General Assembly. That same year, the General Assembly established a United Nations Commission, which has since been continued, and developments as regards the question have by that means as also by discussion in the General Assembly been kept under review from year to year. Following its stand against the competence of the General Assembly to discuss the question at all, the South African Government has throughout refused to co-operate with the Commission, and its

Delegation has avoided participation in the debate on the substance or merits of the case. In the circumstances, the Delegation's latest decision to withdraw from the Committee during its present discussion does not materially alter or affect the situation, although we do regret their absence.

We have read the Commission's latest Report with the care with which we had read its two previous Reports. The Report is not a mere compilation of the kind suggested in one or two quarters and contains, besides, a balanced assessment of forces and trends of opinion, of activities and their reactions, and is altogether a valuable contribution to information and thought on a question which has assumed world importance. The Indian Delegation feels that the General Assembly should, in no uncertain terms, record its appreciation of the very constructive work of the Commission, and we feel also that the Commission should be requested to continue its labours.

That does not, however, mean that we are prepared to agree with all the conclusions reached by the Commission. Some of them appear to be based on wishful thinking, such as the observations of the Commission on what it calls the "gradualism", the "flexibility" and, in one case, even the "hesitancy" noticed this year in the application of apartheid legislation.

While it is well for a United Nations Commission to give the best interpretation and hope for the best, there are other indications, found in the Report itself, which do not warrant such optimism. Apart from declarations by the new Prime Minister and his Ministerial colleagues that, if need be, the application of apartheid might be accelerated and expanded, there has also been, in the course of the year, new legislation added to the Statute Book intended to aggravate and increase discrimination. Meanwhile, the legislative and judicial machinery has been altered and weighted to ensure the ineffectiveness of any challenge that may be offered to the wisdom or justice or legality of the policy of apartheid in the different manifestations of its application.

The Commission has rightly drawn attention to the growing revolt of world opinion and the gathering momentum, despite repression, of opposition against apartheid in South Africa itself which is by no means confined to non-Europeans. Scholars and writers, the press and public associations, the Church as well as leaders of secular opinion, political and other parties, both outside and inside South Africa, regardless of their race or colour, have not only expressed their concern at the policies of racial discrimination in South Africa but also condemned it in no uncertain terms. Monsieur Paul Reynard, a former Prime Minister of France, said recently that, if catastrophe was to be avoided, the present racial situation in South Africa would have to be changed.

The question we are debating today deals with the policy and enforcement of

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racial discrimination not only against the minorities of so-called "Coloureds" and people of Indian, Pakistani and Malayan origin in South Africa, numbering altogether a little less than a million and a half, but also and specially against the majority of the people of the country, the Africans, numbering 8,840,000 or over 67 per cent of the total population of 13,150,000. A ruling minority of 2,750,000 or 21 per cent of the population, who claim to be the trustees of the Africans, are perpetrating these policies against 79 per cent of the people.

The picture as it presents itself of the state of liberty and equality in South Africa today shows the extent to which reversal of those concepts has been accomplished since she signed the Charter in 1945. These very years following the pledge given to promote conditions of economic and social progress and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race have been the most retrograde in the history of the country in the sense of ensuring the political, economic and social degradation of the majority of the people and the foisting of a regime based upon distinctions of race and colour. Let us bear in mind the scene.

The claim that apartheid is a means of solving inter-racial relations by separate development is not merely ill-conceived but also false. In no field is the real intention of segregation so nakedly directed towards the perpetuation of inferiority and under-development as in education.

In another Committee, discussing the subject of economic development, we have been told what great strides have been taken by South Africa in developing her economy. That the beneficiaries are the minority race of rulers is evident from facts.

When, in contesting the competence of the General Assembly to discuss this question, the Delegation of South Africa pointed out two years ago the extent of the so-called "intervention" it would imply in the domestic affairs of the country, involving as it certainly does a discussion of the effects of apartheid on the political, economic and social life of the country, on its transport and communication, health and housing, they only admitted the widespread tentacles of that policy which have left no part of state activity or private endeavour or the daily life of the majority of the people unassailed.

In urging that the United Nations should exercise its rights and duty in the matter, we are mindful of the fact--and, therefore, need no reminder from anxious friends--that this is not a world court or a world government. Within the provisions of the Charter itself, the United Nations, such as it is, can and does find ample right and duty to take cognisance of the situation and to further its own principles and purposes.

The way we look at the racial problem in South Africa is the same as the way in which we look at it for ourselves. That is why we feel all the more strongly about it. Of this no better proof can be given than the unanimous resolution adopted by the 29 States from Africa and Asia represented at Bandung. That Conference--and I am quoting from its communique--"extended its warm sympathy and support for the courageous stand taken by the victims of racial discrimination, especially by the peoples of African and Indian and Pakistani origin in South Africa; applauded all those who sustained their cause; reaffirmed the determination of Asian-African peoples to eradicate every trace of racialism that might exist in their own countries; and pledged itself to use its full moral influence to guard against the danger of falling victim to the same evil in their struggle to eradicate it".

* * *

Shri Asoka K. Sen, member of the Indian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, made a statement during the discussion in the Assembly of the General Committee's recommendation for the inclusion of Items No. 20 and No. 23 in the Agenda. He said:

The objection to the inclusion of Items No. 20 and NO. 23 in the Agenda is not new and has been raised more than once in this Assembly by distinguished delegates representing the Union of South Africa. Whenever the same subject matter has come up for discussion in this Assembly in the past, my predecessors, including the distinguished

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Chairman of my Delegation, have given a fitting answer to such objections and I am glad to say that our answer has received the acceptance of this Assembly.

The objection is purely legal and technical. It is based on the interpretation put by the Government of the Union of South Africa on Article 2(7) of the U.N. Charter.

According to the interpretation put by the distinguished delegate from the Union of South Africa on Article 2(7), the United Nations General Assembly has not competence to consider, or discuss, or deal with any matters over which the municipal law and legislature of any State are supreme. Apart from the absurdities to which this interpretation would lead, it neglects certain fundamental canons of construction which must be applied in construing a document like the Charter of the United Nations and its various provisions. There are three principles to be borne in mind and applied in construing the provisions of the Charter. These principles are well recognised by every civilised legal system and are well known to every beinner in the study of law. They may be stated as follows:

(a) The provisions of the Charter should receive a construction which promotes and furthers its objects rather than destroys it.

(b) The provisions of the Charter should be read together as forming parts of one document and no single provision or covenant should be construed in isolation so as to give rise to any conflict between the several provisions contained in the Charter. The provisions are to be construed as a whole and in a way which harmonises them rather than in a way which brings about a conflict between them.

(c) The provisions of the Charter should not be construed in a manner which leads to absurdities.

Keeping these principles in mind it is now necessary to consider how far Article 2(7) bars the jurisdiction of this Assembly to consider or deal with Items No. 20 and No. 23. That Article, as I have already stated, imposes a negative obligation. Along with it various positive obligations are imposed on the members by several other provisions of the Charter. These obligations are, amongst others, as I have mentioned already, contained in Article 2(2) and (3), and Article 56.

These positive obligations are closely related to and are meant to promote and effectuate the purposes mentioned in Article 1 of the Charter. Taken along with the purposes set out in Article 1 and Article 55 of the Charter, they constitute the domain within which the United Nations and the General Assembly are to function. It is clear that if the principle of supremacy of municipal law and domestic jurisdiction are pushed to its furthest limits nothing conceivably remains outside and there is no sphere or domain within which the United Nations can function.

What is an obligation under the Charter in its pith and substance cannot be essentially a matter within the domestic jurisdiction of the state. In other words the obligations created under the Charter are matters which must be *ae instanti* taken out of the domain of domestic jurisdiction.

We can now proceed to see whether Items Nos. 20 and 23 are in their pith and substance germane to and falling within the obligations created by the Charter and the purposes and functions of the United Nations. If the purposes of the United Nations include the development of friendly relations amongst nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, etc., and if it is the function of the General Assembly under Article 13(b) to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of assisting in the realisation of such rights, freedoms; and if the General Assembly has, under Article 14, the jurisdiction to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations amongst nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the

provisions of the Charter setting

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question is due to several causes. In the first place, we were co-sponsors of the original resolution of the Third Committee in 1951-52 in Paris. We spoke with the deepest conviction regarding self-determination as a prerequisite for all other human rights because we had lived under a regime which certainly guaranteed good government, a reasonable measure of civil freedom, the rule of law under normal conditions, and so forth. And yet we were profoundly unhappy.

Moreover, we believe that the Indian achievement of independence is very striking example of the exercise of self-determination in its best sense. It was a fundamentally democratic process by which India attained independence. Therefore, to India the claim of dependent peoples to independence and the peaceful democratic method of achieving are indissolubly linked together.

The total conception of Human Rights or the Rights of Man has undergone a revolutionary change in modern times and that change received its most signal expression when the Commission on Human Rights decided on including social, economic and cultural rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Having accepted that step it is scarcely logical to object to the inclusion of an article on self-determination of peoples and nations. Rather should we regard this initial declaration as the foundation and the point de depart from which the two series of human rights branch out harmoniously.

The argument of those in favour of the deletion of the article does not seem to my Delegation to have much substance. Equally irrelevant seems to us the consideration based on the theory that self-determination is a principle and not a right. A principle and a right are two facets of the same reality. It is a principle for those who rule. It is a right for those who are ruled.

As the distinguished delegate of Greece remarked, the problem of minorities has nothing to do with the problem of self-determination. We are dealing with the self-determination of peoples and nations and if a so-called minority is in reality a nation or a people, then they will inevitably secure their independence whether this article be in the Covenant or not.

References have been made to one or two specific problems of India affecting minorities and the federal principle. I do not wish to enter into the details of these specific cases in order not to introduce irrelevant matter into this discussion. But I do say that India believes emphatically in the system of encouraging the legitimate claims of minorities and gaining their willing adhesion to the federation and to its wider interests by the amplitude of the freedom they enjoy. We encourage all the languages of our country and although we are a secular state, we subsidise denominational institutions of all--Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Parsees.

We are a composite people and ours is a composite culture. In our own way and on a minor scale we face the problems of the United Nations. Yet, politically, we are a homogeneous people, united in our common interests and speaking with a united voice behind a well-beloved leader.

From all this it will be clear to my colleagues that the Delegation of India maintains its position and reaffirms its view on this vital matter of the inclusion of the article of self-determination in the two Covenants.

