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CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record

VOL. II JANUARY 1956 No. 1

CONTENTS

INDIANS OVERSEAS

President's Republic Day Message 1

IRAQ

Trade Agreement Extended 2

ITALY

Joint Communique on Martino's Visit 2

PAKISTAN

Agreement on Postal Savings Accounts 3

SUDAN

India's Greetings 3

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Indo-U.S. Economic Co-operation 4

WEST GERMANY

Visit of Dr. Franz Bluecher 5

INDIA IRAQ ITALY PAKISTAN SUDAN USA GERMANY

Date : Jan 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

President's Republic Day Message

President Rajendra Prasad sent the following message to Indian nationals living abroad on the occasion of Republic Day, 26 January 1956:

On this happy day, the sixth anniversary of the Indian Republic, I send my greetings and the best of wishes to Indian nationals in foreign lands. A great national festival as it is for us, we cannot possibly forget those of our countrymen who are not with us in India today. I admit that perhaps there are more occasions for them to remember us than for us to think of them. But I would like to assure them that they are never out of our minds and their welfare and prosperity are matters of deep concern for the Indian people and the Government. In whatever part of the world they may be, we wish them godspeed and offer them our best wishes.

Possibly, a large number of Indian nationals in overseas countries have not seen India since we became masters of our destiny, though presumably they know about the strides we have made in the sphere of material progress at home and in enhancing the prestige of the nation abroad. Nevertheless, I would like to tell them that India is about to emerge from one important phase of planned development and the draft of the Second Plan is ready and its implementation is to be taken in hand a few months hence.

The First Five-Year Plan has been a great success and in nearly all the spheres of nation-building and constructive departments we have been able to reach the targets aimed at. While we are moving as fast as we can towards industrialisation, we have not neglected cottage and small-scale industries which provide employment to a larger number of Indians, particularly in rural areas. I am glad to say that the countryside is gradually undergoing a great change for the better, thanks to the thousands of trained persons working for the amelioration of the village-folk under the Community Project Scheme and the National Extension Service. In respect of agriculture, education, public health, sanitation and communications, our villages are steadily improving.

About the part that India has been playing in the United Nations and outside as a country devoted to non-violence and peaceful co-existence, probably you know as much as we do. That is because living among foreign nationals and coming in touch with them in your day-to-day life, you should be better judges of India's status in the international world than those of us who remain mostly here. Although the status of a country has mostly to do with its foreign policy, its relations with other countries and the success of its policies at home, yet I feel that the general attitude and behaviour of its nationals living in other countries has also something to do with it. Personal contacts with foreign nationals are a potential medium of an individual's assessment. And in this particular case the assessment of an individual might well be the assessment of the nation he belongs to, because every foreigner may not have the means or the inclination to get his first impressions checked or corrected. Let every Indian abroad, therefore, know that he is in a way the custodian of the nation's prestige and honour in foreign lands. I hope you will always remember this fact and act accordingly.

Once again, I offer all our nationals abroad my greetings and pray that the coming year may bring them greater happiness, joy and prosperity. Jai Bharat
Jan 26, 1956

INDIA USA

Date : Jan 26, 1956

Volume No

1995

IRAQ

Trade Agreement Extended

Letters were exchanged at Baghdad on 4 January 1956 between Shri R. S. Mani, Minister, Embassy of India, Baghdad, and the Minister of Economics, Royal Iraqi Government, further extending the Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Royal Iraqi Government. The Agreement which was due to expire on 31 December 1955, will now remain in force without any change for a further period of one year beginning 1 January 1956.

The Agreement provides for the export and import of the following commodities in accordance with the import-export regulations in force from time to time:

Exports from Iraq to India:

Animals, cotton, dates, foodgrains, gallnuts, hides and skins (light-weight).

Exports from India to Iraq:

Food and agriculture products, timber and related products, textiles, fibres and bristles, rubber products, hides and skins and related products, ceramics, pottery, glass, ware and allied industries, arts, handicrafts and jewellery, chemicals and related products, minerals and ores, machinery and metal products, iron and steel and their products, abrasives, belting, birds, films (exposed), linoleum and precious and semi-precious stones.

Jan 04, 1956

IRAQ INDIA USA

Date : Jan 04, 1956

Volume No

1995

ITALY

Joint Communique on Martino's Visit

On the occasion of the visit to India from 3 January 1956 to 6 January 1956 of the Hon'ble Professor Gaetano Martino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Government of Italy, the following joint communique was issued in New Delhi on 6 January 1956:

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, the Hon'ble Professor Gaetano Martino, was in New Delhi from 3 January 1956 to 6 January 1956 to return on behalf of the Italian Government the visit made to Rome last July by the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Professor Martino was received by the President of India and called on the Vice-President. He had several talks with the Prime Minister of India.

During the course of these talks it was recognised, with mutual satisfaction, that no problem of any kind divides the two countries. The Prime Minister of India expressed his pleasure at the admission of Italy to the United Nations. The two Ministers agreed that their two countries should utilise opportunities within the framework of the United Nations, for close and cordial co-operation for the preservation of peace. They also agreed that all possibilities of co-operation between the two countries in economic and cultural fields should be utilised.

To this end the visit of the Hon'ble Professor Gaetano Martino should be considered a happy beginning for further and more fruitful contact between the Governments of Italy and India.
Jan 03, 1956

ITALY INDIA

Date : Jan 03, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Agreement on Postal Savings Accounts

A Press note was issued in New Delhi on 31 January 1956 on the agreement reached between the Governments of India and Pakistan on the procedure for the transfer of post office savings bank conjoint accounts. It said:

The Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed on the procedure for the transfer from Pakistan to India and vice versa of the Post Office Savings Bank Conjoint Accounts opened in either country under Rule 44 of the Savings Bank Rules before partition. Where all the beneficiaries of an account have migrated from one country to the other, the entire account would be transferred. Where, however, some beneficiaries are in one country and some in the other, the accounts would be split up accordingly.

Claims for the transfer of these accounts from Pakistan to India may be registered at any post office in India doing Savings Bank work. The last date for registering such claims is 29 February 1956. Claim forms will be available on application at all post offices free of charge. Those who may already have registered claims with post offices for transfer of such accounts from Pakistan to India in accordance with any previous notification are also required to submit fresh applications on or before the prescribed date in accordance with the procedure now laid

down.

Individuals or authorities who were operating on such accounts in Pakistan or any other beneficiary or beneficiaries interested in such accounts may, therefore, prefer their claims within the specified period, after which no claim will be entertained. Particular care should be taken at the time of submission of applications to notify to the postal authorities whether all the beneficiaries of the account have migrated to India or some are still in Pakistan, for on this will depend the apportionment of the amount at the credit of the account. Claimants should also produce the necessary documents in support of their claims for verification by the postal authorities on the spot. Only one registration will be permitted at a post office.

Claims for the Provident Fund Account of teachers in Post Office Savings Bank conjoint accounts may be registered by the head of the institution or the individual teacher having a share in the account.

Jan 31, 1956

PAKISTAN INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jan 31, 1956

Volume No

1995

SUDAN

India's Greetings

On the occasion of the declaration of Sudan's independence Prime Minister Nehru sent the following message to the Prime Minister of Sudan on 2 January 1956:

On the occasion of the declaration of Sudan's independence, I have great pleasure in sending you, your Government and the people of Sudan the warmest greetings and felicitations of the Government and the people of India. We welcome the people of Sudan to the family of free and sovereign nations and offer our sincere good wishes for their happiness and prosperity. We look forward to close co-operation between our two countries for our mutual benefit and for the promotion of international understanding, freedom and peace.

Nearly a year ago we had the pleasure of being associated with the representatives of the Sudan Government at the Asian-African Conference in Bandung and in the historic declaration of that Conference. The Bandung Conference was a landmark for the nations of Asia and Africa and indeed to some extent for the world. I am happy that one of our member nations of the Bandung Conference has achieved her independence. I hope that the spirit of co-operation between the nations of Asia and Africa will continue and will help in enlarging this area of co-operation and peace all over the world.

Jan 02, 1956

SUDAN INDIA INDONESIA

Date : Jan 02, 1956

Volume No

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Indo-U.S. Economic Co-operation

The Government of India and the United States marked the fourth anniversary of the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme on 5 January 1956 by signing agreements providing for the import of 100,000 tons of steel for railroad rehabilitation and 6,000 tons of D.D.T. for malaria control.

During the four years of the programme, begun 5 January 1952, nearly 50 joint projects, all part of India's Five-Year Plan, have been started. The United States so far has allocated for these joint projects equipment and commodities worth more than \$250,000,000. More than three-quarters of the equipment and commodities have reached India so far. The Government of India's contribution to the joint projects is about Rs. 2,000 million (about \$400,000,000). The projects are mainly in the fields of agriculture, community development, industry and mining, transportation, labour, health and sanitation and education.

The agreement signed on 5 January 1956 to provide India with 100,000 tons of steel for the railways brings the amount of steel provided by the U.S. under the Technical Co-operation Programme to more than 700,000 tons. The new steel allotment will help in making up a deficiency of 245,000 tons required by the railways during the fiscal year 1956. It will enable the Government of India to make necessary improvements in railway track facilities and obtain an increased supply of locomotives and wagons from Indian factories. The United States also is providing 100 locomotives and approximately 8,700 wagons to enable the railways to make up some of the balance of about 1,500 over-aged locomotives and 12,000 over-aged wagons which need replacement.

The 6,000 tons of D.D.T. provided for in the second agreement signed on 5 January 1956 is to be used for the continuation of the Malaria Control Programme into the fourth year of operation. This joint project, costing approximately \$40,000,000, is designed to assist India's nation-wide effort to control the disease.

So far 136 malaria control units have been set up. During this year, an additional 64 units will be established. It is estimated that by the end of 1955 malaria control facilities have been extended to 100 million people. Eventually 200 million will be covered by the present programme.

During the four years of its existence, the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme has included projects throughout the country.

In October 1952, the Government of India initiated the programme of Community Development and National Extension Service, designed to touch virtually every aspect of life in the villages. Essentially, the aim of the programme was to arouse in the people an enthusiasm to better their living conditions and utilise this enthusiasm for the task of rural reconstruction. The building and improvement of roads, activities in the field of health and sanitation, education and social education were the broad scope of the programme. The assistance of the Indo-U.S. Technical Aid Programme for this bold venture was to supply tractors to be used in road building, agricultural demonstration equipment, mobile cinema units for instruction in the villages and a great variety of other supplies and equipment.

A total of \$12,000,000 was provided by the U.S. Government for this purpose, against a total planned outlay of approximately Rs. 1,000 million by the Government of India.

The Community Development Programme needed a large number of trained personnel. To provide these, some 43 training centres have been set up under the joint programme and by the end of 1955 nearly 10,000 village level workers and more than 600 supervisory personnel had been trained for community development work.

<p-5>

After malaria, the outstanding problem in India is the group of diseases which are water-borne. Approximately \$5,000,000 was provided by the United States and Rs. 220 million by the Government of India for the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, which has planned the supply of pure drinking water to 10,000 villages and 25 cities. The U.S. assistance will enable the import of essential items like drilling rigs and pipes.

Assistance has also been provided in a variety of ways in the agricultural field. The more important of these have been the supply of fertilisers, providing of water for irrigation by the construction of tubewells and the supply of essential items of equipment for big irrigation and power projects like the Rihand Dam Project, power facilities in Rajasthan and many others.

A total of 283,000 tons of fertilisers will be supplied under the programme and an amount of \$21,000,000 has been allocated for this purpose.

An indication of the growth of the use of fertilisers may be had from the increase in the off-take of ammonium sulphate in this country. In 1954 it was 550,000 tons, against 420,000 tons in 1953 and 200,000 tons in 1951. The Plan target is 610,000 tons for 1955-56.

Assistance was also provided under the Indo-U.S. programme for the extensive development of fisheries to insure a subsidiary food supply from this source.

The First Five-Year Plan had a goal of 5,000 tubewells with an average capacity of irrigating 300 acres by each well. The United States assisted in the construction of 3,000 of these. The tubewell programme has not only got well under way but it has also been agreed to start an exploratory programme for similar ventures in other areas where tubewells are at present practically unknown. It is proposed to set up a water resources training centre in the current year.

Active support is also being given under the programme for training in labour and improvement of educational facilities in agricultural colleges and secondary schools.

Other assistance has been provided in both the agricultural and industrial fields through the supply of iron and steel. In all, the total amount of iron and steel provided in these fields has been more than 600,000 tons, which is included in the 700,000 tons, referred to earlier. Nearly 150,000 tons of steel for the production of agricultural implements and tools had arrived in India by the end of 1955. Some 400,000 tons were supplied for industrial purposes.

The rupees realised from the sale of the agricultural steel and from fertilisers supplied by the U.S. have been earmarked for the Community Development Programme. Similarly, Rs. 70 million realised from the sale of the industrial steel have been loaned by the Government of India to the newly set up Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation for the private sector. This Corporation has been set up in conjunction with the World Bank to assist the private sector to expand or modernise private industry and to promote the participation of private capital, foreign and Indian, in industrial development.

Jan 05, 1956

USA INDIA LATVIA

Date : Jan 05, 1956

Volume No

WEST GERMANY

Visit of Dr. Franz Bluecher

On the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Dr. Franz Bluecher, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Federal Republic, paid a visit to India from 10 January 1956 to 21 January 1956. Speaking at the Banquet held in his honour at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on 11 January 1956, Prime Minister Nehru said:

India has had contacts of various kinds in the last 100 or 200 years with the countries of Europe. Our contacts with Germany have been very largely in the past in the realms of scholarship and cultural contacts. Probably it is the scholars of your country more than any other in Europe who have studied our ancient and magnificent

<p-6>

language, Sanskrit; not only studied it but taught many Indians how to study it. Many an Indian student of Sanskrit went to Germany and came back with added knowledge of his own ancient language to serve in later years here. So our contacts, apart from trade and commerce, have been in the deeper realms of culture and scholarship. I hope that these contacts as well as others will continue in future.

During the past many years other events have overtaken most people in the world, war and disaster and all kinds of things have happened repeatedly. Now having survived two great wars and all the disasters that accompanied and followed them, again mankind has to answer the same question in a different context, the question as to whether the problems of the world can be or should be solved by recourse to war again or by peaceful methods. Problems there are and I suppose there will always be problems, possibly because a lack of problems will mean lack of life itself. Life is full of problems. The question is how we solve the problems.

Your country, Sir, has been noted for and has gained great renown in both the arts of peace and in the science of war. Now your country in the past several years has made an astonishing recovery and advance and built herself anew after the terrible ravages of war. That shows the great vitality, perseverance and ability of the German people. I am sure that we can learn much from them; we hope to do so and propose to do so. You know, Sir, that we ourselves are concentrating such energies and strength as we possess in trying to build up our own country. In trying to pursue the paths of peace and in doing so as well as in our relations with other countries, we seek your country's friendship even as we seek the friendship of other countries. We think that is the best approach to nations as to individuals, and even difference of opinion should not come in the way of that friendly approach. I trust, Sir, that this approach of ours will be welcomed by your country even though we may not agree in some matters of the moment; at any rate I hope and believe that we will agree on the most vital matters that affect us and the world, that is, we should seek ways of cooperation and a friendly approach to each other and for the solution of such problems as afflict the world today.

Your country has been distinguished in many ways. I am sure that in the future it will be distinguished as before and even more so, and if your great country's energies are devoted to these arts of peace in which it has distinguished itself, and in co-operation with other countries in the solution of problems by peaceful methods, I am convinced that your great country will perform a tremendous service to the world.

You mentioned to me, Sir, this morning in the course of our talk, that sometimes or often crusaders create trouble. They crusade too much and their crusading spirit, whatever the motive might be, is apt to interfere with the lives of others. I entirely agree with you, Sir. I suppose it can be said for the crusading spirit that it may have the right motives, but there is always that danger of the crusading spirit interfering with others and creating trouble and conflict. Therefore, we have stated repeatedly that it is not good to interfere; it is good to co-operate, it is good to learn, but it is not good to interfere with other countries. Ideas, of course, travel and today in the world when we

have been brought nearer to each other by improvement in communications and other means, we live very close to each other. There is no reason why we should put barriers to the exchange of ideas and knowledge; nevertheless, perhaps the world would be a more quiet place to live in if people did not interfere with others in any domain, because interference in one way or another means an attempt to dominate the other with one's views or ideas.

Even those ideas which normally would be welcome if they came without interference, are not so welcome when they come in the other guise, and create other reactions. We in India-most of us anyway-have not had the background of the crusading spirit even in our philosophical approach to life. Perhaps it would be better if we did have a little more in that direction; anyhow we have not had it. So it comes naturally to us not to crusade too much in our neighbour's house or with others.

We have arrived at a stage in the world when we are so near to each other that we

<p-7>

have to tolerate and be friendly with one another, for if we do not we get into trouble with each other. You have heard, Sir, of what we have often talked about, the Five Principles which we consider a sound basis for international relationships. One of the most important of those principles is noninterference with others, the recognition of others' individuality and freedom of life and action, co-operation with them but noninterference. We have been fortunate that in following this policy we have gained the friendship of many nations and the hostility of none. We hope, in our own little way, to follow that policy and to gain the friendship and co-operation of your country.

Jan 10, 1956

GERMANY INDIA USA

Date : Jan 10, 1956

Volume No

1995

WEST GERMANY

Dr. Bluecher's Reply

Replying, Dr. Franz Bluecher said:

First of all let me thank you sincerely for the opportunity you have accorded me and my colleagues of being in your midst today, and of thus being able to enjoy the proverbial hospitality of India. This visit to India fulfils a long-cherished wish of mine, I might almost say a dream. For indeed, many Germans dream of being able to see India one day, India the Wonderland, known to them in their youth already through the writings of authors and scholars.

But I have not come here only to delve into India's history and to admire her great culture. Today, I have more particularly the honourable task of conveying to you the greetings of my Government and the entire German people, and of telling you about the great sympathy and admiration with which we have followed the development of India ever since the day on which she gained her independence-thanks to the resolute intelligent leadership of her statesmen and thanks to the abilities of the Indian people.

Germany cannot pursue any political aims in India, or for that matter, in the rest of Asia or in Africa, and she is glad that this is so. I am happy, however, to have the chance of discussing political problems of global importance

with Indian statesmen and of thereby learning something of their wisdom. For although our two countries in some aspects follow different paths in their policies, I am nevertheless sure that-as far as the main issues are concerned - we fully agree. Above all, we have one high and noble aim in common, namely, to secure and to preserve world peace. We are well aware of the magnitude of the Indian Government's efforts-be they independent or within the framework of the United Nations - to eliminate the barriers between nations and to smoothe out the differences which separate the peoples of the world today. We know that herein modern India acts on a tradition which has, almost without exception, been one of peace, true to the teachings of her great men.

The thoughts and aspirations of the German people and their Government, too, are directed primarily towards peace. Our own troubles are great; our land still suffers from an arbitrary division. To be sure, this partition is the consequence of a war for which certain Germans were largely to blame. Nevertheless, I feel that no good can come of it, if old wrongs are paid back by new ones. In our mind, it is the natural and elementary right of all men and nations not to be divided up, if they want to be united. But I can assure you that we will never apply force in the course of German reunification, but that acting on a heartfelt conviction we strive for a peaceful solution only.

We Germans follow with admiration India's bold and valiant efforts to carry out great economic plans and thus to crown her freedom by an improvement in the welfare of the Indian people. We rejoice with you at the success you have already achieved in this respect, and we look forward to an everincreasing mutual co-operation between us. People in the world at large often speak of the so-called German "economic miracle". We do not do so: we are more concerned with the great social tasks still lying ahead. Our share in world trade, too, is still considerably smaller than it once was, even though our economic relations with many lands - and above all with your country - have so considerably deepened and run on an upward grade.

Rather does the development of the Indian economy within the last few years appear to me to be a real "economic miracle", and I am glad to be given the opportunity during my journey of becoming acquainted

<p-8>

with many great and unique projects of which I have already heard so much. I can assure you that Germany wishes to develop her economic relations further with India and thus to participate in your economic development wherever our co-operation seems desirable to you. It is a happy omen that in this we enjoy a relationship of mutual give-and-take, both in the economic and cultural spheres, and that our sole political aim is to promote an unselfish friendship between our peoples and contribute to their prosperity.

Jan 31, 1956

GERMANY USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jan 31, 1956

Volume No

1995

WEST GERMANY

Nehru-Bluecher Joint Statement

His Excellency Dr. Franz Bluecher. Deputy Prime Minister of the German Federal Republic, and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, issued a joint statement in New Delhi on 20 January 1956. It said:

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Dr. Franz Bluecher, Deputy Prime Minister of the

German Federal Republic, has come to India on an official visit. Dr. Bluecher was received by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. He has had several talks with the Prime Minister of India and senior Ministers of the Government of India. These talks were conducted in a friendly spirit and ranged over the foreign and domestic policies of their two countries. In particular, the Deputy Prime Minister of the German Federal Republic informed the Prime Minister of India of the economic policies followed by the Republic in the postwar years.

The Deputy Prime Minister of the German Federal Republic informed the Prime Minister of India that the basic aim of the Federal Republic is the same as that of India, namely, preservation and strengthening of world peace. Both the leaders agreed that relations between countries should be governed by the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Prime Minister of India expressed the hope that the parties concerned will reach an early agreement about the peaceful unification of the two parts of Germany in accordance with the wishes of the German people.

Both the leaders considered possibilities of closer economic co-operation between their two countries. The Deputy Prime Minister of the German Federal Republic assured the Prime Minister of India of the firm will of his Government to co-operate in the realisation of the aim of India's Second Five-Year Plan. They also discussed possibilities of closer cultural relations between their two countries. The Deputy Prime Minister of the German Federal Republic extended to the Prime Minister of India an invitation from his Government for a visit to the Federal Republic. The Prime Minister has accepted this invitation with pleasure. The exact date of the Prime Minister's visit will be announced later.

Jan 20, 1956

GERMANY INDIA USA

Date : Jan 20, 1956

February

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Records
Feb 01, 1956

VOL. II

No. 2

CONTENTS

ATOMIC ENERGY	
Agreement with U.K.	9
CAMBODIA	
Visit of Armed Forces Goodwill Mission	9
COLOMBO PLAN	
Aid Received by India	
Technical Assistance by India	10
FOREIGN AND HOME AFFAIRS	
President's Address to Parliament	10
GOA	
False Propaganda by Portuguese Government	14
Portuguese Violation of Indian Territory	15
Smuggling from Portuguese Possession	16
INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS	
Prime Minister's Address at ECAFE Session	16
INDONESIA	
Trade Agreement Extended	20
INTERNATIONAL SITUATION	
Prime Minister's	
<Pg-i>	
IRAN	
Shahanshah's Visit	22
Shahanshah's Reply	23
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
Agreement with Russia	24
Aid from the U.S.S.R.	25
UNITED KINGDOM	
India Office Library	25
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
Air Transport Agreement Signed	26
Repatriation of Chinese Nationals	26

<Pg-ii>

UNITED KINGDOM CAMBODIA SRI LANKA INDIA INDONESIA IRAN RUSSIA USA

Date : Feb 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Agreement With U.K.

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Feb 16, 1956 Prime Minister Nehru said that an agreement has been arrived at between India and the United Kingdom regarding the promotion and development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. He added:

The agreement is in the form of an umbrella agreement providing for co-operation and mutual help and under which specific topics for co-operation can be undertaken by Mutual agreement from time to time.

An immediate project on which co-operation has been initiated under this agreement relates to the first Indian reactor of the swimming pool type, now under construction. Except for the core of the reactor, which is of standard design, the Indian reactor, its control system and its research facilities have all been designed and built by indian personnel under the Department of Atomic Energy. The fuel elements for this reactor will be supplied by the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM INDIA USA

Date : Feb 16, 1956

Volume No

1995

CAMBODIA

Visit of Armed Forces Goodwill Mission

The Cambodian Armed Forces Goodwill Mission to India called on the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at Rashtrapati Bhavan on the morning of Feb 17, 1956. The head of the mission, Col. Lon Nol, in a brief address, conveyed a message of greetings from His Majesty King Norodom Suramarit of Cambodia. Continuing he observed:

The mission has come to India in order to bring to the Armed Forces of the Republic of India the cordial greetings of the Royal Khmer Army. It is not, in fact, today that India and Cambodia have become acquainted. Before the beginning of the Christian era, Indian seafaring men, distinguished messengers, brought to Cambodia a great civilising influence, of which the most precious heritage that

remains today is Buddhism. It is to this valued contribution of Indian expansion that Cambodia owes her spiritual development.

The mission of goodwill, that I have the signal honour to direct, has, therefore, the immense privilege of presenting to a great and friendly nation the point of view of the youthful Khmer Army, which will, I am sure, always find in your brave and glorious army, a benevolent and brotherly guide.

The President in reply expressed his gratitude to His Majesty the King of Cambodia for the kind sentiments expressed by him and heartily reciprocated them. He was particularly gratified at the kind words said about the Indian Armed Forces.

<Pg-9>

CAMBODIA INDIA USA

Date : Feb 17, 1956

Volume No

1995

COLOMBO PLAN

Aid Received by India

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on Feb 23, 1956 the Deputy Finance Minister, Shri B. R. Bhagat, said that technical aid had been received by India under the Colombo Plan in the form of foreign experts and training facilities abroad. During 1955-56 (up to 31 January 1956) the services of 22 foreign experts were obtained and 129 Indians sent abroad for training. The countries from which aid was received were Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

SRI LANKA INDIA AUSTRALIA CANADA JAPAN NEW ZEALAND USA

Date : Feb 23, 1956

Volume No

1995

COLOMBO PLAN

Technical Assistance by India

A Press note was issued in New Delhi on Feb 04, 1956 on India's technical assistance to the Colombo Plan countries. It said:

India occupies third place amongst the Colombo Plan countries in respect of the number of people who have been provided facilities for training in various subjects.

Up to the end of June 1955, India had granted 340 training awards in addition to supplying 14 experts to various countries of the Colombo Plan region. The subject in which training was given included statistics, civil and mechanical engineering, medicine, small industries, irrigation, mining, communication, air survey and irrigation engineering. The trainees came from Malaya, the Philippines, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, Nepal, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Pakistan.

The largest number of trainees have been taken by the United Kingdom and Australia who have both reached the 1000th mark.

Out of the 14 experts sent out to other countries by India, five went to Nepal for giving advice and assistance in the fields of banking, irrigation and administration. Experts were also made available to the Government of Ceylon on subjects such as air survey, water works, sericulture, caustic soda industry, milk supply, taxation and broadcasting.

SRI LANKA INDIA USA LATVIA BURMA INDONESIA NEPAL PHILIPPINES THAILAND PAKISTAN AUSTRALIA

Date : Feb 04, 1956

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN AND HOME AFFAIRS

President's Address to Parliament

President Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Budget session of Parliament on Jan 15, 1956 with an address to a joint session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. He said:

I am happy to address you once again and welcome you to the new

session of Parliament. The past year has been one of considerable endeavour and achievement for us, both in the domestic and the international spheres. Our people and Parliament may, with reason, look upon them and their own labours with satisfaction and cautious optimism. There have been, however, events at home and abroad, and certain developments which must cause us apprehension. These we must meet with courage, patience and redoubled efforts and remind ourselves that there is room neither for complacency nor for despair.

<Pg-10>

Our relations with foreign countries continue to be friendly. During the year, greater understanding and co-operation have developed with many of them, and there is also increasing appreciation of the approach that we strive to pursue. We have had distinguished visitors from many countries visiting us, including many Heads of States and Governments, Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers, and we have been happy to welcome them in our midst. My Prime Minister paid official and goodwill visits to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy and Egypt.

We were deeply grieved at the death of His Majesty King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah of Nepal, in whom our country has lost a good friend and Nepal an enlightened and courageous King. The recent visit of His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah and his gracious consort has further cemented the warm and friendly relations between the Indian and Nepalese peoples. I wish His Majesty a progressive and prosperous reign.

With Pakistan, negotiations to renew rail traffic between India and West Pakistan and to liberalise the Indo-Pakistan visa system have been successfully concluded, while negotiations in regard to the canal water dispute are being continued. Agreement has also been reached in regard to moveable property of evacuees.

The exodus of population from East Pakistan into India has lately increased in numbers and causes us much concern. This is a human problem of great magnitude, with tragic significance to large numbers of people. The State of West Bengal, already heavily burdened, has to shoulder this additional burden. My Government will continue to hope that the Pakistan Government will take appropriate measures to alleviate the circumstances which lead to this exodus.

My Government regret that, in spite of our peaceful approach to the solution of the problem of the Portuguese colonies in India, the Portuguese Government have made no response and persist in their methods of colonialism, suppression, and terrorism. My Government deeply regret the reference made by the Secretary of State of the United States to the Portuguese conquests abroad as 'provinces' of Portugal and the further implication that they are an integral part of the country of Portugal itself.

The Conference of the countries of Asia and Africa at Bandung, at

which 29 countries were represented, has been hailed not only as an outstanding event in Asia, but is also recognised as one of world importance. The Bandung Declaration, which is a historic document and to which the world has paid much attention, commits the participating countries to the outlook and policy of peaceful approach for the solution of all problems and for the furtherance of world peace and co-operation.

In the continent of Africa, my Government hope that self-government and independence will soon be an established fact in the Gold Coast and that that country will be enabled to become an equal partner both in the Commonwealth and the United Nations. Somewhat similar developments are taking place in some other parts of West Africa, and my Government hope that this progress will gather momentum and that the example will spread to the other parts of Africa now under colonial rule. We welcome also similar developments in Malaya.

We welcome the emergence of the Sudan as a free and independent Republic and we pay tribute to the notable and historic part played both by Britain and Egypt in this development. My Government have established diplomatic relations with the Republic of the Sudan. We have also concluded a treaty of friendship with Egypt.

My Government have declared their sympathy with the struggles of peoples who strive for their liberation from colonial rule and, more particularly, in respect of the peoples of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. It is the firm belief of my Government that in the peaceful approach and negotiations for reaching agreed settlements is alone to be found the right and hopeful way for the solution of these problems.

The recent session of the United Nations has been notable for breaking the deadlock in regard to the greater universality of its membership. Sixteen new nations have been admitted. We are particularly happy that

<Pg-11>

among these are our close neighbours, Nepal and Ceylon, as well as Cambodia, Laos, Libya and Jordan. It is a matter of deep regret, however, that Japan and Mongolia still await entry into that organisation. My Government will use their best endeavours to assist in resolving this problem, and also look forward to the admission of the Sudan in the near future.

My Government regret that the progress achieved as a result of the efforts of last year to bring about negotiations and to resolve differences between the United States and China has not made much headway, and observe with concern that the alternative to a negotiated settlement is fraught with grave possibilities. My Government will continue to use their best endeavours to advance the cause of peaceful negotiations.

In Indo-China, the work of the International Commissions in regard to supervision and control has been reasonably satisfactory, despite certain incidents. The political solutions agreed to at Geneva by the great powers, as well as the parties concerned in Indo-China itself, however, stand challenged in respect of Viet Nam and have encountered serious difficulties in Laos. The Commission is confronted with this problem even in its tasks of supervision and control. My Government hope that the parties concerned and the two co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, as well as the other powers involved, will use their best efforts not merely to maintain the armistice, but to further real political settlements which will contribute to the welfare of those countries and the stability of Asia and remove the menace of conflict, the bounds of which it is not easy to foresee.

In the Far East and Asia generally, the continued exclusion of China from the United Nations and the trade and other embargoes and discriminations imposed against her, make for instability and conflict. My Government will try their utmost, in common with like-minded governments, both at the United Nations and outside, to help to remedy this situation which continues to be perhaps the gravest threat to world peace.

The world situation, as a whole, has shown considerable improvement during the year, as a result of various developments and conferences and notably the Conference of the Heads of four Governments at Geneva. We regret that this progress has not been continued and there has been some deterioration. No actual progress has been made in respect of disarmament or the allaying of the hostilities and fears of the cold war. Our own country continues to have friendly relations with all countries, but this deterioration in the world situation has had adverse results in the development of peaceful relations and co-operation in our part of the world also.

More particularly, the policy of military pacts, based upon balance of power and mutual suspicion and fear, has led to deterioration in Western Asia, created division in the Arab world and resulted in the building up of armaments in Western Asia. This causes us concern even on our near frontiers. We deeply regret the conclusion of the Baghdad Pact as we did that of the SEATO.

The period of our First Five-Year Plan will soon come to an end and my Government have been actively engaged in preparing the Second Five-Year Plan. The success of the First Plan has produced confidence in our people and has laid the foundations for a more rapid growth of the national economy. The targets of the First Plan have been in many cases exceeded and the national income has risen by 18 per cent. Industrial production has increased by 43 per cent and agricultural production by 15 per cent. It is particularly satisfactory that the production of foodgrains has increased by about 20 per cent, even though there have been disastrous floods in North India and cyclones caused havoc in the south of India. I should like to pay a tribute to the work done by Government, and even more so by the people themselves, in repairing the damage caused by these calamities.

Our objective is to establish a socialist pattern of society and, more particularly, to increase the country's productive potential in a way that will make possible progressively faster development. The question of providing more employment is of vital importance. Special stress has been laid on enlarging the public sector and, more especially, on developing basic and machine-making industries. Three new major iron and steel plants

<Pg-12>

and a plant for the manufacturing of heavy electrical machinery have been decided upon. It is proposed to carry out mineral surveys on an extensive scale so as to discover and exploit the potential resources of the country.

With a view to creating employment as well as the production of many types of consumer goods, reliance will be placed on labour-intensive methods of production and, more particularly, village and cottage industries. The Community Projects and the National Extension Service have already produced revolutionary changes in many of our rural areas. These will be continued and expanded and, it is hoped, that by the end of the Second Plan period, they will cover nearly the whole of our rural area.

The Second Plan is more ambitious than the First Five-Year Plan and involves a far greater effort on the part of our people. We have a long way to go before we reach our objective of a socialist pattern of society and the national income has been raised to an adequate level and there is equal opportunity for all. But we are well set on the road to progress. The basic criterion for determining our lines of advance must always be social gain and the progressive removal of inequalities. We have arrived at one stage of our journey and we are now going to embark upon another and more fateful one.

The progress we have made during the past years gives us satisfaction and a sense of self-reliance and hope for the future. But our capacity to progress as well as to make any useful contribution to world peace and co-operation depends upon our economic strength and our unity. It depends on our sense of nationhood and our devotion to the basic ideals and principles which were laid down for us by the Father of the Nation. Without that indomitable sense of national unity and that spirit of dedication to the common cause, which enabled us to achieve independence, we can neither attain progress nor serve the larger causes of the world.

The targets of the Second Five-Year Plan include: new irrigation of 21 million acres, additional ten million tons of foodgrains, an increase in power generation by 3.4 million kilowatts, an increase in the production of coal by 23 million tons so as to reach the target of 60 million tons in 1960, an increase by 3.3 million tons of finished steel, 5.2 million tons of cement, and an additional 1.7 million tons of fertilisers. It is expected that as a result of the

new schemes, additional employment will be provided for ten million persons in industry and agriculture.