The unanimous ratification of at least one of the Covenants is necessary, not only from the point of view of the peoples who have to benefit by the observance of these rights but also from the point of view of the very ideal of the United Nations and the dynamism of its growth and evolution. The distinguished delegate of New Zealand spoke of very international agreement or treaty as a partial limitation of national sovereignty and implied that the international machinery which the Covenants are intended to set up should not alarm people who are naturally sensitive on the point of sovereignty. I would rather say that international agreements of this kind are intended not to limit but to define national sovereignty. Within its proper sphere national sovereignty is absolute and cannot be limited.

I submit that on a matter of this kind there should be neither veto nor walk-out. It is for these reasons that the Delegation of India will not oppose the suggestion of the distinguished delegate of Ecuador and his colleagues, a suggestion which is intended to secure an agreed decision on this vexed question

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without due unconditionally transmitting it to the next session of the General Assembly. And in view of the possibility of presenting a text which will avoid the ambiguities of the present reduction and take note of the criticisms levelled against it by delegations whom we want to carry along with us, I abstain from detailed discussions of the clauses of the article on this occasion.

I make an earnest appeal to those who are opposed to any kind of article on self-determination of nations and peoples not to look upon this question as closed for them but to reconsider their decision and to give to this final attempt at reconciling divergent points of view the grace of a brotherly reconciliation.

Five years ago at Paris, India had the honour of co-sponsoring with the United States--and if I remember aright, with Belgium and Lebanon with the warm support of the United Kingdom--the resolution asking for two Covenants, one on the political rights and the other on the social, cultural and educational rights. India took up this position in conformity with her own constitution which makes a distinction between justiciable rights and the directive principles of state policy. The United States representative made it clear that while her

country might have technical difficulties in accepting the second covenant it would welcome the covenant on political rights, the observance of which has been one of the outstanding features of the history of her great country. What has happened today? The U.S.A. tells us that it will sign neither covenant. France is absent from this gathering. Belgium expresses misgivings which sound surprising from a country which has done so much so well for backward peoples. India and her dear brother of Lebanon still stand together. It looks as if the joint family has broken up and the brothers have walked off with their shares to set up independent households! We could not better celebrate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations and better exemplify the now famous 'Geneva spirit' than by getting together again on this issue.

INDIA SOUTH AFRICA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE PAKISTAN INDONESIA
GREECE NEW ZEALAND BELGIUM LEBANON SWITZERLAND

Date : Nov 03, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

South-West Africa

Shri D. K. Borooh, member of the Indian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, made a statement in the Fourth Committee on Nov 02, 1955 on South-West Africa. He said:

My Delegation did not consider it necessary to speak on the resolution sponsored by the members of the Committee on South-West Africa accepting and endorsing the opinion of the International Court on the voting procedure to be followed by the General Assembly in regard to issues concerning South-West Africa, because it was very clear to us, as it was to many other members of this Committee, that the General Assembly was fully competent to exercise supervision over South-West Africa. The representative of the Union of South Africa, however, argued at great pains that his Government could not accept the Court's advisory opinion because of its attitude towards the Court's earlier opinion and towards the larger issue of the right of the United Nations to supervise the administration of South-West Africa.

We find very little justification for this point of view. The facts speak plainly enough. All the other Administering Authorities have accepted the wisdom and the necessity, quite apart from any moral or

legal obligation, to bring under Chapter 12 of the Charter the former Mandated Territories. We are, therefore, a little surprised at the statement of the South African representative that placing South-West Africa under Trusteeship would not be conducive to the promotion of the material and moral welfare of its inhabitants.

Turning to the report of the Committee on South-West Africa, may I say at the very outset how much we are impressed by the detailed and comprehensive nature of the report, and by the objective assessment of the facts that were made available to the Committee? The representative of South Africa complained that the report was not as accurate as it should have been. For our part we feel that he should have been the last person to make any complaint about the incompleteness of the report. The Committee, as we all know, had sought the help and co-operation of the Union Government which we regret to say was not forthcoming.

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The Union Government's representative has repeatedly stated that it is not the intention of that Government to incorporate South-West Africa into the Union, that it recognises its obligations to the people in terms of the Mandate and that it is prepared to administer the Territory in the spirit of the Mandate. Furthermore, though it does not recognise the United Nations' right of supervision, it does admit the special status of the Territory of South-West Africa and was at one time prepared to revive certain parts of the Mandate and regulate its legal relationship with South-West Africa by some sort of international instrument.

Taking the question of the status of the inhabitants first, my Delegation observes with regret that there is at present no legislation or regulation defining the status of the Territory's indigenous inhabitants. The Committee's report indicates that the inhabitants seem to be regarded as stateless persons under the protection of the Union Government. The Committee in its report rightly recommended that legislation should be enacted defining the status of the indigenous inhabitants and, furthermore, having regard to the provisions of the Mandate, the status should at least be equal to that of the immigrant inhabitants. We endorse this view of the Committee, also the view that any law or practice which gives to foreign settlers rights not extended to the indigenous inhabitants is a violation of the principles of the Mandate. We would draw attention to the discriminatory definitions accorded in the Territory to "natives", "coloured persons" and other "non-Europeans". We entirely agree with the Committee that such practices should be removed forthwith and we have no doubt that the existence of such discriminatory practices is entirely against the spirit of the Mandate.

As regards the administration of this Territory, we note from the Committee's report that the Union Government has integrated with its own administrative machinery certain departments of the South-West

African Administration, namely, those concerning native affairs, customs and excise, railways and harbours, police, defence, public services, external affairs, air communications and immigration.

We do not see that the present integrated administration is in any way conducive to the development of a separate identity for the Territory or its people, and we should be grateful if, after examination, the Committee would inform us in its next report of all the implications of the present administrative integration, vis-a-vis the Mandate and Article 22 of the League Covenant.

Another matter which is of considerable concern to us is the representation of this Territory in the Union House of Assembly and the Union Senate by Union nationals of European descent living in South-West Africa. We do not ourselves see any reason why South-West Africa should have any representation in the Union Parliament; and we see no justification for the majority of its population, who are indigenous persons, being represented by foreigners in a foreign parliament. We were astonished to read in the Committee's report a statement made by the Union Minister for Native Affairs to the effect that it was not his Government's policy to give the native inhabitants of South-West Africa direct representation in the Union Parliament. This is a categorical statement and it is a clear indication of the underlying policy of the Union Government in its administration of South-West Africa. Clearly the Committee on South-West Africa is absolutely right in pointing out that this state of affairs greatly prejudices the development of the Territory as a separate political entity. We not only endorse this view but we draw the obvious conclusion that the present representation entirely negatives political development of any kind for the Territory or its indigenous inhabitants.

We see from the Committee's report that land under European occupation has increased in the post-war period by 6 1/2 million hectares. At the end of 1952 it had increased to 37 1/2 million hectares. In other words, almost half the total area of the Territory is now owned by a bare 12% of the total population, which represents the European community. The dispossession of lands from the indigenous people by the settlers of European descent is a highly disturbing development. It not only takes away from the people their only means of livelihood in an under-developed country, but also creates conditions for agrarian disturbances which we know from

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our experience in other parts of Africa, can have disastrous consequences for all.

The Committee has furnished us with a list of discriminatory measures resulting from the application of apartheid legislation to housing, marriage, freedom of movement, etc. The Committee has taken the view, quite rightly, that these measures create a social and political situation which is bound to affect adversely the development of the

inhabitants of the Territory. We entirely agree with the Committee and we would urge that the discriminatory measures which are clearly inconsistent with the Mandate and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be removed.

The Committee on South-West Africa has brought its sad tale regarding this territory to a somewhat gloomy end. Its concluding note states "the main efforts of the administration are directed almost exclusively in favour of the European inhabitants, often at the expense of the native population". We regret to say that we share this opinion of the Committee and we find further justification for it from a statement recently reported to have been made by the Prime Minister of South Africa when he was visiting South-West Africa. According to him, this Territory has "outgrown its Mandate shoes and now as an integral part of the Union, it shares the sovereignty of the Union". He considered that "the only alternative to closer association of the Territory with the Union was to place the Territory under the administration of the U.N.". He felt that "this could have only one result and that would be the complete domination of the white minority in the Territory". He goes on to say that "if the ties between the Union and South-West Africa weakened, it would mean eventually the end of the white man in South-West Africa".

My Delegation very much regrets that the policy pursued by the Government of South Africa leaves us no option but to come to the unhappy but inevitable conclusion that the administration of South-West Africa runs counter to the spirit and principle of the Mandate which makes the moral and material well-being of the indigenous population a "sacred trust".

INDIA USA SOUTH AFRICA

Date : Nov 02, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDO-CHINA

International Commissions

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Nov 30, 1955, regarding the nature of work still to be discharged by India as Chairman of the International Commission in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Shri Anil K. Chanda, said:

According to the Geneva Agreement, pending all Viet Nam elections and

the unification of the country, the International Commission has to continue its supervision over the demarcation line and the demilitarised zone, control the import of war material from outside, and also to handle the remaining work relating to prisoners of war and civilian internees. In Viet Nam and Laos, the work of the Commission will not, in the normal course, be over until after the political settlement. In Cambodia elections have already taken place, and the Commission has started reducing its personnel in consultation with the other two Commissions.

Regarding the expenditure incurred by India on this account, he said :

The total expenditure incurred by India up to 31 August 1955, amounts to Rs. 3,113,980. There will be a reduction in this amount after recoveries from the Common Pool of expenditure which is met by the Geneva Powers.

He added: In view of the uncertainties in regard to the implementation of the Geneva Agreements in Viet Nam and Laos, it is not possible to state how long they may have to continue in Indo-China.

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CHINA INDIA LAOS CAMBODIA SWITZERLAND USA

Date : Nov 30, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Dr. Hatta's Visit

On the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Dr. Mohammad Hatta, Vice-President of Indonesia, paid a three-week visit to India from Oct 25, 1955 to 18 November 1955. A State Banquet was given in his honour at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 15 November 1955.

Welcoming Dr. Hatta, the Vice-President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, said:

When we see your names we are reminded of our ancient connections. The stories, the songs and the music remind of themes and topics which are familiar to us. In recent times we have had strikingly similar history. After centuries of servitude and stagnation we

emerged into independence. This independence is only a step in our onward march. It cannot be regarded as the end of our pilgrimage.

It is your desire to recreate a new society, a new Indonesia, as we are trying to build up a new India. The governing principles in our Constitutions are more or less the same. Your Panch Shila--not the new Panch Shila--but the Five Pillars as you call them--national solidarity, membership of an international community, Government by consent, social justice, faith in the Supreme with freedom of religious worship--are to be found in the Directives of our Constitution.

To declare the objectives or even to change the law is one thing but to change the social structure is quite a different matter. We require for that disciplined effort, determined will. We are convinced that it will not be possible for us to do any constructive work unless the world is saved from the scourge of war.