Recent events in some parts of India have caused me great distress, as they must have pained all of you also. In our legitimate love of our languages some of us have forgotten for the moment that this great land is our common heritage and our common motherland. The reorganisation of States is an important matter and we must apply all our wisdom and tolerance to it; but, in the larger perspective of India and of India's future, it is a small matter what administrative boundaries we prescribe for a State. Above all, there can be no progress for our country if we do not adhere to non-violence and tolerance and to the basic integrity which makes a people great. We have witnessed, in recent years, great achievements by our people. We have also witnessed some of our old failings still coming in our way and encouraging the spirit of separateness and intolerance.

Many a time in the past, we have had to face and have overcome severe crises, and again we are on our trial as a nation and as a people. We shall succeed only by adherence to our old principles and ideals. I earnestly trust that you will consider these matters in a spirit of broad tolerance, always keeping in view the greater good of this great country of ours which we cherish and wish to serve. I hope also that, whatever Parliament, in its wisdom, decides will be willingly accepted by all our people.

As you are aware, the old Imperial Bank of India has been converted into a State bank and my Government, after careful consideration, have decided to nationalise the life insurance business. As a preliminary step and in order to safeguard the interests of the policyholders during the interim period, an Ordinance was issued last month vesting in the Central Government the management of life insurance business. A Bill will soon be placed before Parliament to convert this Ordinance into an Act. I have no doubt that this step will prove to be in the interests of

<Pg-13>

the public as well as of insurance and will be a step towards the socialist ideal we have before us.

My Government attach importance to the reorganisation of rural economy and to the development of co-operatives, both in agriculture and in small-scale industries. Legislation for the purpose of organising agricultural marketing, processing, warehousing and production through co-operatives will be introduced in Parliament.

My Government will introduce a Bill in regard to the reorganisation of States. There are a number of Bills pending before Parliament, some of which have been considered by Select Committees. There will be legislation to amend the lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the light of the recommendations of Backward Classes Commission and their examination by my Government.

Legislative proposals in regard to the levy of sales-tax on inter-State transactions and on essential goods, as recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, will also be placed before Parliament.

Three Ordinances, which have been promulgated since the last session of Parliament, will be placed before Parliament These are:

- (1) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955;
- (2) The Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1956; and
- (3) The Sales-Tax Laws Validation Ordinance, 1956.

A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year 1956-57 will be laid before you.

We shall celebrate this year a very significant event. Two thousand five hundred years ago, one of the greatest sons of India, the Buddha, attained parinirvana, leaving a deathless memory and an eternal message. That living message is with us still in all its truth and vitality. At no time in the history of the world was it needed more than now when we are confronted by the terrible threat of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. May this message of tolerance and compassion of the Buddha be with you in your labours.

USA NORWAY POLAND SLOVAKIA AUSTRIA EGYPT ITALY YUGOSLAVIA NEPAL INDIA
PAKISTAN PORTUGAL INDONESIA SUDAN ALGERIA TUNISIA MOROCCO CAMBODIA JORDAN
LAOS LIBYA JAPAN MONGOLIA CHINA SWITZERLAND IRAQ RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC LATVIA

Date : Jan 15, 1956

Volume No

1995

GOA

False Propaganda by Portuguese Government

An official spokesman stated in New Delhi on Feb 07, 1956 that the communique issued recently by the Portuguese authorities in Goa about various attacks on police stations, etc., inside Goa were palpably false. He said that they attribute responsibility for their occurrence to "individuals from the Indian Union."

These statements, the spokesman continued, are undoubtedly in line with persistent Portuguese propaganda which present developments

within Portuguese possessions in India as the result of extraneous factors. What has actually happened in recent months in the Portuguese possessions is already well known. The nationalist movement which has been developing along peaceful lines continues to be suppressed by the Portuguese authorities with every conceivable form of repression. Excesses by the police have been reported to be widespread and brutal and several thousand Goans who are residents of Portuguese enclaves have been arbitrarily detained in jails without normal judicial proceedings. Hoodlums have been officially hired to spread terror in the villages. Cruel sentences have been inflicted by military tribunals on many hundreds of Goans who are now under detention in the prisons.

<Pg-14>

To suggest, however, that violent activities inside Goa are the work of people from Indian territory is a gross travesty of facts. Since the sealing off of the border in September last year the Indian Government has not permitted Indians to cross into Goa. Although allegations that they do are in their nature fantastic, they were nevertheless investigated and found baseless; no individual Indian or groups of Indians have crossed into Goa, much less attacked outposts, etc. An examination of the Portuguese communique reveals a pattern of deliberate mischief. Incidents which have occurred inside Goa are attributed to persons speaking "Hindi, Hindustani and English." This is the phrase used with obvious intent to mislead public opinion. For it is well known that Portuguese is not one of the languages spoken by the majority of people in Goa; the languages are Konkani and other Indian languages, including Marathi and Hindi. Therefore, language is no indication that people penetrated Goa from Indian territory.

One of the tactics adopted by the Portuguese--and this is easy when the Press is completely controlled and censored--is to suppress news of mounting anti-Portuguese activities in Goa. For instance, an attack on the Bambolim wireless station, three miles from Panjim, which occurred in December, has been blacked out from their communiques. On the other hand, according to reliable reports, the Portuguese authorities have themselves staged a sham attack on certain outposts which are close enough to the border for Indian personnel to observe. An exchange of fire from automatic weapons and the bursting of hand-grenades reported near Dodamarg on 19 December 1955 was the work of the Portuguese police themselves. This incident was referred to in an official Portuguese communique, 23 December 1955, which attributed it to "two groups of armed individuals coming from the Indian Union." The official statement specifically mentioned that despite heavy and sustained fire there were no casualties and no damage.

Another communique released by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry on 10 January 1956 referred to the "manufacture on a large scale" of Portuguese flags and military uniforms "similar to those adopted by the Portuguese armed forces". The communique goes on to say that this is part of a plan to send Indians to Goa disguised as Portuguese.

This is a ridiculous suggestion, for no Portuguese flags or uniforms are being manufactured anywhere in India. What really seems to have prompted such propaganda is that the Portuguese, apprehending a revolt by the local police, are preparing the ground for explanations.

In Goa today there is one armed individual, European or African, to every 40 of the population and undoubtedly an equal proportion are informers in the pay of the Portuguese. If, therefore, incidents do occur on the scale reported in the Portuguese communique, the only inference that can be drawn from them is that widespread discontent is prevalent, and such activities find the support and sympathy of a large section of the people.

INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Feb 07, 1956

Volume No

1995

GOA

Portuguese Violation of Indian Territory

Prime Minister Nehru replied in the affirmative to a question in the Lok Sabha on Feb 17, 1956 whether the Portuguese armed personnel had trespassed into Indian border on 5 and 8 February 1956. He said:

On 5 February at 9-20 a.m. firing was heard about 1,000 yards from the frontier inside Goa near Netarda. The fire was directed against persons moving in that area towards the Indian border. Indian border police posted at Netarda observed that one person was shot down about a hundred yards inside Goa territory. A second fell a hundred yards inside our territory. About 10 to 15 Portuguese armed personnel transgressed into Indian territory to seize the person who had fallen. Their entry, in clear violation of our frontier, was covered by rifle and machine-gun fire by Portuguese armed personnel. Our border police, four in number, opened rifle and machine-gun fire in reply but the fallen person was seized and dragged inside Goa territory by the Portuguese armed personnel.

<Pg-15>

The Portuguese left behind five live and five empty cartridges approximately a hundred yards within our territory. Bullets were also found on trees, the walls of the S.R.P. post and in the Netarda village. A bullet actually passed through the door of our post and

hit a kit box. Bloodstains and marks were observed at the spot where one of the persons had fallen inside our territory.

It is now known that two Goans--Bapu Vishnu Gawas, an ex-patel of Chandel (Goa) and Bala Gopal Desai, a hotel keeper of Mapuca--were killed as described above as a result of the firing by the Portuguese police. Both these Goans had been arrested on previous occasions by the Portuguese for participation in nationalist activities. One Portuguese policeman was seriously injured and others received minor injuries in the exchange of fire. No Indian was involved in the incident nor did Indian border police sustain any casualty.

A second violation of Indian territory took place at the same spot at 12-40 a.m. on 8 February when an automatic burst of 16 rounds was fired by Portuguese armed personnel who entered some hundred yards into Indian territory. Our border police opened fire and the Portuguese fled back into Portuguese territory.

The Government of India are greatly concerned about these incidents and have taken steps to strengthen suitably Indian border police posted at the India-Goa frontier. Clear instructions have been issued that armed Portuguese personnel violating Indian territory should be arrested and held and where necessary force used to prevent their entry into Indian territory. Government are also lodging a protest with the Portuguese authorities.

INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date : Feb 17, 1956

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1995

GOA

Smuggling from Portuguese Possessions

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on Feb 28, 1956, the Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, Shri A. C. Guha, said that due to lower tariff and more liberal import policy prevailing in the Portuguese possessions in India, smuggling from those areas had been going on for many years. Now with stricter controls over sea and land traffic with these possessions, smuggling was tending to go down, particularly in view of several measures taken around the borders of these areas. At present there was no communication by sea between India and Goa. Hence chances of smuggling had also gone down. Steps had been taken for stricter patrolling on the land frontiers to check smuggling.

INDIA

Date : Feb 28, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Prime Minister's Address at ECAFE Session

Prime Minister Nehru delivered the inaugural address of the 12th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, at Bangalore on Feb 02, 1956. He said:

I am here both on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government of India to bid you welcome to this conference here held In Bangalore City. You have just been reminded that eight years ago this Commission had this conference in Ootacamund and I had the privilege to be present there also. I am happy to have this second opportunity of being present at one of your conferences and to meet the distinguished representatives of various countries of Asia here.

First of all may I express my gratification at something which is not directly connected with this conference, that is the fact that some members of this conference have recently found admission in the United Nations -- Cambodia, Ceylon, Laos and Nepal.

<Pg-16>

I am sure every country in Asia has welcomed this although we have had them for sometime in the ECAFE. This wider association in the United Nations will be helpful to us in Asia and I hope to the larger causes of the world.

I would have wished that two other countries--one represented here and one not--had also found admission in the United Nations, the great country of Japan and Outer Mangolia. And I hope that their admission will not be long delayed. And I hope anyhow that in this ECAFE Conference which seeks, I hope, to have the largest measure of co-operation in this region, Outer Mangolia will also find its place.

Indeed it has struck me as very odd that when we seek this large measure of co-operation in this vast continent that a very large area of this continent should not be represented here, the area which is known as China. I am not referring to this matter from any political point of view -- politics can be discussed in other places -- but

from the economic point of view, from the point of view of knowing what the resources of Asia are.

In any larger schemes of development we surely must have the largest measure of co-operation; and to leave out a very large part of this continent must necessarily be disadvantageous to your own activity and if I may say so, to your own integrated thinking on this great problem.

Many of you are experts in the matters that come up before you. But I would venture to place some considerations of a wider nature before you, because I do feel that unless we keep these wider considerations before us, we may not perhaps be able fully to understand the nature of the problem that we consider. I suggest that while you consider the industrial or the agricultural or the economic aspects of this problem, nevertheless there is something more that one has to keep in mind in order to gain a full awareness of this problem. There is the tremendous urge and passion of millions of people wanting to do something, wanting to get something which they have lacked and that is a tremendous force; if rightly applied, it takes you forward in the right direction; if wrongly used, it not only hinders your going forward far, but may take you in the wrong direction. Therefore it is of the most vital importance that there should be some adequate conception among the statesmen of the world of the vital urges that move the people of Asia today. Many of you, distinguished delegates here, know all of this.

The problems of Asia were often decided elsewhere without any reference to Asia or Asia's people. Now that old practice is out of date. Yet there is a hangover which continues and an attempt is made to decide Asia's problems in far away places, away from Asia and without much regard to what Asia feels or thinks.

A new awakening has come to the people of Asia. They have a sense of having been kept back for hundreds of years by the processes of history, if you like, by various things that happened, when their economy was governed by other countries and in favour of other countries. Politically, many of those countries of Asia have got out of that confining structure and they want to progress, to go ahead. Why do they want to progress and go ahead? Not only because progress is good. But rather because they lack the primary necessities of life. It is not a question of academic debate for them but a matter for survival. The new political and economic awakening and consciousness today refuses to submit to this continuing lack, which naturally does not like the vast disparity in economic and social conditions between the countries of Asia and the countries of some other parts of the world.

So their approach to this problem is very far from being academic. There is a dynamic and a passionate urge behind it. And if we fail to understand that, then we are not wholly aware of this problem, and being not fully aware we are apt perhaps to fail in finding suitable remedies for it.

I referred to disparity. This disparity in the well-being of the economic progress of nations is becoming greater and greater. Countries in Asia are advancing, I believe, but the distance that separates them from other more developed, industrially developed

<Pg-17>

countries, becomes much greater. I believe even in the last ten years or so, since these new organisations came into existence after the Second World War, the disparity between these countries has grown and not lessened.

In this connection it seems to me that most of the very eminent people in Western countries -- economists, statisticians, planners etc. -- who have dealt with problems of economic development have usually and naturally considered these problems from the point of view of their own industrially developed countries, and not so much from the point of view of underdeveloped countries. The nature of the problem changes, whether you are dealing with an industrially developed country with large resources at its disposal or with a country which is underdeveloped and which has, in the past, had a rather static economy.

And therefore it is for this Commission and for all of us to consider these problems of underdeveloped countries in a somewhat different light. It is no good our copying the maxims or the methods or the procedures of the highly developed countries, because they do not apply here, because the problems in the underdeveloped countries are somewhat different.

We in Asia will have to solve our problems ourselves, learning from others. If we seek to imitate them or to copy what has happened there -- in any sphere, whether it is political, economic or social -- then I don't think we shall succeed, because somehow we become rootless and we try to find sustenance from something else which has no roots in our country, -- which may not fit in. So it is one thing to learn and have the closest co-operation with the countries which are more developed. It is another thing merely to imagine that by a certain process of imitation of what is happening there our country will benefit.

We want to expand peacefully above all. That is the main thing, and we resent everything that is likely to come in the way of our growth. That is why also, the manner of thinking, broadly speaking, of people in Asia who clamour to satisfy their primary needs is somewhat different from the manner of thinking of people in the more developed countries, where, broadly speaking, the primary needs have been satisfied and they can play about with other problems. We have no time to play about with other problems.

If they are thrust upon us, naturally, we have to play such part as we can. But our basic object is to satisfy the primary needs of our

people and I venture to say that that is the object of people in many other parts of Asia too.

The Chairman (of the conference in his speech) referred to the need for industrialisation. In industrialising our countries are we going to go through that painful process which accompanied the early industrialisation of some of the Western countries? Obviously not. First, because we should learn from experience. Secondly, because our people will not tolerate that today. We cannot repeat what happened a hundred years ago in Western Europe. We just cannot do it and it would be folly to do it. Therefore we have to think of the process of industrialisation too in different terms today, above all, in human terms.

For instance, we can never forget the fact of large-scale unemployment and under-employment. How are we to bring employment to them? Obviously we cannot pursue out of date methods; we have to progress with latest technique. At the same time if the latest technique and the latest machine, far from solving our problem of employment worsen it, then we are in a great quandary. These problems come up -- the problems of the balance of heavy industry and light industry, of cottage industry and household industry and the like. One has to deal with them from day to day and there can be no fixed rule about it which applies to every country.

As you know, we are nearly at the end of our First Five-Year Plan. And by and large we have met with considerable success in that plan. What is most heartening is the fact that that plan has given self-reliance and a measure of self-confidence to our

<Pg-18>

people. And that is a tremendous factor, because no great economic or social progress can be made in a country in a big way by pure Governmental effort or by pure financial means.

In the context of India today I attach more importance to our community schemes, Community Projects and National Extension Service than almost anything else. I think of all these things in a revolutionary context, because they are producing a new climate in the minds of hundreds of millions of our rural people.

A year ago, you are well aware, that all the countries from Asia represented here and from Africa and some others too met at the Bandung Conference. That Bandung Conference was, I believe, a very significant and historic event from the point of view, more especially of the countries of Asia and Africa. Among other things, a certain approach was made in it towards economic and cultural co-operation, which did not go very far. Naturally, we could not discuss details there. But I hope that this Commission will pay heed to some of the suggestions made at the Bandung Conference in regard to economic and cultural matters; and perhaps take some steps to further the aims and views expressed there.

A careful survey of minerals as well as of other power resources is a thing in which I imagine this Commission can be of greatest help. I believe something has been done--some good work has been done by this Commission in the past. But the problem is a much bigger one and it should be tackled in that way. Another very important aspect of this problem is flood control and use of well-waters. We have been, in India, very much concerned with them. We have great rivers, we have built up a great irrigation system--one of the biggest in the world. Nevertheless, it is small compared to what we really want in India; and to push our big river valley schemes we have developed electric power also. These are many of the matters in which surely this Commission could particularly help.

The other day we had the Atomic Energy Conference in Geneva in which many countries present here were represented and many decisions were made there. Among the subjects discussed--I do not know whether there was a decision or not--was the necessity of knowing where the raw material for the production of atomic energy was available. Asia from that point of view was largely an undiscovered continent. It is necessary to know that. Hardly enough that commission started its work trying to find out what the world contained but seemed to think that the world did not contain the huge territory called China and did not know what resources it has.

Here we want to know how much a particular mineral for atomic energy is available, is likely to be available what the world contains today and while making estimate of Asia we leave off one quarter of Asia. That is totally unscientific and that is one difficulty. If we consider social and economic problems and if we are constantly being pushed in one direction or the other by political considerations, then those social and economic problems suffer.

Aid is necessary from one country to another; other countries in the past have grown up by such aid; more specially today it should be to the interest of the world to see that the growing disparity (between developed and underdeveloped countries) ceases, because this disparity itself might be the cause of all kinds of future troubles and difficulties. At the same time, speaking for my own country, we have felt that no country grows except by its own efforts, by its own labours, trials and tribulations and experiences. So we have been generously helped and aided by many friendly countries and we have thankfully accepted that aid. But that aid has been ultimately a very small fraction of our effort.

Our effort has been very largely based on our own strength and resources, whatever they are. More for psychological reasons than any other, I do not want my people to think, for an instant, that they can get things without working hard, and suffering for them. That is a bad way for a nation to grow. I want them to labour, to work hard and then to achieve and to value the achievement because it has come through their hard work.

<Pg-19>

Labour and work and suffering themselves will train the nation to higher effort later. If even economic and social aid become the plaything of political considerations and all these issues are confused, we do not raise that psychological atmosphere which helps; indeed one raises a certain atmosphere of conflict. That is why we welcomed the recent proposals--they are not very recent, but anyhow the last session of the United Nations General Assembly considered them --it is called in brief, SUNFED, Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.

I think that approach is right. And for the United Nations, this great organisation representing the world community, to help a part of that world community is the proper approach to this problem. Of course everybody will know that certain countries which may be considered wealthy or capable of giving that help will give it through the United Nations.

We have made to international problems an approach of non-aggression, non-interference, mutual respect and recognition of sovereignty of each other and peaceful co-existence. I submit that if we discard war, there is no other way but to adopt the approach of peace and there is no other approach to peace except the approach to live peacefully with each other. We can't have an approach to peace with warring designs.

INDIA USA CAMBODIA LAOS NEPAL JAPAN CHINA PERU INDONESIA CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC LATVIA SWITZERLAND

Date : Feb 02, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Trade Agreement Extended

A Press note was issued by the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on Feb 25, 1956, on the extension of the Indo-Indonesian Trade Agreement. It said:

The Indo-Indonesian Trade Agreement has been further extended up to 30 June 1956, by an exchange of letters at New Delhi on 25 February 1956 between Shri K. B. Lall, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Dr. F. W. M. Tiwon, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in 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.

Indonesia are as follows:

Exports 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, stationery, machinery, household ware including sewing machines, hurricane lanterns, utensils and glassware, electric fans, electric motors, industrial machinery, motor vehicle batteries and dry cells, machine tools and handicrafts and cottage industry products.

Exports from Indonesia: Copra, coconut oil, palm oil, essential oils, spices and betelnuts, timber, gums and resins, sisal fibre, tobacco, wrappers, palm kernels, fresh and dried fruits.

The Trade Agreement does not, however, limit the trade between the two countries commodities mentioned in the two lists.

<Pg-20>

INDONESIA INDIA USA

Date : Feb 25, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Prime Minister's Survey

Prime Minister Nehru made a survey of the international Situation in the Lok Sabha on Feb 23, 1956 winding up the debate on the President's Address which was delivered to a joint session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 15 February 1956. He said:

It has been mentioned that our brilliant foreign Policy had not succeeded in stopping military pacts being made. Our foreign policy has not succeeded in many ways in setting right the evils of the

world. The point is whether we are aiming right and in doing so the experience that we have gathered shows that we are achieving something here and there. In this complicated maze of international affairs, where there is so much of bitterness and hatred, or even clash of arms, we have been a soothing influence, an influence that has helped a little in improving the situation or in taking a step towards peace. That is all the claim.

It has been during the last year an experience in this country for us to be honoured by the visit of so many distinguished Heads of States, Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers and other distinguished men from all parts of the world. It is not because of our Government or because we issued invitations to them that they came. It is essentially because in this larger picture of the world, India begins to count. Because India makes a difference and India's opinion is valued, distinguished people, who themselves play an important part in world affairs, have thought it worth while to come to this country which is progressing, which is already playing an important part and is likely to play a still more important part in the future.

The reference to Malaya or the Gold Coast in the President's Address is of significance. What is happening in the Gold Coast is one of the most promising features in the African situation today. In the context of Africa it is something not only of hope for the Gold Coast but for the whole of Africa. What will happen ultimately I do not know, but we should welcome whenever a good step is taken in this distracted and distressing world.

In Malaya we have not the full details of what is likely to happen, but, at any rate, there is a ray of light, something that is pulling this terrible tangle from out of the mire.

About Goa I can say nothing more than what I have said previously. It is clear that any line of action adopted in regard to Goa or any other matter which is international has to be judged not from the point of view of some local affray, but from various international aspects. It has been said that the application of the doctrine of 'ahimsa' to our foreign relations does not succeed, at any rate in regard to our border problems. I am not aware of our Government having ever said that they adopted the doctrine of 'ahimsa' to our activities. If we did, we would not keep an army or a navy or an air force. But it is quite a different matter not being able to adopt it in the circumstances of today and nevertheless not going to the other extreme of flourishing, a sword or a 'lathi' and threatening everybody and delivering a number of harangues. Not only is that rather childish and foolish; but remember when you talk about violence, violence is only useful if it is superior violence.

Violence has to be judged today in the ultimate context of the most violent things, that is, the hydrogen bomb or the atomic bomb. If big violence means that, then you have to look at little violence in that context, more especially when the small violences are on the international sphere, because you immediately impinge on the big

violence and it cannot be considered separately as something that we can indulge in whenever we feel like it. We have to consider the far-reaching consequences of this.

An Hon. Member referred to Ceylon and Burma and other places from where, he said, Indians are being kicked out. He is partly right. But when he brought in Burma and

<Pg-21>

all these places, I do not think he was right on fair. It is true that people of Indian descent in Ceylon as well as others who are Indians Nationals, who have gone there, have not had, and are not having, a square deal. The only way to settle problems with Ceylon is in a friendly way, and we shall continue to follow that. There is no other way.

I shall just inform the Lok Sabha of one very small development on our side in regard to Ceylon. There was two years ago, or thereabouts, a kind of an agreement signed between the Prime Minister of Ceylon and our Government--I signed it--about certain procedures to be adopted, certain steps to be taken, which, we thought, would help towards the solution of this problem there.

Ever since then or soon after, there was a controversy between the two respective Governments as to the interpretation of that document. We have written long letters to each other; and I wrote another long letter, about two or three weeks, may be a month ago, to the Prime Minister of Ceylon. In this letter, apart from the other points I raised, I suggested to the Prime Minister of Ceylon that "if the interpretation of that document is an issue between us, for my part and for my Government's part, I shall gladly agree to refer its interpretation to any eminent authority agreeable to you and me; I shall accept that interpretation, whatever it is; let us at least find out some way of ending a dispute about interpretation." I shall accept that interpretation. The person to interpret must be chosen by me and by him, that is, by the two Governments. Whether he is a foreigner, or whatever country he belongs to is immaterial; whoever he is, whether he is a high judicial officer or not is immaterial, Here is a document of three pages, let him interpret it, and we shall accept his interpretation.

I have had an acknowledgment of the letter, but no reply. Meanwhile, as you perhaps know, Ceylon is going to have general elections. Perhaps, that will delay any further development.

Only recently, Hon. Members must have read of the proceedings in Moscow of the Communist Congress there, where it would appear that considerable changes in outlook and approach have been announced. It is not for me to interpret the significance of these changes. But I think it is an important matter not only for the Soviet Union but for other countries in the world to understand these great changes, which are taking the Soviet Union more and more towards some kind of

normalcy, which is to be welcomed in every way.

The point is that even great revolutionary countries who have passed through very tragic experiences, and who have lived on a pitch of effort and excitement become normal, vary their policies and change their outlook. I wish in this respect their example was followed by others also, who sometimes look up to them.

USA INDIA BURMA RUSSIA

Date : Feb 23, 1956

Volume No

1995

IRAN

Shahanshah's Visit

On the invitation of the Government of India, His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlevi, Shahanshah of Iran, and Her Majesty Empress Soraya came to India on a goodwill visit which lasted from Feb 16, 1956@ held a State Banquet in honour of Their Imperial Majesties at Rashtrapati Bhavan, on 17 February 1956. Welcoming the distinguished guests Dr. Rajendra Prasad said:

On behalf of the people of India, the Government of India and myself, I heartily welcome, this evening, His Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran and Her Majesty the Empress on their visit to India. It is well known that the relations between Iran and India are

<Pg-22>

many centuries old. A mere mention of Iran is enough to recall in the mind of an Indian the ancient ties of fellowship and unity. In that hoary past, the dawn of history, our ancestors and those of the Iranians belonged to the same family of Aryans.

There was great similarity between the old Iranian language and the Vedic Sanskrit. Since those times there has been a regular exchange between Iran and India in the sphere of literature, art and culture. Right from the days of Darius the Great to the end of the Moghul Sultanate in India, our two countries have been influencing each other through that exchange of ideas. Quite a number of Persian words have been absorbed in our languages and form now a Part of their vocabulary.

During Muslim rule in India, all administrative work was done in Persian, which continued to be cultivated by a large number of Indians till lately. Persian was then the language of the nobility and the educated classes, and in some families, it was adopted as the language of day to day use. That is how a large number of Persian words have become current coin in the languages spoken in India. The culture of Iran has had its influence on Indian culture. Persian, again, was the vehicle of exchange on the cultural plane between our two countries during Muslim rule in India.

Of no less importance has been the impact of Iranian influence in the realm of thought. We can see a certain parallelism of thought and beliefs between Iran and India. Fire and Sun worship travelled from one country into another and in course of time the philosophy of Vedanta and Sufism sprang in India and Iran from more or less identical bases. While the people of India are proud of this age-old connection with the people of Iran, they naturally feel happy to see the present-day ties of friendship and goodwill binding our two countries together.

It is but natural, if, as a result of common ideas and beliefs in the various fields of human endeavour, the process of mutual give and take, and in modern times, the friendly ties between our two countries, the people of India look upon the people of Iran as their close friends and well-wishers.

There may arise a difference of opinion sometimes among us, but the firm basis of understanding and mutual regard on which our bonds of friendship rest, can always be depended upon to take such a strain well, and indeed to help towards the solution of any given problem of common interest, through mutual talks and friendly exchange of views.

I would like to assure His Majesty that it is the keen desire of the people and the Government of India that these friendly relations of mutual goodwill between India and Iran should continue for ever. I have no doubt that the subsisting ties of friendship will be further strengthened by the gracious visit to this country of Their Imperial Majesties the Shahanshah and the Empress of Iran.

Let me thank Their Imperial Majesties on behalf of the people and the Government of India, and on my own behalf, for their visit to this country, in response to our invitation. I wish and pray that the stay of Their Majesties in this country would be pleasant and enjoyable.

IRAN INDIA USA

Date : Feb 16, 1956

Volume No

1995

IRAN

Shahanshah's Reply

We are deeply grateful to you for your kind words. On our own part we endorse and agree with all that you have said. Indeed, the spiritual and the worldly relations, together with the political and economic ties between India and Iran, constitute one of the most pleasing facts of the ancient history of the world.

Thousands of books which have come down to us from the Vedic period in India, and the Avestic period in Iran comprise the ancient legacy of Sanskrit and old Persian. Similarly, a great number of engravings, inscriptions, architectural and sculptural monuments all eloquently testify to these historic facts.

We are very pleased to see that in the present we are seeking to revive this spirit

<Pg-23>

of collaboration as bequeathed to us by our ancestors. We feel all the more pleased to be able to add yet another page to this book of mutual ties, every page of which represents ancient history.

Our ancestors have always preached unity, justice and toleration to the people of the world. The leaders of thought in our country, too, have at different times and in different places, in poetry and in prose, spread these fundamentals of guidance for human society. If we, who are the followers of those great leaders of mankind, could follow the principles taught by them, we would certainly be able to repay the debt of gratitude which we owe to the ancient civilisation of our forefathers.

It is a source of great pleasure for us to see that the young and democratic Government of India is rapidly endeavouring to secure the ideals of social justice and is forging steadily ahead and has achieved great and significant successes.

In a country of huge minorities and different social classes, the tasks of leadership always get extremely difficult; there is little doubt that the foundations of a country can only become secure under the beneficent ideals of justice, equality and brotherhood.

I must heartily congratulate the Government of the new India for going the right way of progress. The Queen and I wish Your Excellency and your capable Government all success in your endeavours to improve the lot of your people and bring glory and happiness to India.

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Agreement with Russia

An agreement between the Government of India and the U.S.S.R. for the purchase of 20 drilling rigs at a cost of Rs. 2,153,400 was signed recently, stated Shri K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Natural Resources, on Feb 29, 1956 in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha.

The rigs, he added, according to the agreement "shall be shipped by the suppliers as soon as possible but not later than the first quarter of 1956".

The drilling rigs will be utilised for prospecting and proving of coal in the Korba, Karanpura, Jharia, Raniganj, Chirimiri, Jhilimili and Ramgarh in Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh coalfields.

Among the other terms of the agreement, as given in the statement by the Minister, are :

1. Performance of drilling rigs is guaranteed for a period of six months from the date of installation.
2. Payment in full is to be made in cash by the purchaser in Indian rupees through the Central Bank of India, Bombay, to the Rupee Account of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, within six months of arrival of the drills in India. In any case provided the supplier fulfils his contractual obligations the payment in full has to be effected by the purchaser in six months.
3. The goods to be insured with Ingoestrakh, Moscow, from the port of shipment to the port of destination.
4. The purchaser to be responsible for the safety and proper care and maintenance of the goods sold under the contract from the date of arrival of the goods in India up to the date the full payment is effected.
5. Any question which may arise out of the contract or in connection with it are to be settled between the

RUSSIA USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Feb 29, 1956

March

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Mar 01, 1956

Vol. II

No. 3

CONTENTS

FINLAND

Trade Agreement Extended 27

GOA

Exchange of Notes with U.S. 27

U.S. Reply

30

India's Rejoinder

31

References in Parliament 32

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Statement in Lok Sabha.. .. 33

Prime Minister's Survey 37

PAKISTAN

Migration from East Bengal 45

Restriction on Migration 47

Border Incidents 47

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aid Received by India 48
Agreement with U.S. 50
Indian Aid to Foreign Countries 51

<Pg-i>

FINLAND USA INDIA PAKISTAN

Date : Mar 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

FINLAND

Trade Agreement Extended

Letters were exchanged in New Delhi on Mar 16, 1956 between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Finland extending the validity of the Trade Arrangement between the two countries up to 31 December 1956.

The important items in the list of exports from India to Finland are tobacco, hides and skins, cashewnuts, spices, jute goods, tea, coffee, shellac, coir yarn and manufactures, fibres for brushes and brooms, myrobolans and extracts, handicrafts and cottage industry products, cotton textiles, coal and iron ore.

Among the chief items available for export from Finland to India are tea chests, mechanical and chemical wood pulp, newsprint, various kinds of papers and paper products, boards, stationery, household and sanitary porcelain, steel files, machinery for farming woodworking, plywood, road making, etc., and electrical and tele-communication cables.

FINLAND INDIA RUSSIA USA

Date : Mar 16, 1956

Volume No

1995

Exchange of Notes with U.S.

The Government of India exchanged Notes with the Government of the United States on the Dulles-Cunha statement. The following is the text of the Note presented by the Indian Ambassador at Washington to the U.S. State Department on Dec 13, 1955

The Government of India have had under study the text of the communique issued on 2 December by the Department of State of the United States at the end of the conversations between the Secretary of State, Mr. J. F. Dulles, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, who was then on a visit to the United States. In this communique, the two Foreign Ministers refer to their discussion of certain "allegations concerning Portuguese provinces in the Far East" reported to have been made by the "Soviet rulers visiting in Asia" and record their opinion that "such statements do not represent a contribution to the cause of peace". The clarification made by Mr. Secretary of State Dulles at his Press Conference on 6 December and the public statements made by the Foreign Minister of Portugal in the United States, make it clear that the expression "Portuguese provinces in the Far East" is intended to cover all Portuguese possessions in Asia, including, in particular, Goa and other Portuguese colonial possessions in India.

It is a matter for profound regret and surprise to the Government of India that the Secretary of State of the United States should have chosen to issue, jointly with the Foreign Minister of Portugal, a statement, which, in its reference to the Portuguese possessions in India, is at variance with facts and completely disregards and wounds the deep and strongly held views and sentiments of the Government and the people of India and Goa, and accords by implication the approval of the United States to the maintenance of the present colonial status of these territories.

The United States Government are aware of the long and arduous struggle of the people of India to free themselves from foreign rule. In 1947, British authority in what was previously called British India was terminated by friendly and honourable agreement with the United Kingdom Government. Last year, the negotiations which had been going on with the French Government happily resulted in the transfer to the Government of India of the territories held by the French Government in India. The areas of Indian soil still in the possession of the Portuguese

<Pg-27>

now represent the sole remnants of foreign rule in India, and the people of India and Goa have declared in unmistakable terms their determination to remove from their land these last vestiges of

colonialism. The Government of India and the leaders of Indian opinion have, however, made it clear that the elimination of foreign rule from these areas will be brought about by Peaceful means. The restraint shown by them arises from the deep-seated desire of the people, and from the firm policy of the Government of India, to seek to resolve disputes and conflicts by negotiations and without the use of force. In pursuit of this policy, the Government of India have gone to the extent of preventing, contrary to the popular wish, mass satyagraha against Portuguese colonial rule in India. The repeated offers made by the Government of India to seek an agreement by negotiation have been rejected by the Portuguese Government with obstinate and aggressive assertions of their intention to maintain their sovereignty over their Indian possessions. They have not only rejected the Government of India's approaches for negotiation and peaceful settlement and disregarded the restraint practised by the Government of India, but have used armed violence against peaceful and unarmed people, killing and wounding many, and have indulged in virulent propaganda against India, her Government and her people. As a consequence, diplomatic and consular representatives of each country in the other have been withdrawn and relations between India and Portugal have suffered grievous deterioration.

The United States Government could not have been unaware of the struggle of the Goan people for freedom. In the course of this struggle, over 2,500 Goans, men and women, have been arrested and many of them have been subjected to brutal treatment. About 450 to 500 Goans are still in prison, of whom 240, including 14 deported to Portugal and its African colonies, have been sentenced to four to 28 years of imprisonment by summary trial by military tribunals. Thirty-one Indian nationals, including a Member of the Indian Parliament, have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for participating in this struggle for the liberation of Goa and are now in Portuguese prisons.

These facts and developments have been widely published, and must be within the knowledge of the United States Government. In view of the declarations made from time to time on behalf of the United States Government to the effect that they were opposed to colonialism, the Government of India had hoped that the United States Government would view the struggle of the Goan people for freedom with sympathy and would appreciate the natural desire of the people of India and of Goa to end this last trace of colonial domination in Indian territory. It has been repeatedly stated by the Government of India in Parliament and elsewhere that the Indian people regard the existence of Portuguese authority over a part of India as an infringement of their national sovereignty. It was, therefore, with the deepest regret that the Government of India read the joint statement, which appears to be a reversal of the policy in regard to colonial territory, which has often been proclaimed on behalf of the United States Government.

The problem of Goa and other Portuguese possessions in India is not one created by any statement made by the Soviet leaders visiting India, but one caused by the continued existence of this nest of

foreign pockets in India and the stubborn refusal of the Portuguese Government to consider with the Government of India by peaceful negotiations the termination of foreign rule in these areas. By ignoring the fundamental problem and by giving expression to the identity of views between the United States Government and the Portuguese Government, the United States Government appear to have committed themselves to an acceptance of the Portuguese position in relation to their colonial possessions and, in particular, to the assertion of their right to continue to exercise sovereignty over Goa and other Portuguese possessions in India. This impression is heightened by the statement in a succeeding sentence of the joint communique that the two Ministers represent countries embracing "many peoples and many races". The parallelism between the United States, occupying a world status by its intrinsic importance, and a colonial power exercising authoritarian domination over subject peoples cannot fail to come as a painful shock to those who have admired the

<Pg-28>

anti-colonial traditions which have in the past inspired United States policy.

The Government of India view with special regret and concern the use of the expression "Portuguese provinces" in the joint communique to describe, Goa and other Portuguese colonial possessions in India. Any such description would not in any event alter the fact of these possessions being colonial territories, but it is not a fact that, even under the arbitrary laws of Portugal, these territories have been regarded for hundreds of years as Portuguese provinces. Only five years ago, even the Portuguese themselves regarded them and referred to them as colonies, under the Colonial Act of 1933. Under this Act, such territories constituted the "Portuguese colonial empire" and Goa was included in them. In 1951, when the demand for merger with India had already been put forward, the Portuguese Government resorted to the artifice of describing their possessions in India as an overseas province under the provisions of the Overseas Organic Law. Under further pressure of the nationalist movement inside Goa, as recently as July 1955 the Portuguese Government took the further step of proclaiming by Government decree the "Statute of the State of India" (meaning Goa and other Portuguese possessions in India) reiterating the integration of the so-called "State of India" and the Portuguese nation and granting certain illusory reforms, which have been rejected by all responsible Goan leaders as undemocratic and not of any benefit to the population of these territories. In a population of 637,000, franchise is limited to 20,000 persons, and only one party 'Uniao Nacional,' the Government party, is allowed to function. This was a transparent device to support Portugal's claim and was adopted without the approval and consent of the inhabitants of the territories concerned. The people of Goa and other Portuguese possessions in India continued to be, and are still treated as colonial subjects without any autonomy or civil liberties. The Government of India wish to refute in the strongest terms the suggestion that they have at any time recognised the status

of Portuguese colonial possessions as Portuguese provinces.

The Government of India must also express their surprise at the statement made by the Secretary of State at his Press conference on 6 December implying that the Soviet leaders on a visit to India have been inciting India to use force in its dispute with Portugal. In referring thus to the possibility of an extraneous authority imposing upon India its attitude regarding the use of force, the Secretary of State makes an imputation which no self-respecting nation can ignore. The Government of India would be failing in their duty to their own people and to a friendly State like the United States, if they did not inform the United States Government that they resent this imputation. The United States Government must be well aware that the Government of India have both proclaimed and adhered to the policy of seeking to resolve conflicts by negotiation and not by the use of force.

The joint communique and the subsequent clarification of its terms have had the same effect as if the United States Government had informed Portugal and proclaimed to the world at large that the United States recognise the Portuguese claim to their possessions in India and in Asia generally, both morally and politically. Such recognition by a country of the eminence and importance of the United States cannot fail to encourage the Portuguese Government to persist in their intransigence and to prolong the period of colonial rule in Asia. That such results have already followed from the joint statement is evident from the expressions of jubilation uttered by the Foreign Minister of Portugal himself and by the propaganda put out by the Portuguese authorities in Goa. Thus in a broadcast on 7 December, Radio Goa said:

The recent declaration of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, on the question of the Portuguese territories of India, could not be more categorical. In his declaration, Mr. Dulles said that the United States is in disagreement with the Asian rulers who labelled the Portuguese possessions in India as colonies. The U.S. Secretary of States further denied the existence of colonialism in Goa, Daman and Diu. He added that these territories constituted an overseas Province of Portugal and that their inhabitants enjoy the same rights and privileges as metropolitan

<Pg-29>

Portuguese. We do not know, if, even after such categorical declaration, Mr. Nehru will continue to proclaim that the big powers of the world remain silent over the so-called case of Goa.

What has been acclaimed by the Portuguese themselves as the new United States policy, emerging from the joint statement, is wholly at variance with the traditional United States opposition to colonialism and departs widely even from the more recent pronouncements by the United States official spokesmen on the United States Government's neutral attitude on the question of Goa and other Portuguese

possessions in India. The Government of India consider it their duty in friendliness to inform the United States Government that this new development in the United States policy has aroused much feeling and bitterness in India. The resulting situation is one which, if not fully and immediately corrected, would have grave and far-reaching effects on the relations between India and the United States. The Government of India feel sure that the United States Government are no less anxious than they are to maintain friendly and cordial relations between the two countries, and they hope, that the United States Government will, on further consideration, think it appropriate to clarify and to state afresh their position in relation to the question of the future of Portuguese possessions in India and their opposition to colonialism in whatever form this might exist.

USA INDIA PORTUGAL

Date : Dec 13, 1955

Volume No

1995

U.S. Reply

The following is the text of the United States Government's Note of Dec 29, 1955:

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of India and has the honour to refer to his Note No. 162-A/55 of 13 December 1955 conveying a message from the Government of India. The Secretary of State has studied the message from the Government of India and would appreciate the Ambassador's conveying the following to his Government.

The Secretary of State notes that the joint communique issued on 2 December 1955 by the Secretary of State and the Foreign Minister of Portugal has resulted in a misimpression that the United States Government has changed its position with regard to Goa.

The Secretary of State recalls that the paragraph of the joint communique of 2 December 1955 to which the message of the Government of India refers reads as follows:

Various statements attributed to Soviet rulers visiting in Asia, which included references to the policies of Western powers in the Far East and allegations concerning the Portuguese provinces in the Far East, were discussed by the two Foreign Ministers. They considered that such statements do not represent a contribution to the cause of peace. The two Ministers whose countries embrace many peoples of many races deplored all efforts to foment hatred between

the East and West and to divide peoples who need to feel a sense of unity and fellowship for peace and mutual welfare.

It is to be observed that this communique did not purport to deal in any way with the differences of opinion which have arisen between the Government of India and the Government of Portugal with reference to Goa. The paragraph was addressed directly and solely to statements on various subjects which Soviet leaders had, been making, and which, coming at a time when the United States Government and many other nations were directing their efforts to relaxation of tensions, did not, in the view of this Government, represent a contribution to the cause of peace.

The position of the United States regarding Goa was stated by the Secretary of State on 2 August as follows:

The United States is concerned with tension in that area as it is with tension in any area. It has always been our policy to favour the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. That is, of course, a principle which is expressed in

<Pg-30>

the Charter of the United Nations. That applies to Goa as well as to any other place in the world. We are pleased to note that, as I recall, Prime Minister Nehru affirmed that principle for his own Government, and I am confident that that is also the view that will be taken by the Government of Portugal.

As the United States Ambassador at New Delhi has already communicated to the Government of India, the joint communique did not signify any departure from the position quoted above.

As the Secretary of State said at his Press conference on 6 December 1955, "we did not take, or attempt to take, any position on the merits of the matter" of Goa.

In view of the foregoing, the Secretary of State wishes to comment only briefly on two specific points raised in the Government of India's message.

As regards the use of the expression "Portuguese provinces" referred to in paragraph 7 of the message, the Secretary of State regarded the term as descriptive from the standpoint of Portuguese internal law and employed it without prejudice to the international aspects of any differences of opinion which have arisen between the Government of India and the Government of Portugal.

With reference to that portion of the Indian Government's message which suggests that the United States assumed that Indian policy would be altered by the emotionally charged utterances of the Soviet leaders, the Secretary of State observes that he did not say, and had no intention to imply, that the Government of India would change its

policy of resolving conflicts by peaceful means or that it would be influenced by any extraneous authority to make such a change.

The Secretary of State assures the Government of India that the United States Government is no less anxious than is the Government of India to maintain friendly and cordial relations between the two countries and trusts that his comments will clarify to the Government of India the position of the United States Government on this matter.

USA INDIA PORTUGAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE

Date : Jan 17, 1956

Volume No

1995

India's Rejoinder

The following is the text of India's reply dated Jan 17, 1956, to United States Government's Note of 29 December 1955:

The Government of India have studied with care the reply of the United States Government to their Note of 13 December 1955 handed to their Ambassador in Washington on 29 December 1955.

The Government of India note with deep regret that the clarification which they sought and which this reply purports to provide consists merely in the quotation of a previous statement which has itself been rendered ambiguous by the joint communique of 2 December 1955 in regard to the Portuguese possessions. As pointed out by the Government of India in their Note of 13 December 1955, Portuguese authorities have themselves interpreted the joint communique as providing U.S. support for Portugal's position in regard to the dispute concerning Goa and other Portuguese possessions in India, and it is a matter of particular regret and concern to the Government of India that the interpretation put upon the joint communique and its significance by Portugal and the propaganda use to which it has been put have not been openly and effectively disavowed by the U.S. Government.

The Government of India are unable to agree that the reference to Portuguese territories in India as "Portuguese provinces" can be construed, in the context in which it appears, as purely descriptive. Such description does not correspond either to historical or political facts or to the position that the Government of India understood the Government and the people of the United States held in regard to colonial conquests and territories. The possessions of Portugal outside her own national frontiers, including those in India, are the result of past imperial conquests and continue to

remain as part of such conquests. The rule over the populations therein is that over subjugated people. In the

<Pg-31>

view of the Government of India the use of the expression "Portuguese provinces" in the context in which it was made lends indirect support to continuance of Portuguese colonial rule over parts of Indian territory which the Government of India are pledged to end.

The United States Government have stated that the reference to "Portuguese provinces" is descriptive from the standpoint of the Portuguese internal law. The Government of India would like to point out that the recognition of the municipal law by another State endows such law with more than an internal character. They regret that they are unable to accept this position.

In their Note of 13 December the Government of India pointed out that "the parallelism between the United States, occupying a world status by its intrinsic importance, and a colonial power exercising authoritarian domination over subject peoples cannot fail to come as a painful shock to those who admire the anti-colonial traditions which have in the past inspired United States' policy." The reply of the United States Government does not deal with this point. The Government of India are therefore constrained to point out that the comparison between the United States and the Portuguese empire as "countries" which "embrace many peoples of many races" might be taken to imply as endowing the imperial possessions of metropolitan Portugal with the qualities of political freedom and sovereignty as applicable to the United States.

The Government of India are as ever most anxious to maintain and promote the friendly relations that exist between India and the United States. They would be failing in their duty, however, if they did not inform the United States Government that they have failed to obtain a satisfactory clarification or assurance from the United States Government in respect of the joint statement issued by the Governments of the United States and Portugal. They cannot also fail to draw the attention of the United States Government, once again, to the political impact and implications of the joint communique both in India and in Portugal, and to express their deep regret that the United States should have taken a position without warrant in a matter of such vital concern to India.

USA INDIA PORTUGAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE

Date : Jan 17, 1956

Volume No

1995

U.S. Reply

References in Parliament

Replying to a question on firing at Dodamarg on India-Goa border, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs, said in the Rajya Sabha on Mar 01, 1956:

On 19 December 1955, at about 9-30 p.m. gun shots were heard by the Customs staff at Dodamarg. The noise of firing continued till about 10-30 p.m. and it is estimated that nearly 250 rounds were fired. The situation on the Indian side of the border where the SRP section had taken up positions on commencement of the firing remained normal throughout. No bullets fired by the Portuguese Police struck any point in Indian territory. According to information available, this incident was stage-managed by the Portuguese in order to lay the blame for terrorist activities inside Goa on India. Portuguese authorities have admitted that there was no casualties or damage.

In reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha, on 7 March 1956 on the communique issued by the Portuguese Foreign and Overseas Ministries last month alleging that "a high number of Portuguese flags, possibly thousands, and numerous uniforms similar to those of the Portuguese Armed Forces are being made in the Indian town of Bombay", Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon said:

The baseless allegations made by the Portuguese authorities are in line with their persistent propaganda which presented developments within the Portuguese possessions in India as a result of extraneous factors. While the Government of India have no desire to compete with this form of propaganda, they have issued suitable press statements and furnished factual material to the Indian Missions abroad to counter it.

<Pg-32>

USA INDIA

Date : Mar 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister Nehru made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on Mar 20, 1956 in regard to international affairs:

During the past few months we have had the pleasure and privilege of welcoming to India many eminent visitors from abroad. I had long and detailed conversations with all of them, both on the major problems of the world and on matters of mutual interest to the particular country concerned and ourselves. These talks at a personal level, held in a frank and informal atmosphere, have enabled us, and I hope our visitors too, to appreciate better each other's point of view. Where we have been unable to agree, we have agreed to differ.

Of these visitors, the three recent ones have been Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Dulles, Secretary of State of the U.S.A., and Mr. Pineau, Foreign Minister of France. The occasion which brought these statesmen to this region of the world was the meeting of the SEATO Council in Karachi. To our great surprise, the Council at this meeting thought it fit, at the instance of one of its members, to discuss the question of Kashmir and include a declaration on this question in its final communique. In doing so, the Council confirmed our worst apprehensions about the organisation which it represents. The declared purpose of the South-East Asia Treaty is to increase the defensive strength of the parties to the Treaty against aggression from outside and against internal subversion. How the question of Kashmir could come within the scope of the SEATO Council is not clear to us. Its reference to Kashmir could only mean that a military alliance is backing one country, namely, Pakistan, in its disputes with India. For any organisation to function in this way to the detriment of a country, which is friendly to the individual countries comprised in the organisation, would, at any time be considered an impropriety. In the present case, there is a further aspect. We have noted with regret that three other Commonwealth countries have associated themselves with the offending declaration. We have communicated our protest to all the countries concerned at the unusual procedure adopted by the Council.

I had talks with Mr. Dulles about the U.S. military aid to Pakistan. I told him how this aid has been causing us serious concern. The atmosphere in Pakistan seems to be one of threats and menaces towards India. India continues to be the subject of bitter attack in sections of the Pakistan Press, and bellicose statements appear from time to time even from responsible leaders. More recently, there has been a recrudescence of border incidents which have, by their frequency and dispersion over a wide area, assumed a special significance. Substance is thus lent to the growing belief in this country that, whatever the object of the United States in giving military aid to Pakistan, in Pakistan itself the resulting acquisition of military strength has been generally welcomed not because it will increase Pakistan's defensive capacity against a potential aggressor, but because they hope thereby to be able to settle disputes with India from what is called a position of strength.

We in India wish Pakistan well. She has just declared herself a Republic, and we offer her our best wishes at the threshold of a new chapter in her history. It is not our intention to enter upon any arms race with Pakistan or with any other country, even if we could afford such a competition. Our energies and our resources are completely absorbed and will continue to be absorbed for many years to come in our Five-Year Plans, and none of us would wish to divert any part of our limited resources to further expenditure on arms. Nevertheless, those responsible for the destiny of India have to take note of certain facts. I can only express our regret and disappointment that at a time when we in Asia should be bending our energies to the task of development, a new factor making for tension and instability should have been introduced by this arms aid. I have explained our views on this point clearly to Mr. Dulles and I hope he now has a better appreciation of our feelings.

<Pg-33>

Recent developments serve once again to focus attention on military pacts. These pacts, instead of dwindling in numbers, seem to be on the increase, and are being strengthened and enlarged, irrespective of previous commitments and declarations. This is the history of all pacts, more especially of the South-East Asia Defence Treaty and the Baghdad Pact. The former came into existence at a time when, after many years of warfare there was peace in South-East Asia, and resulted immediately in increasing tension. The more recent Baghdad Pact has already brought disruption, insecurity and discontent in Western Asia. It has been our firm conviction that these two treaties and similar military pacts and alliances do not add to the intrinsic defensive strength of the regions in the interest of which they are supposed to have been devised.

Talks on disarmament in the face of military pacts by either bloc and further preparations for war are inconsistent and a mockery of avowed purposes. There is always time to revise policies even if the great powers are involved in them, if the revision is in the common good and in the interests of peace. It is not by military alliances and the matching of strength with strength that tensions can be lowered and peace and stability reestablished where conflict now prevails. We hold, and with each new experience are further confirmed in our conviction, that in the adherence to and the practice of the Panch Sheela alone lies the promise of a new era of international peace and stability.

The coming of atomic energy and the dread weapons that it has let loose on the world has made all previous thinking in regard to military and other matters out of date. Thinking people and the leaders of nations have ruled out war. In this new situation, there is no logic in clinging to the idea of a cold war. We have stated repeatedly that nuclear weapons must be banned and that atomic energy must be used for the benefit of humanity and not be controlled by the great powers. If war is to be ruled out, then cold war becomes

illogical and harmful. It can only keep up the atmosphere of hatred and fear, and the ever-present danger of a nuclear war.

I had discussions also on Goa with Mr. Secretary Dulles. The joint statement issued by him and Mr. Chuna, the Foreign Minister of Portugal, some weeks ago, caused a deep feeling of resentment throughout India. Mr. Dulles, in his talks with me, assured that in subscribing to the Joint statement, the U.S. was not supporting Portugal as against India. We do not doubt this statement, but the position is that the joint communique is being interpreted, especially by Portuguese authorities, as if it supported their claims. We have made our position clear to the U.S. Government that in no circumstances will we tolerate the continuance of the last remnants of Portuguese colonialism on India's soil. We have been patient, and we shall continue to be so, but there will be no compromise on this issue. I still hope that friendly countries will impress on Portugal the unwisdom of following a policy of 16th century colonialism in the second half of the 20th century.

With all the three Ministers I have had detailed discussions about the situation in Western Asia. All are agreed that this situation is an explosive one. It has no doubt that a solution can only emerge from a gradual relaxation of tension. The Baghdad Pact is partly responsible for a good deal of the present trouble which now plagues West Asia. It has rent asunder Arab unity and has thereby made the solution of a problem already difficult, still more difficult and complicated.

I discussed the situation in Indo-China with the three Foreign Ministers, particularly with the Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, who is a co-chairman of the Geneva Conference. When, in response to the invitation of the Geneva powers, India accepted the chairmanship of the three International Commissions in Indo-China we did so in the hope that at long last peace would return permanently to this troubled region in South-East Asia which is so close to us and with which we have so many old and historic ties. It now appears that the time schedule for elections as a preliminary to the unification of the two parts of Viet-Nam, which was envisaged in the final declaration at Geneva, is unlikely to be fulfilled. We are compelled, therefore, to review the situation in so far as it concerns us. We have no intention of trying

<Pg-34>

to escape from a position of responsibility, or to take a step which would hamper a peaceful settlement. We have, therefore, suggested to the two co-Chairmen that they should review the position and decide on the steps that should be taken to secure compliance with the Geneva Agreement.

The discussion with the three Foreign Ministers also covered the present situation in East Asia, particularly in relation to the two coastal islands of Quemoy and Matsu as well as Taiwan. I explained to

them once more how in our view the basic cause of the trouble in East Asia is the non-recognition of a patent fact--the emergence of a new China, unified as never before in its history, strong, powerful and conscious of its rights and dignity. So long as the Chinese People's Republic is not admitted to the United Nations, the situation in East Asia will not return to normal. In particular, I expressed the view that China, will never feel secure so long as Quemoy and Matsu remain in the occupation of hostile forces. The essential first step would be the withdrawal of those forces from these islands so that they can become part of the mainland. The Taiwan issue will still remain but I believe that if the coastal islands were to return to China, the problem of Taiwan could be handled a little more easily.

In this context we have been watching with interest the course of the talks at Geneva between the Ambassadors of the United States of America and China. Both sides are broadly agreed that they should settle disputes between them through peaceful negotiation. The main difficulty now is that of applying this principle to the particular case of Taiwan. We hope that a satisfactory formula in regard to this also will be found, thereby paving the way for a discussion of other outstanding matters, including a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

I should like to refer in particular to the talk I had with Mr. Pineau about North Africa. We appreciate and welcome the steps taken by France to restore sovereignty to Morocco and Tunisia. The difficult problem of Algeria still remains. I was glad to find that Mr. Pineau takes a realistic view of the situation. The problem there is complicated by the existence of about one and a quarter million persons of European descent, who have been settled there for some generations. I hope that the problem of Algeria will be solved to the mutual satisfaction of the French and the Algerian peoples.

Shortly before Mr. Pineau reached Delhi, we receive from the French Government a draft of the treaty for the de jure transfer of sovereignty over the former French establishments in India. We do not foresee any difficulty about agreement on this draft and I hope the de jure transfer of sovereignty will not be long delayed.

If peace is to be aimed at, disarmament is essential. As with every other difficult question, perhaps it is easier to proceed step by step. A sub-committee of the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations has been meeting in London, and there is already a large measure of agreement on this subject. Unfortunately, however, the growing tensions in the world do not create an atmosphere in favour of disarmament and yet the urgency of disarmament grows in proportion to the invention and accumulation of weapons of ever-increasing destructive potential. We believe in the unconditional prohibition of the production, use and experimentation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and, as a step to that end, the suspension of experimental explosions and an armaments truce.

I should like to take this opportunity to refer to the Twentieth

Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which met in Moscow recently. There can be no doubt that this Congress has adopted a new line and a new policy. This new line, both in political thinking and in practical policy, appears to be based upon a more realistic appreciation of the present world situation and represents a significant process of adaptation and adjustment. According to our principles, we do not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, just as we do not welcome any interference of others in our country. But any important development in any country which appears to be a step towards the creation of conditions favourable to the pursuit of a policy of peaceful co-existence, is important for us as well as to others. It is for this reason that we feel that the decisions of the Twentieth Congress are likely

<Pg-35>

to have far-reaching effects. I hope that this development will lead to a further relaxation of tension in the world.

I should like to make a brief reference to a speech delivered by the Prime Minister of Pakistan yesterday in his Parliament. I have read a brief report of this speech with sorrow and surprise. Chaudhuri Mohammad Ali has spoken in anger and has made some statements which are manifestly incorrect. He says that India was carrying on a campaign of fear and hatred and had created an atmosphere of hatred against Pakistan. It is easy to compare the Press of India with the Press of Pakistan and the statements made by responsible persons in India with those made in Pakistan. There have been for long the most virulent attacks in Pakistan on India and frequent appeals for jihad. Has any responsible person or newspaper in India talked of war or indeed talked of hatred? We have even now an unceasing flow of migrants from East Pakistan to India. That is a great burden on us and a matter of serious concern. We have naturally drawn attention to this and to the reasons which compel people to leave their hearths, homes and lands and seek refuge in another country.

Mr. Mohammad Ali has referred to the recent border incidents and has said that they had been created by India and that in every single instance aggression had come from the Indian side. It is difficult to deal with statements which have little connection with truth. I can give long lists of these incidents and the facts behind them, in so far as we know, and any impartial authority can judge. I shall only mention one well-known incident here because, in that case, an impartial authority did enquire and judge and gave its decision. That was the Nekowal incident on the Jammu border. The United Nations Observers enquired into this and stated clearly where the fault lay. The then Prime Minister of Pakistan had assured us publicly that he would abide by the decision of the U.N. Observers and punish those who were guilty. We still await the carrying out of this assurance. We have written repeatedly with no effect.

Mr. Mohammad Ali has said that he wrote to me and made certain proposals and that he had received no reply from me. This is correct.

But his message reached me night before last. We have had just one day to consider it. We hope to send an answer soon. In his message, Mr. Mohammad Ali had referred to a decision arrived at a meeting of the Joint Steering Committee on the 11 and 12 March 1955 for the demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan border and apparently accuses India of delay in giving effect to this decision. This decision was further considered at a meeting of our Home Minister with the Pakistan Home Minister in May 1955 and they arrived at an agreement, referred to as the Pant-Mirza Agreement. The Pakistan Government took no action for the ratification of this agreement till the end of 1955, and then suggested certain amendments to the agreement, which, in effect, largely modified it. However, I welcome the Prime Minister's proposal for the demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan border and we are prepared to take this up immediately.

Mr. Mohammad Ali has suggested in his speech that India and Pakistan should declare that they would never go to war with each other. I welcome this proposal. Everyone knows that we have been suggesting a nowar declaration for some years. Our proposal was not accepted by the Pakistan Government. I am glad that Mr. Mohammad Ali now looks with favour on this proposal and we shall gladly pursue this matter.

There can be no greater folly than conflict between India and Pakistan. We have endeavoured to create friendly feelings between the two countries and I believe that, in spite of many unfortunate occurrences, there is today a large measure of friendship between the people of India and the people of Pakistan. It is not by military methods or threats of war or of talking to each other from the so-called positions of strength that we shall come nearer. In this world of the atom bomb, both India and Pakistan are weak. But we can develop strength in other ways, strength in friendship, in co-operation and in raising the standards of our people. I offer, in all goodwill and earnestness, the Panch Sheela to the Prime Minister of Pakistan and I have every faith that if we base our dealings with one another on those Five Principles, the nightmare of fear and suspicion will fade away.

<Pg-36>

INDIA USA FRANCE PAKISTAN IRAQ PORTUGAL CHINA SWITZERLAND TAIWAN MOROCCO
TUNISIA ALGERIA UNITED KINGDOM RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Mar 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister Nehru surveyed the international situation in the course of his speech during the discussion on the demand for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on Mar 2@, 1956 He said:

It is perfectly true that we in our foreign and other policies have not had a run of success everywhere. It is so easy to be wise after the event. I would like the House to remember that all the so-called small problems that we face are not isolated ones; they are intimately connected with some of the basic problems of the world today. Even a small problem tends to become a big one in its consequence. To imagine that you can settle any small problem, or one which affects us particularly, without reference to the world aspects, is to make a mistake.

I may draw the attention of the House to certain very remarkable and basic changes that have taken place and are taking place in the world. You may call it the development of technology to an extreme degree leading ultimately to the invention and use of the atomic or the hydrogen bomb--I am referring to the hydrogen bomb as an aspect of the development of technology and not as something that will kill and devastate vast numbers of people. This development of technology in industrial civilisation which has reached a level of tremendous power may inflict infinite disaster on humanity or may do it enormous good. The mere release of this power is a new feature in the world today which upsets all previous thinking, including military thinking. It upsets economic thinking and all the isms to which we have been attached in the past. We have had a great deal of truth in them, but they are out of date. Unless we adapt ourselves to this new age which is dawning upon us we shall be left behind and not be able to take advantage of these new conditions or protect ourselves from the new dangers. That is an important basic fact.

One of the results of this new development is that violence and the methods of violence have become so tremendously powerful that they have become useless and have over-reached themselves. If they go on further they are not useless but they destroy.

Take the question of war and disarmament. People have discussed disarmament for years; but they have never come to an agreement. Some party or other thought that war would pay, that war would lead to victory or they have a fair chance of victory and were not prepared to give up this chance to achieve certain objectives that they had. Therefore they would not agree to disarmament.

For the first time in the world's history, it is gradually dawning on people that war does not, and will not, lead to victory in the modern context. Therefore the question of disarmament is being, or will be, considered in much more realistic terms than at any time previously. War is completely ruled out by any reasonable or logical approach

because it cannot yield any of the results aimed at and it is bound to lead to almost universal disaster.

But life is not completely governed by logic. There are passions, hatreds, fears, and apprehensions which came in the way. Nevertheless, one cannot ultimately ignore reality and the reality is typified by that symbol of the age today, the atom or the hydrogen bomb and the great energy behind it to produce wealth. In this background any reasonable or logical approach must necessarily be away from war and conflict of the violent type. What has been said by the prophets and sages in the past, that violence and hatreds are bad morally, has become today the extremely practical method of considering these matters.

This business of cold war and anything that leads to cold war also completely lacks sense. It has no meaning, because cold war is only a step to prepare the atmosphere for a hot war. It is folly to spend all your energy to do something which you want to avoid. You may do it because of fears and the like. But it is wrong fundamentally.

<Pg-37>

The policy we have followed in this country tries to work in the right direction with emphasis on the right things and means. Because of that, it has evoked a certain wide response in peoples' mind all over the world. We are friendly to all countries, but the degree of our co-operation with countries differs, because it is a two-way traffic. Our offer of friendship is always there, with every country, even those who might at present be hostile to us or with whom we may have some problems or conflicts.

Sometimes people refer to our neutralism. I do not think we are neutral. This business of talking about neutrality itself denotes a state of mind which can only think in terms of war. Neutrality is a word which applies to war and belligerency. In terms of no war or peaceful conditions, the use of the word 'neutral' is completely out of place. Why it is used is this; they can only conceive of two basic attitudes in the world today, represented, by the two great groups of nations which are opposed to each other and you are supposed to fall in line with this or that. You have no business to try to find a place for yourself in thought or action. This is essentially authoritarian and military thinking. In politics, or in human, life, if you start always making a soldier's approach, you will get into difficulties. A person who considers our political or other activities neutral, in that sense, has completely failed to understand them. I would advise him to get out of his narrow shell of thinking which does not represent the whole of the world. It is desirable for the world that people should think differently from each other and then come together and co-operate.

Take, for the present, a very explosive region of the world, Western Asia, conflicts between Israel and the Arab countries and the region of the Baghdad Pact. Some kind of upset or explosion there will

affect the world and one does not know exactly what might happen. The fact is that in the 19th century a certain not very happy equilibrium was established in the world by the dominance of certain European powers practically all over the world. That continued till the First World War which upset it in many ways, politically and economically. Some empires vanished. The period between the two World Wars intervened, a troubled and difficult one. Always an attempt has been made to find some equilibrium and it has been a failure. The Second World War came and upset the old 19th century balances still more. Since then, the world has been groping about to find some equilibrium.

Many of the countries which enjoyed the privileged position in that 19th century set-up have lost it. It is not easy for them to adjust themselves to the new thinking and the new renaissance in Asia and Asian countries becoming independent in their different ways, whether it is India, China, Indonesia or Burma. The most remarkable fact about this lack of recognition of changes is that some great countries still seem to lack proper awareness that a great country like China is there. Otherwise, their policy would be different.

But it is not merely a question of China. It is really a question of the outlook on all Asian or African problems and the idea that they have to be settled by the great powers whom we all respect, hardly taking into consideration what the countries of Asia might feel about it. Like weary Titans they face all these problems and carry this burden of Asia when progressive Asia does not want them to carry that burden.

Some cannot forget the Commonwealth and our being in it. We are in the Commonwealth because it is good for us and for the causes which we wish to support. It does not come in the way of the policies that we pursue, and it is and might be helpful. We welcome every kind of association with other countries, provided it does not come in the way of our policies. We have other associations with countries in Asia and Europe, which are as close and sometimes closer than our association with the countries of the Commonwealth--our neighbouring countries of Burma, Indonesia or some European countries like Yugoslavia. Every type of alliance is restrictive. The Commonwealth connection is not an alliance because there is no restrictive feature in it, and one can go one's way. I would like this type of free association--not in the Commonwealth--to take place all over the world. It is far better than that alliance type and infinitely better

<Pg-38>

than the military alliance which is always a challenge to some other country and comes in the way of our friendship with other countries.

In the Commonwealth there are some countries, with whom our relations are not very friendly at present. There is Pakistan and also South Africa. Our relations with South Africa are nil. It does not affect our being in the Commonwealth except that in a temper one might do

this or that. It is not a good thing for a nation to go about functioning in a temper. It may be perhaps thought that it might be embarrassing for us to function with South Africa in the United Nations and that we should walk out of the United Nations, because South Africa is there or because Portugal is there. On the other hand, it might also be that our being there might make it very embarrassing for the other parties to pursue their policies. Any kind of contact that we have with another country, whatever that country, is a good thing provided it does not come in the way and restrict our progress in any direction.

The Commonwealth connection is definitely helpful in some wider causes we have at heart including the cause of peace. Tomorrow or six or nine months later, some other countries may come into the Commonwealth, some African countries like the Gold Coast, and Nigeria a little later. It will be an occasion of some historical significance when a purely African country like the Gold Coast attains independence and functions with equality among other independent and relatively important countries. We want to encourage that tendency. May be, our presence there does encourage it, the various developments in Africa.

It is clear that if the analysis that I have ventured to place before the House is correct, then any approach, like that of the Baghdad and SEATO Pacts, is wrong, dangerous and harmful. It creates wrong tendencies and prevents right tendencies from developing. It is matter of little consequence whether you suspect any country of dishonest or lack of bona fides. If you adopt the right policy, having regard to certain world factors, the question of a particular country functioning not with complete honesty does not make too much difference. The SEATO and Baghdad pacts, apart from their being basically in the wrong direction, affect us intimately and in a sense tend to encircle us from two or three directions. The Baghdad Pact has, in fact, created in Western Asia far greater tension and conflict than ever before. It has certainly put one against another countries that were friendly to each other. How anyone can say that this has brought security and stability to Western Asia I do not know.

The Baghdad Pact, or even the SEATO, is said to be the northern or middle tier of defence, and presumably it is meant for defence against aggression if it takes place from the Soviet Union. Every great and powerful country tends to expand and be somewhat aggressive. It is very difficult for a giant not to function sometimes as a giant. One can create an atmosphere so that the giant will function mildly or not aggressively, but it is inherent in a giant's strength that he should try to use that strength if he does not like something, whichever giant of the world you might apply that, in whatever way.

But, nobody imagines that the Pakistan Government entered this pact because they expected some imminent or distant invasion or aggression from the Soviet Union. If we read the Pakistan newspapers or the

statements made by responsible people in Pakistan, they make it perfectly clear they have done so because they are rather apprehensive of India, or because they want to develop strength and, as the phrase now goes, speak with strength. Whatever it is, they have joined the Baghdad Pact and SEATO essentially because of their hostility to India. I am sorry because I do not feel hostility towards them and I cannot conceive of a war with Pakistan without the utmost dismay. People enter into these pacts in various parts of the world with different motives. I am quite sure that the other members of the Baghdad pact have no hostility to India. I am equally sure that India was the motive thought of Pakistan when it entered this Pact--India as well as perhaps some others. I am prepared to accept

<Pg-39>

completely the assurance given to me by the leaders of the United States of America. I am quite sure they did not mean ill towards India. But the effect is that countries get interlocked with each other, each pulling in different directions and in a crisis you are pulled away in a direction you never thought of going.