We not only talk of peace but we are interested in securing the conditions which are essential for peace, namely, freedom from colonial rule, from race discrimination, from economic exploitation. These are essential if we have to build up our countries in a peaceful, constructive manner. That is why, whether at Colombo or Bogor or New York or Bandung, we are co-operating to bring about these particular results. We are sure that your principles or State motto of Unity in Diversity, have a meaning for us. The basis of co-existence and a call to the peoples of the world to dwell together in peace, that is what your principles of Unity in Diversity connote. We are profoundly convinced that power politics at any time means misery to mankind, but in a shrinking world, with the development of nuclear power, it is a disaster to humanity. That is why we refuse to align ourselves with this or that side in the present troubled world.

In the Bandung Conference you played the part of hosts. People thought that it might end up in a bear garden or a tea-party. But it did not. It symbolised for the whole world the solidarity of the Asian and the African peoples and their love for justice, peace, democracy and freedom. That is what it meant to us. There is no point in our merely talking about international affairs if we do not secure stable conditions inside our own States. That is a stupendous task. The eyes of the world are on us. They are trying to find out whether we have got the strength and the courage to defy, to challenge and overcome the obstacles which bar our path to progress--the obstacles of superstitions, obscurantism, regionalism, narrowness of mind and intolerance.

Whether we succeed in removing them or not depends to a large extent on the kind of leadership we have. A great leader is one who is able to kindle in the hearts of his people the fire that is burning in him, who will be able to interpret the glowing spirit of his people to the whole community. It is lucky that your country has great leadership today. You yourself, Sir, have won the affection of your people and the esteem of us all. It is our hope and desire that

Indonesia may have for many decades your leadership available to it.

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Dr. Hatta's Reply

Replying to Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Hatta said:

One thing that has been outstanding is the very sincere and cordial welcome received by us, whether in New Delhi or in the various places we visited during our tour of India. The warmth of the reception given us put us at our ease and made us feel at home.

The second thing that impressed us is the fast pace at which the Government of India is catching up with the economic neglect of the past. Everywhere in this tour we saw evidence of the determination with which India is working for the economic betterment of her people. Whether it be something as gigantic as the Bhakra Dam or as relatively modest as the penicillin factory in Bombay, the result is going to be a happier and better India.

Naturally we are pleased, to see India forging ahead because, ultimately, the progress she achieves will redound to the benefit of the entire Asian continent. All of us in Asia are so closely linked together, both politically and economically, that any achievement in one part of the continent must be looked upon as a blessing for all Asians.

We shall be going back to Indonesia much better informed than when we came here, and the manner in which you are working for the welfare of your people will be an inspiration to us in the not dissimilar challenge facing us. After having seen what you have been able to achieve in so short a time, we shall return home with greater confidence in ourselves and in our capacity to surmount the manifold problems posed by the task of nation-building in which we are immersed.

In this task we can, I am confident, count on your co-operation and support because of the most felicitous relations that exist between our two countries. There is friendliness and understanding between the leadership of both nations; there exists a tremendous reservoir of goodwill and there is a desire to be of service. If the co-operation of the past and the present are carried into the future, Indonesia and India alike can count themselves among the fortunate countries of Asia.

INDONESIA INDIA USA SRI LANKA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Oct 25, 1955

Volume No

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Indo-Arab Conference

Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister for Commerce, inaugurated the Indo-Arab Trade Conference in Bombay on Nov 05, 1955. Speaking on the occasion, he said:

It is difficult to determine when the earliest contacts were established between India and the Arab world. It is, however, reported that even as early as in the 14th century when Malik Kafur, the renowned general of Allauddin Khilji, invaded South India, he was greatly surprised to find that Muslim colonists of Arab origin had already settled themselves in many places on his itinerary. West Asia, sometimes known as the Middle East, which in recent times has provided the meeting ground between the civilisations of the West and the East, was to its own inhabitants for many a millenia a civilised world in itself.

It is also on record that many Indian sciences like astronomy and astrology, mathematics and the medicines had also great influence on the origin and development of these subjects in Arabia. What is now called the Arab system of notation including the conception of zero first went from India to Arabia. By this union of Hellenic with Persian and Indian scientific traditions and transmission of Hellenic thought the Arab world is said to have performed what is often regarded as its most important service to the world. The Arabic language in turn has had a profound influence on the development of Indian languages and many words of Arabic origin are also to be found in Hindi. It was mainly through the influence of Arabic and Persian that the Urdu language was evolved. It is this fusion of culture, religion, language and the sciences that has

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helped to create a oneness of feeling which exists even today in spite of hundreds of years of separation on account of accidents of history.

In commerce too, as in other matters, the greatness which each of these countries had reached was the result of mutual co-operation and a common purpose. But in spite of this ancient greatness, the position is very different today. The transit trade between Europe and Asia which for many years had brought wealth to this region hardly does so today. Although there has been some improvement recently, the conditions in most countries in the Great Asian and the African continents are still very backward. Despite considerable efforts made in post-war years to increase output and raise standards

of living, most of the countries of Asia and Africa find themselves a decade after the war with lower per capita incomes or incomes which are barely at pre-war levels.

But, for this generation, this situation provides both an opportunity and a challenge; and this challenge we must accept. We have yet a great leeway to make up. I am sure that we have the capacity to raise ourselves once again to the greatness with which our names are associated in History. This will require great effort and, more than that, friendly co-operation. We must bring to bear on our work the spirit of the great Bandung Conference which represented the sentiments, the wishes and the urges of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

Similarity of our economics has unfortunately resulted in the low level of trade that exists between India and West Asia. But these similarities at the same time provide an opportunity for mutual co-operation in solving problems which are similar. Predominantly agricultural, all these countries are faced with problems arising from lack of irrigation, soil erosion, deforestation, desert control, landlordism and uneconomic holdings. In all these matters, great advances have been made in India in recent years, through legislation, changes in social structures and through Community Development Schemes and National Extension Services and mighty multipurpose river projects. There is a peaceful revolution all over the country. Our experience in these matters is available to such of our neighbours as may wish to take advantage of it.

In the modern world, however, no country or region can be truly great if it relies on agriculture only. We have, therefore, also to address ourselves to the question of industrialisation. The slow rate of capital formation, lack of technical know-how, and in some parts of this region, lack of the necessary natural resources, have hindered this development. In India, in this sphere also, spectacular advances have been made in recent years. Heavy and light engineering industries, chemical and drugs industries and industries providing for the production of our daily consumption needs are now established and are forging ahead. In many of these, we now have surpluses for export, but in several of them trade between our countries has not yet developed. I have no doubt in my mind that there is great scope for the development of mutually beneficial trade. In these matters also, as well as in the matter of overall planning, we would be happy to render such assistance as lies within our power.

On account of hundreds of years of Western penetration and economic domination, the trade of these countries has remained artificially diverted. The influence of foreign credit and insurance institutions and the facilities which foreign shipping companies provided for the development of trade in particular directions has also kept the trade away from channels in which it might have otherwise flown. These barriers to trade have to be removed. The banking and insurance companies interested in the development of the region have to be developed. There is an excellent network of these institutions in

India. These facilities are not as well developed in West Asian countries. Some stimulus to the development of these institutions would automatically lead to the development of intra-regional trade. We, on our part, are doing everything possible to promote two-way trade. The visit of a goodwill mission which was sent to all the most important countries of this region and the exhibitions held recently in Cairo and Damascus are witness to our desire to develop trade with these countries. Oil, cotton and dates which are the principal export commodities of the region are being

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allowed for import into this country liberally.

In view of the rapid pace at which India is industrialising, there are numerous items apart from the traditional lines of exports such as cotton textiles and tea, which can be developed. Drugs, medicines and light engineering industries now available for export are comparable in quality and price to any that can be supplied from elsewhere. Export Promotion Councils have been set up in order to introduce these goods in new markets. They would provide such services as have been lacking in the past and which importers would have wished to have, such as quality control, standardisation, arbitration, inspection, etc. Schemes for granting drawback of import duty on imported raw materials used in the manufacture of finished products are also now being worked out, in order to make Indian goods competitive.

INDIA MALI USA INDONESIA LATVIA EGYPT SYRIA RUSSIA

Date : Nov 05, 1955

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Visit of King and Queen

On the invitation of the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Their Majesties King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal, and Queen Ratna Rajyalakshmi Devi paid a six-week visit to India in Dec 01, 1955. A State Banquet was given in honour of Their Majesties on 7 November 1955 at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Welcoming Their Majesties, the President said:

On the occasion of the visit of His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram

Shah Deva of Nepal and Her Majesty the Queen of Nepal to our country, I extend them a hearty welcome on behalf of myself, the Government and the people of India. We are grateful that Their Majesties have been kind enough to respond to our invitation to visit this country.

The relations between Nepal and India are very old. These relations are based not only on geographical contiguity, but also on the community of thought and culture. We all desire that the friendly ties and the mutual goodwill between our two neighbouring countries may last for ever and the bonds of friendship, which are based on mutual goodwill, may become stronger than ever.

India desires Nepal to progress and wishes the Government and the people of Nepal to prosper in all fields of human welfare. I would like to assure Their Majesties that India is anxious to help Nepal, to the best of her capacity, in all spheres of nationbuilding activities.

Once again I welcome Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal to this country, and express my gratitude for the acceptance of our invitation by them. Let me hope that the stay of Their Majesties in this country will be pleasant and comfortable, and that as a result of their visit to India the friendly and historic ties between our two countries will become unbreakable.

His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal reciprocated the sentiments expressed by the President.

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NEPAL INDIA USA

Date : Dec 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aid from UNESCO

In a written reply to a question the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education, Dr. M.M. Das, laid the following statement on the table of the Lok Sabha on Nov 28, 1955, outlining the details regarding technical aid from UNESCO in connection with the arrangements for imparting and developing industrial and technological training in multipurpose secondary schools and other fields of education:

1. Aid for the Multipurpose Secondary Schools

Aid was requested from UNESCO for the services of an expert conversant with the field of technical and vocational education at the level of Secondary School Education in connection with the establishment of the Vocational and Technical Departments of the proposed Multipurpose Secondary Schools. UNESCO has not yet communicated its decision on this request.

2. Aid in the field of Mass Communication

Aid in the form of Fellowships and Equipment for Travelling Exhibitions was requested from UNESCO. Fellowships were intended for training in the fields of Television, Cartoon Animation, Visualisation, Transcription Service and Instructional Films including production of 16 m.m. films. UNESCO has informed that consideration of this request has been deferred for lack of funds.

3. Aid for Training in Arts and Crafts

Request was made to UNESCO for one Fellowship for six months for improving the quality and range of knowledge and experience in the field of Handicrafts for Community Development. UNESCO has informed that consideration of this request has been deferred for lack of funds.