The series of alliances and military Pacts in South-East and Eastern Asia is almost as bad as these big, international trusts and combines. We do not quite know who is pulling where. The essential danger of any pact is that any odd member of one of these pacts can set in motion something which would gradually pull in not only the members of that pact, but some other inter-related pact of which they are common members, and the whole thing goes into a turmoil. Instead of taking advantage of factors which go towards disarmament, lessening of tension and peace, these pacts deliberately check them and encourage factors which increase hatred, fear and apprehension and come in the way of disarmament.

There are two types of alliances and treaties. Personally I would rather have none of them, but I can understand some kind of a treaty between countries which have been or are opposed to each other. This type of agreement is referred to often as the Locarno agreement, because at Locarno, in the late Twenties, that, Victorious Allies, England, France, America etc. came to terms with Germany, their enemy of the First World War. There was some meaning in that, because that meant the coming together of those who had been hostile, and therefore it relieved tension. Also it gives each country an assurance that if any member of that group breaks the treaty, the others would come down upon it. But in regard to the other type of treaty, that is, if a group of allies representing one side binds itself together against the other, then obviously the first effect of it to create a reaction, which leads the other group of allies to bind itself together in another hostile group. It does not bring us peace or security.

There is one larger thing which I should like to refer to, namely, the question of the economic growth of the under-developed parts of the world, which is intimately connected with political conditions

and with the question of giving aid or not with political and military pressures exercised. It is obvious that if this imbalance continues between the very rich countries and the poor, apart from being a source of misery and unhappiness, it will be continuously a source of trouble and conflict, and might lead to conflicts, so that it has to be remedied even from the point of view of the richer countries. There is nothing wrong about the richer countries, from their own point of view or from any other, giving aid to the development of other countries. But some element of wrong comes in the manner of doing it, and it produces wrong results.

In this connection, I should like to refer to a proposal before the United Nations with which India has been associated for some time. It is still being discussed and in about six weeks' time there is a meeting in New York to discuss it further. This is known as SUNFED-- Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. In the last three or four years, our representatives in the United Nations have been persuading us, the idea being that help to the more undeveloped nations should come through international agencies, and not so much by bilateral arrangements which tend to have political consequences. We have met with enormous difficulties. The great powers like to distribute largess to the poor and needy, and have not only the mental satisfaction of having done good but also that of knowing, that the other knows that they have done good to it, and may be, getting something in exchange. I attach a good deal of importance to SUNFED, because it will bring about gradually and completely, a different relationship between the giver and the taker, which will be advantageous to both, and is done impersonally through international organisations.

We are also entangled in the Indo-China problems, because of our co-chairmanship of the International Commission there. Difficulties have arisen in South Viet Nam, because the present South Viet Nam Government refuse to recognise and accept their responsibilities flowing from the Geneva agreement on the ground that they did not sign

<Pg-40>

the agreement. True, they did not sign it, but they are a successor Government to the French who signed it. They have accepted all the advantages of that agreement, and they still continue to enjoy them, but they have not accepted the obligations. That puts us in a very difficult position, because we are in Indo-China due to the Geneva agreement. If that agreement is not accepted we have to pack up and come back. It is an easy thing to do, but we know that if the International Commission is ended, it is likely to lead to trouble. Even the South Viet Nam Government are very anxious that we should remain there, and yet thus far they have not made it very easy for us to remain. I spoke about this matter at some length to the three distinguished statesmen who came here, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who with Mr. Molotov is co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference, Mr. Dulles and Mr. Pineau. There have been some hopeful signs recently that the South

Viet Nam Government might accept the obligations of the Geneva Agreement and thus make it easier for us to function.

Meanwhile, another difficulty has arisen, which has nothing to do with that and is not directly our concern. Cambodia, which has practically gone out of the ken of the International Commission, has been asserting with some force that it will not adhere to any power bloc, and it wants friendly relations with other countries. Perhaps as a result of this, it is not in too happy a position with some of its neighbours, South Viet Nam on the one side and Thailand on the other. Whatever the reason may be, there is a kind of closure of the borders and some form of economic blockade.

I should come now to some of our problems with Pakistan. Firstly, this exodus. It is clear that this continuing major migration is something of tremendous significance. It is not merely a matter of casting a huge burden on us, but also of harming Pakistan greatly. Do not imagine that this kind of migration is ultimately good for the country from which it comes. I have no doubt that the past migration from East Bengal has hit it hard. The quality of it has gone down. When trained and skilled people go out the quality suffers. If you go back to history, you will see that one of the reasons for the advance of England towards industrialisation was the fact that religious wars drove out very prosperous weavers from France and that part of Europe to England, and those people then became the persons through whom gradually industrialisation and inventions developed.

A suggestion has been made about asking for land. One doesn't ask for things which patently are going to be refused and for which one has no means of getting by other ways. Ultimately, no country gives up land. If they are prepared to give up land, they could very well settle the people on that land. It is a question of dealing with this matter in other ways, so far as one can.

Undoubtedly, a situation has arisen, when the leaders of Pakistan themselves realise the extreme gravity of all that is happening. I do not think that it is the Government of Pakistan, or the present Government of East Bengal, that wants to encourage this, but it is the large number of minor officials and others who are probably responsible--apart from economic conditions and the like.

There is one matter I should like to deal with more fully, and that is Kashmir. There is possibly a tendency of forgetting certain basic facts regarding Kashmir. I am surprised at the ignorance often shown by eminent foreign observers and by the foreign Press. Whether it is an assumed ignorance or not, I do not know

Therefore, I want just to repeat a few of the salient facts. Basically, it begins in the last half of October 1947 when there was an invasion of the Jammu and Kashmir State through Pakistan and by Pakistan. There are some established facts which are above argument. The first one is that there was aggression by Pakistan in October 1947 resulting in widespread killing, destruction and loot. This

initial fact governing the whole Kashmir affair must be remembered, because everything subsequently flowed from it and every decision that may be taken, every consideration that may be given to the problem, has always to keep this basic fact in mind.

<Pg-41>

Quite apart from the position of India in regard to Kashmir, one thing is perfectly clear that there was no shadow of justification for Pakistan to commit this aggression.

The second fact to be remembered is that legally and constitutionally Kashmir acceded to India. Therefore, it became the duty of the Indian Union to defend, and protect Kashmir from aggression and drive out the invaders. I would go a step further and say that even if Kashmir had not acceded to India, then too it would be our duty to defend it, India being a continuing entity. That is, we were India and we are India and a part of it opted out and became Pakistan. Whatever that did not opt out remained with India till such time as some decision was taken. Our responsibilities continued in regard to every part of what was India until that part deliberately and positively became not India. I am even taking into consideration that no final decision had been taken about Kashmir's accession to India; but the fact that it was not in Pakistan itself cast a duty upon us to protect it against any attack. But, however, this point does not arise because in effect it did accede to India.

All this was in the first three or four months of our independence. With our background, we were very anxious to avoid military operations. We had to send some troops to Kashmir and I well remember the tremendous concern and anxiety with which we considered this question. We were in a very difficult position because we could not obviously and easily send any help. We did not have any proper Air Force then--even aircraft. We waited for a day and a half and when we heard further news of destruction and loot, at great risk and with great difficulty, it was decided to intervene knowing that it was a very difficult work and involved great risks for us.

At that time we did not know--though we knew that Pakistan was aiding and abetting these persons--that we were to come face to face with the Pakistan Army. We thought that we will be fighting the tribal people and we thought that 200 or 300 would be enough to deal with the tribal people. These 250 or so arrived there almost at the last moment. If they had arrived 12 hours later, it might have been too late so far as the city of Srinagar was concerned.

These people and some other forces that went gradually drove out those tribal invaders from the valley up to Uri where suddenly they found the Pakistan Army entrenched there in Kashmir territory. Obviously, it became difficult for our small force--which was at that time perhaps about a thousand or so--to push out an entrenched regular army. Since then operations took place between the Indian Army and the Pakistan Army, those tribal folk faded and they did not

count for much.

When we saw this, we gave a great deal of thought to it. Ultimately we referred the matter to the Security Council. Many people have criticised us for doing that. I think it was a right step to take and there is no doubt in my mind that the matter would have gone there whether we or somebody else took it.

When this first invasion took place in Kashmir and we sent our soldiers, I was very greatly worried. All our upbringing had been against war and for peace. I went to Mahatma Gandhi to seek his advice. I did not wish to drag him into this picture but I could not help doing it as long as he was here. His advice was that in the circumstances it was the duty of India to go to the rescue of Kashmir with Armed Forces. Subsequently, when we were considering the question of our going to the United Nations, I remember taking to him the draft which we had prepared of the memorandum for the United Nations and consulting him about the phraseology of it and I think he made some suggestions in regard to it which he tried to embody. I wish to say that the decision was ours, not his, but at no time did I lose touch with him or his counsel in this matter. And we tried to adapt our own views as far as we could in the circumstances under his advice.

When this went to the Security Council, they put in long memoranda and they were supported later by very long speeches. In these memoranda it was stated very stoutly and strongly that Pakistan had not committed any aggression or invasion, nor had it aided or abetted anybody to commit aggression.

<Pg-42>

There was an absolutely complete and total denial of what we said. Having done that, they brought in all kinds of other issues, genocide, not in Kashmir but in Delhi, Punjab and all over, Junagadh and some other States in Kathiawar.

In fact, the greater part of the memoranda was dealing not with the Kashmir issue, which they slurred over. It will be interesting to remember that they said to the Security Council, "You must consider and decide all these questions--genocide, Junagadh, etc., and they must be decided together with Kashmir simultaneously." I am repeating all this to show the mental attitude of Pakistan, first the complete denial of everything--and only a little later they had to admit these things--and then trying to divert the mind of the Security Council to the other problems which did not arise in that connection. I must confess that I was very much taken aback by this tissue of lies that had been put forward by the Pakistan representative before the Security Council. We tried to answer that in terms of fact. It is interesting to know that in the last year or so there have been quite a number of statements from prominent people in Pakistan, giving details of how they organised this raid from Pakistan, not only that but demands made by one party on the other for the amount spent in

organising it. Also, only recently, there was a statement by one of the leading officers admitting it.

When the U.N. Commission came here, it became impossible for Pakistan to say that their forces were not there--because the UN. Commission would see them. It was then that they admitted it. In the U.N.

Resolution, on 13 August 1948, it was stated:

As the presence of Pakistan troops in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council, the Government of Pakistan agrees to withdraw its troops from the State.

This was the Commission's recommendation. Please observe the language; it is a mild way of saying that they had told a lie in the security Council. Privately the Commission people told us that all this was falsely stated, it was complete aggression.

The point now to remember is that because of this admission of aggression, the first thing they required was for Pakistan to withdraw its armed forces from the area of the State occupied by it. There was a great deal of talk about plebiscite and as to what India should and should not do. But throughout this period, the first demand of the United Nations has been in every respect the withdrawal of Pakistan forces from that area occupied by them. On Pakistan withdrawing from the area, we were asked, to relieve tension, to withdraw the bulk of our forces, but retain our army in the State in order to give it protection. It is agreed, but the first essential should be the withdrawal of Pakistan armed forces. Today, 8 1/2 years after the occupation, those armed forces are still there. All this talk of plebiscite and other things is completely beside the point. Pakistan is out of court till it performed its primary duty by getting out of that part of the Jammu State on which it committed aggression.

I have mentioned one essential thing. There were many other prerequisites to plebiscite. Many attempts were made; they did not yield results. It has been found that the Governments of India and Jammu and Kashmir State could not remain continually in a state of suspended animation in regard to Kashmir; something had to be done. Years have passed and then certain steps were taken by the Jammu and Kashmir Government with the concurrence of the Government of India, to elect and to convene a Constituent Assembly. Actually the Constituent Assembly was free to decide any constitution it liked but we made it clear that we continued to be bound by our international commitments

More years passed and while on the one hand Pakistan continued to occupy a part of the State on which they had committed aggression, the Constituent Assembly proceeded to draw up the constitution of the State and passed very important measures of land reforms; great development works were undertaken and the people of the State, except those under the forcible occupation of

<Pg-43>

Pakistan, made progress. Jammu and Kashmir experienced more prosperity under their own Government than they had at any time previously. A very simple test of this is the unprecedented number of 50,000 visitors who had gone to Kashmir last year; at no time, even during the war, had such numbers gone there.

Eight or nine years have passed and these major changes took place and the Kashmir people were settled. I cannot speak with authority about the other side and the changes that have taken place there. The President of Pakistan and others repeatedly talk about the abject slavery of the people of Jammu and Kashmir State under the present regime. I really do not know why they should talk in this irresponsible manner. Jammu and Kashmir State is not a closed book on the subject. If there is one thing, which is well established, it is this that the State has never been so prosperous before. It is not for me to say what the state of people on the other side of the cease-fire line is. But I notice that there is a continuous attempt by people on that side to come over to this side to share in the prosperity.

All this was happening and we were discussing various ways with the Prime Minister of Pakistan when a new development took place. This was the promise, which was subsequently fulfilled, of military aid from the U.S.A. to Pakistan. This created not only a new military situation but a new political situation; and the procedure thus far followed by us became out of date and had to be viewed afresh. That situation has become progressively worse because of the flow of this military aid to Pakistan and the conclusion of the SEATO and Baghdad Pacts. In our discussing or considering this question of Kashmir with Pakistan representatives and others, apart from legal and constitutional issues, we have this practical aspect in mind; that is, we wanted to promote the happiness and freedom of the people of Kashmir and we wanted to avoid any step which would be disruptive, would upset things which had settled down and might lead to migration of people this way or that and which further, if that happened, would again lead to conflict with Pakistan which we wanted to avoid. While we were desirous of settling this Kashmir problem, there was no settlement of it if the manner of settling itself would lead to conflict with Pakistan. As things settle down, any step which might have been logical some years back becomes more and more difficult; it means uprooting of things that have become fixed--legally, constitutionally and practically.

We pointed this out when the Prime Minister of Pakistan came here. I said: "You can talk to me; you have talked for the last five or six years about these pre-conditions laid down previously in the U.N. Resolution. We have not come to an agreement. The departure of the Pakistan armed forces itself has not taken place. I am prepared to talk to you, if you like, on the subject but it is not very likely that, when we have failed for the last five or six years, we will

come to a rapid agreement, more especially when new factors have come." These factors--military aid, etc.--have changed the situation completely and all our previous discussions had to be abandoned because the basis of discussion has changed. I said: "You must recognise facts as they are. It is no good proceeding on the basis of old things ignoring the existing facts."

Meanwhile, another thing was happening. Constitutional developments have taken place both in our Constitution and that of the Jammu and Kashmir State. We have in our Constitution laid down that we could not agree to any change in regard to the Jammu and Kashmir State without the concurrence of the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly.

I will mention another aspect which concerns the people of Kashmir indirectly. It was the creation of one unit in West Pakistan. As a consequence of all these factors, I have made it quite clear to the Pakistan representatives that while I am prepared to discuss any aspect of this question, if they want to be realistic, they must accept the changes and they must take into consideration all that had happened during these seven or eight years. They did not quite accept that position and there the matter ended.

The only alternative, I said, was the continuing deadlock in our talks. I had

<Pg-44>

offered some time back a no-war declaration to the Pakistan Government. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, who was then the Prime Minister, did not agree to that because he said: "Before you make that declaration, you must settle the questions at issue or you must agree to their being inevitably or automatically settled by some process like arbitration, etc." I pointed out that I would very gladly settle these questions but they had already made various attempts and could not succeed. When a dispute arises it is referred for conciliation for one or two months, one or two months more for mediation and then arbitration. Within four or five months it is over. I said, I am not aware of any country having committed itself to arbitration about any problem, political or other, that might be raised in the future. When we fix our sovereignty it fixes matters of high State policies which can only be considered by the countries concerned. There are many other questions which can be settled otherwise. To ask us to commit ourselves in the future in this way was not a wise or feasible approach. There the matter ended.

The present Prime Minister of Pakistan has again mentioned this matter and I gladly welcome his proposal. But it is clear that we must not tie ourselves in a no-war declaration with all kinds of conditions.

Having had nine years of this Kashmir affair in changing phases and this problem affecting certainly the people of Jammu and Kashmir

State, and India in a variety of ways, am I to be expected to agree to some outside authority becoming an arbitrator in this matter? No country can agree to this kind of disposal of vital issues. But it is better to have a problem pending than to go to war for it. Therefore, it would be a very desirable and helpful thing to have a no-war declaration.

The Pakistan President said with great force that in an the border incidents India was guilty. Any number of incidents have occurred. I cannot discuss each one of them, and it may be that even if I have one case they may have another in regard to it. But at least on 10 incidents on the Jammu border the United Nations Observers stated that Pakistan was the aggressor. Again I would repeat the Nekowal incident which stands out in a stark manner not because 12 persons were killed--that is bad enough--but in the way it has been dealt with by the Pakistan Government. The President of the Pakistan Republic was in Delhi when we received the report of the U.N. Observers in regard to this incident. It was handed over to him and to the then Prime Minister. They assured us, and in fact the Prime Minister stated in public, that they would deal with and punish those who were found guilty by the U.N. Observers. I am astonished that a year or more has passed and nothing has been done. I am still further astonished that statements should be made that we are the aggressors In all these incidents.

I hope that the people and the Government of Pakistan will consider these basic facts and realise that we mean no ill to them. Our prosperity is connected with-their prosperity and we want to be friends with them. We want to settle all our problems in a friendly way and I am sure we can settle them if our approach is friendly.

USA ISRAEL IRAQ BURMA CHINA INDIA INDONESIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
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SWITZERLAND CAMBODIA THAILAND ANGUILLA

Date : Mar 2@, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Migration from East Bengal

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Minister for Rehabilitation, laid a statemen before the Lok Sabha on Mar 29, 1956 on the largescale migration of Hindus from East Pakistan. He said:

The House is aware of the great increase in the migration of the Hindu minority in East Bengal to India. The statistical tables show that in the first half of 1954, an average of 6,600 persons migrated to India. This

<Pg-45>

monthly average increased to 13,500 in the second half of 1954. In 1955 the increase continued, the monthly average for the whole year being over 20,000. In January 1956, 19,206 persons migrated and in February the number increased to 45,534.

In the past year or so, we have made several approaches to the Pakistan Government for the purpose of finding ways and means of reducing the exodus.

In April 1955, I visited Karachi and had discussions with General Iskander Mirza, who was then Minister for the Interior, and his colleagues. I also had talks with Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, the then Governor-General. I was assured by all that the Pakistan Government did not look with favour at the migration of members of the minority community from Pakistan and that they would take all possible steps to restore confidence among them. The Pakistan Government also gave assurances that there would be no discrimination against the minority community in the matter of trade and of employment in the services. After the meeting, the Pakistan Government issued a statement assuring members of the minority community that all measures would be taken to safeguard their interests and security so that they could continue to live in Pakistan with honour and dignity. The Pakistan Government also declared that they would be prepared to take back in their original homes all migrants who wished to return and to restore their properties.

As a result of these talks, it was also arranged that the Pakistani Minister of Minorities and the Indian Deputy Minister for External Affairs, deputising for the Indian Minister for Minorities, would conduct a joint tour of certain districts in West and East Bengal to ascertain the grievances of the minorities. This joint tour took place in April 1955. It was hoped that as a result of this and of the assurances given by the Pakistan Government, effective measures would be taken to remedy the grievances of the minorities and there would be a decrease in the rate of migration.

Unfortunately, our hopes were belied and there was no substantial decrease in the flow of migrants.

In November 1955, I wrote a personal letter to the Governor-General of Pakistan, General Iskander Mirza, drawing his attention to the alarming proportions that the exodus had attained and suggesting that I should go to Karachi once again to discuss the whole problem and particularly certain specific measures, which, if adopted, were likely to improve considerably the situation. The Governor-General's reply was to the effect that his Government felt that they had done

all they could do to stop the exodus. He referred to the fact that there were then members of the minority community holding Cabinet office, both at the Centre and in East Bengal.

On 6 December 1954, I moved my headquarters from Delhi to Calcutta. I have been visiting the border stations and talking to the migrants proceeding to West Bengal Assam and Tripura. From all that they say and from all that I have been able to learn of this problem, I have no doubt in my mind that the main reason for this continually increasing migration is the feeling of insecurity and economic discrimination under which the minority community lives. Economic distress is certainly a factor, but the primary reason which is making these persons leave their hearths and homes, where they have manfully coped with all difficulties for over eight years, is the insecurity and discrimination in their daily lives.

We also feel that a contributing factor has been the recent statement by the Pakistani High Commissioner in India suggesting that the only effective way to stop the migration was to seal the border. I have already described this as a negative approach to the problem. The result of these statements has been to create a feeling of panic among the minority community and to increase the rate of migration.

In this dismal picture there has recently been a relieving feature. Recently the Chief Minister of East Bengal convened a conference which was attended by the leaders of the minority community. The latter submitted a memorandum detailing their grievances and setting out measures which were considered necessary to remedy them and to bring the situation under control. At the

<Pg-46>

conclusion of the conference, the leaders of both the majority and the minority communities issued a joint appeal intended to restore some measure of confidence among the minority community pending the implementation of positive measures to remedy their grievances. The question appears also to be engaging the attention of the Central Government of Pakistan. Their Foreign Minister has recently expressed a desire to discuss the matter further and take necessary action.

This migration of nearly a quarter of a million people in 1955 has added tremendously to the heavy problem of migrants who had come to India previously and whose relief and rehabilitation is one of our most difficult tasks. The increased flow of migration has made the position of West Bengal very nearly intolerable. Efforts are being made to locate lands in States other than West Bengal where these displaced persons might be rehabilitated. Some States have offered blocks of land, but these will require considerable reclamation and development.

It is obvious that the continued migration in alarming proportions is a matter of the greatest concern to the Government of India.

Essentially, it is for the Pakistan Government to take such steps as are necessary to create conditions in which this migration will cease. The Government of India will do all that is within their power to persuade the Pakistan Government to create such conditions.

PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date : Mar 29, 1956

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1995

PAKISTAN

Restriction on Migration

In answer to a question on migration of Hindus from Pakistan, Prime Minister Nehru stated in the Lok Sabha on Mar 28, 1956: Forty-four Hindus who wished to migrate to India and who had been given migration certificates for the purpose by our Deputy High Commissioner in Lahore were refused exit at the border by the Pakistani police.

For some time past the Pakistani authorities have been objecting to the migration of Hindus belonging to the so-called Scheduled Castes. They have been claiming that members of these castes are not Hindus and are therefore not entitled to migrate to India. We have naturally contested this strange notion but nevertheless the Pakistani police authorities have been holding up the clearance certificates which these migrants used to be given. Consequently the numbers in the D.A.V. College Transit Camp in Lahore began to accumulate and some of these persons have been there for over a year. In order to clear the camp, our Deputy High Commissioner issued migration certificates as provided for in the Indo-Pakistani Passport and Visa Scheme but the Pakistani police authorities have evidently refused to accept these certificates.

Our Deputy High Commissioner has met both the Governor and the Chief Minister of West Pakistan. They have both promised to look into the matter as soon as possible. Our High Commissioner in Karachi has also taken it up with the Pakistan Government.

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Date : Mar 28, 1956

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PAKISTAN

Border Incidents

The Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Shri Anil K. Chanda, replied in the affirmative to a question in the Lok Sabha on Mar 21, 1956 1956

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February at Bhanga Bazar, in the Karimganj Sub-division of Cachar District on the river Kushiara. He added: One Indian national was killed and four were injured as a result of the firing.

He said on 24 and 28 February 1956, Pakistani border forces opened fire on Indian Border Outposts along the Surma river where it forms the boundary between Sylhet District (East Pakistan) and Cachar District (India) in an attempt to assert their claim to half of the river. On 29 February 1956, without any provocation, they extended the firing to the adjacent area of Bhanga Bazar on the Kusiara river border.

On 2 March, 1956, a cease-fire agreement

<Pg-47>

was arrived at between the Chief Secretaries of Assam and East Bedgal. A meeting was also held at Sylhet on 3 March between the Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar, where it was agreed to reduce forces on both sides to the pre-15 December 1955 level and not to resort to force, in future, without reference to Deputy Commissioners concerned. Since then, there has been no incident.

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha, on 28 March 1956 Shri Anil K. Chanda, giving the number of incidents violating the cease-fire line in Kashmir, said: Twenty-nine incidents were reported to the United Nations Observers in 1955. The United Nations Observers declared 10 cases, including the Nekowal incident, in which Pakistan military forces were directly involved, as violations of the cease-fire line by Pakistan.

As a result of these violations, 13 Indians were killed and property worth about Rs. 100,000 was lost or destroyed, of which the Nekowal incident accounted for 12 killed and property worth Rs. 95,000 lost or destroyed.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Mar 21, 1956

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1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aid Received by India

A Press Note was issued on Mar 06, 1956 on the foreign aid received by India during the period of the First Five-Year Plan. It said:

The total finances made available to India from external sources during the First Five-Year Plan are of the order of Rs. 3,000 million. The largest single contributor to this amount has been the United States of America. Excluding the Wheat Loan of 1951, the total U.S. assistance authorised to India to date under the Indo-U.S. Aid Programme is about Rs. 1,420 million. If the Wheat Loan and the assistance provided by private philanthropic agencies like the Ford Foundation are also included, the total of U.S. assistance will be of the order of Rs. 2,380 million.

The other contributors to finances from external sources have been the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, on a loan basis, and the Commonwealth member countries of the Colombo Plan, namely, Australia, Canada and New Zealand on a grant basis. Apart from the releases of sterling balances, assistance from the United Kingdom has been mainly in the field of technical assistance. The total of loans sanctioned by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development in India up to date amount nearly to Rs. 600 million. Of these over Rs. 200 million were utilised before the First Five-Year Plan. Of the balance, about Rs. 280 million have been sanctioned to the private sector. Thus the total quantum of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loans to the public sector during India's First Five-Year Plan period amount to a little over Rs. 120 million.

Assistance on a grant basis authorised by the Governments of Australia, Canada and New Zealand over the five-year period amounts to about Rs. 480 million.

Of the total authorised assistance by way of external resources of the order of Rs. 3,000 million, it is expected that up to the end of 1955-56, utilisation will be only to the extent of Rs. 2,040 million. The main reason for the delay in utilising these resources is the inevitable time lag between the authorisation of assistance or sanction of a loan and its utilisation on agreed projects by procurement of stores, equipment, etc. This means that an amount of Rs. 940 million of external resources authorised during the First

Five-Year Plan period will be available for utilisation in the Second Five-Year Plan period.

United States

The external assistance provided on a Government to Government basis by the U.S.A. and the Commonwealth countries has

<Pg-48>

been used both for the supply of commodities like wheat and steel as well as for equipment required for the various development projects. A wheat loan of 190 million dollars was obtained from the United States and has been fully utilised.

The Indo-U.S. programme started in December 1950 when the Point Four Technical Assistance Agreement was signed with the U.S. Government. This was followed by the General Agreement of January 1952. This agreement contemplates the undertaking of joint projects laying emphasis on agricultural development, which occupied a big priority in the First Five-Year Plan. It was agreed that the U.S.A. would pay for goods and equipment imported from abroad and a matching contribution would be made by the Government of India for taking care of the rupee expenditure within the country. According to the objectives laid down in the main agreement, stress was laid on joint projects in the fields of community development, tube-wells, river valley development, fertilizers and steel for agricultural purposes. Up to 1953-54 these were the main activities for which external assistance from U.S.A. was utilised.

From 1953-54 onwards assistance was provided on a separate basis for purposes of economic development and was described as development assistance. There was also a separate allocation for technical assistance that is, for payment of charges on account of experts from overseas, training facilities abroad, for candidates nominated by the Government of India, and provision of equipment and stores for demonstration, research and training. With this widening of the scope of the United States aid, the activities selected for utilisation of external assistance were more in the field of transport and industrial development, for example supply of locomotives and railway wagons for the railway plan; steel for industrial uses and financing of such major projects as the Rihand Power Project.

During the year 1954-55, the pattern of development assistance underwent a further change. A new feature was introduced, namely, that about 75 per cent of the development assistance was to be on loan basis. It was also stipulated for the first time that about 50 per cent of the development assistance would have to be taken in the shape of surplus agricultural commodities. Of the 1954-55 allocation, the Government of India agreed to take a loan of 45 million dollars which is to be repaid over a period of 40 years. The payments of the principal and the interest can be in dollars or rupees, the rate of interest being 3 per cent or 4 per cent respectively,

with waiver of interest for the first 2-3 years. The Government of India have elected to repay in rupees. This pattern has been continued for the assistance that has been authorised for the American fiscal year 1955-56. Against the total allocation of 50 million dollars for 1955-56, the loan component will be 37.5 million dollars. The terms of repayment of this loan and the rate of interest are expected to be the same as for the previous year. For 1955-56 India has been asked to take surplus agricultural commodities to the extent of 20 million dollars out of the total allocation.

Canada

The total aid authorised by the Government of Canada as capital assistance to India for the First Five-Year Plan (from 1951-52 to 1955-56) comes to approximately Rs. 360 million. The assistance has been provided both in the shape of commodities for sale, and equipment for projects included in the First Five-Year Plan.

Canadian assistance has been made available for the rehabilitation programme of railways in the form of locomotives and boilers and for the development of power, both through the supply of raw materials and of equipment manufactured in Canada.

Australia

As in the case of Canada, assistance from Australia for the First Five-Year Plan has also been provided in the shape of commodities for the sale and of equipment for projects included in the First Five-Year Plan. The total aid authorised by the Government of Australia as capital assistance to India from 1951-52 to 1955-56 comes to approximately Rs. 100 million.

<Pg-49>

New Zealand

The Government of New Zealand sanctioned an amount of 1 million pound sterling at the inception of the Colombo Plan as assistance to India. An initial amount of Rs. 3.3 million was drawn from the New Zealand Government as the first instalment in 1951-52. No amount has been drawn in the subsequent years but the balance will be used in 1956-57 and 1957-58.

In 1954-55 the New Zealand Government agreed to make available an amount of Rs. 3.3 million to be utilised for dairy development schemes. Again in 1955-56 the New Zealand Government agreed to make available an additional amount of Rs. 5.3 million to be utilised for additional dairy development schemes.

United Kingdom

Assistance from the U.K. has been offered mainly for the supply of

research and demonstration equipment for the technical institutes. Lists of requirements totalling up to Rs. 5 million for the various technical institutes have been sent to the U.K. Government. It is expected that by the end of 1955-56 equipment worth Rs. 3.3 million would have been received.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Loans from the International Bank have been taken since 1949 for projects both in the public and the private sector. The net loans contracted amounts to approximately 125 million dollars. The loans negotiated were the Railway Loan, the Agricultural Machinery Loan, the two D.A.C. Loans, the loan for expansion of steel production in the private sector (IISCO), the loan for the Trombay Power Scheme (Tata) and the loan for the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation.

Ford Foundation

The total assistance promised or provided so far by the Ford Foundation has been of the order of 11 million dollars. (This does not include cost of study tours or other grants for private institutions). The major part of this assistance has been for training men and women, at all levels, for rural development work.

Norway

The Government of Norway agreed in 1953-54 to provide an amount of Rs. 6.7 million for the economic development of India. An additional amount of approximately Rs. 10 million is proposed to be provided by the Norwegian Foundation.

Apart from the capital assistance, India has received considerable technical assistance from the United Nations and its specialised agencies, from the U.S.A. under the Point Four and subsequent programmes and from the members of the Colombo Plan. Under all these schemes India has so far secured the services of 734 experts and training facilities for 1,360 Indian nationals.

INDIA USA SRI LANKA AUSTRALIA CANADA NEW ZEALAND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
RUSSIA UNITED KINGDOM NORWAY

Date : Mar 06, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Agreement with U.S.

A Press Note was issued on Mar 01, 1956 announcing the signing of five new Indo-U.S. agreements on aid for India's development projects. It said:

Five new agreements have been signed between the Government of India and the United States under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme between the two countries. This is the first lot of agreements, providing a total amount of 26 million dollars, to be signed against the 50 million dollars development assistance allocation for the year 1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956. These relate to supply of pipes for the construction of tube-wells; steel for railway rehabilitation and expansion; D.D.T. and other equipment for malaria control; fertilisers and poles for rural electrification.

The Tube-Well Agreement provides 2 million dollars to finance the procurement of steel casing pipes for about 2,000 tube-wells. The Government of India will contribute Rs. 1.2 million. Previously under the joint programme an amount of approximately 19 million dollars was provided for 3,000 wells. This tube-well project is part of the Government of India's plan to construct 3,600 tube-wells in the Second Plan period. The 2,000

<Pg-50>

wells are expected to provide supplementary irrigation to approximately 600,000 acres of land, thereby increasing foodgrain production by about 150,000 tons annually.

The Agreement on Railway Rehabilitation is the fourth supplement to the Operational Agreement signed on 5 January 1956. Under the original project agreement and the first and second supplements to it, 100 locomotives and 8,730 freight wagons are being supplied to the railways from the United States and other countries. Under the third supplement, it was proposed to provide up to approximately 115,000 long tons of steel to meet partially the steel deficiency for construction of railway tracks, development of railways and production of locomotives and wagons. The present agreement provides for 140,000 long tons of steel to meet the deficiency that still remained. In addition, it is proposed, under this agreement, to acquire steel products and structural steel for the Indian Railways.

For this project the provision by the United States Government is 14 million dollars against Government of India's contribution of Rs. 14 million.

The Agreement on the Project for Malaria Control provides for 3 million dollars as additional support to the nation-wide malaria control programme in India in its fourth year of operation. Under this agreement it is proposed to acquire, from outside India, out of the I.C.A. allocation, D.D.T. powder, four-wheel drive trucks and jeeps to meet the requirements of the 64 new malaria control units.

The other costs for the units e.g., anti-malaria drugs and insecticides, training of personnel, inland handling and transportation of the equipment and supplies procured from outside India, will be met by the Government of India from its anticipated contribution of Rs. 44 million.

In the first three years of the operation of the malaria control programme, 136 control units were established. During the year ending 31 March 1957 it is planned to extend the coverage of the malaria control programme by the establishment of 64 additional control units with the ultimate objective of providing coverage to the entire population of 200,000,000 which was estimated to be living in malarial areas when this programme was started.

The fourth agreement provides for 4 million dollars to acquire approximately 33,000 long tons of new fertilisers needed to increase food production in India and which is not available from local production. In the past 25 million dollars had been allocated for the supply of fertilisers.

The fifth agreement provides for 3 million dollars for procurement of treated wood poles and joists in order to complete 6,200 miles of electric lines, in varying voltage for the ultimate consumers in rural areas of India. A provision of Rs. 750 million is contemplated for rural electrification in the Second Five-Year Plan. This project proposes to aid in the rural electrification of the States of Madras, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore.

USA INDIA LATVIA

Date : Mar 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Indian Aid to Foreign Countries

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Mar 15, 1956, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister said that a provision of Rs. 14.482 million and Rs. 2.6 million had been made in the Budget for 1956-57 for economic and technical assistance respectively by India to other countries under the Colombo Plan.

The Minister added that economic assistance for development projects already under way or to be undertaken would be given to Nepal. Technical assistance in the shape of experts and training facilities

would be made available, as required, to the Colombo Plan member-countries in the South and South-East Asian region, namely, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Viet Nam, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak.

<Pg-51>

INDIA UNITED KINGDOM SRI LANKA NEPAL BURMA CAMBODIA INDONESIA LAOS PAKISTAN
PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Date : Mar 15, 1956

April

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Apr 01, 1956

VOL. II

No. 4

CONTENTS

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Prime Minister's Anniversary Day Message 53

ATOMIC ENERGY

Canadian Reactor 54

Prime Minister's Messages 55

GOA

Portugal's Case Before World Court 56

Flights Near Portuguese Possessions 56

Payment of Pensions 56

PAKISTAN

Canal Waters	57
Demarcation of Boundary	57
Implementation of Agreement	57
Migration from East Bengal	57

POLAND

Trade Agreement	59
-------------------------	----

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aid to Nepal	59
----------------------	----

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Agreement on Shipping Service	60
---------------------------------------	----

<Pg-i>

UNITED NATIONS

Afro-Asian Personnel on Secretariat	62
---	----

WEST ASIA

Dr. Syed Mahmud's Tour	62
Dr. Mahmud's Reply	63

YUGOSLAVIA

Trade Agreement	63
-------------------------	----

<Pg-ii>

PORTUGAL PAKISTAN POLAND NEPAL YUGOSLAVIA

Date : Apr 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Prime Minister's Anniversary Day Message

Prime Minister Nehru issued a message on Apr 18, 1956, the first anniversary of the Bandung Conference. He said:

Today is the first anniversary of our historic meeting at Bandung. Representatives of the independent governments of Asia and Africa, Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers, foregathered for the first time in all history. We considered, together and in the spirit of

tolerance and recognition of the variety and diversity of our national backgrounds, problems and circumstances, matters of common concern to us in our continents and in the world as a whole.

Our labours over the seven days at Bandung enabled us to discover and assess ways and means to achieve an increasing measure of economic and cultural co-operation amongst ourselves. The final communique of the conference proclaimed both our tolerance and our unity. We were united, but we did not unite against anyone and we formed no bloc and forged no pacts. We did not seek the isolation of our continents from the rest of the world or its problems. These, we recognised, were as much ours and called for our endeavour as it did of others.

World peace and co-operation was the keynote of our conference. Its achievement stood and continues to be menaced by the hydrogen bomb, the symbol of fear, suspicion, of the outdated belief in the Balance of Power and of peace based on fear. It is hindered and thwarted by colonialism, by the relative economic backwardness of our countries, by the prevalence of doctrines of national and racial inequalities, and by the meagreness of economic, cultural and political co-operation among ourselves.

Bandung released powerful forces, proclaimed a new spirit and aroused great hopes. It is up to us, by our efforts, jointly and nationally, to make greater advance that will help to reach increasingly the objectives we seek.

The Bandung Conference is now recognised by the world as a historic event. The meeting, in itself, was a great achievement which proclaimed the political emergence in world affairs of half the world's population. It presented no unfriendly challenge or hostility to anyone, but sought to make a new and rich contribution to the affairs of mankind. Our sense of unity did not drive us into isolation or egocentricity. The United Nations derived strength from our deliberations as the results of the last twelve months have well shown. To the dependent peoples, Bandung has lent hope and strength. We are happy that some of them have emerged from dependence since then and others are on the way. Our place is with them in their efforts for freedom.

In the twelve months that have passed, the relations between our countries of Asia and Africa have grown closer. Their co-operation in the United Nations and other bodies has become more marked, our views receive greater consideration from each other and the rest of the world. Many of the participants at Bandung who remained excluded from the United Nations have since become its members.

I am happy to learn from my distinguished colleague and friend, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, Prime Minister of Indonesia, that the Indonesian people are spontaneously recalling 18 April as the first anniversary of the Bandung Conference. The Indonesian Government has decided to celebrate this occasion. We rejoice at this and express our unity in spirit with the celebrations in Indonesia. Bandung, I had occasion to

say once before, became "the capital of Asia and Africa" for seven days. Today we recall that memory and the objectives and purposes for which we assembled.

Let us, on this day, nations and peoples of Asia and Africa, dedicate ourselves to and reaffirm our faith in the objectives for which we met at Bandung and in the principles that we declared there in unity on world peace and co-operation.

<Pg-53>

INDONESIA USA

Date : Apr 18, 1956

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Canadian Reactor

India and Canada signed in New Delhi on Apr 28, 1956 an inter-governmental agreement on the Canada-India-Colombo Plan Atomic Reactor Project. Prime Minister Nehru signed on behalf of India and Mr. Escott Reid, Canadian High Commissioner in India, signed for Canada. A Press Note issued on the occasion said:

The Indo-Canadian agreement was forecast on 16 September 1955 in the Joint Announcement by the Governments of India and Canada that in April 1955 Canada had offered to India under the Colombo Plan a high-powered atomic research and experimental reactor similar to the well-known NRX reactor at the Canadian Government's atomic energy establishment at Chalk River, Canada, and that India had accepted this offer shortly thereafter.

The Canada-India Atomic Reactor will be erected at the atomic energy establishment of the Government of India at Trombay near Bombay. The building to house it will be a rotunda in the shape of a hermetically sealed steel shell about 135 feet high and 120 feet in diameter. This rotunda will be surrounded by buildings for auxiliary equipment and attached laboratories. Representatives of the publicly owned Canadian company, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, who have visited the site, have been most favourably impressed by the location and the general facilities available in the area to carry out the work.

The reactor project is a joint Indo-Canadian enterprise. The costs and the responsibilities are shared between the two countries. When

completed, its full title and complete control will pass to the Government of India. The total cost of the project will be a little over 14 million dollars, with Canada contributing about seven and a half million dollars and India the balance. The general principle is that Canada pays for the external costs, India for the internal costs.

Thus Canada is providing the reactor itself and the steel for the rotunda which will surround it. Canada is also designing the reactor, the steel rotunda, and the foundations of the reactor.

Indian contractors and Indian labour will carry out the major part of the construction work at the site, while Canada, represented by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, will be responsible for the supervision of the engineering and erection. The Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India will be responsible for building the foundations and basement of the reactor. Erection of the steel rotunda to house the reactor is expected to be near completion by the end of 1956. The reactor is expected to be completed early in 1958 and to be in full operation by the middle of that year.

Arrangements have been made to send an adequate number of selected Indian technical personnel to Canada to obtain first hand experience and training in the operation of the NRX reactor at Chalk River. Indian technical personnel will also be seconded to the engineering staff in Canada which is designing the reactor, the steel rotunda and the reactor foundations. The visits of Indian scientists and engineers to Canada will be paid for by Canada under its normal technical assistance programme.

The Canada-India Atomic Reactor is specifically designed to provide facilities for fundamental research in physical, chemical, biological, and metallurgical problems relating to atomic energy. It is an efficient producer of radio-active isotopes for use in medical therapy, agriculture, and industry, and for tracer element studies in chemical, biological and medical research.

The reactor is specially suited for making engineering studies and research on

<Pg-54>

reactor materials which can be tested under the conditions of high neutron intensity met inside reactors.

India has offered to make the experimental facilities of the reactor available to scientists approved by the Government of India from other countries including Colombo Plan countries in South and South-East Asia. Thus the installation of the reactor will advance the development of atomic energy not only in India but in the entire region.

Date : Apr 28, 1956

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Prime Ministers' Messages

On the occasion of the signing of the agreement on the atomic reactor project, the Prime Ministers of Canada and India exchanged messages. In his message the Prime Minister of Canada said:

I would like you to know how much I welcome the signing in New Delhi today of the inter-governmental agreement covering our atomic reactor project.

I am gratified to learn that Canadian scientists will be associated with Indian scientists in the good work now under way at Trombay. Through this friendly co-operation a reactor will be constructed which will serve the cause of human welfare far beyond the boundaries of our two countries. The research undertaken at Trombay in collaboration with work being carried on in other parts of the world should provide lasting benefits for agriculture, industry and medicine.

Our joint endeavour in this matter is another reminder that the origins of atomic science have been international and its development for peaceful purposes requires the kind of friendly co-operation between nations which so happily exists between India and Canada.

Prime Minister Nehru, in his reply, stated:

I am happy to receive your message on the occasion of the signing of the agreement between our two Governments covering the atomic reactor project.

Under this agreement, Canada makes available to India a high powered atomic research and experimental reactor, and I should like to express to you the warm and sincere appreciation of the Government and the people of India for this generous gift. The provision of this new and important research facility in India has been made possible by the friendship and goodwill existing between our two countries, which will now be further strengthened by the close association of Canadian and Indian scientists and engineers in the construction of the reactor and in its uses for the progress of civilization and for the benefit of mankind.

It is our hope that the research centre at Trombay will prove useful to scientists from other countries in this region and beyond. To the fellowship of our own scientists will always be welcomed men and women from other lands moved by the same vision and dedicated to the pursuit of similar ends.

The research and technical facilities afforded by this reactor will promote advances of knowledge in agriculture, biology, and medicine, which, but for the use of radioisotopes, would have taken decades to achieve. The reactor will also enable Canadian and Indian scientists and their colleagues from other countries to do advanced experiments in the technology of atomic power generation, which, we hope, will accelerate the practical use of atomic energy for the generation of electric power.

This close collaboration in a highly complicated field between the scientists and engineers of two countries, geographically as far removed as Canada and India, is a symbol of the manner in which the world has shrunk through modern technology, and a token, I hope, of the peace, understanding and co-operation, which will one day spread throughout the world.

<Pg-55>

CANADA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Apr 28, 1956

Volume No

1995

GOA

Portugal's Case Before World Court

Prime Minister Nehru replied in the affirmative to a question in the Lok Sabha on Apr 18, 1956 whether it was a fact that the International Court of Justice had fixed dates for hearing Portugal's case regarding Portuguese right of passage over Indian territory. The Prime Minister added: The International Court of Justice at The Hague has fixed 15 June 1956 as the date by which Portugal should file the memorial and 15 December 1956 as the date for filing of the counter-memorial by India.

PORTUGAL USA INDIA

Date : Apr 18, 1956

Volume No

1995

GOA

Flights Near Portuguese Possessions

The following notification was issued in New Delhi on Apr 07, 1956 b the Union Ministry of Communications regarding flights near Portuguese Possessions in India:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (b) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is in the interests of the public safety so to do, is pleased to order that for a period of two years from the date of this notification no aircraft shall make any flight into, or over, any part of the territory of India (including territorial waters) which is within ten miles from the boundary of any of the Portuguese possessions in India save in accordance with the following conditions which shall be observed by every person in charge of such aircraft or otherwise assisting in the flight thereof, namely: (1) Every such aircraft shall, immediately upon entry into India, and without a prior landing elsewhere in India, be flown to and landed at the Bombay (Santa Cruz) or Ahmedabad airport: (2) The aircraft, after such landing, shall not take off unless the pilot has obtained a clearance certificate in writing from an officer duly authorised by the Central Government in this behalf.

INDIA USA

Date : Apr 07, 1956

Volume No

1995

GOA

Payment of Pensions

A Press Note issued in New Delhi on Apr 05, 1956 on the payment of

pensions in Goa said:

On the closure of the Indian Consulate-General in Goa in September 1955, pensions which were disbursed by that office to Goans, pensioners of the Central and State Governments, continued to be paid by the Joint Representatives of the Southern Railway at Mormugao through a special arrangement with the railway authorities. The Joint Representative of the Southern Railway was also withdrawn following the termination, in December, of the contract between the Southern Railway and the Western India Portuguese Railway in Goa and left Goa in February 1956. Prior to his departure from Goa, the Government of India, who were fully prepared to continue the payments and in fact desired some suitable arrangement for the purpose, sought, through him, facilities from the Governor-General of Goa to an Indian official visiting Goa periodically to make these pension payments. The Indian Government naturally desired to spare the pensioners, many of them aged and living in scattered parts of Goa, the extreme hardship which would result from a termination of the payments.

The Government of India's approach in this connection to the Governor-General of Goa in December 1955 was repeated prior to the Joint Representative's departure from Goa in February 1956. The pensions staff, previously with the Joint Representative in Goa, were in fact detained at Karwar pending the resumption of the payments. To the

<Pg-56>

Indian Government's requests no reply has yet been received from the Portuguese authorities though over three months have passed. In view of the refusal of the Portuguese Government to give the necessary permission, the Government of India regret that they are unable to make any disbursement of the pensions in Goa.

INDIA USA

Date : Apr 05, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Canal Waters

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 water

of the Indus system of rivers, was issued simultaneously in New Delhi, Karachi and Washington on Apr 30, 1956

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 31 March 1956.

By agreement between the two Governments and the Bank, the discussions are for the moment being continued. The new terminal date for the discussions is still under consideration.

PAKISTAN USA INDIA LATVIA

Date : Apr 30, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Demarcation of Boundary

In a written reply to a question, regarding mileage of Indo-Pakistan border line, Prime Minister Nehru said in the Lok Sabha on Apr 10, 1956: Out of a total length of about 1,503 miles of the Indo-Pakistan border in the Western Zone (excluding Jammu and Kashmir sector), 779 miles have not been demarcated with pillars so far. Out of a total length of about 2,463 miles of the Indo-Pakistan border in the Eastern Zone, about 1,492 miles have not been demarcated with pillars so far.

PAKISTAN

Date : Apr 10, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Implementation of Agreement

Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, replied in the affirmative to a question in the Lok Sabha on Apr 10, 1956 whether the Governments of India and Pakistan had appointed a Joint Committee to work out details for implementing the 1953 Agreement on Shrines and Holy Places. He added: What is known as the Pant-Mirza Agreement of 1955 provided for the establishment of such a committee. In August 1955, the Government of India communicated the names of its representatives on the Joint Committee to the Government of Pakistan and requested them to nominate their representatives so that, pending ratification of the Pant-Mirza Agreement the Joint Committee could start functioning without delay. The Government of Pakistan ratified the agreement so far as it related to shrines and holy places, in December 1955. The Indian Committee is at present engaged in working on certain preliminaries such as preparation of lists of shrines. As soon as this preliminary work is completed, a proposal will be made to the Government of Pakistan that the Joint Committee should meet and start implementing the agreement.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Apr 10, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Migration from East Bengal

A series of questions were asked in the Rajya Sabha on Apr 25, 1956 regarding the large-scale migration of Hindus from East Pakistan to India. Replying to a question as

<Pg-57>

to whether the Government had taken any steps to stop the recent exodus, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said:

This matter has caused grave concern to the Government and repeated efforts have been made urging on the Government of Pakistan to create conditions in Eastern Pakistan to prevent this exodus. The Government of Pakistan have suggested the holding of a joint conference of representatives of the two Governments early in May at Dacca to discuss this problem. The Government of India have accepted the proposal.

Asked what special result was expected out of another conference when agreements already arrived at had not produced any material effect, the Prime Minister said:

There are only two ways of dealing with the matter. One is by discussing, by negotiating some way out. The other is, something approaching war, or something like that. There is no third way. Therefore, a conference is always attempted, is desired; and it may lead to something. This particular conference has been fixed by the Government of Pakistan and we have accepted their suggestion that our people should go and discuss it. As to agreements already reached, some parts of those agreements have not been acted upon by the Pakistan Government. Some have been acted upon both by them and by us. But the real thing behind it all is a certain atmosphere created in East Pakistan which makes it difficult for the minority communities to stay there. They feel unhappy, insecure and uncertain. All these factors go outside the scope of any agreement. The Pakistan Government can try to deal with them, but it is beyond the specific terms of any agreement as to how a person is treated, except that he should be treated better and given certain security.

Question: Has the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to a statement made by the East Pakistan Chief Minister that this is a problem which has to be solved by the East Pakistan Government between themselves and the Hindus there and no Indian should have any say in the matter and that was the ground why they objected to a delegation being sent from India?

Prime Minister: There was no proposal to send any formal delegation from here to East Pakistan. Some non-officials had suggested going there and I suppose the Chief Minister of East Pakistan had referred to that. As for saying that this matter is between the East Pakistan Government and the minority communities there, it is so, but it is not a right statement to make that we are not concerned. As a matter of fact, all the various agreements from 1950 onwards have been between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan in regard to these matters and obviously India is concerned, apart from the patent fact that these large numbers of people have been coming to India and we are concerned whether they are coming or not coming.

In reply to a question whether the unofficial delegation had the blessings of the Government of India, the Prime Minister said:

It is rather difficult to call it a delegation, for it was an idea, an idea put forward by some non-officials and which we communicated informally to the High Commissioner here from Pakistan and to others, that some people want to go and we have no objection to their going, if they could do any good. That is all as far as that matter went.

Answering another question on the number of migrants to India, the Prime Minister added:

These various figures of people coming vary, there may be a

diminution now and then, it may go up or go down a little, but it is not very marked. On the part of the Government of India, we issue these migration certificates according to our agreements to all those who ask for them. We do not deny them to anybody. But it is true that we do try to help in creating an atmosphere when people need not leave their hearths and homes there. Otherwise if they wish to come, they get migration certificates.

<Pg-58>

PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date : Apr 25, 1956

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Trade Agreement

India and Poland signed a Trade Agreement in New Delhi on Apr 3@, 1956 Shri H

India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, signed the agreement on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. Mr. Jerzy Grudzinski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, on behalf of the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

The Trade Agreement provides, among other things, for settlement of accounts between the two countries in rupees. It also provides for closer scientific and technical co-operation between Indian and Polish industrial organisations by way of sharing technical skill, mutual exchange of technical missions, provision of technicians and training facilities and supply of equipment and machinery.

It was agreed by a separate exchange of letters between Shri K. B. Lall, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on behalf of the Government of India and Dr. A. Wolynski, leader of the Polish Trade Delegation, on behalf of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, that, in order to step up the level of trade between the two countries, negotiations should take place as early as possible for sale by Poland of rolled steel products and cement to India and of iron ore by India to Poland, and that the two Governments would discuss ways and means of ensuring the most economical transportation of goods between the two countries. The same letter conveys also the willingness of the Polish Government to supply ocean-going vessels to India, specifications of which had already been furnished to the Government of India who were

considering the matter further.

The agreement has come into force from 1 April 1956 and will be valid up to 31 December 1959, subject to the Schedules attached to it being revised for each calendar year.

The important items in the list of exports from India to Poland are iron ore, manganese ore, mica, shellac, myrabolan and its extracts, tea, coffee, tobacco, spices, hides and skins, cotton textiles, raw cotton, raw wool, wool waste, jute goods, handicrafts and cottage industry products.

Among the chief items available for exports from Poland to India are various kinds of machinery such as building and road building, textile, drilling, milling and Welding, complete plant and equipment such as sugar factories, alcohol distilleries, machine tool producing plants, railway rolling stock producing plants, electrical apparatus producing plants, iron and steel structures, diesel engines, electric motors, agricultural implements and tractors, zinc electrolytic sheets and dust, optical and medical instruments, industrial chemicals and cement.

POLAND INDIA USA

Date : Apr 3@, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aid to Nepal

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on Apr 18, 1956 as to the total amount paid so far by Government for the execution of the Nepal Development Plan, and the nature of technical aid given in this connection, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said:

The Government of India have so far paid Rs. 45,289,300 for the execution of development projects in Nepal. The aid given by the Government of India has been two-fold--technical and economic.

<Pg-59>

Technical aid covers schemes relating to scholarships for Nepalese students and deputation of experts to Nepal to advise on technical matters.

Economic aid covers schemes like construction of roads, airfields, execution of minor irrigation projects, trigonometrical and geological surveys, etc.

NEPAL INDIA LATVIA

Date : Apr 18, 1956

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Agreement on Shipping Service

The Joint Indo-Soviet Communique issued on Dec 13, 1956 1955, at the end of the visit of the Soviet leaders to India, envisaged inter alia, the establishment of a regular shipping service between the Indian and the U.S.S.R. ports. To attain this objective, detailed discussions were held between an official Indian Delegation and a Soviet Shipping Delegation. As a result of these discussions, an agreement was reached between the two parties. The following is the text of the agreement signed in New Delhi on 6 April 1956:

The Government of India and the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of the Joint Soviet-Indian Communique issued on 13 December 1955, for the purpose of further development of economic co-operation and expansion of trade between the two countries, have agreed as follows:

Article I: For the purpose of maintaining regular cargo shipping communication between the Indian ports of Bombay and Calcutta on the one part and the Soviet parts of Odessa and Novorossiisk on the other part, a regular steamship service is hereby organised with equal tonnage participation of Indian and Soviet vessels.

Article II: The vessels specified in Appendix No. I (not included in this issue) to the present agreement are assigned for the service mentioned in Article I.

Each party has the right to substitute its vessels mentioned above by other vessels, as well as to assign by mutual agreement additional vessels depending upon the volume of cargo moving and other circumstances relevant to the operation of the service and involving the necessity of such substitution or increase in the number of vessels.

The schedule of sailings of the service shall be fixed every three months after mutual consultation and agreement between the organisations specified in Article VII of the present agreement and shall be announced a month in advance of the following three-month period.

Article III: The parties to the present agreement shall each operate their respective ships assigned to this service independently and bear responsibility for financial results of such operation as well as for any kind of claims which may arise in connection with the operation of the vessels.

Article IV: Indian vessels in the Soviet ports and Soviet vessels in the Indian ports shall upon their entry into, stay in and departure from the ports, enjoy the most favourable conditions allowed by the corresponding laws, rules and regulations applicable to those ports.

All the dues on the vessels assigned to the service shall be levied at the ports of India and at the ports of the U.S.S.R. in accordance with the laws and regulations which are in force at the ports of the two countries.

Tonnage dues on Indian vessels assigned to the regular service shall be levied on each vessel in the ports of the U.S.S.R. at preferential rates and only once a year irrespective of number of calls.

No income-tax shall be levied or collected by the Government of India on the freight earnings at Indian ports of Soviet ships and no income-tax shall be levied or collected by the Government of the U.S.S.R. on the freight earnings of Indian ships at Soviet ports.

<Pg-60>

Article V: In pursuance of their general policy of minimising delays to shipping and accelerating their turn-round at the ports, the parties to the agreement will, consistently with their international obligations and the laws and regulations applicable to each port, adopt all possible further measures for the improvement of work such as:

- (a) increasing the norms of output of loading and unloading;
- (b) introduction of one or two additional work shifts as the case may be;
- (c) working on Sundays and on holidays other than closed holidays;
- (d) earmarking berths for the loading and unloading of special commodities;

where such measures are in the opinion of the Port Authority concerned operationally feasible and conducive to the better working of the port generally.

Article VI: All payments arising out of the operation of the service including payments for freight for transportation of cargoes on vessels on the regular line covering the Indian-Soviet goods turnover shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Agreement dated 2 December 1953 between the Government of India and the Government of the U.S.S.R.

Freight shall be paid in accordance with the rates indicated in Appendix No. II (not included in this issue) to the present agreement. These rates are liable to modification and revision from time to time by mutual agreement between the organisations specified in Article VII of the present agreement.

Settlement of freight shall be effected by the organisations specified in Article VII of the present agreement by means of submitting invoices for collection through authorised banks of their respective countries.

Article VII: For co-ordination of all questions connected with the operation of the service the Government of India hereby nominate the Directorate-General of Shipping as representative on their part and the Government of the U.S.S.R. likewise nominate the Vsesojuznoje Objedinenje "Sovfracht" as representative on their part.

In particular, these organisations are entrusted to compute the schedule of sailings, to distribute cargoes between the vessels of both the parties on a parity basis, to revise freight rates, and to solve all other questions connected with the actual operation of the service.

For this purpose, the Directorate-General of Shipping may have a representative in Moscow and the Vsesojuznoje Objedinenje "Sovfracht" may have a representative in Delhi.

Article VIII: By agreement between the organisations specified in Article VII of the present agreement, the ships of the regular steamship service may call at Indian and Soviet ports other than those specified in Article I and also at ports of third countries.

Article IX: The Indian ships at the Soviet ports will be handled by "Inflot". The handling of Soviet vessels at the Indian ports will be effected by Indian firms to be appointed by the Soviet party as their agents in consultation with the Directorate-General of Shipping, Government of India.

Indian vessels in the Soviet ports and Soviet vessels in the Indian, ports may receive bunkers (liquid and coal), lubricating materials and other provisions including foodstuffs for the crew at usual prices and on usual conditions prevailing at the ports of both the countries.

Article X: The present agreement will come into force from the date

of its signing and shall continue to be in force until either party declare their intention to terminate it by giving three months' notice in writing to the other party.

<Pg-61>

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA

Date : Dec 13, 1956

Volume No

1995

UNITED NATIONS

Afro-Asian Personnel on Secretariat

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Apr 18, 1956 as to the specific proposals made by Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, leader of the Indian Delegation, to the Secretary-General of the U.N. in regard to increasing the number of Afro-Asian nationals on the staff of U.N. Headquarters and, if the ratio of appointments at present was disproportionate, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, placed the following statement on the table of the House:

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon made the following suggestions in the course of a general debate during the Tenth Session of the General Assembly:

(i) There was no lack of talent, and talented people from the under-represented countries should be recruited and trained. (ii) The over-represented countries should be requested to provide opportunities in their own civil services for their citizens who were now members of the United Nations Secretariat. (iii) The international character of the United Nations Secretariat must be maintained. (iv) The regional offices should be staffed on a nationality basis. (v) Officials holding top level posts should be retired early. (vi) Part of the United Nations Secretariat should be composed of officials holding posts in their own government services, to which they could return after a certain number of years. (vii) For lower-grade posts of the United Nations Secretariat recruitment should be based on examination.

For the last three sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, leader of the Indian Delegation, has been pressing for the need for greater and a more equitable representation of the Afro-Asian countries in the Secretariat. At the Ninth Session of the General Assembly the Secretary-General of the United Nations

accepted in principle the need for a more equitable representation. At the Tenth Session the suggestions for the training of nationals from the under-represented countries and the retirement of staff members who are over-aged were accepted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

INDIA USA

Date : Apr 18, 1956

Volume No

1995

WEST ASIA

Dr. Syed Mahmud's Tour

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, made brief visits to Syria, the Lebanon, Egypt and the Sudan. He issued the following farewell statement at Cairo on Apr 30, 1956:

Before leaving Egypt I wish warmly to thank her Prime Minister, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, and his Government for the cordial welcome they gave me as their guest. During my brief stay here I had the privilege of talks with the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues as well as the Secretary-General of the Arab League and other public men and had the benefit of discussions with them on matters of common concern and interest to Egypt, the Arab world and India.

I am returning even more convinced than before that Egypt and India have identical views and aims in endeavouring actively to promote international peace and, in our respective countries, economic and social justice.

I am deeply impressed by the sincerity and determination with which your Prime Minister is striving to maintain Egypt's political and economic independence. The devotion with which he and his colleagues are working to plan and achieve economic and social development of the country is also admirable.

One of the features of life here is the good relationship that exists between different communities regardless of race and religion

<Pg-62>

and the spirit of mutual toleration which characterises their conduct.

In my brief tour of Syria, the Lebanon, Egypt and the Sudan I was struck by the universal desire for Arab unity which appears to me to be essential not only in the interests of the Arab world but also for peace and progress.

Another growing factor is resurgent nationalism which is moving the peoples of Africa and Asia alike. It is right that we should remember in that context the conference held last year at Bandung and the constructive approach adopted by independent African and Asian Governments to world problems and to questions affecting them selves.

I would particularly recall that your Prime Minister played a distinct part in that conference. I wish the Government and people of Egypt all success in the tasks that lie ahead.

EGYPT LEBANON SUDAN SYRIA USA INDIA INDONESIA

Date : Apr 30, 1956

Volume No

1995

WEST ASIA

Dr. Mahmud's Reply

While passing through Beirut on his way home after completing his tour of various Arab countries the attention of Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, was drawn to a statement made in Beirut by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Hamidul Huq Chaudhry. Dr. Mahmud said :

It is a matter of surprise and regret that the Foreign Minister of Pakistan should spend any of his time in attacking a neighbouring country particularly when the attacks are based on complete inaccuracies. It is not a fact that India does not wish to have another meeting of Asian-African Conference. It should never be forgotten that two Asian conferences were called by India in New Delhi. As to the second inaccurate statement of the Pakistan Foreign Minister, I can deny it with special emphasis since I happened to be present at Bandung--a privilege Mr. Chaudhry probably did not share. The outstanding fact about the meeting at Bandung and the Bandung spirit which it produced is that every single resolution was passed unanimously. How then can any one say that India refused to vote on the resolution referring to Palestine?

My visit to the Arab countries has enabled me to learn at first hand

of the Arab opinion on all outstanding problems which will be helpful in the formation of our policy towards this part of the world. That policy has always been and still is a policy of friendship and solidarity with the Arab peoples not because we want anything in return from Arab Governments but merely because we believe in the justice of various Arab causes.

In the course of my tour of Syria, the Lebanon, Egypt and the Sudan, I was, struck by the growing nationalism evident in these countries, the desire for progress and material progress already evident and above all the tremendous desire for Arab unity. I feel that this desire to be so strong that I think the unity of Arab nations will be completed much earlier than expected. I did not visit Iraq during this tour but I am sure that things I saw in other Arab countries are to be found in Iraq also, since Iraq is an integral part of the Arab world.

LEBANON USA PAKISTAN INDIA INDONESIA EGYPT SUDAN SYRIA IRAQ

Date : Apr 30, 1956

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Trade Agreement

As a result of the recent trade talks between the representatives of the Government of India and the Yugoslav Economic Delegation, a Trade Agreement between the two countries, effective from Apr 01, 1956, was concluded in New Delhi. Shri K. B. Lall, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, signed the agreement on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Marin Cetinic, leader of the Yugoslav Delegation, on

<Pg-63>

behalf of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

The new agreement expresses the readiness of the two Governments to develop the trade between the two countries to a high level and constitutes a concrete step in the direction of closer and more fruitful economic co-operation and reinforcing in the economic sphere the friendly relationship that subsists in the political field.

The agreement envisages much closer scientific and technical co-

operation between Indian and Yugoslav industrial organisations by way of sharing technical skill, mutual exchange of technical missions, provision of technicians and training facilities and supply of equipment and machinery. It also provides for payments for commercial transactions between the two countries being settled in Indian rupees or pound sterling, whichever is convenient.

The opportunity was taken in the course of these discussions to review the possibilities of further expanding the trade between the two countries, in specific commodities. It was found that possibilities existed immediately for export, amongst other things, of substantial quantities of rolled steel products and cement from Yugoslavia and of iron ore from India. It was agreed by a separate exchange of letters, that the two Governments would assist the respective trading organisations on both sides to realise these possibilities.

The Government of India have been having, for some time past, discussions with the Yugoslav authorities for purchase of ships from that country. By another set of letters exchanged, the two Governments have agreed to speed up the clearance of preliminary technical questions which are outstanding and also to arrange meetings of technical experts with a view to expediting the conclusion of contracts for the sale and purchase of ships.

The agreement will remain valid up to 31 December 1959, subject to the Schedules attached to it being revised for each calendar year.

The important items in the list of exports from India to Yugoslavia are iron ore, manganese ore, mica, shellac, myrabolan and its extracts, tea, coffee, tobacco, spices, hides and skins, cotton textiles, raw cotton, raw wool, wool waste, jute goods, handicrafts and cottage industry products.

Among the chief items available for export from Yugoslavia to India are dyeing and tanning substances, hardboards and insulating boards, insulators, Iron and steel products, rolling stock, wagons, rails, copper products, aluminium products, lead products, zinc products, non-ferrous alloys and manufactures, steam boilers, diesel and steam locomotives and tractors, turbines, motors, electrical transformers and gears, electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, electro-medical, veterinary and dentistry apparatus and instruments, various kinds of machinery such as metal working machinery, mining machinery, wood working machinery, etc., cranes, ships and cement.

<Pg-64>

Date : Apr 01, 1956

May

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
May 01, 1956

VOL. II

No. 5

CONTENTS

ALGERIA

Prime Minister's Statement 65

ATOMIC ENERGY

Proposal for International Agency 66

BURMA

Trade Arrangements 67

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS

Treaty of Cession 68

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Investment in Industries 74

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

India's Exports 75

India's Imports 78

PAKISTAN

Shri Biswas' Statement on migration 80

Issue of Migration Certificates.. .. . 81

Accession of Chitral 81

Air Space Violation 82

Compensation for Border Incident 82

Financial Talks 82

(Continued overleaf)

<Pg-i>

Non Payment of Dues	83
Radcliffe Award	83

POLAND

Agreement on Shipping Service	83
---------------------------------------	----

SWEDEN

Trade Agreement Extended	85
----------------------------------	----

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Agreement on Drilling Rigs	86
------------------------------------	----

<Pg-ii>

ALGERIA BURMA INDIA USA PAKISTAN POLAND SWEDEN

Date : May 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

ALGERIA

Prime Minister's Statement

Prime Minister Nehru made the following statement on Algeria in the Lok Sabha on Apr 22, 1956:

The Government of India view with deep concern and regret the grave developments in Algeria which have now reached the dimensions of a large-scale conflict with mounting violence, With considerable forces and arms engaged, and With no end of the conflict in sight.

This conflict, it must be recognised, is one in which basically all the urges, the passions, the hopes, the aspirations and that mass upsurge of peoples which go to make the great movements of rising nationalism, are engaged. Too often are such movements and their consequences regarded as mere challenges to constituted authority which can and must be suppressed. The result has been violent conflicts and mounting hatreds which render peaceful settlements of them more difficult each day and less fruitful, when they may, at last, be reached.

The conflict in Algeria is part of the great wave of national upsurges that have swept Asia and Africa in the last two generations. Whatever view we may take of particular aspects of the present Algerian situation and however much we may recognise, as we must, the practical difficulties and complexities involved, we and all concerned may not fail to recognise this basic issue.

The position taken by the Government of India in regard to all such movements for national liberation, and specifically with reference to Algeria, has been repeatedly stated. It was also adopted by the Government of India, in unity with the other independent Governments of Asia and Africa, at Bandung last year, when they joined in declaring their support of the rights of the peoples of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia to self-determination and independence, and appealing to the French Government to bring about a peaceful settlement of the issue without delay.

This approach has two essential aspects which must both be always remembered--our support to freedom movements and our adherence to a peaceful approach.

The Government of India take this opportunity of according their full recognition of the wisdom and statesmanship of the Government of France and the generosity of all the parties concerned, in bringing about a solution of the problem of Morocco and Tunisia. They hope that the independence of the two countries, now recognised by France, will soon be well established and that they will soon become members of the United Nations.

The Government of India realise that there are special factors and complexities in the Algerian situation, but they should, however, not be permitted to bar settlements. They call for negotiation and accommodation.