4. Aid for the Production of Text-books

UNESCO's aid is generally offered in the form of experts, fellowships and equipment. In the field of Production of Textbooks in relation both to the development of curricula and the extension of primary education, UNESCO was requested to provide the services of an Expert and a Consultant for 12 months, as well as three Fellowships for a period of three months. This request has been accepted by UNESCO. The aid involves certain financial and other obligations on the part of the Government of India which has to enter into an Agreement with UNESCO for executing its share of the obligations. The matter is now under consideration.

USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA

Date : Nov 28, 1955

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

On the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Mr. Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and His Excellency Mr. Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev, Member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in New Delhi on Nov 18, 1955 on a goodwill visit to India. A state Banquet was held in their honour at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 20 November 1955.

Welcoming the distinguished guests Prime Minister Nehru, who spoke in Hindi, said:

Our distinguished guests from the Soviet Union have been in Delhi now for two and a half days. During this brief period they have witnessed the extraordinary welcome that the people of this city have given them. For me to say anything here to add to that welcome appears almost superfluous, for

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our people have spoken in a clear voice and we are but the representatives of our people. Nevertheless, I should like to extend on behalf of myself and our Government our warmest welcome to Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev and our other guests from the Soviet Union.

This is not a mere formal matter of welcome. Events have demonstrated that there is a deeper friendship and understanding between the peoples of our two great countries which are more significant than the formality of welcome. That understanding and friendship have progressively grown, even though the paths we have pursued in our respective countries have varied. But in spite of this difference in approach in dealing with our problems, which was inevitable in the circumstances which conditioned our countries and our peoples, there has been no element of conflict between us and there has been an approach to one another in many important fields of human activity. I am happy that this should be so, not only for the present, but in the future to come. We are neighbour countries and it is right that there should be a feeling of neighbourliness and friendship between us for the mutual advantage of both our countries and our peoples. I believe also that this friendship is good for the larger causes of the world and, more particularly, for the most vital cause of all, the peace of the world.

We, in India, have been conditioned by our heritage and by our great leaders as well as by the peaceful methods we adopted in our struggle for freedom. Much more so, therefore, do we believe in world peace and co-operation. Indeed for us, as for many other countries, this is a matter of the most vital significance. For, if war descends upon the world with all its terror and terrible disaster, then the great work that we have undertaken to build up our country will come to an end.

It is only eight years since we became sovereign and independent and these eight years have been spent by us in facing, with all our strength, the manifold problems that confront us. They are great problems, for they involve the future well-being of 370 million people who have suffered for long from poverty. We are confident that we can solve these problems and build up a socialist structure of society in our country giving opportunities of well-being and progress to every single individual. But we know that the task is hard and takes time. Nevertheless, no task is too hard for a people determined to succeed. We are so determined and we have faith in our people.

We believe not only that the ends to be achieved should be good, but also that the means employed should be good, or else new problems arise and the objective itself changes. We believe also that the great cause of human progress cannot be served through violence and hatred and that it is only through friendly and co-operative endeavour that the problems of the world can be solved. Hence, our hand of friendship is stretched out to every nation and every people.

We welcome the co-operation and friendly assistance of other countries. But we realise that a nation develops by its own labours and by its own strength. It was by relying upon ourselves that we gained independence and it is by doing so that we hope to advance to the new objectives that we have placed before ourselves. We are not strong in a military sense or in the world's goods, but we are strong in our faith in our people. In this world of fear and apprehension, I should like to say with all humility, we are not afraid. Why should we be afraid when we wish to be friendly with others? Why should we be afraid when our people have faith in themselves?

We have no ambitions against any other country or people. We wish them all well and we are anxious that freedom and social and economic progress should come to all countries. The denial of this freedom, as well as racial discrimination, are not only improper, but are the seeds from which grows the evil tree of conflict and war.

We do not presume to advise others, but we are convinced that it is not by military pacts and alliances and by the piling up of armaments that world peace and security can be attained. Not being military-minded, we do not appreciate the use of military phraseology or military approaches in considering the problems of today. There is talk of cold

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war and rival camps and groupings and military blocs and alliance, all in the name of peace. We are in no camp and in no military alliance. The only camp we should like to be in is the camp of peace and goodwill which should include as many countries as possible and which should be opposed to none. The only alliance we seek is an alliance based on goodwill and co-operation. If peace is sought

after, it has to be by the methods of peace and the language of peace and goodwill.

It was my privilege to visit the Soviet Union and to receive a warm and affectionate welcome there. I should like to express my deep gratitude to Your Excellencies and to the people of the Soviet Union for their affection which went far beyond any formality. I saw in the Soviet Union mighty tasks undertaken and many accomplished for the well-being of the people. I saw, above all, the urgent and widespread desire for peace. With this great work and this vital urge I felt in tune and I saw that the field of co-operation between our two countries was rich and wide. Your Excellencies' visit to India, will, no doubt, help in this process of a deeper understanding and co-operation. It is, therefore, doubly welcome.

I earnestly trust that your visit to India will help the great cause of peace and co-operation for which all of us stand and that you will see for yourselves how the people of India are devoting themselves not only to their own betterment but to the wider causes of human advancement.

I should like Your Excellencies to convey to your Government and your great people our greetings and messages of good-will and co-operation.

INDIA USA MALI

Date : Nov 18, 1955

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr. Bulganin's Reply

Replying to the Prime Minister, Mr. Bulganin said:

First of all allow me to express my sincere gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Mr. Nehru, for the warmth of feeling and friendship shown by him in his address to the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. Throughout the course of history, there have been friendly relations between India and Russia and our people have always respected each other.

The people of the Soviet Union and India have always found mutual moral support in their struggle for a better future. Their friendship and co-operation has increased all the more at the present time when

India and the Soviet Union have a great deal in common in their struggle for peace, happiness and prosperity of humanity.

Our relations are based on the well-known Five Principles. These principles were declared by us together with Mr. Nehru in the month of June 1955 when we, together with the other people of the Soviet Russia, were happy to welcome him in our country. The Soviet Union will strongly support these principles in its relations with India and with other peace-loving countries which have already proclaimed these principles or who are ready to subscribe to these principles. India and the Soviet Union are peace-loving countries. We have our different political and social structures and we have chosen different ways for safeguarding the prosperity and happiness of our people, but the word "Peace" is equally sacred for the people of India as it is for the people of the Soviet Union. This desire for peace brings us closer, unites us and allows us to more actively participate in the peaceful settlement of complicated international problems.

The people of the world are breathing a sigh of relief after the Geneva Conference of the Heads of the four Governments. This meeting created hopes of the liquidation of the so-called "cold war". The peoples of the world now demand that Governments of all countries in the world should create relations with each other's Government in the Geneva spirit. The Soviet Government with deep satisfaction accepted the results of the Geneva Conference of the Heads of the Four Powers, and as is well known, they took series of new concrete steps with a view to further lessening the international tensions and in strengthening better relations between the Governments. The Soviet Government wishes in the future also to support this policy, no matter what the difficulties might be.

After the meeting of the Heads of Governments, there took place the meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to find the way for the settlement of questions placed before

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them in the directives of the Heads of the Governments of the Four Big Powers. We made great efforts in order to find out agreed solutions. To our great regret, however, the meeting of the Foreign Ministers did not go beyond frank exchange of opinions. Nevertheless, the Soviet Government has not lost hopes and is certain that in the end the Four Powers will succeed in solving the problems which face them.

We have always been against the cold war and do not wish it to return. We shall try even in the future to attain the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, for the reduction of the conventional armaments and for the creation of a system of collective security in Europe and the universal widening of contacts between Governments.

As regards the German issue, our position was and remains unchanged.

Both time and patience are needed to resolve this problem. We consider that for the settlement of this problem, it is necessary above all that the German people should be left to themselves and our task should be to help them in this matter.

Great historical changes have taken place and are taking place in Asia, the most important countries of which are the Chinese People's Republic, India and the Soviet Union. It is of great significance to world peace that relations between these three countries rest on the firm principles of peaceful co-existence, friendship and ??? International influence of the ??? India is growing every year. In ???ing an increasingly important role ??? cussion and settlement of the pro ??? Asia--and not merely the problem ??? Every one understands that the pr ??? India is growing not only because sh ??? of the greatest countries of the wo ??? also because she has always come fo ??? firmly on the side of peace. In this ???tion, we cannot fail to notice the trem ??? significance of the Bandung Confere ??? the countries of Asia and Africa which ???ed the Bandung spirit--an atmosphere ??? makes the task of settlement of problem ??? nected with the fate of the peoples o ??? and Africa easier.

With the active participation of India, a solution has already been found to a number of Asian problems. We are certain that in the future also India and her Government headed by Mr. Nehru will support actively the cause of peace in Asia and in the whole world.

We earnestly hope that our visit to India will serve the cause of further strengthening the friendship and co-operation between our countries. The Soviet Government wishes the Indian people and her leader, Mr. Nehru, who is a brave fighter for peace, further successes in the work of constructing a New India.

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INDIA RUSSIA USA SWITZERLAND INDONESIA

Date : Nov 18, 1955

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UNITED KINGDOM BURMA INDIA CAMBODIA CHINA SOUTH AFRICA INDONESIA PAKISTAN
SAUDI ARABIA USA

Date : Dec 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Implementation of Decisions

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 07, 1955 whether any committee, institution or other machinery had been devised for implementing the Bandung Conference decisions, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said:

No committee or other similar organisation was set up by the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in April 1955. The Conference issued a Declaration of Principles on which Asian-African co-operation could be built up in the economic and cultural fields, and for the promotion of world peace and co-operation. The Asian-African Conference recommended that co-operation between participating countries in the economic and cultural fields could be best achieved through bilateral arrangements.

The Government of India have always attached great importance to developing cultural and economic co-operation with other countries and thus promote understanding among nations. They reiterated at Bandung their determination to work for closer cultural co-operation. The policy of cultural and economic co-operation with Asian-African and other countries has been continued and further developed after the Bandung Conference.

In vital questions affecting Asian-African countries, contacts and mutual consultations have been further developed at the United Nations and elsewhere.

INDONESIA INDIA USA

Date : Dec 07, 1955

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Canadian Reactor

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 12, 1955 whether Canada had agreed to supply an atomic reactor to India and the terms and conditions thereof, Prime Minister Nehru said:

Yes. The reactor which will be of the NRX type, has been offered to India by Canada under the Colombo Plan. The total cost of the reactor, including all the auxiliary installations, will be approximately \$14 million or Rs. 70 million, out of which

Canada has undertaken a firm commitment of \$7 million. The Canadian Government have further generously indicated that if the external costs of the reactor exceed \$7 million, they will be prepared to meet this expenditure. India has undertaken a commitment of Rs. 30 million and if the internal costs exceed Rs. 30 million, then the additional expenditure could be met by the Government of India out of counterpart funds under the Colombo Plan.

CANADA INDIA SRI LANKA USA

Date : Dec 12, 1955

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Agreement with U.K.

A Press Note was issued in New Delhi on Dec 23, 1955 on the agreement arrived at between the United Kingdom and India on atomic energy. It said:

Discussions between the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the Indian Department of Atomic Energy have led to the conclusion of an agreement, which ensures that there shall be close co-operation and mutual assistance between the Authority and the Department in the promotion and development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement provides for the Authority and the Department to arrange for members of their staffs to consult and work together on mutually agreed topics.

In furtherance of this agreement, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

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will provide the Indian Department of Atomic Energy with the enriched uranium fuel elements for the swimming pool reactor, now under construction at Trombay.

The agreement also includes arrangements for the Authority to assist in the design and construction of a high flux research reactor which may be built at a later date.

UNITED KINGDOM INDIA USA

Date : Dec 23, 1955

Volume No

1995

BURMA

Indian Exports

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 20, 1955, Shri D.P. Karmarkar, Minister for Commerce, said that it was difficult to make any precise estimate of the effect on India's exports to Burma as a result of discontinuance by that country of preferential tariff for Indian goods with effect from October 1953.

Shri Karmarkar added that there were other factors also which had affected India's trade with Burma. For balance of payments reasons, on account of the increase in her developmental expenditure, Burma had had to restrict imports of commodities not so essential. In order to dispose of her surpluses of rice she had also had to enter into

bilateral arrangements with several countries which had diverted trade from several commodities of interest to India. These factors, Shri Karmarkar said, had together affected Indian exports, principally of cotton textiles, apparel, boots and shoes, paper and pasteboard, stationery and iron and steel manufactures.

Asked whether any talks took place regarding the reduction of import duty on Indian goods exported to Burma at the time of granting a loan of Rs. 200 million to Burma, the Minister replied in the negative.

BURMA INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Dec 20, 1955

Volume No

1995

CAMBODIA

International Supervisory Commission

In reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 08, 1955 whether the International Supervisory Commission in Cambodia had raised objections to certain provisions in the United States-Cambodia military aid agreement, and asked for some clarifications, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said:

Objections were raised in the Commission that certain clauses of the U.S.-Cambodian military aid agreement were not strictly in conformity with the Geneva Agreement. The Commission, therefore, asked the Cambodian Government for certain clarifications. The implications of the agreement were also discussed between the Commission and the Cambodian Government and the latter gave their interpretation and understanding of the military aid agreement. Details of objections raised, etc., are given in the Commission's letter dated 5 July 1955 to the Cambodian Government.

She added: The Commission unanimously resolved on 23 July 1955: Although it may still be argued that some of the clauses of the new military aid agreement in terms go beyond the limitations imposed by the Geneva Agreement, the Commission accepts the assurances given by the Cambodian Government and is confident that in practice the receiving of aid under the new military aid agreement will be in conformity with the terms of the Geneva Accord.

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Volume No

1995

CHINA

Madame Soong's Visit

On the invitation of the Government of India, Madame Soong Ching-ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, visited India in December 1955. A State Banquet was given in her honour by the Vice-President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, on Dec 17, 1955 at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Welcoming the distinguished guest, Dr. Radhakrishnan said:

We are delighted to have with us Madame Soong Ching-ling this time even though for a few days. She was invited to come to this country as long back as 1928 and that invitation has been renewed several times. I should say restrictions of visas, etc., prevented her from visiting this country. After we attained our independence, work at home in China prevented her from coming earlier than now, but, anyway, that she is with us now is a matter of great joy to us all.

One of the most remarkable things in the world's history is the very peaceful cultural and commercial co-operation between our two countries across the centuries. Our forefathers have built for us a precious and unique heritage. Now after interruption of several centuries that old connection is being revived. Our distinguished guest was associated with the great leader of Chinese revolution for a long time. In 1911 Sun Yatsen freed the country from the Manchu rule. He formulated three principles--of nationalism, democracy and national solidarity, rights of the people and employment and opportunities for all. These ideals are accepted by us and we are trying to achieve them through parliamentary forms and processes.

We do not wish our generation to go down in history as one which split the atom and made the hydrogen bomb. We want to go down as the generation which brought the peoples of the world together. If they do not get together civilisation itself will be imperilled. If we are unable to rouse the latent good sense and the love for peace which is dormant in the hearts of men, we can only say that we teach history, history does not teach us.

To gain this particular end of bringing the peoples of the world near

each other we have adopted the principles of Panch Shila.

Many countries have accepted these principles but there are still some who have not done so, and it will be our endeavour to persuade those nations to accept this code of international morality.

Panch Shila has developed from the impulses and emotions of our ordinary men and women. These principles were first formulated in the centuries before the Christian era and wherever Buddhism spread they accepted these great principles. It is these principles which constitute the life breath of the Chinese nation. It is these principles which have enabled the Chinese to survive and become a powerful nation in spite of what the world did against them and what they did against themselves. And I do hope this precious heritage will be transmitted from generation to generation.

In this particular matter women have a great, significant role. You have in your new China granted to them equal rights with men. We are proud of our women every generation has produced, women not known to name or fame, but whose daily existence has refined this race. Their unassuming loyalty, their patience and sufferings, their subjection to all sorts of difficulties, their self-effacement, these have been the glories of our race. Our women today, attempting to preserve this heritage, are striving with great success to attain equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural and social relations.

You may convey to your people on behalf of the people of India our best wishes for the success of the great adventure of building a new China which will save not only the bodies but the souls of men. We are conscious of your unremitting service to

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your nation, your friendship for our people which has been steadfast for nearly one or two generations, your faith in Indo-Chinese co-operation, your passion for peace. These have brought us near to each other. All that we have to say is that you may be spared for many years to serve your great country, Asia and the world.

CHINA INDIA USA

Date : Dec 17, 1955

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Madame Soong's Reply

Replying to the Vice-President, Madame Soong Ching-ling said:

I came to New Delhi to pay a visit to our great neighbouring country-India, on the invitation of the Government of India and His Excellency Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. I have been accorded a warm welcome from the Government of India and the people. This evening Your Excellency was so kind to give this Banquet and provide me an opportunity to meet friends from many circles. For all this, I feel honoured and grateful. When my long cherished desire to visit India has been finally realised, especially in this epoch-making period of world history of which we all feel proud, I cannot but be deeply touched.

The histories of our two countries recorded only continuous cultural and economic interflow; this rather rare but natural tradition of peaceful co-existence among countries has been the basis of the relations between China and India. In recent times, our two peoples have consistently struggled against the aggressions and oppressions of foreign colonialism and for their own freedom and independence. Facing our common difficulties, our mutual sympathy and understanding have been deepened and they are never to be forgotten. Since the establishment of our new states, our traditional friendship has been further strengthened.

We have the common desire to build our respective countries in a peaceful environment. We have made tremendous progress in China since our national liberation and we are now striving to complete our First Five-Year Plan. We also are fully aware of the rapid advance that India has achieved in recent years. During my short stay in India, I hope that I will avail myself of the opportunities to learn from your achievements and experiences. Our common desire for peace is the foundation for the further development of friendship and co-operation. It is very gratifying that the historical Five Principles or the Panch Shila have not only become the guidance of our relations but are being accepted by more and more nations. Peaceful co-existence is now an objective necessity. The peace-loving people of India have made valuable contributions towards the establishment of the Panch Shila, to expand the peace area, to ease international tensions, and to consolidate the unity of Asian-African countries.

The Chinese people will never forget the stand that our Indian friends have taken in support of China on the issue of tensions in the Chinese territory of Taiwan area, and on the issue of restoring China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. We are grateful to the Indian people for their support. The Indian people can be assured that in their fight for the integrity of India's territory and sovereignty, they will always be able to count on the wholehearted support of the Chinese people. Both our countries are endeavouring to free themselves from their economic backwardness. Thus, our co-operation in the economic sphere is of great significance. Our cultural interflow too has been increased in the past few years.

Undoubtedly, our closer co-operation and mutual assistance would not only benefit our own countries but help to guarantee peace and progress in Asia and the world.

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CHINA INDIA USA TAIWAN

Date : Dec 17, 1955

Volume No

1995

GOA

Prime Minister on Dulles-Cunha Statement

Prime Minister Nehru gave a written reply in the affirmative to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 22, 1955 as to whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the statement jointly issued by the United States Secretary of State and the Portuguese Foreign Minister about Portuguese provinces in the Far East.

Replying to another part of the question whether Government have ascertained if the Portuguese provinces in the Far East also include Goa, the Prime Minister said: "It has been clearly stated that the reference in the joint note to Portuguese provinces in the Far East includes Goa." He added: "Government have sent a note on this subject to the United States Government."

Date : Dec 22, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Racial Discrimination in South Africa

Shri D. K. Borooah, member of the Indian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, made a statement in

the Ad Hoc Political Committee on Dec 08, 1955, on the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa. He said:

My Delegation deeply regrets the absence of the delegation of the Union of South Africa from this table. It has been always the view of my Delegation that the solution of any problem can be found through mutual discussions, and therefore none will be happier than my Delegation to see the return of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations.

The item that we are now considering has been before the United Nations ever since it began. Ten years ago the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person. It is no accident that the theme of non-discrimination appears recurrently in the Charter, for it was recurrent in the imagination of the men who framed it and it has come to be increasingly accepted by the international conscience as part of the bedrock on which the United Nations rests. The many resolutions passed by the Assembly relating to racial discrimination as well as the adoption, without a dissenting vote, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights seven years ago, only make more specific the fundamental injunctions in the Charter itself.

One government in the United Nations and one government only has set its face against these basic doctrines of the Charter, enacted legislation which is contrary to them and directed both the power of the state and the philosophic basis of its nationhood to a doctrine of racial superiority and segregation that is the very antithesis of the Charter's basic provisions. That government, as we all know, is the Government of the Union of South Africa. The racial philosophy on which it is founded and from which its legislation inexorably flows is the philosophy of apartheid. Apartheid does not of course affect only the relatively small Indian community in the Union; it affects also equally the majority of the Union's population. However, it is in this context of racial discrimination and in this context only that the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin arises, and it is true to say that if the principles of the Charter were practised in South Africa, there would be no occasion for this item to come before us.