The Government of India are happy to think that their recent contacts with French statesmen lead them to believe that in France there is an increasing recognition that the claims of Algerian nationalism have to be met. At the same time, there is the grim fact that large forces are deployed in Algeria and violent conflict rages. It should be our endeavour to assist the forces of a constructive settlement by urging the fuller recognition of national aspirations and at the same time by not encouraging hatred and violence by either side.

The Government of India consider that the first step to peace and settlement in Algeria is the stopping of violence and bloodshed. They, therefore, venture to appeal to all concerned to initiate and to respond to any moves to this end.

A cessation of fighting in Algeria, the desires for which have recently been expressed from diverse quarters, including the two sides, is the first and essential step. We hope that the French Government will pursue in Algeria the path which yielded helpful results in Morocco and Tunisia, and that the Algerian people will be

ready to respond.

<Pg-65>

In their earnest desire to help resolve this conflict and promote a negotiated settlement which will bind the parties in friendship and co-operation, the Government of India venture to make the following suggestions, namely:

- (1) The atmosphere of peaceful approach be promoted by formal declarations by both sides of the substance of their recent statements in favour of ending violence.
- (2) The national entity and personality of Algeria be recognised by the French Government on the basis of freedom.
- (3) The equality of the peoples in Algeria irrespective of races be recognised by all concerned.
- (4) Recognition that Algeria is the homeland of all the people in Algeria, irrespective of race, and they shall all be entitled to the benefits and share the burdens arising from the recognition of the Algerian national entity and personality and freedom.
- (5) Direct negotiations based on the above basic ideas and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations be inaugurated.

The Government of India have the highest regard for the traditions of France and are happy to regard themselves as in very friendly relations with that great country. They share with the Algerian people the faith in the justice of the cause of national freedom and feel bound to them in this common aspiration. They, therefore, express the fervent hope that no further time will be lost by either side to the response to the call for peace.

The House will recall that in Indo-China the first step towards termination of a long conflict began with cessation of hostilities, and that a similar appeal as the present one evoked the unanimous approval of the House and helpful responses elsewhere. It is our hope that in a situation no less fraught with danger to the parties and to international peace than the war in Indo-China, now happily ended, this fervent appeal will reach the friendly ears of the parties to the present conflict, both of whom we regard as our friends and for whose co-operation and friendship with each other and with ourselves we are dedicated.

ALGERIA INDIA USA INDONESIA MOROCCO TUNISIA FRANCE CHINA

Date : Apr 22, 1956

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Proposal for International Agency.

In reply to a question on the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency, Prime Minister Nehru told the Lok Sabha on Apr 04, 1956: The meeting of the 12-nation committee to consider the Draft Statute of the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency commenced in Washington on 27, February 1956, but adjourned later. The full report of the meetings has not yet been received.

The Government of India have proposed certain amendments to the Draft Statute with the following objectives:

- (1) That the Agency should have a close relationship with the United Nations, reporting regularly to the General Assembly of the United Nations and, when appropriate, to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. (This objective was achieved fully in the Washington and New York meetings by unanimous agreement.)
- (2) That the Board of Governors of the Agency should have an equitable geographical composition in which the different areas of the world, including particularly Asia and Africa, should be adequately represented. The composition of the Board of Governors has not been finally settled yet, though very considerable progress in the above direction has been made.
- (3) That the Agency should not be in a

<Pg-66>

position to throttle any developments which any country or group of countries undertakes on its own initiative without aid from the Agency. In other words, the Agency should not be put into the position of operating like a cartel.

- (4) That the inspection and safeguard provisions should be reasonable and ensure that any aid given by the Agency is not used directly for furthering a military purpose. The inspection and safeguards should not, however, be so rigorous as to give the Agency a hold on the economic life of the country through control of fissionable material or lead to the development of an unhealthy situation in which States in the world receiving aid from the Agency are put into a different class from those who do not go to the Agency for aid.

Date : Apr 04, 1956

Volume No

1995

BURMA

Trade Arrangements

A Joint Communique was issued in New Delhi on May 23, 1956 by the Governments of India and Burma announcing agreement for the purchase by India of two million tons of rice from Burma. The Communique said:

Questions relating to Indo-Burmese trade have been discussed by the representatives of the Government of India led by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Minister for Food and Agriculture, with the Burmese Delegation led by U. M. A. Raschid, Minister of Trade Development and Labour, Government of the Union of Burma. These discussions have revealed an identity of approach and have led to the following understanding between the two delegations:

Both the Government, being desirous of developing economic co-operation and expanding trade relations, agree that it would be to their mutual benefit to increase the volume of trade between the two countries to as high a level as practicable and consider that to further this objective, a fresh Trade Agreement between the two countries should be concluded.

The broad outlines of the proposed agreement have been discussed and the two Governments have agreed to accord all possible facilities to promote exports to and imports from the other country.

Pending the conclusion of the agreement, the Government of India have agreed to enter into a five-year arrangement for the purchase of two million tons of rice from Burma, spread over a period of five years commencing from 1 June 1956. This arrangement, it is agreed, would provide the necessary means to enable Burma to obtain a larger proportion of her requirements from India. The Government of the Union of Burma have on their part undertaken to provide adequate facilities for the trade between the two countries to be developed to the highest practicable level.

Negotiations to settle the details of the contract for the purchase of rice are in progress and discussions for the formal conclusion of the Trade Agreement will begin shortly.

The two Governments have further agreed to hold periodic

consultations with each other for furthering the development of economic relations between the two countries.

<Pg-67>

BURMA INDIA USA

Date : May 23, 1956

Volume No

1995

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS

Treaty of Cession

The Governments of India and France signed in New Delhi on May 28, 1956 a Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam. The Prime Minister of India signed on behalf of the Indian Government and the French Ambassador in India on behalf of the French Government. The following is the text of the Treaty:

PREAMBLE: The President of the French Republic and the President of the Indian Union

CONSIDERING that their Governments, faithful to the common declaration made in 1947 and desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship established since then between France and India, have manifested their intention of settling amicably the problem of the French Establishments in India.

CONSIDERING that after the wish of these populations had been expressed by their representatives an agreement was concluded on 21 October 1954, transferring the powers of the Government of the French Republic to the Government of the Indian Union.

HAVE DECIDED to conclude a treaty establishing the cession by the French Republic to the Indian Union of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam and to settle the problems stemming therefrom and have designated thereto as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the French Republic:

H.E. Mr. Stanislas Ostrorog, Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary of France in India The President of India:

Jawaharlal Nehru, Minister for External Affairs

who, after exchanging their credentials, which having been found in legal form, have agreed as follows:

Article I:--France cedes to India in full sovereignty the territory of the Establishments of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam.

Article II:--These Establishments will keep the benefit of the special administrative status which was in force prior to 1 November 1954. Any constitutional changes in this status which may be made subsequently shall be made after ascertaining the wishes of the people.

Article III:--The Government of India shall succeed to the rights and obligations resulting from such Acts of the French administrations as are binding on these Establishments.

Article IV:--French nations born in the territory of the Establishments and domiciled therein at the date of the entry into force of the Treaty of Cession shall become nationals and citizens of the Indian Union, with the exceptions enumerated under Article V hereafter.

Article V:--The persons referred to in the previous Article may, by means of a written declaration drawn up within six months of the entry into force of the Treaty of Cession, choose to retain their nationality. Persons availing themselves of this right shall be deemed never to have acquired Indian nationality.

The declaration of the father or, if the latter be deceased, of the mother, and in the event of the decease of both parents, of the legal guardian shall determine the nationality of unmarried children of under 18 years of age. Such children shall be mentioned in the aforesaid declaration. But married male children of over 16 years of age shall be entitled to make this choice themselves.

Persons having retained French nationality by reason of a decision of their parents, as indicated in the previous paragraph, may make a personal choice with the object of acquiring Indian nationality by means of a declaration signed in the presence of the

<Pg-68>

competent Indian authorities, within six months of attaining their eighteenth birthday. The said choice shall come into force as from the date of signature of the declaration.

The choice of a husband shall not affect the nationality of the spouse.

The declarations referred to in the first and second paragraphs of this Article shall be drawn up in two copies, the one in French, the

other in English, which shall be transmitted to the competent French authorities. The latter shall immediately transmit to the competent Indian authorities the English copy of the aforesaid declaration.

Article VI:--French nationals born in the territory of the Establishments and domiciled in the territory of the Indian Union on the date of the entry into force of the Treaty of Cession shall become nationals and citizens of the Indian Union. Notwithstanding, they and their children shall be entitled to choose as indicated in Article V above. They shall make this choice under the conditions and in the manner prescribed in the aforesaid Article.

Article VII:--French nationals born in the territory of the Establishments and domiciled in a country other than the territory of the Indian Union or the territory of the said Establishments on the date of entry into force of the Treaty of Cession shall retain their French nationality, with the exceptions enumerated in Article VIII hereafter.

Article VIII:--The persons referred to in the previous Article may, by means of a written declaration signed in the presence of the competent Indian authorities within six months of the entry into force of the Treaty of Cession, choose to acquire Indian nationality. Persons availing themselves of this right shall be deemed to have lost French nationality as from the date of the entry into force of the Treaty of Cession.

The declaration of the father, or if the latter be deceased, of the mother and in the event of the decease of both parents, of the legal guardian shall determine the nationality of unmarried children of under 18 years of age. Such children shall be mentioned in the aforesaid declaration. But married male children of over 16 years of age shall be entitled to make this choice themselves.

Persons having acquired Indian nationality by reason of a decision of their parents, as indicated in the previous paragraph, may make a personal choice with the object of recovering French nationality by means of a declaration signed in the presence of the competent French authorities within six months of attaining their eighteenth birthday. The said choice shall come into force as from the date of signature of the declaration.

The choice of a husband shall not affect the nationality of the spouse.

The declarations referred to in the first and second paragraphs of this Article shall be drawn up in two copies, the one in French, the other in English and shall be signed in the presence of the competent Indian authorities who shall immediately transmit to the competent French authorities the French copy of the aforesaid declaration.

Article IX:--With effect from 1 November 1954 the Government of India shall take in their service all the civil servants and employees of

the Establishments, other than those belonging to the metropolitan cadre or to the general cadre of the France d' Outre-Mer Ministry. These civil servants and employees including the members of the public forces, shall be entitled to receive from the Government of India the same conditions of services, as respects remuneration, leave, and pension and the same right as respects disciplinary matter or the tenure of their posts, or similar rights as changed circumstances may permit, as they were entitled to immediately before 1 November 1954. They shall not be dismissed or their prospects shall not be damaged on account of any action done in the course of duty prior to 1 November 1954.

French civil servants, magistrates and military personnel born in the Establishments or keeping there family links shall be permitted to return freely to the Establishments on leave or on retirement.

<Pg-69>

Article X:--The Government of France shall assume responsibility for payment of such pensions as are supported by the Metropolitan Budget, even if the beneficiaries have acquired Indian nationality under Article IV to VIII above. The Government of India shall assume responsibility of the payment of pensions, allowances and grants supported by the local budget. The system of pensions of the various local Retirement Funds shall continue to be in force.

Article XI:--The Government of India shall take the necessary steps to ensure that persons domiciled in the Establishments on 1 November 1954 and at present practising a learned profession therein shall be permitted to carry on their profession in these Establishments without being required to secure additional qualification, diplomas or permits or to comply with any new formalities.

Article XII:--The administration's charitable institutions and loans offices shall continue to operate under their present status, and shall not be modified in the future without ascertaining the wishes of the people. The present facilities granted to the private charitable institutions shall be maintained and shall be modified only after ascertaining the wishes of the people.

Article XIII:--Properties pertaining to worship or in use for cultural purposes shall be in the ownership of the missions or of the institutions entrusted by the French regulations at present in force with the management of those properties.

The Government of India agree to recognise as legal corporate bodies, with all due rights attached to such a qualification, the "Conseils de fabrique" and the administration boards of the missions.

Article XIV:--Legal proceedings instituted prior to 1 November 1954 shall be judged in conformity with the basic legislation and procedure in force at that time in the Establishments.

To this end, and up to final settlement of such proceedings, the existing courts in the Establishments shall continue to function. Officers of the court shall be law graduates, habitually domiciled in the Establishments, honourably known and selected in accordance with the French regulations governing the designation of temporary judicial officers.

The interested parties shall be entitled, if they so decide by common agreement, to transfer to the competent Indian Courts, the said proceedings as well as, proceedings which, though already open, are not yet entered with the Registrars of the French Courts, and also proceedings which constitute an ordinary or extraordinary appeal.

Judgments, decrees and orders passed by the French Courts, prior to 1 November 1954, which are final or may become so by expiration of the delays of appeal, shall be executed by the competent Indian authorities. Judgments, decrees and orders passed after 1 November 1954 in conformity with the first paragraph of the present Article shall be executed by the competent Indian authorities, irrespective of the court which exercised the jurisdiction.

Acts or deeds constitutive of rights established prior to the 1 November 1954 in conformity with French Law, shall retain the value and validity conferred at that time by the same law.

The records of the French Courts shall be preserved in accordance with the rules applicable to them on the date of cession, and communication of their contents shall be given to the duly accredited representatives of the French Government whenever they apply for such communication.

Article XV:--The records of the Registrars offices up to the date of cession, shall be preserved, in accordance with the rules applicable to them on that date and copies or extracts of the proceedings shall be issued to the parties or the authorities concerned.

The personal judicial records of the Courts Registries up to the date of cession, shall be preserved in accordance with the rules applicable to them on that date and copies or extracts of these records shall be issued on request to the French authorities and likewise to the persons concerned in

<Pg-70>

accordance with the legislation in force prior to 1 November 1954.

The said requests on the part of the French authorities and likewise the copies addressed to them shall be drawn up in the French language and shall entail no reimbursement of costs.

The French and Indian authorities shall mutually inform each other of penal sentences involving registration in the record of convictions of their own territory and pronounced either by French judicatures or

by judicatures sitting in territories ceded to India concerning nationals of the other country born in the aforesaid territories.

Such information shall be sent free of charge through diplomatic channels, either in French or together with a translation into French.

Article XVI:--The provisions of Article XIV of this treaty shall apply to proceedings which the "Conseil du Contentieux Administratif" is competent to deal with.

Temporary magistrates and local civil servants selected in accordance with the principles of the second paragraph of the said Article XIV shall compose this body.

Article XVII:--Nationals of France and of the French Union, domiciled in the French Establishments on 1 November 1954, shall, subject to the laws and regulations in force for the time being in the Establishments enjoy in these Establishments the same freedom of residence, movement and trade as the other inhabitants of the Establishments.

Article XVIII:--All persons of French nationality acquired under Articles IV to VIII or in any other manner and all French corporate bodies shall be permitted to repatriate freely their capital and properties over a period of ten years from 1 November 1954.

Article XIX:--The Government of India takes the place of the territory, with effect from 1 November 1954, in respect of all credits, debts and deficits in the care of the local administration. Therefore, the Government of India shall immediately reimburse to the French Government the amount of Treasury loans and various funds placed by the latter at the disposal of the territory, as well as advances made by the "Caisse Centrale de la France d'Outre-Mer", with the exception of sums remitted as grants. In addition the Government of India shall pay the indemnity agreed upon by the two Governments for the purchase of the Pondicherry power station.

Simultaneously, the French Government shall reimburse to the Indian Government the equivalent value at par in pound sterling or in Indian Rupees of the currency withdrawn from circulation from the Establishments before 1 November 1955.

Article XX:--The Indian Government agree to the continuation of the French institutions of a scientific or cultural character in existence on 1 November 1954 and by agreement between the two Governments to the granting of facilities for the opening of establishments of the same character.

Article XXI:--The "College Francais de Pondicherry" shall be maintained in its present premises as a French educational establishment of the second degree with full rights. The French Government should assume the charge of its fonctionment as well in

respect of the selection and salaries of the staff necessary for management, teaching and discipline as in respect of the organisation of studies, syllabi, and examinations and the charge of its maintenance. The premises shall be the property of the French Government.

Article XXII:--Private educational institutions in existence on 1 November 1954 in the French Establishments shall be allowed to continue and shall be permitted to preserve the possibility of imparting French education. They shall continue to receive from the local authorities subsidies and other facilities at least equal to those which were being granted on 1 November 1954.

They will be permitted to receive without obstruction the aid which the French Government in agreement with the Government of India may desire to give them.

<Pg-71>

Article XXIII:--The French Government or French recognised private organisations shall be allowed to maintain and to create by agreement between the two Governments in the former French Establishments in India establishments or institutions devoted either to higher studies leading to diplomas of French language, culture and civilisation, or to scientific research or to the spreading of French culture in the Sciences, Arts or Fine Arts. The Indian Government shall grant every possible facility, subject to their laws and regulations in force, for entry into and residence in India to members of French Universities sent by the French Government for a study visit or a teaching mission to India.

Article XXIV:--The French Institute of Pondicherry, set up by an understanding reached between the two Governments since the 21 October 1954 Agreement and inaugurated on 21 March 1955, shall be maintained as a research and advanced educational establishment. The Indian Government shall provide such suitable facilities to further the development of the activities of the said institute, as agreed upon between the two Governments from time to time.

Article XXV:--Equivalences of French diplomas and degrees awarded to persons belonging to the French Establishments, namely, "Baccalaureat," "brevet elementaire", "brevet d'etudes du premier cycle" with diplomas and degrees awarded by Indian Universities will be accepted by the Indian Government for admission to higher studies and administrative careers. These equivalences will be fixed according to the recommendations of the Joint Educational Committee, nominated by the two Governments in accordance with the agreement of 21 October 1954. This shall apply equally to degrees in law and medicine awarded in the Establishments.

Degrees of a purely local character shall be recognised under usual conditions.

Article XXVI:--The French Government cedes to the Government of India all properties owned by the local administration of the Establishments with the exception of such property as enumerated in Article VIII of the Annexed Protocol.

Properties which are at present in possession of the religious authorities shall be retained by them and the Government of India agree, whenever necessary, to convey the titles to them.

Article XXVII:--The French Government shall keep in their custody the records having an historical interest; the Government of India shall keep in their custody the records required for the administration of the territory.

Each Government shall place at the disposal of the other lists of records in its possession and copies of such records as are of interest to the other.

Article XXVIII:--The French language shall remain the official language of the Establishments so long as the elected representatives of the people shall not decide otherwise.

Article XXIX:--All questions pending at the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Cession shall be examined and settled by a French-Indian Commission composed of three representatives of the French Government and three representatives of the Indian Government.

Article XXX:--Any disagreement in respect of the application or interpretation of the present treaty which cannot be resolved through diplomatic negotiation or arbitration shall be placed before the International Court of Justice at the request of one or other of the High Contracting Parties.

Article XXXI:--The French and English texts of the present treaty shall be equally authentic. The present treaty shall enter into force on the day of its ratification by the two Governments concerned. The exchange of instruments of ratification shall take place at New Delhi.

The present treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of India, which shall transmit an attested copy to the Government of the French Republic.

The following is the text of the Annexed Protocol:

Article I:--As regards the communes of Nettapacom and Tirubuvane which are part

<Pg-72>

of the Establishment of Pondicherry and as regards the Establishments of Yanam and Mahe the French Government shall not be responsible, particularly in respect of Articles III, IX and XIX of the treaty,

for any acts done in these communes and Establishments with effect from the date shown against each:

--for Nettapacom on 31 March 1954

--for Tirubuvane on 6 April 1954

--for Yanam on 13 June 1954

--for Mahe on 16 July 1954

Article II:--The sets of courses of studies at present in force shall be maintained during the appropriate transitional period in a sufficient number of educational institutions so as to ensure to the people concerned a possibility of option for the future.

Transitory periods shall be provided for in every course of studies.

Article III:--All pupils and students now engaged in a course of studies are given the assurance that they will be enabled to complete their studies in French according to the curricula and methods in force on 1 November 1954. They shall continue to enjoy the facilities which they enjoyed on that date, especially regarding free education, and scholarships granted by local authorities, whether these scholarships be valid in the Establishments or in France.

Article IV:--Regarding the organisation of the examinations of College Francais and the French Institute, facilities shall be given to the representatives of the French Government concerning visas and sojourn as well as practical dispositions to be taken for holding the examinations. The French Government retains the authority to select and appoint examination boards.

Article V:--Scholarships for the completion of studies leading to the "Licence en Droit" and "Doctore en Medicine" when begun before 1 November 1954, shall be granted on request to the students of the former Law College and of the former Medical College. If should they so prefer, medical students shall have the possibility to be admitted into Indian medical colleges for completion of their studies, after being given due credits for their previous medical studies.

Article VI:--The Government of India will reimburse to the personnel of educational and cultural establishments whose salaries are paid by the French Government, an amount equal to the Indian income-tax paid by them unless it is covered by Double Income-tax Avoidance Agreement between India and France.

Article VII:--If French books, publications and periodicals as well as educational and teaching equipment and other cultural material intended for use in French Institute and College Francais, are subject to import duty or other taxes, an amount equivalent to the sum so paid shall be reimbursed by the Government of India to the institutions concerned.

Article VIII:-The Government of India recognise as being in the ownership of the French Government the following properties: (1) Property located in rue de la Marine (for the installation of the French Consulate); (2) Properties located on the rue Victor Simonel which are occupied by the "College Francais de Pondicherry"; (3) the War Memorial; (4) Property No. 13 located at Karikal so called "Maison Lazare" (for the installation of a branch of the French Consulate); (5) Property located on the rue Saint-Louis (for the Institute).

Article IX:--No one shall be prosecuted on account of political offences committed prior to 1 November 1954 and against whom no prosecution has been instituted on the said date.

The following is the text of the letter sent by H.E. Mr. S. Ostrorog, Ambassador of France in India, to Prime Minister Nehru clarifying Article XXVI of the treaty:

I have the honour to refer to your letter in which you have stated as follows:

With reference to Article XXV of the Treaty of Cession of the Territory of the French Establishments in India consisting of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam, I have the honour to recall a clarification given during the negotiations. So far as admission to higher studies in

<Pg-73>

the Indian Universities and admission to administrative careers under the State Governments are concerned, the Government of India cannot take a decision in this regard on behalf of Indian Universities which are autonomous bodies and of State Governments which are solely responsible for the recruitment of their personnel.

Nevertheless the Government of India while agreeing to accept the equivalences for admission to administrative careers under the Central Government shall recommend such equivalences to Indian Universities and State Governments and endeavour to secure a favourable decision.

2. The above mentioned position is acceptable to the Government of the Republic of France and your letter referred to above and this acknowledgment will constitute an agreement in this matter between our two Governments.

FRANCE INDIA USA MALDIVES CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MALI

Date : May 28, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Investment in Industries

In a written reply to a question as to the total amount of capital invested by Indians in industries in Burma, Pakistan, Nepal and Ceylon, Prime Minister Nehru said in the Lok Sabha on May 01, 1956:

No estimate of the capital invested by Indians in industries in Pakistan and Ceylon is available. Even with regard to Burma and Nepal estimates are not too reliable but it is reckoned that the capital invested by Indians in industries in Burma is nearly Rs. 25 million and in Nepal nearly Rs. 155 million. The Prime Minister added:

There are no special restrictions imposed on Indian undertakings in Burma, Nepal and Ceylon. Subject to existing laws applicable to the establishment of foreign concerns, Indians are free to undertake business in these countries.

As regards Pakistan there appears to be no restriction on investment of Indian capital but the operation of Indian undertakings is subject to the following restrictions: (1) Profits earned by Indian undertakings in West Pakistan can be remitted to India only with the prior permission of the State Bank of Pakistan. It is understood, however, that such permission is rarely granted. (2) Indian employees of Indian undertakings in West Pakistan cannot remit money to their dependents in India without the prior permission of the State Bank of Pakistan. The amount of such remittances allowed by the State Bank of Pakistan generally varies from 10 to 15 per cent of the total emoluments of the individual concerned. (3) Whenever any Indian employee of an Indian undertaking in West Pakistan retires or is dismissed, he is required to be replaced by a Pakistani national. Indian undertakings have also to comply with the various local laws relating to capital issues, repatriation of capital, etc.

<Pg-74>

INDIA USA BURMA NEPAL PAKISTAN

Date : May 01, 1956

Volume No

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

India's Exports

Addressing a meeting of the Export Advisory Council in New Delhi on May 20, 1956, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, reviewed the export trends during the First Five-Year Plan and referred to the proposals for expansion contained in the Second Plan. Shri Krishnamachari said:

The Second Five-Year Plan has now been produced and published. This imparts to this meeting of the Council unusual significance and it would therefore be appropriate at this time to review the export trends during the period of the First Plan and also endeavour to touch upon our expectations for the Second Plan period.

The First Plan was initiated at a time when trading conditions were in boom as a result of the Korean War, and our exports shot up from the pre-Korean War average of about Rs. 4,500 million to nearly Rs. 7,150 million. The boom conditions naturally did not last long. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to note that the adjustment from the seller's market to the buyer's market was effected without any undue disturbance. With the return of normal conditions, exports declined, but were soon stabilised at a level substantially higher than the pre-Korean War average. It is significant that after touching the comparatively low figure of Rs. 5,310 million in 1953-54, our exports have been steadily increasing, and the figure for 1955-56 was approximately Rs. 6,000 million, recording an increase of Rs. 700 million in the last two years.

As a result, despite the expansion in imports, there was no deterioration in our balance of payments position. In 1954, the payments position on current account was virtually in balance and in fact a small surplus emerged in 1955. This improvement, in spite of the fact that no determined effort had been made during the greater part of this period for export promotion is in my judgment a measure of the inherent and growing strength of our economy.

I would like to draw the attention of the Council to the chapter in the Planning Commission's Report on foreign exchange resources for the Plan. It is indicated therein that in view of the substantially larger investment outlay and in view of the special accent on the development of basic industries and transport, a very heavy strain would be brought to bear on our foreign exchange resources. The Plan makes a projection into India's balance of payments position during the Plan period. While they have rightly laid greater emphasis on the need for increased imports during the Plan period, they have not assumed any large increase in our exports.

Since the time when this projection was made and now, various new factors have come into being or have become pronounced. The estimate of merchandise imports during the Plan period would have to be varied considerably in regard to several items. A development in the economy at the rate at which the Plan envisages would need a tempo which cannot be adequately met by the utilisation of the resources that we have in the country, plus what we have estimated would be imported in the case of capital equipment, raw materials for industries, food grains and consumer goods. It is therefore quite on the cards that the Import Schedule envisaged in the Plan might have to be increased perceptibly with the result that the balance on current account at the end of the Plan will show a debit balance of more than Rs. 11,200 million. Even if it were to be that there would be no material increase in imports, the Plan has not made a completely safe and water-tight provision for meeting this gap, as it has left roughly Rs. 8,000 million of foreign exchange uncovered.

The problem therefore needs more careful study both in regard to the size of the imports that would have to be made and the size of the deficit that will result at the end of the Plan period. An earnest attempt will have to be made primarily to meet the possible increase in this deficit on current

<Pg-75>

account, and, secondly, to reduce the size of the deficit itself perceptibly.

Since we last met, we have entered into trade treaties with several countries which, if implemented to the fullest extent, should lead to a substantial increase in our export trade.

This will certainly help to take us beyond what the Plan expects, namely, that while exports will rise moderately from an expected level of Rs. 5,730 million in 1956-57 to Rs. 6,150 million in 1960-61, imports will rise substantially over the first years resulting in a negative balance of trade of about Rs. 13,750 million over the Plan period. The fact that the last year of the First Plan itself would show a level of exports higher than Rs. 5,730 million is a heartening feature in the situation.

The Plan gives an idea of the merchandise exports envisaged during the Plan period and, again, they are not very ambitious. The annual average in the Plan for tea is Rs. 1,270 million which is Rs. 40 million less than the 1954 figure. The annual average for jute manufactures is the same as in 1954, namely, Rs. 1,220 million. The increase envisaged for the other articles is comparatively modest, so that the aggregate of the annual average for the Plan period is envisaged at Rs. 5,930 million as against Rs. 5,630 million in 1954. One draws courage from the fact that the Plan expectations have been more than moderate and any effort beyond what has been put behind the export trade in the first Plan period must necessarily yield better results. At the same time, while the quantum of import trade depends

very largely on factors operating within our economy, export trade is a matter which depends very largely on conditions obtaining elsewhere in the world. If however we are to launch forth into any scheme of active export promotion, what would be most necessary is not merely the augmentation of internal production in the types of articles that go into the export trade but along with it a reasonable degree of price flexibility. This is not a factor which could be easily induced into the economy.

Domestic financial policy has a big say in regard to making supplies available for export, as any fiscal policy which tends to inhibit internal consumption would certainly release a larger quantum of goods for export at a price which would be the ruling price in the internal market less the fiscal burden on that type of goods. In the case of manufactured and processed goods, the wages and profits policy in the country has a material influence on the export trade in those articles.

Any scientific approach to the problem based on the experience of other countries is not always valid in the case of a mixed export economy where the mixture is of primary products and manufactured goods. A mixed export economy of this nature is doubly cursed in that it has in it the features of a dependent and unstable economy common to countries exporting raw materials, and at the same time it lacks the structural flexibility that is necessary for the purpose of keeping up exports of manufactured articles. No purpose is served by blinding ourselves to the facts that exist in the country which stand in the way of any rapid increase in our exports.

No planned economy could ever be successful unless it has attached to it controls and restraints. At the same time, when you plan within a democratic structure, you can neither plan for rigorous controls nor for long-time restraints. So it is again a problem of striking the golden mean.

Practically every major item of our exports presents some problem or other, the solution of which is rather difficult without a hardening in our own methods of thought. I mentioned on the last occasion my concern about exports of textiles. The export of textiles in 1955-56 declined by over 80 million yards, the earnings by over Rs. 70 million. This decline in trend is being maintained and it looks as though it is gathering momentum. I have no desire to blame any particular sector of either industry or trade for this state of affairs.

Undoubtedly, we are now in a buyer's market so far as textiles are concerned. The world market for textiles is shrinking. You have an extraordinarily aggressive competitor in Japan, trying to take bits of trade from you here and there. The new feature that has developed in international trade, namely, a pronounced inclination on the part

of the under-developed countries to give up multilateral trade for bilateral arrangements-partly by barter agreements and partly by single country licences in order to sell their own surplus of agricultural commodities-has added another element to our difficulties and promises to reverse the trend established in Brettonwoods and Havana. The highly-developed countries cannot blame the under-developed countries either, because the farm price policy of the United States throws on that country certain obligations towards its primary producers, which makes it difficult for them to cultivate the Havana spirit. It is in this context that we see a rapidly diminishing trend in our export trade in textiles. But primarily, the responsibility is ours. We had the reputation of supplying sub-standard goods to foreign countries. Our Export Promotion Council has taken certain steps to improve the quality. But I am afraid it is beyond their competence to move faster in that direction. I have come to the conclusion that standardization in textile production must be both for internal consumption and external trade. I propose to take steps in that direction shortly.

It is my view that if any blame is to be apportioned for the present export trends in textiles that blame must be laid on the shoulders of the Government. It is perhaps to some extent true that we cannot reconcile our export ambitions with the restrictive production policy in regard to textiles-though that policy is primarily directed towards home consumption-and it is not always easy to separate the relative interest of home consumption and export trade.

Another important foreign exchange earner, namely, the jute industry, though seemingly in good shape has undercurrents of instability. Quantitatively, the export of jute manufactures rose by 22,000 tons last year, though the earnings fell by about Rs. 40 million. The internal consumption of sacking has also gone up. Attempts are being made for modernising the jute machinery and these attempts are gathering momentum, but the trouble in the jute industry has arisen from a new quarter. The increase in manufacture has not been offset by an increase in the production of the raw materials though increased attention is being given to stepping up the yield per acre and to improve the quality of our raw jute.

While in the past we had complaints from the raw jute producers that the industry was making huge profits, the position now is the reverse. The gap between the prices of raw jute and the price of the finished article is getting shortened and certainly would result in losses to the uneconomic mills.

Exports of tea have declined both in terms of value as well as in terms of quantity, namely, by 55 million lbs. The reasons for this decline are known. The recent trends, however, have been slightly better. Again, this is an industry where our controls are almost non-existent. I shall in the near future ask the Tea Board to take a more vital interest in regard to the health of this industry.

I am not touching on what might be called the smaller items in our

Export Schedule, though on the figures before us, commodities like tanned hides and skins, mica and cashew, seem to have shown up better than in the previous year.

The expansion last year in the trade in oils and oilseeds and in cotton has been more or less a flash in the pan. Certainly, the export trade in oils and oilseeds will drop considerably this year.

We have placed a considerable amount of reliance on the export of manufactured goods which has been showing a rising trend all the time. But it must be realised that with our shortage of the essential raw material like steel, the export surpluses in these goods cannot be very great, and progress in the export trade has necessarily to be slow. But I hope that in the near future we shall be able to put the smaller engineering industries on a firm basis; and probably some export surpluses will develop resulting in an increase in the production of these articles.

I shall certainly be expected to say a few words about the Export Promotion Councils. The Cotton Textile Council has done well but the results have not been commensurate with their efforts. However, this has been due to other causes beyond the control of the Export Promotion Council. I am looking for a great deal of support from the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council in

<Pg-77>

the future in the hope that Government might be able to remove in the near future many of the impediments in the way of cotton textile exports.

The Council for Tobacco has not done badly. Any way the only test that we have is the health of the tobacco export trade which is good. The Engineering Goods Council has been sponsoring delegations to go abroad. There is a large and fruitful market open to us for engineering goods in the West Asian area.

We hope to have Export Promotion Councils for Mica and Shellac. But generally, I think, the Export Promotion Councils want a little more drive. I shall in future try to establish greater contacts between the Ministry and the Export Promotion Councils.

It is in this context that I would like to make a brief reference to the State Trading Corporation. I know that a section of the trading community has not looked with favour upon this development. I have been asked from time to time to define the orbit of the operations of this Corporation. If I were to do this, I shall defeat the main purpose for which this organisation was brought into being. Its main purpose is to stimulate trade, primarily export trade and incidentally import trade, and in this task it has to fill many gaps in our foreign trade structure. I cannot, therefore, agree to limit its activities to any set of gaps now known until I know what the entire gamut of the gaps happens to be.

For some time past, I have been worried that the transport facilities available to us-by rail, by sea and at the ports-may prove inadequate to sustain the high level of trade contemplated by us. The decision of the Government of India to float a second Corporation to cater to the needs of our trade with the Persian Gulf area, and the formation of the joint shipping service with the U.S.S.R. which has already started, and another one with Poland which is likely to commence shortly, are developments of significance in this connection.

INDIA USA KOREA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA JAPAN CUBA POLAND

Date : May 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

India's Imports

Addressing the Import Advisory Council in New Delhi on May 19, 1956, the Union Minister for Commerce, Shri D. P. Karmarkar, said that the increased tempo of industrialisation envisaged in the Second Plan was already beginning to have an effect on India's import statistics. In the first three months of the current calendar year, imports were running at a level considerably higher than the figures for the corresponding period in the previous two years. Shri Karmarkar said:

Since we last met, the Second Five-Year Plan has been prepared and laid before Parliament. You all know that in this Plan we propose to put in as great an effort as we are capable of for building up the country's productive potential. We propose to devote special attention to basic industries and to the improvement in transportation facilities. This obviously cannot be done without large-scale imports of machinery and equipment. It has been estimated that over the next five years, we will need to import from abroad machinery and equipment of the value of as much as Rs. 15,000 million.