We are thus faced with a problem which in terms of United Nations' history, is as old

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as our, organisation, itself. Let us remind ourselves however that the actual history of the problem goes back for generations farther. In fact Lord Lansdowne, speaking as Secretary for War, just before the outbreak of the Boer War, said that one of the causes of the war was the ill-treatment of Indians by the Boers in Transvaal. The problem has been there from 1860 onwards when Indians were first sent to South Africa as indentured labour. These labourers were sent by

the then Government of India with reluctance and subject to assurances which have not been honoured. Eighty years ago Lord Salisbury who was then the Secretary of State for India stated that the Indian settlers after the completion of their indentured service would be "free men in all respects with privileges, no whit inferior to those of any class of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colonies". This is by no means the position of these settlers today. Quite apart from the Charter, if the assurances and international agreements which are anterior to the United Nations had been honoured there would again be no occasion for the problem to come before us. The eight resolutions which the General Assembly has adopted on this subject are in themselves sufficient testimony to the many procedures of conciliation which the United Nations has adopted in its fruitless efforts to seek a settlement of the issue. Everyone of these procedures has had the support of the Government of India. None has had the support of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

The record of the frustrated attempt to initiate negotiations under the Assembly's resolution is before this Committee. The Governments of India and Pakistan responded to the Union Government by expressing their willingness to discuss this matter in a spirit of co-operation and friendliness. Both Governments added, however, that they were "unable to disregard the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions passed by the United Nations from 1946 onwards and obligation arising therefrom". The Union Government then asked whether this meant that the Governments of India and Pakistan proposed "that the suggested discussions should be conducted with due regard to the purposes and principles of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations". This, according to the Union Government, would constitute a complete refutation of their view that the matter was one of a purely domestic concern and the Union Government would consequently be unable to agree to such a principle.

The Governments of both India and Pakistan consequently made the presumption that the Union Government would not expect them to give up their stand "as a condition precedent to the opening of the proposed discussions. If this presumption is correct, there should be no difficulty about discussions being held. If, on the other hand, the Union Government would insist on our giving up the stand which we have hitherto taken, we can only conclude that the Union Government are not serious about holding any discussion".

The Union Government broke off the effort to initiate negotiations on the flimsy pretext that a speech made by the Prime Minister of India had made it "impossible for the Government of South Africa to pursue any further the approach made in good faith to the Government of India". The Prime Minister's remarks were only the expression of opinions which the Government of India have steadfastly upheld, and which are upheld not by us alone but by many responsible Governments and peoples. To argue that they prejudiced negotiations is manifestly unreasonable. In this connection, it is worth recalling that several years ago the Government of India were forced to break off

negotiations with the Union Government when the latter insisted on pressing forward with the violently anti-racial Group Areas Act even while negotiations were in progress. At that time the Union Government felt that we were wholly unjustified in breaking off negotiations merely because discriminatory legislation was being enacted. Now they apparently consider themselves justified in refusing to start negotiations because an anti-discriminatory statement has been made.

This must be the first occasion on which the United Nations has been asked to accept the proposition that words are more damaging than deeds. One need not go further into the matter, for to do so would only expose

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the Union Government's unpreparedness to begin negotiations in the first place. It is sufficient to add that since negotiations could not be initiated, the Secretary-General appointed Ambassador Luis de Faro, Jr., to facilitate contacts between the Governments concerned. The story of Ambassador de Faro's patient and zealous efforts is before this Committee. After an exchange of correspondence the Union Government informed the Secretary-General that it must "regretfully decline to prejudice its juridical position by collaborating with the distinguished gentleman". Ambassador de Faro concluded that "in view of the attitude of the Government of the Union of South Africa there is, I believe, nothing further I can do to facilitate negotiations between the parties".

Meanwhile the position of the Indian community continues to deteriorate. The people of Indian origin in South Africa form only a small fraction of the Union's population but occupy a distinctive place in its life. Many of them are South African citizens of the third or fourth generation and often have deeper roots in the soil of South Africa than some of those who are seeking to uproot them. The Group Areas Act strikes them with cruel force. The Chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations has vividly described the effect of the imminent evictions under the Group Areas Act on the Indian population of Johannesburg:

Throughout these latter proceedings, always the room was fringed by Indians, quiet, attentive, immobile. To them each line drawn on the maps was a living reality in terms of the quality of their lives. It meant to each Indian the right to continue living in his home or having to leave it, to continue owning property or having to sell it, the right to carry on his trade or having to look for a new form of livelihood.

Typical of the crippling iniquities of the Group Areas Act is the situation of the Indian community in Rustenburg. People of Indian origin in this town total only 120 families. They are to be removed from their premises in the centre of the town to the eastern fringe. Property worth \$756,000 will be exchanged for a new area worth only

\$84,000, and fifty Indian shops on which the community depends for its livelihood and which average \$252,000 annually in gross profits will be compelled to operate on a new and unsuitable site, some of it bare veld. However, it is in Durban that the community of Indian origin faces the greatest threat to its economic survival. In this city the Council proposes to evict 80,000 Africans, 63,000 Indians, and 8,000 coloured people; that is, a total of 151,000, and to install in their place 3,000 Europeans. As a result of this process alone over twenty-five million dollars worth of Indian property will be expropriated.

I must ask this Committee to remind itself, however, that the Group Areas Act is only one measure, though perhaps the most important one, of the many acts which comprise the system of apartheid. The Committee will also, I am confident, not forget that the hardships and humiliations inflicted upon people of Indian origin exist within the larger context of similar indignities and injustices inflicted by a retrogressive minority on a great majority of the Union's population.

The majority of the world's peoples are, in the peculiar terminology of the Union Government, non-whites, and the continuance of the enforcement of a doctrine of white supremacy by a state member of the United Nations must be to them a cause of the gravest concern. The twenty-nine states gathered at Bandung, representing by themselves some two-thirds of humanity, expressed that concern emphatically and unanimously in the following declaration:

The Asian-African Conference deplored the policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination which form the basis of government and human relations in large regions of Africa and in other parts of the world. Such conduct is not only a gross violation of human rights, but also a denial of the fundamental value of civilisation and the dignity of man.

The Conference extended its

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warm sympathy and support for the courageous stand taken by the victims of racial discrimination and especially by the peoples of African and Indian and Pakistani origin in South Africa; applauded all those who sustained their cause; reaffirmed the determination of Asian-African peoples to eradicate every trace of racialism that might exist in their own countries; and pledged to use its full moral influence to guard against the danger of falling victim to the same evil in their struggle to eradicate it.

The concern of the Governments gathered at Bandung is also the concern of the United Nations. We are faced today, as we have been throughout the ten years of our history, with the stubborn refusal of the Union Government to bring its legislation into conformity with the Charter and in this particular case with the international

obligations it has undertaken in respect of people of Indian and Pakistani origin. We must continue to deplore this lack of co-operation, but we must continue also to persevere in the faith that the force of world opinion will eventually work changes and that the voices of reason and of human dignity will not remain lost in South Africa for ever.

The problems of any multi-racial society admit today of only one solution. It is the solution of the Charter and will, we are confident, be the solution of history. My Government for their part wish to reaffirm their determination to apply their resources to every opportunity and procedure that seems capable of bringing about a settlement in accordance with the principles to which we solemnly adhere.

INDIA SOUTH AFRICA USA PAKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDONESIA

Date : Dec 08, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Dr. S. S. Ansari, member of the Indian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, made a statement in the Second Committee on Dec 01, 1955, on the Report of the Economic and Social Council. He said:

The useful and enlightening debate on the world economic situation in the Council in which the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commissions took an active part for the first time, clearly indicated that there was a general tendency to believe that the world economic situation was in better health than at any time since the war. There was nevertheless growing awareness that the pace of economic development in the under-developed countries was too slow. These countries have not been able to share to any perceptible extent the increase in the total world trade; the balance of payments position was still precarious; per capita incomes had shown no signs of improvement, and there had been little diversification of their economies, except in some countries like my own. The gap between the developed and under-developed countries seems to be widening instead of narrowing. The debate also demonstrated that in a world so closely inter-related, the future economic stability of the whole world could only be assured by the balanced developments of all the regions of the world, and that the

present imbalance would continue to remain a threat to the prosperity of the world as a whole.

My Delegation believes that the promotion of international trade not only results in the increase of international prosperity but also serves as a potent means of mutual goodwill. My Delegation believes that irksome and unnecessary restrictions on international trade and unfair trade practices should be removed. It has been the policy of my Government to liberalise trade to the extent possible, consistent with the overriding consideration of conserving foreign exchange reserves and the development of her nascent industries.

Another important topic discussed by the Council relates to the subject of industrialisation of under-developed countries. The Committee will recall that the General Assembly under a Resolution had asked the Economic and Social Council for concrete recommendations on the problem of industrialisation. Four years have elapsed and no such recommendations have been received.

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It is the earnest hope of my Delegation that the Council would be able to formulate such recommendations and submit them to the General Assembly next year, after examining the reports and survey of work being undertaken in this field under the aegis of the United Nations, as asked for in its Resolution.

The process of industrialisation in India, while tardy in its early stages, partly on account of the influx of millions of refugees, is gathering momentum and producing results. The index of industrial production rose from 117 in 1951 to 157.8 in February 1955 and this is a rate of increase higher than that of the industrial countries of the West, notwithstanding their production facilities and immensely larger margins for capital formation. Furthermore, the expansion in industry has not been achieved at the price of agriculture. Agricultural production in 1953 was 20 per cent higher than in 1950 and in 1954 it was higher still.

We have set up in India two industrial corporations to finance industrial development, both in the private and public sectors and also to secure harmonious development in these sectors. The first Plan emphasised agriculture; the second will concentrate on industry.

There, is another aspect of the Report which deserves special mention. This relates to the convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation which has not so far come into being for lack of necessary ratifications. Views were expressed that the terms of reference of the Convention should be narrowed to cover only technical questions. My Delegation is of the view that another opportunity should be afforded to examine possible amendments to the Convention designed to achieve wider participation than would seem possible under the present terms of the Convention.

In conclusion, I would like to express the appreciation of my Delegation to the useful work being done by the various Commissions of the Council and the International Bank. We welcome the marked trend towards the growing internationalisation of the International Bank. About 45 per cent of the Bank's assets are now owned outside the United States. We hope that this trend will have the effect of greater liberalisation of the Bank's lending Policies. I may also point out the inadequate scale of the Bank's operations in Asia and the Middle East and the clear need for increasing the Bank's operations in this region.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 01, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

U.N. Commission on Racial Discrimination

Replying in the affirmative to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 19, 1955 whether the Commission appointed by the United Nations for making an enquiry into racial discrimination in South Africa had submitted its report to the United Nations General Assembly, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said:

In the Report, the Commission (i) continues its custom of analysing and studying the implications of new legislation and regulations in South Africa; and (ii) presents a methodical and descriptive account of events of some significance which occurred between August 1954 and July 1955 and which affected or threw fresh light on the racial situation in South Africa.