Similarly, we will have to spend more on the import of raw materials for our new basic industries. For instance, it is estimated that our outlay on the import of metals is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6,500 million. Looked at from the foreign exchange point of view, the Plan envisages an enormous expansion in our imports. But obviously we do not have limitless foreign exchange resources. It will not be an easy task to find the wherewithal even for our essential imports.

It will, therefore, be necessary for us to take every possible care and to use every possible device to effect savings on items which are not directly related to our development plans. At the same time, it may be necessary to provide for increased imports of some non-industrial items to meet expected increases in consumer demand. We have by now perfected our machinery to bring about planned shifts in imports from non-essential to essential items. We will have to continue the process of judicious pruning of imports of items which can be economically produced in the country. This will be

<Pg-78>

a continuous process and we hope that as the Plan proceeds, we will be devoting larger and larger proportion of our foreign exchange to the import of machinery, equipment and industrial raw materials.

This is the long-term picture. We are concerned at this meeting with the present position and the policy for the next six months. The value of our imports has risen from Rs. 6,180 million in 1954 to Rs. 6,470 million in 1955. The value of plant and machinery imported during 1955 exceeded the 1954 figure by Rs. 230 million. There has been a more significant expansion in the import of metals, the value of which has gone up from Rs. 510 million in 1954 to Rs. 750 million in 1955; and yet the balance of trade has not been too unfavourable. In fact, we closed 1955 with an unfavourable balance of only Rs. 412.7 million against the corresponding figure of Rs. 548.8 million for the previous year. Similarly, the balance of payments position has not been unsatisfactory. At the end of March 1956, our sterling balances stood at Rs. 7,480 million against Rs. 7,320 million at the end of March 1955.

The increased tempo of industrialisation envisaged in the Second Plan is already beginning to have an effect on our import statistics. In the first three months of the current calendar year, imports are running at a level considerably higher than the figures for the corresponding period in the previous two years.

During this period, the balance of trade has already been unfavourable to us to the extent of Rs. 450 million. The rate of licensing for capital goods has increased sharply, and it is estimated that our expenditure on imports of machinery and metals in the next nine months will exceed the figure for the whole of last year by over Rs. 600 million.

You will see, therefore, how difficult it would be for us to give favourable consideration to the suggestions that have been made by some of you for liberalising imports in certain sectors.

You will recall that in formulating the import policy for January-June 1956, we have kept the needs of industry prominently in view and added 16 new items to the actual-user list. At the same time, it had been found possible to increase the number of items open to

newcomers. It may be of interest to you to know that during July-December 1955, licences have been issued to newcomers for a total value of Rs. 160 million compared to Rs. 120 million for the period January-June 1955. We will endeavour, within the limits imposed on us by the imperious needs of our Second Plan, to maintain continuity in our policies and to provide fresh opportunities to newcomers.

On the administration of import trade control side, there is not much to be said. During July-December 1955, the total number of applications received was 133,890 and except for 505 all had been disposed of by the close of the period. Compared to the previous six licensing periods, this was a record. During the first four months of the current period 120,772 applications were received and in the same period 118,651 were disposed of. In spite of a considerable expansion in the volume of work, the control organisation has continued to function efficiently as is evidenced by the rate of disposal of applications and the fewer complaints now received.

<Pg-79>

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : May 19, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Shri Biswas' Statement on Migration

Shri C. C. Biswas, Minister for Minority Affairs, made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on May 23, 1956, on the migration of Hindus from East Pakistan:

The exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan to India has been causing great anxiety to the Government of India. Arising out of the discussions between the Pakistan Foreign Minister and the Minister for Rehabilitation during his visit to Karachi for the Pakistan Republic Day celebrations, the Pakistan Prime Minister suggested a meeting at ministerial level at Dacca to discuss this problem. The Government of India accepted the suggestion.

The talks were held on 5 and 6 May 1956. The Indian Delegation, led by the Minister for Law and Minority Affairs, comprised, among others, the Minister for Rehabilitation, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan and the Minister for Labour, West Bengal Government. The Pakistan Delegation,

which was led by their Foreign Minister, included, among others, their Minister for Minority Affairs and the Chief Minister of East Pakistan and their High Commissioner in India.

There was a frank exchange of views between the two delegations on the causes of migration and possible remedies for checking it. It was agreed that the minorities were the responsibility of the Government of the country to which they belonged and that they should look up to their own Government for the redress of their legitimate grievances. On their part, the Government should ensure conditions in which the minorities are enabled to live in happiness and security as equal citizens with members of the majority community.

The problem of the minority communities in East Pakistan was, accordingly, one to be solved by the East Pakistan Government, but the Government of India would be happy to extend all possible co-operation to the Government of Pakistan in solving it.

On behalf of the Government of Pakistan, their representatives reiterated the determination to safeguard fully and effectively the right of the minorities to live honourably as full citizens of Pakistan as guaranteed by the Pakistan Constitution. It was stated that the Government of East Pakistan had already taken certain measures with a view to restoring confidence among the minorities. An Advisory Board consisting of M.L.A.s of all non-Muslim political parties had been appointed with the Chief Minister as President. This Board would supervise the implementation of measures considered necessary to deal with factors encouraging migration.

A Hindu officer of the Civil Service of Pakistan has been appointed as Special Officer for Minority Affairs. He has been given powers to take up grievances of the minorities with the East Pakistan authorities and all Government departments. Measures had been taken to speed up recruitment of members of the minority communities in Government Service. As a matter of general rule, relaxation of age-limit and educational qualifications has been ordered. The Special Officer for Minority Affairs has also been directed to examine all new recruitment figures to ensure adequate representation of the minorities. The Revenue Department has been instructed to employ members of the minority communities to the extent of 23 per cent of the vacancies in the Estates Acquisition Department. The Minority Commission is going to be revived and Minority Boards to be established down to the Thana level. Orders have been issued derequisitioning Hindu houses. The East Pakistan Chief Minister said that more such houses would be derequisitioned if their owners wanted to come back and live in them. The Pakistan Delegation also said that, in case of complaints regarding abductions of women, officers have been directed to recover the girls immediately and send them to the Neutral Home in Dacca. Strict instructions have been issued to all officers of the Government that there should be no discrimination against members of the minority communities.

The Pakistan Delegation was of the view that these steps should ensure security and restore confidence among the minority community and that there should be no further cause for migration provided the Government of India co-operated. It was suggested that the Government of India should stop issuing migration certificates--in other words, seal the border. The Indian Delegation was of the view that this could not be done since the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1950 assured freedom of movement and protection in transit to migrants. The Pakistan Delegation also expressed the opinion that one of the causes encouraging migration was the comparative ease with which a migration certificate could be obtained. There was also the attraction of the rehabilitation benefits promised by India to migrants.

It was pointed out by the Indian Delegation that the rehabilitation benefits given by the Government of India were quite meagre and certainly not sufficient to tempt a person to give up his hearth and home. The Indian Delegation also explained that migration certificates were issued after proper examination. In view of the various steps that the Pakistan Government had already taken or intended to take to solve the problem, the Indian Delegation also agreed that the machinery for receiving and examining applications for migration certificates will be strengthened so as to prevent abuse or exploitation of migration facilities by anti-social elements.

After the conference, two representatives from each delegation were deputed to draft a joint communique. Apparently, through some misunderstanding the first draft which had not been approved by the Indian Delegation was released to sections of the local Press, and this created some confusion. Later, the draft was discussed by the two delegations and a mutually agreed communique was released late at night on 6 May 1956.

PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date : May 23, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Issue of Migration Certificates

In reply to a question on the issue of migration certificates to members of the minority community in East Pakistan, Shri Sadath Ali

Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, stated in the Lok Sabha on May 04, 1956:

Migration certificates are not refused where, after proper examination of each case, the grant of these facilities comes within the rules.

The policy of the Government has, however, always been not to encourage the exodus of the minority community from East Pakistan to India. Efforts have been repeatedly made urging the Government of Pakistan to create conditions in East Pakistan to prevent this exodus. The Deputy High Commissioner for India in Dacca has also instructions to endeavour to convince the members of the minority community to remain in East Pakistan. But when any members of the minority community insist on coming to India, certificates are issued to them after proper examination of each case.

PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date : May 04, 1956

Volume No

1995

Accession of Chitral

In reply to a question on the accession of Chitral to Pakistan, Prime Minister Nehru stated in the Lok Sabha on 52, 1956@:

Ever since 1876 the Maharaja of Kashmir exercised suzerainty over Chitral. Various internal changes took place subsequently, but the suzerainty of Kashmir continued and, I would add, continues.

The Government of India are not aware of any formal accession of Chitral to Pakistan. In the Establishment of West Pakistan Act of 1955, it is stated that "the tribal areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat shall be incorporated into the province of West Pakistan". There is no question of the Government of India having recognised this change of status of Chitral.

<Pg-81>

The two delegations have agreed that both Governments will examine the possibility of facilitating remittances between the two countries with the object of mitigating as far as possible the hardship caused to individuals.

PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date : 52, 1956

Volume No

1995

Non-Payment of Dues

The Union Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi, replied in the affirmative to a question in the Lok Sabha on May 01, 1956 whether Pakistan had withheld payments due to India under the Inter-Dominion Agreement of 4 May 1948, governing canal waters. He said the total amount involved was: Disputed Rs. 7,022,705 and undisputed Rs. 4,702,231.

Asked about the steps taken to realise the amount, he said that the matter had been taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

LATVIA UNITED KINGDOM PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : May 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

Accession of Chitral

Radcliffe Award

In a written reply to a question relating to the number of villages covered by the Radcliffe Award, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on May 04, 1956:

Information as to the names and number of the villages in India covered by the Radcliffe Award which were situated on the other side of the rivers Ravi and Sutlej in the Punjab is not available with the Government of India, but according to rough estimates, about 46,000 acres of territory which belongs to India under the Radcliffe Award lie on the Pakistani side of the Ravi and the Sutlej.

Soon after Partition, the Area Commanders of the two countries reached an informal agreement to treat the two rivers (except where they were bridged) as the de facto boundaries, pending final demarcation of the boundary. Since then this agreement has formed the basis of the status quo. Consequently, Pakistan is in control of most of the Indian areas on the other side of the rivers and vice versa.

Exact information is not available. Some of the inhabitants of Indian villages lying on the Pakistani side of the rivers must have crossed over to the Indian side soon after Partition.

INDIA PAKISTAN USA

Date : May 04, 1956

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Agreement on Shipping Service

Arising out of the Trade Agreement signed on Apr 03, 1956, between the Government of India and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, which envisaged the possibility of Indian and Polish ships carrying the trade between the two countries to the extent possible, discussions were held in New Delhi between an Indian Delegation and a Polish Shipping Delegation with a view to organising a regular cargo shipping service between the Indian ports and the Polish ports. As a result of these discussions, an agreement was reached between the two parties.

The following is the text of the agreement signed in New Delhi on 16 May 1956:

The Government of India and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, with a view to the strengthening of the economic co-operation and further development of trade between the two countries, have agreed as follows:

Article I:--For the purpose of maintaining regular cargo shipping communications between the Indian ports on the one part and the Polish ports on the other, a regular shipping service will be organised with equal tonnage participation by both the sides.

Article II:--Each party will, before 1 October 1956, nominate a shipping organisation which will be responsible for the operation of its ships assigned to the service referred to in Article 1 of the present agreement. The two organisations shall, within a month after their nomination, conclude a detailed agreement for the actual operation of the service.

The two organisations shall work in close co-operation with each other and shall review from time to time the working of the service with a view to improving and further developing its scope and efficiency.

Article III:--To begin with, each party will assign three ships suitable for operation on this service. Names and specifications of the ships will be stipulated in the agreement between the two organisations referred to in Article II of the present agreement.

Each organisation will have the right to substitute its vessels by other vessels, as well as to assign by mutual agreement additional vessels depending upon the volume of cargo moving and other connected factors. Such substitution or addition may be made with ships on time charter as a temporary arrangement pending replacement by owned tonnage.

With effect from the date of commencement of this regular service, all cargoes moving between India and Poland under any existing or future contracts between the two parties shall be offered to the ships of this service.

Article IV:--The service shall be operated on the basis of equality of advantages on both sides and avoidance of competition. In particular, the two organisations referred to in Article II of the present agreement shall endeavour to arrive at an arrangement for the pooling and sharing of freight earnings.

Subject to these general principles, each organisation will operate its ships assigned to the service independently and bear responsibility for the financial results of such operation as also for any amount of claims that may arise in connection with the operation of the ships.

Article V:--The schedule of sailings of the service will be fixed from time to time jointly by the two organisations referred to in Article II.

Article VI:--The freight rates for the service between Indian and Polish ports shall be fixed by mutual consent between the Directorate-General of Shipping of the Government of India, Bombay and the Central Board of the Merchant Marine Transports of the Ministry of Shipping of the Polish People's Republic. The freight rates will be liable to modification and revision from time to time by mutual consent between these two authorities.

The freight tariff will be based on liner practice, that is to say loading, discharging and stowage would be on shipowner's account, except that in regard to bulk commodities like iron ore and cement, the tariff may provide for freight to be charged on "free in and out and stowed" basis.

Article VII:--The vessels of each party will upon entry into, stay in, and departure from, the ports of the other country enjoy most favourable conditions allowed by the corresponding laws, rules and regulations applicable to these ports.

All the dues on the ships allocated to the service shall be levied at the ports of India and at the ports of Poland in accordance with the laws and regulations in force at the ports of the two countries.

Article VIII:--The parties to the agreement will, consistent with the rules and regulations in force and any international conventions to which they may be parties, take all possible steps to minimise delays to shipping and accelerate their turn-round at their respective ports.

Article IX:--No income-tax shall be levied or collected by the Government of India on the freight earnings of Polish ships of this service at the Indian ports and like-wise income-tax shall not be levied or collected by the Government of the Polish People's Republic on the freight earnings of Indian ships of this service at the Polish ports. This provision will also cover ships time-chartered by either party for the service.

Article X:--All payments arising out of the operation of the service, including freight

<Pg-84>

payments for transportation of cargoes, will be effected in accordance with the payment arrangements in force between India and Poland as detailed in Article IV of the Trade Agreement dated 3 April 1956, between the Government of India and the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

Article XI:--The Indian ships at the Polish ports will be handled by the existing State Enterprises "Shipping Agency" at those ports.

The Polish ships at the Indian ports will be handled by Indian firms to be appointed by the Polish Shipping Organisation referred to in Article II after consultation with the Directorate-General of Shipping, Bombay.

Article XII:--This agreement will come into force from the date of its signing and shall continue to be in force until either party declare their intention to determine it by giving six months' notice in writing to the other party.

Date : Apr 03, 1956

Volume No

1995

SWEDEN

Trade Agreement Extended

Letters were exchanged in New Delhi on May 09, 1956 between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Sweden extending for the year 1956 the validity of the schedules attached to the Indo-Swedish Trade Arrangement signed in May 1955.

The Trade Arrangement was signed on 31 May 1955, for a period of two years. The Trade Arrangement provides that the schedules of imports and exports attached to it would be revised every year.

Some of the important commodities of export from India to Sweden during 1956 are cotton textiles, silk and rayon fabrics, jute goods, raw wool and woollen manufactures, coir and coir products, cotton waste, leather goods including footwear, myrobalan and extracts, sports goods, castor oil, linseed oil, mustard oil, hydrogenated oil, spices, tea, coffee, tobacco, shellac, manganese ore and magnesite, kyanite, chrome and iron ores, paraffin wax, linoleum, bristles, cottage industry products, cashew kernels and coal.

Some of the important commodities for import into India from Sweden during 1956 are foodstuffs of various kinds, building materials such as cement and ceramic floor and wall tiles, various kinds of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, forestry products such as boxboards, chemical and mechanical pulp, newsprint, wrapping paper, book printing and writing paper, cardboard, wallboard etc., textiles such as rayon wool and silk; iron and steel including ferro alloys and stainless steel; metal manufactures and semi-manufactures such as cycle chains, hand tools, builders' hardware, horse shoe nails, cutlery etc; various machinery and industrial equipment for e.g. diesel engines, metal and wood-working machinery, ball and roller bearings, match making machinery, printing machinery, etc., electrical equipment for e.g. generators, transformers, telephone and telegraph equipment; domestic machinery and equipment; means of transport for e.g. railway rolling stock and locomotives.

SWEDEN INDIA RUSSIA USA ITALY CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : May 09, 1956

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Agreement on Drilling Rigs

An agreement for the purchase of two oil drilling rigs (complete with spares, tools and accessories for one year's working) at a cost of Rs. 7.4 million was signed in New Delhi on May 21, 1956 between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. A Press Note issued on the occasion said:

The agreement provides for free erection of the drills at the site by the Soviet Government. A team of Soviet experts--22 for each drilling rig--will also arrive in India under the agreement to operate the drills and train Indian personnel for a minimum period of six months at a cost of over Rs. 500,000 per drill.

In addition, the Machinexport, the trade organisation of the Government of the U.S.S.R., will supply a seismic equipment together with two shot hole drilling rigs which will be used for seismic prospecting in the Punjab and Rajasthan. The shot hole drills are expected to arrive by the end of October 1956, whereas the seismic unit was available for delivery in Bombay immediately.

The first oil drilling rig with necessary tools, spares and accessories will arrive in India in November 1956, and the second rig by the end of the year.

The drilling rigs are expected to be used in Jwalamukhi and Janauri areas. The seismic equipment along with the shot hole drills will be used in Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan as well as in the Punjab.

<Pg-86>

INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM

Date : May 21, 1956

June

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Jun 01, 1956

VOL. II

No. 6

CONTENTS

INDIA AND SYRIA

Prime Minister's Speech at Damascus 87

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Anniversary of Panch Shila Declaration 88

MOROCCO

India's Recognition 89

Morocco Foreign Minister's Reply 89

NORWAY

Trade Arrangement Extended 89

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Indo-U.S. Agreement 89

Aid for Chittaranjan Foundry 90

TUNISIA

India's Recognition 91

Tunisian Premier's Reply 91

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Ambassador Menon's Broadcast 91

Supplementary Agreement on Drilling Rig 93

<Pg-i>

INDIA SYRIA USA MOROCCO NORWAY TUNISIA

Date : Jun 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND SYRIA

Prime Minister's Speech at Damascus

Prime Minister Nehru halted at Damascus, the Syrian capital, on Jun 21, 1956 June 1956, on his way to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. The following is the text of the Prime Minister's speech delivered at a dinner given by the Syrian President on 21 June:

You will forgive me for not making my speech in your beautiful language. I need not tell you how grateful I am for your welcome and for the generous words in which you expressed it. On arriving in Damascus today I was greatly moved, moved because from my boyhood I had thought and read about Damascus -- this great city with a tremendous past and historical heritage -- and I had often wanted to come here; now that circumstance has brought me here I felt a great emotion at the realisation of a very old wish. May be that aspect of it was quite sentimental but there was much more to it than that because when at last a number of countries of the East have gained freedom and independence we have picked up the old threads again -- old threads of history -- and developed contacts with each other which had been broken before. And so my country and yours have again come into much closer contact and found satisfaction and pleasure in renewing those old contacts. We have also found that we have a great deal in common, that we have sometimes similar problems to face and that in many things relating to wider spheres of the world we also have thought and spoken alike.

In one matter, of course, our past experience in a sense has brought us together in our thinking just as it brought other countries of Asia and some of Africa, also with the same experience. That is, your country and ours and many other countries were under alien rule. One can call it colonialism or imperialism or, by any other term, this development in the last 200 years of domination of large parts of Asia and Africa by certain countries, mostly of Europe.

Fortunately, there has been a great change and I think that one of the most important features of the age we live in is this fact of a new life forcing itself through the old veins of Asia and Africa. This renaissance of Asia--when I say Asia I include Africa too--this removal of foreign authority from countries of Asia, has been a

dominant feature of the age. I think that in the years to come, this fact will become more and more important. From the point of history the age of domination by some European countries in Asia and partly in Africa--I will not say entirely because the case of Africa is somewhat different -- has practically ended. I say this and yet I know it has not ended; in a historic sense or perspective it has ended because it must end, because all forces must necessarily make it end and yet the fact of it is that even before our eyes we see certain areas where colonialism continues and is trying to dig itself in or sometimes changing its shape, putting on new clothes or putting on a new look and yet essentially remaining the same thing.

We see in the present age the awful tragedy of what is happening in Algeria, a country which, surely nobody can doubt, is as entitled to freedom as any other country and yet most unhappily we see death and tragedy taking place there. I have no doubt, of course, that like elsewhere Algeria will attain her freedom. Only the sad part of it is that there is so much conflict, so much misery, so much disaster before the inevitable end comes. That is why sometime ago my Government ventured to suggest that there should be a cease-fire line so as to avoid this killing, so as to give a chance for a peaceful settlement which can only be in accordance with the freedom of Algeria. It was not for us to say what the detailed terms of that settlement should be. That is a matter for the people of Algeria and their representatives and the other party, which is the Government of France. But we did venture to suggest that there should be a cease-fire and then negotiations, because, after all, sometime or other there is bound to be a cease-fire and there is bound

<Pg-87>

to be negotiation. It is impossible to conceive that people will go on killing each other indefinitely. If that has to come sometime or the other, why should it not come today instead of a week or a year later? Why should we have to go through more killing and disaster before we arrive at a stage which is inevitable? We made that suggestion in all humility because we believe earnestly that every problem should be solved or attempted to be solved through peaceful methods.

War is becoming out of date and attempts at solving a problem by war usually produces more problems. So, we are living now through an age of great change in the world of this atomic era and a part of that great change is coming over the ancient countries of Asia. And standing here in this city, which you were pleased to call the immortal city of Damascus, I have the sensation of seeing a vast and long perspective through which Asia has passed. I have a sensation in this long perspective of ups and downs.

Another great change has come over the countries of Asia, not a change of conflict with other countries but a change in which we of Asia will stand in freedom on our own feet and live our own lives in friendship with others, in co-operation with others and under no

one's domination or subjection. That is the only way that there can be friendship; there is no friendship when one country dominates another. Friendship can only exist as between equals, as between free peoples. Some of our countries have arrived at the end of one journey, that is to say, we have gained our independence. But even arriving at the end of that journey does not mean that we have reached a haven or harbour, for, immediately, we have to face great social problems of raising the levels of our people, the problem of poverty in our countries and making them prosperous and getting rid of poverty.

These are terrible problems we have to face, but we have to face them because only then and only by overcoming them can we really take our rightful places in the world. So our journey continues and there is no resting place for a long time for us.

I am very grateful for your welcome and friendship. I wish your country and its people all prosperity, and if I may say so with all respect, I look forward to the fullest measure of co-operation between our countries.

INDIA SYRIA USA UNITED KINGDOM ALGERIA FRANCE

Date : Jun 21, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Anniversary of Panch Shila Declaration

Prime Minister Nehru sent the following message to the India-China Friendship Association of West Bengal, which celebrated the second anniversary of the Declaration of the Panch Shila on Jun 28, 1956:

I am glad that the India-China Friendship Association of West Bengal is celebrating the second anniversary of the Declaration of the Panch Shila or Five Principles. These Five Principles have now become international coin. Either directly or implicitly, they have been accepted by a very large number of countries of Asia and Europe. Recently, the United Kingdom and France also accepted these principles in substance.

I have no doubt that these Five Principles must necessarily form the basis of international relations. If that is done fully, then there should be no question of war.

<Pg-88>

#MOROCCO

CHINA INDIA FRANCE USA MOROCCO

Date : Jun 28, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

India's Recognition

The Government of India have recognised Morocco as a sovereign State
Prime Minister Nehru sent on Jun 20, 1956, the following message to
His Excellency Si Bekkai, Prime Minister of Morocco:

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency full and formal
recognition by the Government of India of Morocco as a sovereign
State. The Government of India look forward to close, friendly and
mutually beneficial co-operation with the Government of Morocco.
Please accept our heartiest felicitations on the achievement of full
sovereignty by your country.

INDIA MOROCCO

Date : Jun 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Morocco Foreign Minister's Reply

Prime Minister Nehru received on Jun 25, 1956, the following message
of thanks from the Foreign Minister of Morocco:

I have the honour of sending to Your Excellency the thanks of the
Government of His Majesty the Sultan for advocating the cause of

Independence of the Government of Morocco by the Government of India. His Majesty's Government is equally desirous of maintaining and developing with India a very cordial co-operation. I send you my thanks for your felicitations and good wishes for the prosperity of your nation.

MOROCCO USA INDIA

Date : Jun 25, 1956

Volume No

1995

NORWAY

Trade Arrangement Extended

Letters were exchanged in New Delhi on Jun 04, 1956, between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Norway extending the validity of the trade arrangement between the two countries up to 31 December 1956.

Some of the important commodities which will be available for export from India to Norway are tea, coffee, tobacco, jute goods, coir products, hydrogenated oils, shellac, mica, iron and manganese ores, woollen carpets, tanned hides and skins, cotton and woollen textiles, light engineering goods, plastic manufactures and hardware including cutlery.

Among the commodities available for import from Norway to India are mechanical and chemical pulp, fatty alcohols, newsprint, aluminium manufactures including aluminium boats, galvanised and black steel pipes, testing machines, welding equipment, marine type diesel engines, machine tools, fishing vessels made from timber, calcium carbide, urea formaldehyde and miscellaneous machinery.

NORWAY INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA USA

Date : Jun 04, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Indo-U.S. Agreement

Under an agreement signed on Jun 05, 1956, between the Government of India and the Technical Co-operation Mission, the U.S. International Co-operation Administration will make an allocation of 145,000 dollars for the strengthening and expansion of the Foundry Training Centre at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

<Pg-89>

The Government of India will provide Rs. 650,000 for the construction and improvement of buildings, inland handling and installation of imported equipment, operating expenditure for the first year and necessary services.

The agreement was signed by Shri B. K. Nehru, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India and by Mr. Clifford H. Wilson, Director, Technical Co-operation Mission, for the International Co-operation Administration.

Subject to the availability of personnel and funds, the I.C.A. will also provide training facilities for Indian technicians abroad and other necessary technical assistance.

The Kharagpur Foundry Training Centre was established in 1954 and represents a pilot effort in training and demonstration in modern foundry practices for Indian industrial personnel.

Sixteen other technical assistance agreements under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme were signed on 29 June 1956 between the Government of India and the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission. The total amount of aid to be provided to India under these agreements for various projects by the United States amounts to more than 2.4 million dollars.

The new agreements include one relating to the Calcutta Milk Scheme for which the United States will make available 340,000 dollars. Another 300,000 dollars will be given for the National Dairy Development Programme in India.

Under another agreement the United States will make available 800,000 dollars in furtherance of the water supply and sanitation programme.

Other allocations under the new agreements include 197,600 dollars for additional support to the fisheries programme, 39,200 dollars for financing certain engineering studies of the Indian Railways system, 45,000 dollars for additional technical advisory services to the Central Water and Power Commission, 12,000 dollars for assistance in industrial research, 86,000 dollars for development of building materials, 95,500 dollars for providing additional technical services

and equipment for the completion of the pilot paper and pulp mill at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, 24,000 dollars as assistance to the Malaria Institute, 196,000 dollars for the procurement of modern electronic equipment for the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad, 80,000 dollars for the supply of equipment to medical colleges in Cuttack and Hyderabad and 162,800 dollars for the provision of an industrial design specialist to each of the four regional Small Industries Institutes located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The United States will provide a number of technicians and professional experts in various fields as well as training opportunities abroad for selected Indian personnel.

USA INDIA

Date : Jun 05, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aid for Chittaranjan Foundry

An agreement was signed on May 31, 1956, between the Government of India and the Technical Co-operation Mission of the United States providing for the allocation of 144,000 dollars by the U.S. International Co-operation Administration for obtaining consultant and technical services for the completion of a steel casting foundry at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

The Government of India's contribution to the project will be Rs. 300,000.

The present agreement is a supplement to the Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement signed between the Governments of India and United States on 5 January 1952.

<Pg-90>

INDIA USA

Date : May 31, 1956

Volume No

1995

TUNISIA

India's Recognition

The Government of India have recognised Tunisia as a sovereign State Prime Minister Nehru sent on Jun 20, 1956, the following message to His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister of Tunisia:

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency full and formal recognition by the Government of India of Tunisia as a sovereign State. The Government of India look forward to close, friendly and mutually beneficial co-operation with the Government of Tunisia. Please accept our heartiest felicitations on the achievement of full sovereignty by your country.

TUNISIA INDIA

Date : Jun 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

Tunisian Premier's Reply

Prime Minister Nehru received on Jun 21, 1956, the following message from the Prime Minister of Tunisia:

In my own name and on behalf of my Government and people of Tunisia, I have the honour to express our heartfelt thanks for your congratulations on the occasion of Tunisia's realisation of independence and full sovereignty and to acknowledge recognition of this status by your Government.

The Tunisian people look forward to close friendly relations with the Indian people for the benefit of both countries.

TUNISIA USA INDIA

Date : Jun 21, 1956

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Ambassador Menon's Broadcast

Shri K. P. S. Menon, Indian Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., broadcasting from Moscow on Jun 22, 1956, stated that to India the Five Principles were no empty formulae. "They are living canons by which we hope to strengthen our friendly relations with all countries, far and near." Shri Menon affirmed that the co-existence of States with different social and economic structures was not a "misfortune to be endured, but a fact which enriches the diversity of human society." The following is the text of the broadcast:

I am grateful to the Moscow Radio for having asked me to say a few words. This day last year, on the conclusion of Mr. Nehru's memorable visit to the Soviet Union, the Prime Ministers of India and the Soviet Union issued a joint statement. This is a suitable occasion for recalling that statement and for enquiring how far the hopes and aspirations, expressed in that statement, have been fulfilled during the year that has passed.

In the forefront of that statement Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Nehru affirmed their resolve to adhere to certain principles of international conduct, which have come to be known as the Five Principles. These principles are worth enumerating: mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; non-aggression; non-interference in each other's internal affairs for any reasons of an economic, political or ideological character; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful co-existence.

These principles were affirmed equally emphatically in the joint statement which was signed soon after by Mr. Nehru and Marshal Tito. We were glad to see them included also in the recent Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet declarations. Thus the validity as well as the universal applicability of these principles is receiving wide recognition.

To us, the Five Principles are no empty formulae. They are living canons by which

<Pg-91>

we hope to strengthen our friendly, relations with the Soviet Union and indeed with all countries, far and near. Co-existence, again, is, to us, no idle phrase. The co-existence of States with different social and economic structures is not, in our view, a misfortune to

be endured, but a fact which enriches the diversity of human society. It is unfortunate that when some people talk of co-existence, especially with the Soviet Union and China, they mean little more than co-endurance.

Last year the two Prime Ministers recognised certain signs of improvement in the general international situation. That improvement reached its climax at the Geneva Conference of Heads of States which soon followed. There international tension fell almost to vanishing point. The "Summit Conference" in Geneva was characterised by an unusual urbanity. The distinguished statesmen, who attended that conference, recognised once and for all that war especially in an atomic age, was no solution to the world's troubles. That is why, if I may say so, they decided to play the gentleman towards one another. The Chinese recognised long ago that the hallmark of a gentleman is that he would refrain from causing his opponent to lose face. When one thinks of some of the conferences which were held in the post-war period, one cannot help feeling that the main object of the protagonists was to cause as much loss of face to their opponents as possible. From the Geneva Conference, on the contrary, all the participants emerged not only without losing face but gaining face in the eyes of their own people and the peoples of the world. The Geneva spirit, however, showed some signs of decline towards the end of the year. But it is a spirit which cannot die.

While Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Nehru recognised certain signs of improvement in the general international situation, they also deplored the continued failure to solve certain problems. They reiterated their conviction that the persistent refusal to admit the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations lay at the root of many troubles in the Far East and elsewhere. This position unfortunately continues. It is, however, good to note that no less than 25 sovereign States have recognised the real Government of China. It is a matter for particular satisfaction that recently the Government of Egypt has decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic.

The two Prime Ministers also deplored the lack of progress in implementing the agreements, reached at the Geneva Conference of 1954 in respect of Indo-China. These impediments have not been wholly removed. Nevertheless, the appeal, recently made by the Soviet and British Foreign Ministers, as co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, to the parties concerned and their response thereto are encouraging signs.

While the clouds on the Far Eastern horizon have continued to linger, though not menacingly, certain clouds have appeared, or reappeared, in the Middle East. However, the resolution which was passed unanimously in the United Nations Security Council on 5 May, insisting on the implementation of the United Nations resolution on Palestine, is a good omen. It is also hoped that Mr. Nehru's formula for a possible settlement of the Algerian problem will open the way to a peaceful solution. That formula was not provoked by a desire to

meddle with other people's affairs, but is imbued with sentiments which inspired India herself in her struggle for independence, namely, her love of freedom, her sympathy with peoples struggling for it, and her abhorrence of violence.

In their joint statement Mr. Nehru and Mr. Bulganin emphasised the need for disarmament. They pointed out that the tendency to build up arms and armaments, conventional as well as atomic, had increased the prevalent fear and suspicion among nations and had the effect of diverting national resources from their legitimate purpose, namely, the uplift of the people. They also acknowledged that the proposals of disarmament, which the Soviet Government put forward in May 1955, were a substantial contribution to peace. The Soviet Government have now made an even more substantial contribution to peace by their decision to carry out a unilateral reduction of their armed forces and armaments. This step is bound to have an effect even on those circles which have cast aspersions on the sincerity of the Soviet move.

<Pg-92>

The two Prime Ministers felt that, under the aegis of the Five Principles, there was ample scope for the development of cultural, economic and technical co-operation between their two States. Among the measures taken to further this co-operation, may be mentioned the proposed steel plant, which is to be put up with the assistance of the Soviet Government; a contract for the purchase of three million tons of steel from the Soviet Union; a greatly extended trade agreement; the decision to open a direct shipping line between Bombay and Odessa; technical assistance of various kinds; and exchange of delegations.

The friendship and understanding between India and the Soviet Union were greatly enhanced by the visit of Mr. Nehru to the Soviet Union and Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev to India. The magnificent and spontaneous welcome, which was extended to the leaders by the people on both sides, cannot be explained better than in the title of the Soviet film, showing the visit of the Soviet leaders to India, "Druzha Velikikh Narodov". For many centuries India and Russia had been separated from each other by political and geographical obstacles. The geographical obstacles have now been removed by the march of science, and the political obstacles have been removed by the march of history.

To be frank, it must be admitted that in the past, certain ideological distortions stood in the way of our friendship. Those obstacles have now been removed by the courageous decisions taken at the Twentieth Congress in regard to certain fundamental principles. Amongst those decisions is the recognition that there can be different varieties of socialism, that there can also be different roads to socialism, that violence is not essential for the transformation of society and that Parliamentary institutions can be, a means to the establishment of socialism. These decisions are

welcome to India which has declared a socialistic pattern of society as her goal but is resolved to establish it in, accordance with her own genius, traditions and environment.