Shri Chanda further said:

The report was considered by the Ad Hoc Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly which passed a resolution on 9 November 1955. The resolution inter alia requested the Commission to continue to keep under review the racial situation in South Africa and to report to the General Assembly at the next session. The resolution came up for consideration at the Plenary Session of the General Assembly on 6 December 1955. The paragraph of the resolution suggesting the reappointment of the Commission for another year failed to receive the two-thirds majority by one vote in order to be operative. The remaining paragraphs commending the Commission's Report and expressing regret at the continuation of the South African

Government's policy of apartheid were adopted by the required two-thirds majority.

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INDIA SOUTH AFRICA USA

Date : Dec 19, 1955

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Cultural Agreement

To encourage and facilitate co-operation in all fields of science, literature and art, a Cultural Agreement between India and Indonesia was signed in New Delhi on Dec 29, 1955, by the Union Minister for Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, on behalf of India and by His Excellency Dr. L. N. Palar, Ambassador of Indonesia in New Delhi, on behalf of Indonesia.

The following is the text of the Agreement:

Article I:--The two Governments declare their desire to encourage and facilitate co-operation in all fields of science, literature and art.

Article II:--The two Governments declare their desire to encourage and facilitate reciprocal visits of University teachers and members of scientific and cultural institutions, for the purpose of their giving lectures or special courses.

Article III:--It is the desire of each Government to institute scholarships to enable its students to pursue their studies in Universities of the other country, to study its language and civilisation.

Article IV:--Each Government will receive, as far as its own resources and requirements will permit, employees or other nationals recommended by the other Government for training in its scientific, technical and industrial institutions.

Article V:--Each Government will welcome the establishment in its territory of cultural institutes of the other, subject to compliance with the laws governing the establishment of such institutes in that country and the general policy of that Government. The term "cultural institute" includes educational centres, libraries, scientific

institutions of an educational nature, and institutions for the promotion of art, such as art galleries, art societies and film libraries.

Article VI:--The two Governments will encourage, so far as is financially practicable, cultural and intellectual co-operation between the two countries by arranging concerts, lectures, art and scientific exhibitions, by organising student visits, by encouraging the collaboration of scientific, artistic and literary societies and other associations devoted to the promotion of learning, by establishing chairs in Universities or other institutions of higher learning for the teaching of subjects pertaining to the country of the other, by the distribution of books and periodicals, by the exchange of archaeological specimens, objets d'art and Government produced films, and through broadcasts on the radio.

Article VII:--The two Governments will encourage competition in the field of sports between their two countries, and collaboration between their scout organisations.

Article VIII:--Each Government will, so far as it lies within its power, ensure that text-books prescribed for educational institutions do not contain any errors or misrepresentations about the other's country.

Article IX:--The two Governments have agreed that Indonesian nationals who hold the leaving certificate of the Indonesian Senior Secondary School and who have been admitted to recognised Universities in Indonesia shall be entitled, on producing their certificates, to admission to Indian Universities, subject to the law and regulations in force, while Indian nationals from recognised Indian Universities, who hold similar certificates shall enjoy the same privileges on the same terms, in Universities in Indonesia.

Article X:--For the purpose of carrying out this Agreement, the two Governments may, if necessary, agree to set up a special commission composed, in India, of the Minister of Education and the Head of the Indonesian Diplomatic Mission, and in Indonesia, of the Minister of Education and the Head

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of the Indian Diplomatic Mission, with such advisers as may be nominated by either member of the Commission with the object of:

- (a) supervising the working of the Agreement in the country concerned;
- (b) advising the Governments concerned on details of implementing the Agreement;
- (c) making recommendations for the selection of personnel for the exchange of professors, students, etc.;

(d) generally advising the Governments concerned of possible improvements in the implementation of the Agreement.

At intervals of not less than once in three years the two Governments will hold joint consultations to co-ordinate the working of the Agreement in the two countries and to invite suggestions and advice from co-operating agencies concerning steps that may be deemed necessary for a more effective implementation of this Agreement.

Article XI:--The present Agreement shall be ratified with the least possible delay. The Agreement will come into force fifteen days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification which will take place in New Delhi.

Article XII:--The Agreement will remain in force for a period of ten years. It can be terminated by either party giving minimum of six months' notice before the expiry of this period. Otherwise, it shall remain in force until either party terminates it by giving six months' notice.

INDONESIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 29, 1955

Volume No

1995

MALAYA

Presentation of Books

In a written reply to a question, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister for Education, stated in the Lok Sabha on Dec 14, 1955 that some Sanskrit books had been presented to the University of Malaya and a token grant of Rs. 6,000 had been given for opening the Department of Indian Studies.

INDIA

Date : Dec 14, 1955

Volume No

1995

Anti-Indian News

Answering a short-notice question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 17, 1955 whether the Government's attention had been drawn to the editorial comment in the "Morning News" of Karachi dated 5 December 1955 in which India was accused of being an accomplice with Afghanistan for capturing Pakistan, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, gave a reply in the affirmative.

Shri Chanda confirmed that such allegations were being repeatedly made by a section of the Pakistan Press.

Regarding the steps taken by Government to counteract such allegations, he said:

Government have noted with deep regret repeated statements being made in the Pakistan Press which have absolutely no basis in fact and which are insulting both to India and Afghanistan. India has not interfered in any way in the internal affairs of Afghanistan or in its relations or controversies with Pakistan, and any statement to the contrary is wholly false. India has long-standing friendly relations with Afghanistan as she has with other countries.

Government can only contradict false statements or, where considered necessary, draw the attention of the Pakistan Government to them. This they have done from time to time.

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PAKISTAN INDIA USA AFGHANISTAN

Date : Dec 17, 1955

Volume No

1995

Conference on Kashmir

Replying in the affirmative to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 22, 1955 whether the Government's attention had been drawn to the Pakistan Prime Minister's speech and the resolutions passed at the All-Parties Conference on Kashmir held in the last week of

November in Karachi, Shri Anil K. Chanda Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said: The statement made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan is not, in the opinion of the Government of India, factually correct. They regret the tone and content of the other speeches also at this Conference as well as the resolutions passed therein.

He added: Government have from time to time placed in India and abroad facts relating to Kashmir so that a correct appraisal can be made of the situation there. They will continue to do so.

PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Dec 22, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Smuggling across Border

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 06, 1955 Shri A. C Guha, Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, stated that the number of smugglers detected during the period 1 August to 15 November 1955, on the border of East and West Punjab was 144. Out of these cases 86 had been penalised departmentally. In one case the seized goods had been released without any penal action and the remaining 57 cases were awaiting adjudication. There were no convictions, added the Minister, in a court of law, as none of the smugglers was sent up for trial. Out of the 144 persons 53 were Indians and 91 Pakistanis. The total value of goods seized at the Preventing Check Post during the period was Rs. 44,575.

PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date : Dec 06, 1955

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Smuggling of Silver

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 19, 1955 195 Shri A. C. Guha, Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, said that the total quantity of silver detected while being smuggled from West and East Pakistan during the years 1954 and 1955 (up to 30 November 1955) was approximately as follows:

1954 56,203 tolas valued at Rs. 83,662.

1955 45,122 tolas valued at Rs. 64,222.

No person was arrested or convicted in this connection in a court of law, the Minister added. Anti-smuggling measure of the Government, he said, change from time to time according to the necessity to combat changing techniques of smuggling.

PAKISTAN

Date : Dec 19, 1955

Volume No

1995

SAUDI ARABIA

Saud-Nehru Joint Statement

A joint statement by His Majesty King Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and the Prime Minister of India was issued in New Delhi on Dec 12, 1955. It said:

At the invitation of the Government of India His Majesty the King Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia has come on a brief visit to India. His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister of India have taken the opportunity of this visit for a friendly and informal exchange of views. These have covered many matters of mutual interest including recent developments in the international situation. They have also exchanged views on problems of specific interest to their two countries.

His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister recognise that the prime need of

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the hour is the promotion of world peace and the lessening of international tension. They are convinced that a peaceful and non-

militant approach to the issues which divide the world is an urgent necessity. Their two countries fully subscribe to the Five Principles, namely, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, mutual respect and equality and peaceful co-existence, which alone in their view can provide a stable basis for peaceful and co-operative existence among the nations of the world.

His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister note with pleasure the friendly ties that bind their two countries. They are resolved to strengthen this friendship by further co-operation, to their mutual advantage, in the cultural, political and economic spheres.

SAUDI ARABIA INDIA

Date : Dec 12, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aid to Asian Countries

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Finance Minister said in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 19, 1955 that India had provided technical assistance to eight countries of South and South-East Asia, including experts and training facilities, during the last four years of the operation of the Colombo Plan, India's total commitment in regard to technical assistance to other countries in the region under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan was Rs. 10 million. The expenditure actually incurred against this commitment during the four years ending 31 March 1955 was Rs. 2,027,265. The present scheme, he added, extended up to 30 January 1957.

INDIA SRI LANKA

Date : Dec 19, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Norwegian Aid

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 19, 1955 195
Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Minister of Finance, said that India had
received aid to the extent of Rs. 3,525 million from Norway. The aid
had been given in the form of equipment, salaries of Norwegian
personnel and other miscellaneous expenditure in India on the
Fisheries Development Project in Travancore-Cochin.

INDIA UNITED KINGDOM NORWAY USA

Date : Dec 19, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

UNESCO Projects

In a written reply to a question regarding the projects in India
which UNESCO had offered to assist during 1955-56, Maulana Abul Kalam
Azad, Union Minister for Education, on Dec 21, 1955, in a
statement laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha, said that the
projects undertaken by the UNESCO for assistance during the current
financial year were: (1) Development of Radio Forum as a means of
Fundamental Education, (2) Production of Reading Material for Neo-
literates, (3) Evaluation of National Literacy Campaigns, (4) Co-
ordinated Experimental Activities in Schools, and (5) Translation of
UNESCO Publications into Hindi.

Asked about the value of the assistance offered, the Minister for
Education stated that as UNESCO provided assistance for these
projects by way of Expert Missions, Equipment, Fellowships and
Documentation Services and not in cash, it was not possible to assess
its monetary value.

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INDIA

Date : Dec 21, 1955

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

UNICEF Aid

In a written reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 20, 1955 regarding the State-wise allocation of the amount which India had received from the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund in the last three years, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, stated that information regarding the State-wise allocation of the amount received from the UNICEF during the last three years was not available. The total allocations made by the UNICEF during the years 1952, 1953 and 1954 were, however: 1952-U.S. \$2,542,000; 1953-U.S. \$2,711,500 and 1954-U.S. \$2,681,000.

The bulk of UNICEF allocations, she added, was paid on an all-India basis and it was, therefore, not possible to evaluate the contributions on a State-wise basis.

In a written reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on 20 December 1955, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Minister for Health, said that a sum of \$225,000 was allocated by UNICEF to India in September 1953 to provide supplies and equipment for a milk conservation plant in Bombay State. She said that a plant with a spray-drier for producing milk powder had also been set up at Anand.

INDIA USA

Date : Dec 20, 1955

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Joint Statement by Nehru, Bulganin and Khrushchev

On the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Mr. N.A Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and His Excellency Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., visited India from Nov 18, 1955 to 14 December 1955. A joint statement by the Prime Minister of India

and the Soviet leaders was issued in New Delhi on 13 December 1955. It said:

The Prime Minister of India visited the Soviet Union in June 1955 at the invitation of the Government of the Soviet Union. He received a warm welcome there and this visit strengthened the friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries. At the conclusion of the visit, a joint statement was issued by the Prime Minister of India and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on 22 June 1955.

In response to an invitation extended by the Government of India, Mr. N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., accompanied by other official representatives of the Soviet Union, visited India in November-December 1955.

Wherever they have travelled in India, they have received an enthusiastic welcome from the people of this country. Their visit has strengthened the ties of friendship that bind the two countries and their peoples. Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev have visited various agricultural, industrial and river valley projects as well as community schemes, State farms and other centres of developmental activity in India.

The visits to the Soviet Union by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and to India by Mr. N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., have enabled them to gain some personal knowledge of the peoples and their ways of life, of the problems, achievements and aspirations of each country and have resulted in an understanding between them and their peoples, which is based on mutual respect, goodwill and tolerance.

In the joint statement issued on 22 June 1955, firm adherence to the Five Principles, sometimes known as the Panch Shila, was expressed. These Principles have laid down that countries differing from each other in

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their political, social and economic systems, can and should co-operate with each other on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in internal matters and follow a policy of active and peaceful co-existence in the common pursuit of the ideals of the ideals of peace and the betterment of the conditions of human life.

Ever since these Five Principles were enunciated, an increasing number of countries have associated themselves with them or expressed their agreement with them. At the Bandung Conference the nations represented unanimously accepted a Declaration which affirmed these Principles, which are now widely recognised to be the basis for co-operation among nations.

During the present visit of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev to India, free and frank discussions have taken place with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, in regard to the international situation. These discussions have resulted in reiteration of their firm conviction that international relations should be governed by the Five Principles and that every effort should be made to lessen international tensions and promote the cause of peace and co-operation between nations. The meeting of the Heads of Governments at Geneva in July 1955 led to the recognition by the great powers represented there of the futility of war which, owing to the development of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, could only bring disaster to mankind. This basic recognition to rule out war as a method of settling international disputes was received with acclamation by the peoples of the world and led to a considerable lessening of tension. While the major problems in Europe and Asia still awaited solution, the natural consequence of ruling out war led to a change of approach and to attempts at negotiations. Diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic. Talks were initiated and are still continuing between the United States of America and the Peoples' Republic of China at ambassadorial level. The Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy successfully concluded its deliberations in August last, and the General Assembly has adopted a resolution concerning the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency.

In order to further this process of negotiation, the meeting of the Heads of Governments held at Geneva in July last directed that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the countries concerned be convened. This meeting of Foreign Ministers has recently been held in Geneva. It has not led to agreements on the problems discussed and the high expectations which resulted from the meeting of the Heads of Governments have not yet been realised. The meeting has, however, led to a clearer understanding of the problems which face the world, and the basic fact remains that these problems can only be solved by peaceful methods and by the process of peaceful negotiation, if war is to be ruled out, as is well recognised that it must be. The disappointment at the result of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva need, therefore, only be temporary, and every effort should continue to be made for the relaxation of international tension and for sole reliance on the approach of settlement of differences by negotiation. The leaders of both countries express the hope that the talks that are continuing to take place between the United States of America and the Peoples' Republic of China at ambassadorial level will not only lead to solution of the problems that are being discussed by them, but also to a wider understanding through meetings at higher levels. They are convinced that there can be lasting peace in Asia so long as the Peoples' Republic of China is not given its rightful place in the United Nations. They are disappointed at the delay in recognising this point and it is earnestly hoped that the other powers will agree at an early date by agreement, to say, the legitimate rights of the Peoples' Republic in regard to the Outer Islands and Taiwan should be recognised and the Korean problem should be solved on the basis of the recognition of the rights of the Korean people and in accordance with the interests of peace in

the ???.

Prime Minister of India and the ???he U.S.S.R. had welcomed the

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Conference in Indo-China held in Geneva last year. This Conference had ended the disastrous war in Indo-China and laid down the procedure for the settlement of the problems of the State of Indo-China. They not with regret that impediments have been placed in the way of carrying out the Geneva Agreement in Viet Nam and that difficulties have also arisen in regard to the implementation of the Geneva Agreement in Laos. A breakdown of these Agreements would produce consequences of the utmost gravity, both to Indo-China and to the world at large. The leaders of both countries, therefore, desire to appeal to all parties and interests concerned to remove the obstacles now standing in the way of the effective implementation of the Geneva Agreements and to co-operate fully in carrying out, in letter and in spirit, the provisions of these Agreements.

They are strongly of the opinion that the principle of universality should be applied to membership of the United Nations. Unless this is done, the United Nations will not be fully representative the world community. They welcome, therefore, the recommendation of General Assembly of the United Nations the simultaneous admission of eight nations and sincerely hope that this recommendation will be accepted by the Se??? Council and acted upon soon.

In order to establish world pea??? to eliminate conditions leading to ??? conceivable disaster of another world there is no course open but ??? disarmament. Increasing or even co??? the present scale of armaments is a??? invitation to war and leads of fear a??? petition in the production of the of weapons for mass destruction urgency of disarmament grows in ??? to the invention and accumulation active pons of ever-increasing ??? war potential. The widespread des??? that should be totally ruled out nec??? be positive, adequate and early st??? has all taken towards disarmament. ???ent on ready been a large measure of be no this subject, and there app??? should reason why the remaining of peace is not be overcome soon, if en??? of both the aim. In particular, the countries wish to emphasise again their strong conviction that there should be unconditional prohibition of the production, use and experimentation of nuclear and there nuclear weapons. Together with this there must inevitably be a substantial reduction of conventional armaments coupled with arrangements for effective international control, designed to ensure the str??? implementation of such prohibition and disarmament. So long as this is no achieved, the fear is war will shadow a??? oppress the world, and people will doubt t??? peace is being really sought for.

The Prime Minister of India and the leaders of the U.S.S.R. agreed that the method of ensuring peace and security was ???ot by the formation of military alliances or regional military blocs. Such alliances videned the frontiers of the cold war and introduced an

element of instability in the areas concerned and increased fear and tension, in addition to coming in the way of the peaceful development of the countries concerned. Peace and real security can be ensured only by the collective efforts of States.

One of the most effective ways of lessening international fears and tension is to remove the barriers to mutual co-operation and understanding. For this purpose, cultural and economic contacts between countries should be encouraged. The leaders of both countries have noted with satisfaction the increasing opportunities afforded to the peoples of the two countries to get to know each other by the regular exchange of visits by scientists, technicians, economists, parliamentarians, writers and others engaged in cultural pursuits. They hope that there will be a steady expansion of such opportunities for mutual contacts on a basis which will promote understanding and respect for the differing ways of life in the two countries.

The Prime Minister of India, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. welcome, therefore, the development of co-operation between the two countries in the establishment of the Bhilai Steel Works in India and the talks that are now proceeding in regard to a number of other projects. The Second

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Five-Year Plan of India, with its emphasis on the development of heavy industry, may reveal further such opportunities of co-operation. They consider it desirable that, when the requisite preparatory work has been completed, competent representatives of the two countries should meet together for the purpose of considering further mutually advantageous forms of economic and technical co-operation and to arrive at agreements on specific matters wherever considered necessary.

The visit of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev to India is a significant event not only in bringing the two countries nearer to one another but also in the advancement of the cause of world peace. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Mr. N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., declare anew their faith in the future and their firm resolve to devote their energies to the promotion of peace for the benefit not only of the people of their two countries but of the world as a whole.

USA INDIA INDONESIA SWITZERLAND CHINA TAIWAN KOREA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
LAOS

Date : Nov 18, 1955

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Joint Communiqué on Economic Relations

A joint Indo-Soviet communiqué regarding economic relations between India and the U.S.S.R. was released in New Delhi on Dec 13, 1955.

It said:

In the joint statement issued by the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chairman of the Council of the Ministers of the U.S.S.R. Mr. N.A. Bulganin and the Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, reference has been made to the desire of the two countries to develop economic co-operation and expand trade relations. In this connection the representatives of the Government of India and of the Government of the U.S.S.R. have had preliminary discussions and are of the view that it will be to the mutual benefit of the two countries to increase the volume of trade between them to as high a level as possible. As a first step in this direction the following understanding has been reached:

(a) The U.S.S.R. will supply, and India will purchase, one million tons of steel during the next three years beginning from 1956, including 300,000 tons in the first year and 350,000 tons per year in the two subsequent years. The terms and conditions of the supplies are to be settled by subsequent negotiations.

(b) During these three years the U.S.S.R. will sell, and India will purchase, such equipment for the production of oil, mining, and other equipment and goods as may be agreed upon between the parties. The terms and conditions of the sale and purchase of these goods and equipment will be settled by subsequent negotiations.

(c) The U.S.S.R. will increase substantially its purchases from India, both of raw materials and of manufactured goods, on terms and conditions which will be agreed upon by negotiations between buyers and sellers. It is hoped that the total value of such purchases, including sums which may be required for the maintenance of Soviet official organisations in India, will be equal to the total value of goods purchased by India from the U.S.S.R.

(d) As stated in the Indo-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement, for the import and export of the goods both the Governments will grant maximum facilities allowed by their respective laws, rules and regulations and will render all possible assistance for the same.

2. In view of the increased volume of trade now envisaged and in order to provide adequate shipping facilities, both the Governments consider that it is necessary to organise regular shipping services to be run by India and Soviet ships between the ports of India and the ports of the U.S.S.R.

3. The representatives of the two Governments have further agreed that delegations will be sent from the U.S.S.R. to India and or from India to the U.S.S.R. at the earliest possible date to discuss terms and conditions and to enter into agreements to implement the above understanding.

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INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Dec 13, 1955