All the circumstances, therefore, are now favourable to the normal development of Indo-Soviet friendship. But ours is not a jealous friendship. It does not exclude friendship with other countries. We have not entered, nor have we any intention of entering into, a military pact or any other kind of pact with the Soviet Union or with any other country. We do not believe that the best way of binding nations is by hoops of steel. Our friendship with the Soviet Union is an integral part of our resolve to establish a network of friendships with countries far and near. And we are happy that this basic attitude of ours has met with the full understanding, sympathy and appreciation of the Soviet Government.

INDIA USA RUSSIA CHINA PERU SWITZERLAND EGYPT ALGERIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jun 22, 1956

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Supplementary Agreement on Drilling Rig

A Press Note was issued in New Delhi on Jun 01, 1956, announcing the signing of a supplementary Indo-Soviet agreement for the purchase of an additional oil drilling rig at a cost of Rs. 4.2 million. The agreement was signed in New Delhi on 31 May 1956. The Press Note said:

The original agreement covering the purchase of two drilling rigs was signed on 21 May 1956. The rigs, according to the agreement, are to arrive in India by November-December, 1956. The third drilling rig will be delivered by the beginning of March, 1957.

The total cost of the equipment being obtained from the U.S.S.R . under the agreement now comes to Rs. 13,400,000.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Government will erect the drills free of cost at the site. A team of Soviet experts--22 for each drilling rig--will also arrive in India to operate the drills and train Indian personnel for a minimum period of six months at a cost of Rs. 525,000 per drill.

The agreement was signed by Shri R. K. Ramadhyani, Secretary,

Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, on behalf of the President of India and by Messrs. E. Olienik and V. G. Sizonenko, on behalf of Machinoexport, trade organisation of the Government of the U.S.S.R.

<Pg-93>

INDIA USA

Date : Jun 01, 1956

July

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Jul 01, 1956

VOL. II

No. 7

CONTENTS

COMMONWEALTH

Prime Ministers' Conference 95

GOA

References in Parliament 97

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Address to Disarmament Commission. 98

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Nehru-Tito-Nasser Joint Statement 110

Prime Minister's Statement on Visit Abroad 112

PAKISTAN
 Agreement on Claims on Undivided India 115

SOUTH AFRICA
 Treatment of Indians 115

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
 Indo-U.S. Agreement 116

WEST GERMANY
 Nehru-Adenauer Joint Statement 116

<Pg-i>

INDIA PAKISTAN SOUTH AFRICA USA GERMANY

Date : Jul 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

COMMONWEALTH

Prime Ministers' Conference

The Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries met at a conference held in London from Jun 27, 1956. A communique was issued on 6 July. The following is the text of the communique:

During the past ten days Commonwealth Prime Ministers have together reviewed the current state of international affairs. Their discussions have again revealed a sense of common purpose in their approach to the major problems of the day. The peoples of the Commonwealth all share the common heritage of parliamentary democracy. They respect aspirations for freedom and self-government, and they take pride in what they themselves have done in helping to fulfil those aspirations.

This meeting has been held at a significant stage in the development of international relations. A new element has been introduced by the growing recognition of the devastating power of thermo-nuclear weapons. Other developments of importance have taken place in the world, including changes in the Soviet Union. The common understanding which the Prime Ministers have reached in their review will form a valuable background which will assist each Government in the formulation and pursuit of its national policies.

Despite the high hopes with which the world emerged from the last

war, new international tensions developed. These have given rise to increasing fears and, suspicion. They have resulted in vast expenditures on armaments and economic distortions which have delayed the full development of the world's natural resources for the common good.

The Governments and peoples of the Commonwealth are united in their desire for peace. They seek friendly relations with all the peoples of the world and have no aggressive intent or design. War would bring disaster for man world war could mean destruction for all. The policies of all Commonwealth countries will at all times be devoted to preserving and consolidating world peace. The Prime Ministers emphasised the importance they attach to the search for a comprehensive disarmament agreement.

The Commonwealth Governments will strive for a progressive improvement in the standards of life of their own peoples and will assist in similar efforts on other parts of the world. Since the end of the war, in addition to furthering their own economic development, they have done much to assist the development of other countries, through the United Nations and such organisations as the Colombo Plan, the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara and by other means. They will continue in their efforts to secure prosperity as well as peace for all the peoples of the world.

In the course of the meeting, the Prime Ministers reviewed the significant developments in the Soviet Union in the context of international relations and world affairs. In this assessment they were helped by the reports made by those Ministers who have recently visited the Soviet Union or have held elsewhere personal discussion with the new Soviet leaders. The Prime Ministers considered the recent decisions of the Soviet Government to reduce the numbers of their armed forces, their willingness to facilitate increased contacts between the Soviet Union and other countries, and their expressed desire for improved relations with other Governments. They welcomed these developments. A progressive improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union and the other great Powers would help to remove the fear of war and serve the interests of world peace. They believe, however, that the removal of the causes of tension-and the creation of mutual confidence and goodwill are essential if peace is to rest on secure foundations. The Governments of the Commonwealth countries will persevere in the search for just and lasting settlements of outstanding international problems. Unless such settlements can be reached, resources which might otherwise be used to improve the lot of man will continue to be devoted to armaments; and the fears which impel the peoples of the world to accept the burdens of defence

<Pg-95>

will continue to distract and weaken man kind.

The Prime Ministers noted with regret that, since their last meeting,

no progress had been made towards German unity. They were informed of current proposals regarding the political and economic activities of the North Atlantic Alliance and the development of closer economic co-operation in Europe.

The Prime Ministers considered the situation in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their interest in the peace and stability of this area. They welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure observance of the terms of the armistice agreements between Israel and neighbouring Arab States. They agreed that all practicable steps should be urgently taken to consolidate the progress thus made and to seek a lasting settlement of the dispute.

The Prime Ministers were informed of the situation in Cyprus, and welcomed the unceasing efforts of the United Kingdom Government to find a solution acceptable to all concerned.

The Prime Ministers reviewed the situation in the Far East and South-East Asia. They noted the part which was being played by certain Commonwealth Governments in seeking to maintain peace in Indo-China. They looked forward to a continuing relaxation of tension in the Formosa area, and expressed the hope that unremitting efforts would be made to this end. Peaceful settlements of the problems in this area are imperative for stability in the Far East and for removing the dangers of conflict which would frustrate the hopes of peace. The Prime Ministers heard with interest a report from the Prime Minister of New Zealand on his recent visit to Japan. They were informed of the progress of constitutional advance in Malaya and of the negotiations on constitutional developments in Singapore.

The Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction that Ceylon and certain other countries had recently been admitted to the United Nations. They recognised the important part which members of the Commonwealth had played in securing this extension of the organisation. They expressed the hope that its membership could be broadened still further so that it might command a wider allegiance throughout the world.

The Prime Ministers agreed that it was of first importance for their countries to maintain and increase their economic strength. Each country, through sound internal economic policies and steady development of its resources and earning power, could help to strengthen the Commonwealth and the sterling area, and move steadily towards the agreed objective of the widest practicable system of trade and payments. The Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the United Kingdom's determination to maintain and improve its capacity to serve as a source of capital for development in Commonwealth countries. They received reports on the development programmes of certain members of the Commonwealth.

The Prime Ministers exchanged views on the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. They agreed that the civil use of nuclear energy constituted a valuable new sphere of co-operation

within the Commonwealth, as well as with other countries, and they noted with satisfaction the progress already made in this field. The Commonwealth countries are already a major source of world supplies of uranium and thorium, and their resources in these materials are increasing. In most of these countries research organisations have been established to develop the use of nuclear energy as a source of power.

During the course of the meeting, the Prime Minister of Ceylon stated that, in accordance with their declared policy, the Ceylon Government proposed to introduce in due course a republican constitution for Ceylon. He also stated that it was their intention that Ceylon should continue to be a member of the Commonwealth. The other Prime Ministers took note of this statement, and expressed their agreement to Ceylon's remaining a member of the Commonwealth.

The Prime Ministers considered the particular position of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in relation to meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Taking into account the twenty years' attendance first by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and now by the Prime Minister of the Federation

<Pg-96>

of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, they agreed that they would welcome the continued participation of the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Apart from the consideration of matters which are of common concern to all Commonwealth countries, these meetings also afford opportunities for discussions outside the formal sessions. Advantage has been taken of these opportunities on this occasion. The continuing exchange of views on matters of common concern is an important element in the relationship between the member-countries of the Commonwealth. It is of the utmost value that this should be supplemented at intervals by personal contacts between the political leaders of the Commonwealth countries, and in a rapidly changing world the need for these direct consultations has assumed a new importance.

UNITED KINGDOM USA SRI LANKA ISRAEL CYPRUS CHINA JAPAN NEW ZEALAND REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Date : Jun 27, 1956

Volume No

1995

References in Parliament

Several questions relating to Portuguese settlements in India were asked in the Lok Sabha on Jul 27, 1956.

In reply to a question whether the Portuguese authorities in Goa had started a campaign of arrests and persecutions of persons suspected of nationalist sympathies and whether any step had been taken by the Union Government in regard to this matter, Prime Minister Nehru stated:

The Government of India have received information from various sources to the effect that there is a strong national movement in Goa for its liberation, which is gathering momentum every day. The Portuguese authorities, unnerved by the rising tide of nationalist and anti-Portuguese feeling have been adopting ruthless methods for the suppression of the movement. Since June they have arrested a large number of persons estimated conservatively between 80 and 100. A number of prominent citizens of Goa have been arrested on the merest suspicion of their being connected with the nationalist movement or having taken part in alleged acts of sabotage by nationalists

The Government of India have reliable information that the Portuguese authorities have severely beaten or otherwise tortured prisoners to extract information regarding political activities inside Goa. One of the arrested persons, Shri Krishna Porobo, timber merchant, is said to have been subjected to exceptionally brutal treatment resulting in his death. The Portuguese authorities have, however, issued a statement that he was shot while attempting to escape from prison. So far as the Government of India are aware no Indian national is involved in these recent incidents in Goa and, therefore, no occasion for specific protest to the Portuguese Government has arisen. Time and again in the past, however, the Government of India have warned the Portuguese Government of the serious repercussions and consequences of their treatment of the nationalists in Goa.

Replying to a question whether four Portuguese European soldiers armed with automatic weapons crossed over into Indian territory on 18 July 1956 on the Sawantwadi-Goa border and kidnapped Shri Arjun Sitaram, an Indian national, and whether the whereabouts of Shri Arjun Sitaram were known, Prime Minister Nehru said:

Information has been received by the Government of India that on 17 July 1956, four Portuguese soldiers trespassed into Indian territory to a distance of three or four miles near the village of Netarda on the Sawantwadi-Goa border and forcibly took away one Arjun Sitaram, who was grazing cattle off the village of Kholba. The incident took place in an area which is mountainous and thickly wooded. No Indian border or customs police were in the immediate vicinity of the

incident.

It is now learnt that Arjun Sitaram is back in his village. The Government of India have strongly protested to the Portuguese

<Pg-97>

Government against this latest violation of the Indian territory through the Egyptian Embassy in New Delhi. The Government have already issued instructions that armed Portuguese personnel violating Indian territory should be arrested and held, and where necessary, force used to prevent their intrusion into Indian territory. They are further alerting the border police to take all necessary steps for preventing repetition of such incidents.

Answering a question on the number of countries which had clarified their stand on Goa in response to the Prime Minister's appeal, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, told the Lok Sabha:

No specific approach was made to any Government for support to India's stand on Goa. The Prime Minister in a recent statement, however, invited other countries in general terms to clarify their stand on Goa. There has been no formal response to this appeal but the Government of India's stand on Goa has received the support of most Asian and African countries, and of the Press and public opinion in many other countries.

Replying to a question on the possibility of talks between India and Portugal, Shri Sadath Ali Khan said:

According to Press reports, there has been a reference recently in broadcasts from Radio Goa to the possibility of talks between India and Portugal. However, there is no indication of the scope of the talks or of any change of attitude on the part of Portugal which has so far refused to discuss the question of sovereignty on Goa. The Government of India continue to adhere to their policy of non-violence and their desire for a peaceful solution of the problem of Portugues settlements in India.

INDIA USA EGYPT PORTUGAL

Date : Jul 27, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

India was specially invited by the United Nations Disarmament Commission to present her views before the Commission. Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Minister without Portfolio, addressed the Commission on Jul 12, 1956, at New York. Shri Krishna Menon said:

The Government of India is deeply appreciative of the decision of the Commission to invite its representative to come before it and present its views in accordance with the letter to which the Chairman has just referred.

I address myself to the main concern which the Government of India has in mind, and I use these words deliberately, namely, "the suspension of nuclear explosions." Perhaps one should modify them these days by saying "suspension of explosions relating to weapons of mass destruction", because while we draft resolutions, time passes on, and while disarmament makes--I would not say no progress--a little progress or less progress than we would all like, the inventiveness of men and the projectile and destructive powers of armaments increase. Therefore, it is perhaps better to use the expression that covers the intent of the idea, namely, "weapons of mass destruction."

There are three main aspects in this regard to which I wish to refer. The first is the effects of these explosions. While it is true that you are a Commission of experts who have had this problem before you for two or three years and who have looked, one hopes, at every aspect of it, while your advisers are great experts on this subject, my Government cannot forget the fact that the peoples of the world, and certainly the people of our country where the effect of radioactive dust reaches the streets of Calcutta, cannot but be very concerned about and have at the top of their minds the effects of radiation from the fall-out of these explosions. At this particular moment, I am not referring to the nuclear war; I am only referring to experimental tests, going on now in the way of explosions. Again, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, every observation I make has reference to the explosions for which one country or another is responsible. There are no political or other alignments

<Pg-98>

or considerations governing them. These are physical facts which are to be looked at objectively in the interest of mankind as a whole.

After I came to New York I read and I heard from my colleagues in private talks and otherwise about various reports recently submitted by scientists working under governmental auspices.

There is an excellent report on this by a British, medical authority produced by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, which will give us all a great deal of food for thought and greater room for concern. While there is nothing alarmist in this report, it

points out the worst of all the really alarmist factors--that this is an unknown field. No one can calculate the consequences for future generations of the results of the fall-out from explosions. If that is so, then those who are responsible for the conduct of affairs have to think very far and very deep before they commit themselves to consequences unknown and ungovernable.

Recently, before the House Government Operations Sub-Committee of the American Congress, a leading American scientist, Dr. Lapp, gave evidence. He gave the Committee a table of estimated radio-activity lingering after the burst of a weapon equivalent to 20 million tons of TNT. He said that the radio-active fall-out from such a bomb could cover 10,000 square miles. That is a more moderate estimate. He said on 20 June 1956, that a progressive increase in such tests will release enough dangerous radiation by 1962 to give everyone in the world the "maximum possible amount". Dr. Lapp goes on to say that the technical effects would not be felt until late 1970; radio-active particles will hang in the upper air until then.

Now, I come to the British authority, the British Research Council. Its report says:

There is little direct knowledge of the genetic effects of ionizing radiations on man, but with certain reservations it is justifiable to draw upon our knowledge of the effects of radiation on other organisms. Damage to genetic materials is cumulative and irreparable.

"Cumulative" really means that once the harm is done, one has put in there a chain reaction which works on a particular individual, and also on succeeding generations. None of us have the moral right to inject harm which is beyond one's own control. Long continued, exposure to radiation of low intensity--that is what happens after a fall-out--induces as much gene mutations as a single exposure to equal dosage of radiation of higher intensity.

Therefore, the fact which is often quoted that this is only very little and after all we have so much radiation that it does not matter, is a rather misreading of statistics, because, if the effects of radiation last long enough, as they must, because it takes nearly five years for this to fall from the stratosphere, they are very considerable. The reports goes on to say:

It must be realised that genetic studies inevitably tend to be slow and that sufficient knowledge on which to base these firm conclusions will be accumulated only after many years of intensified research.

Now I turn to another American authority on this subject, which is the National Academy of Sciences of the United States. On 12 June of this year the National Academy of Sciences said:

Thirteen months after the first hydrogen bomb test in Bikini in 1954, the contaminated water mass of the Pacific Ocean, at the scene of the explosion, had spread over one million square miles.

We have been told in another committee that 30,000 square miles have been fenced off. It is quite true that that is something, but here we are being told that the water remains contaminated thirteen months afterwards, for one million square miles. This is not anybody's particular pond; it is not an inland sea; it is a world ocean. The report goes on to say:

Two days after the 1954 tests, the radio-activity of the surface waters near Bikini was observed to be a million times greater than the naturally occurring radio-activity. This material was transported and diluted by ocean currents, and four months later concentrations

<Pg-99>

three times the natural radiation were found 1,500 miles from the test area; thirteen months later the contaminated water mass had spread over a million square miles, artificial activity had been reduced to about one-fifth the natural activity, but could be detected 3,500 miles from the source.

It is quite clear that the result of the fall-out from explosions would last a very long time and, as time goes on, it does not die out but spreads more and more. There is no extinguishment.

Now I shall go on to two places nearer home. One is Japan and the other is my own country. The Japanese Welfare Ministry reported that the fruit and vegetables in the central district of Japan were radio-active and warned people against eating them. The warning said that the amount of radio-activity found in fruit and vegetables in the area, exposed to recent heavy rainfalls, was calculated to be five times greater than the amount considered safe for human consumption.

In my own country, there having been some effects with regard to the consumption of eatables, investigations were made by the University of Calcutta, which were now under consideration by the Government of India. The report says:

Many common vegetables as well as the milk, ghee and rice which are consumed by people every day, have been found to be radio-active by a team of scientists at the Calcutta University College of Science.

Then I come to two other aspects of this matter. I have already referred to the question of posterity, and that is one of those things to which we ought to pay much greater attention, weighing the pros and cons of this matter, assuming that it has the expected results in stopping aggression or in saving civilization, if we are to consider whether civilization is to be saved. Here again I go back to the American authority. The National Academy of Sciences said the other day:

The basic fact is--and no competent persons doubt this--that radiations produce mutations and that mutations are in general

harmful. It is difficult, at the present state of knowledge of genetics, to estimate just how much of what kind of harm will appear in each future generation after mutant genes are induced by radiations. Different geneticists prefer different ways of describing this situation; but they all come out with the unanimous conclusion that the potential danger is great.

I would like to say here that I read somewhere the other day that even under natural radiation, as it is at present, two per cent of the children born in the world are affected by radiation and there are genetic effects upon them already. That to a certain extent explains the kind of malformations and defects that exist in the human race. If that is so in the normal state of radiation, just add a little more to it and then what happens?

Before I go to my final piece on this, which is on strontium 90, I want to refer to something for which the United Nations has some responsibilities, and here again, it so happens that the instance is connected with the United States explosions. But radiation, radio-activity, and its consequences are as harmful if it comes from any other country, and the Japanese have been subjected to great deal of this by the explosions that are reported to have taken place in the Soviet Union. The Visiting Mission to the Pacific Trust Territories--the head of which Was a distinguished British civil servant with the representatives of Guatemala, Belgium and my own country in it--produced a report. I want to say here and now that none of them are scientists nor doctors. So they have not produced any kind of pseudomedical opinion. All they have done is to transmit to us the information given to them by the medical naval authorities in these islands.

The report states that a group of medical officers attached to the United States Atomic Energy Commission informed the Mission that:

the people concerned had been irradiated from the fall-out in three

<Pg-100>

ways: penetrating gamma radiation from the ground, trees and houses resulted in whole body irradiation; skin contamination from fall-out resulted in spotty localized irradiation of the skin and scalp; and internal contamination occurred from ingesting of contaminated food and breathing in fall-out material.

The paragraph continues: "The island groups and extent of involvement are shown in the following table:" I shall not read out the whole table, but it shows that in one island 64 Marshallese received an estimated penetrating dose of 175 roentgens. And we are told that 10 to 15 roentgens, if it penetrates somebody, is fatal. Now this is the amount that is in the atmosphere. In another group, the table states 18 Marshallese had 69 roentgens; in another group 28 Americans had 78 roentgens; and in another group 157 Marshallese had 14 roentgens, although the result on them was very slight.

Here we are not arguing at present the question whether the explosion should have taken place there or not, but this happens to be a scene where experimental results are available. I want to come now to a particular matter to which our scientists, our advisers and our Government have paid special attention. It concerns the fall-out of strontium 90. The worst of this is that it can remain in the stratosphere and in the high air for a considerable period, and may fall to the earth in five years. And again I quote the American authority, Dr. Lapp:

The unique nature of the hazard is indicated by the fact that one ounce of radio-strontium, or about a teaspoonful, contains the equivalent of the maximum permissible amount for every person on this earth. The number of atoms in an ounce of material is so astronomical, even when divided by the population of the earth, that it amounts to 70 trillion per person. Many pounds of radio-strontium are produced in a super-bomb explosion.

Dr. Lapp goes on to say that a number of the products that are produced in high-yielding fission have a very long life. Of these, strontium 90, with its twenty-eight and half-year life, seems to be the most important, and Dr. Lapp concludes that a serious strontium hazard exists in the area of the local fall-out.

I quoted to the General Assembly last year another American, Colonel Victor Burns, who addressed the sixty-second annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons in the United States, and this is what he said:

An atom bomb explosion produces coagulation of the tissues and the mechanical destruction of the choroid in the retina by converting the tissue fluids into steam and thereby exploding the retina.

A member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, I believe, in his evidence before the United States Congress, said:

Let me be more specific. One of the nuclear products released by any nuclear explosion is a substance that is called radio-active strontium. Unlike ordinary strontium this strontium gives off beta radiation, which is one of the three kinds of radiation emitted by radium. Prior to the atomic age, there was no radio-active strontium in the atmosphere of the earth.

Now that increases the responsibility of those who have today the power to stop these explosions. There was no such material before the explosions. The gentleman in question continued:

Of the radio-active strontium released in an explosion of a large thermo-nuclear weapon, some falls to earth rather quickly over thousands of square miles and some is shot up into the stratosphere. From thence, it settles down, diffusing throughout the whole envelope of atmosphere that surrounds the earth. Rainfall speeds its descent,

but it comes down slowly; only a fraction of it is deposited on the earth during the course of a year.

From the earth's soil, radioactive strontium passes into food and then into the human body, where

<Pg-101>

it is absorbed into the bone structure.

And this is what it does:

Here its beta rays, if intense enough, can cause bone tumours. We know that there is a limit to the amount of this strontium that the human body can absorb without harmful effects. Beyond that limit, danger lies, and even death.

The problem, of course, is to fix the limit. I have read out the quantity of radio-strontium that falls out from one explosion. The statement goes on:

In any event there is a limit to the tolerable amount of radio-strontium that can be deposited in the soil. Consequently, there is a limit to the number of large thermo-nuclear explosions that the human race can withstand.

The sheer fact of this effect is certain. The new power we have in hand can affect the lives of generations still unborn.

The next point to which I want to refer is that, when discussion takes place, the effects of this radiation are always assessed on the basis of what exists on that particular day. But at the next meeting of the General Assembly or of the Disarmament Commission a change has probably taken place. That is to say, there is a continuing and increasing evil, unless we realise that even as it is it is bad, but that an increase would be worse.

We have also taken into account the fact that whether the explosions be on land or under the sea, the winds are uncontrollable, so that, there is no predicting in what direction it may go--whether it will go right up and come down. But the effects are lasting and, what is more, they remain in the soil and the sea. They are transmitted through cattle, through our agricultural products, and not to one generation alone because the agricultural produce transmits them to its descendants and they go on for ever.

That is the first aspect of this question to which I want to draw attention. The second aspect is the relation of the proposals made by the Government of India for several years, and quoted throughout the world and many times in the United Nations, with regard to this suspension--that is, the relation of a suspension of explosions to nuclear disarmament. Now if the effects stood alone--if it was merely the question of effect--in my opinion that is big enough. That is to

say, we have no right to go on laying down the foundations of destruction which is beyond our control, lasting through generations and probably leaving results which in themselves have a chain reaction, creating worse results. I want, however, to go on to the second aspect of this, which is the relation of the suspension of explosions to nuclear disarmament itself. It is well known that the position of the Government of India is that it stands without any reservation for the banning, the total non-use and the destruction of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction. We recognise that machinery has to be agreed and established, that there are difficulties, that there are points of view to be met, and so on, but in this particular case the stopping of the explosions would be a first step towards disarmament as well, because without experiments it is not possible to develop these weapons. I have read in the debate that some controversy has arisen with regard to the separation of conventional and non-conventional weapons.

I submit with great deference that if we take a step to suspend the testing of these nuclear weapons, we shall be taking a first step towards nuclear disarmament. For by taking that step we shall be reversing the process of competitive armaments.

So far as we know, there is no rational ground for continuing these experiments. An experiment is made in order to prove something. In the case of nuclear test explosions, the purpose is destruction, or, in some cases, to ascertain how these products can be used for other aims. I submit that all the explosions which have already taken place, all the weapons which have already been manufactured by the respective parties are adequate to blow this planet to smithereens. Hence, there is no need for further experiments. The experiments are futile; they constitute a futile adventure; they have no *raison d'être*. One experiment can only lead to another. The purpose cannot be the pursuit of pure

<Pg-102>

knowledge in this case, because the pursuit of pure knowledge should not have such disastrous consequences.

There is another aspect. If the Disarmament Commission were to recommend to the General Assembly steps for negotiation between the two--I am told the figure is now three--parties mainly concerned, for the suspension of these experiments, I think the Commission would have taken a measure having a far greater psychological and political importance than any architectural plan of control, supervision, inspection, and so forth. It would echo throughout the world that a great step had been taken to reverse the engines of destruction, to reverse these policies of mass destruction which, we are told, are conceived to save aspects of civilization or for self-preservation. If a step were to be taken to suspend these tests, that would represent the single and major measure that the United Nations could take to create confidence among the people; it would ring throughout the world.

We have heard a great deal about tensions, suspicions and deadlocks. This big change that I am suggesting would have an effect on those tensions, suspicions and deadlocks. The step that we should be taking would have a far greater importance than might appear on the surface.

It is now my duty to deal with the objections that have been raised to the suspension of the testing of nuclear weapons.

In the first instance, there have been silent indications that it is not possible to control these explosions; that it is possible for the bad man to get through and the good man alone will abide by the agreement. On behalf of the Government of India, I wish to say that we are entirely unmoved by this opinion, and we do not think that the suggestions have any valid foundation. It is not possible to produce atomic explosions in one's pocket. No more unacceptable opinion has ever been voiced than the one to which I have just referred.

An objection has also been raised that it would not be possible to suspend these tests until some system of control had been introduced. Even as regards this simple proposition, this proposition having such vast consequences and importance, we come up against the vicious circle of control first, or disarmament first. In our opinion, the objection is not valid, and we are not convinced by it.

We have taken scientific advice--in our own and other countries--and we find that there is no valid evidence anywhere to support the contention that large-scale explosions, explosions that could do the kind of damage which I have described, could take place in a concealed way. Suspending these tests would be one of the steps which could be taken without introducing the problem of control.

This is perhaps the time to refer to the idea introduced by the United Kingdom representative. I refer to the "limitation" of explosions. The limitation of any evil is in itself good. In this particular case, however, limitation is something that completely destroys the agreement for a remedy. In the first place, limitation at once introduces question of control. If it is decided that an explosion of a certain size is permissible, there will always be discussions about whether or not the size is right, about where the test should be carried out, and so forth. Furthermore, any measurable limitation would be of such character as to increase the amount of radioactivity in the world. So far as my Government is concerned, to permit limited explosions would be to go against the basic concept that it is both morally and politically wrong to permit atomic war and the use of atomic weapons. We are therefore totally against this idea of limitation--not because we are purists and say "either the whole or nothing", but because we think it represents a step backwards."

I would add that, since Mr. Nutting (United Kingdom representative) addressed this Commission, I have had an opportunity to read extracts from a speech made by his Prime Minister in the United Kingdom

Parliament in which the latter pointed out that this limitation is included in the terms of the Anglo-French proposals--that may have changed, but I think that it is still the position. In the Anglo-French proposals, the entire question of stopping nuclear explosions enters in what is called in those proposals the second stage. In view of the fact that it has taken the Disarmament Commission ten years to arrive at this stage of comparative

<Pg-103>

agreement on a number of points--and I might say that, in my Government's opinion, there has been agreement on points--it would take a very long time indeed to come to the second stage of the plan provided for in the Anglo-French proposals.

I should now like to read out some excerpts from an article dealing with this problem and appearing in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, a review published in the United States:

It is by now generally known that testing of thermo-nuclear weapons cannot be concealed from the world; its cessation therefore will not need verification by international inspection, which has been the bone of contention between West and East ever since U.N. negotiations concerning the control of atomic energy began in 1945. The testing of inter-continental missiles is not equally easily detected from outside the testing country--if the latter has at its disposal the land masses of Siberia, or the wide reaches of the Pacific. However, a relatively small number of extra-territorial internationally manned radar stations within each large country would probably suffice to make the concealment of such tests impossible. It can be suggested, therefore, that foolproof control of the perfection of IBMs, as such, as well as that of nuclear warheads, is technically feasible without excessive interference with national sovereignties. The possibility of freezing the arms race, in the way suggested . . . ; thus depends only on whether the U.S. and the Soviet Union want this to happen, and not on technical difficulties which stand in the way of an agreed and controlled elimination of existing weapons. . . . Furthermore, they argue, only such a freeze can prevent nations not now in the van of the arms race from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. The acquisition of atomic weapons by smaller power is bound to create a multilateral danger, less predictable and less controllable than the present danger of the outbreak of atomic war by one of the two armed camps. . . .

. . . He believes that the suggested attempts to stop the race will have to be made within the next few months--otherwise, it will be too late, technological progress having put the mastery of the ultimate terror weapons irrevocably in the hands of man.

[This] is not a proposal to shift the blame for the arms race to the other side. It is deeply serious. Their belief that we are now offered literally the last opportunity to avoid an irrevocable deadlock of mutual terror is a sober estimate of reality, and not an

exaggeration to whip up support for a pet disarmament plan. It is, in fact, now or never.

I also want to quote from the statement of another scientist in the same publication, as follows:

A world-wide nuclear test ban agreement is the simplest possible step of guaranteed arms limitation and would prevent the rise of other nuclear powers, or at least minimize their potential effectiveness. It is the simplest step because it requires only a minimum deviation from conventional diplomatic and military attitudes, upon which our present partial security is based. It leaves us with our present nuclear weapons and the freedom to build more of them to keep the stalemate effective. It merely interferes with the rate of development of new weapons, treating the great powers equally so that neither can gain a decisive advantage. The step is simple also because it does not require the admission of inspectors with free access throughout the various countries.

The step is guaranteed against significant evasion because nuclear tests can be detected from afar. It is necessary to consider, at greater length than we shall here, the possibilities of special evasions, the limits of small air bursts that might not be detected by monitoring atmospheric

<Pg-104>

radio-activity, the dependability of seismological detection of deep underground tests, and so forth. It seems very likely that a complete study would show that technically possible evasion would be of a minor nature and would not upset the stalemate. If it should, nevertheless, be deemed necessary, special provisions could be made to cover this difficulty which would only slightly complicate the otherwise simple scheme, such admission of inspectors to seismic observatories at a few agreed spots in large countries.

I would submit here that in our respective countries, we do not give up the idea of passing legislation because there are bound to be a few law-breakers; we do not give up the idea of the police because there are still a few burglaries. The whole point here is this: no concealment of any effective character is possible in regard to explosions.

I want to set out categorically the reasons why the tests should be suspended.

The first reason is the one I have set out at great length: the effects of radiation, of strontium 90 and all the other consequences that flow from these experiments.

The second reason is that if the experiments go on, then the atomic race goes on. If we are not able to take this initial step, where will we stop it? Without experiments, it is not possible to produce

better bombs--although it is true that it is still possible to produce bombs on the old model. But it is of some use, politically, psychologically and physically, if there is some arresting of the process.

The third reason is what some people used to call the third-country problem. Now it is the fourth-country problem. Next time we meet, it may be the fifth-country problem.

I want to point out with great respect that this whole atomic and thermo-nuclear development has taken place in the United States and the Soviet Union on a large scale. These are two powerful countries, with unfathomable resources of wealth and manpower and great intellectual and scientific ability. When rich people do something, they do it in a big way, and it therefore costs a lot of money. What America does with one dollar, I suppose that our country will try to do with ten cents. Therefore, when these things are attempted in other countries, where the resources are smaller and the standard of living and everything that goes with it is on a lower level, the production of these weapons will become less expensive than it is now. There are many countries in the world today which are highly advanced in this technique. And it should not be forgotten that the technicians and scientists in the United States and the Soviet Union have not all have their origin in those countries. Talent has come from other countries. Talent is not divided by geographical limitation.

The fourth reason is that, as I said before, the suspension of these experiments would be an epochal step. It would create a different psychology in the world.

Fifthly, it would be a first step in nuclear disarmament. While arguments go on as to whether it is possible to detect stock-piles, whether there should be controls and how these controls can operate, and so on, we would have taken one forward step--and one step always carries within it the embryo, the possibility, of another step. Therefore, this first step in nuclear disarmament would link up the two aspects of disarmament which have always tended to fall apart.

Sixthly, I want to refer to the large volume of world public opinion. This is reflected in the actions taken by parliaments in different parts of the world. The other day, both Houses of the Japanese Parliament passed unanimous resolutions requesting the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries concerned to ban these tests because their populations are suffering. Recently, the Indonesian Parliament heard that the British were likely to explode a bomb in a place called Christmas Island. A nice place name for an atomic bomb! There are two Christmas Islands. One Christmas Island is in the Indian Ocean and it could have been that. Apparently, however, it is the Christmas Island in the Pacific. Whatever it was, the Indonesians protested. I am not saying that the supposed location of the the test was the only reason that moved the Indonesians; we

<Pg-105>

have had to answer questions in our own Parliament too about this.

But there is no law that prevents this wind from blowing from the Christmas Island in the Pacific to the islands of Indonesia, also in the Pacific. Therefore, the Indonesian Parliament which passed a resolution to this effect did so appropriately.

In Burma, there are nation-wide protests about this. The opinion in our own country is well known. I also want to refer to the Conference at Bandung last year, at which twenty-nine Governments were represented, the overwhelming majority of them members of the United Nations. At that conference, there were people who belonged to the Western bloc and people who belonged to the Eastern bloc--and there were people like us, who belonged to no bloc. Pending the total prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, this Conference appealed to all the powers concerned to reach an agreement to suspend experiments with such weapons. Now, can the United Nations and the Commission, particularly composed of non-Asian countries, afford to ignore the opinion of Asia and Africa?

The latest adherence to this protest does not come from Asia nor does it come from Africa; it comes from one of the countries which is affiliated with the Western alliance, and that is New Zealand, represented by Western Samoa. No New Zealander would either think or dare to say that Samoan opinion is not reflective of New Zealand. The members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the "fono of paipule" of Western Samoa, I think largely concerned with the possible explosions on the Christmas Island, have also appealed to those concerned to suspend the explosions.

The final reason is that there are already so many of these weapons that further experiments are quite unnecessary. Why do something that is filled with so much danger and untold damage for future generations when it is no longer necessary?

Let us assume that their purpose in the world is something that cannot be overlooked. We are told that the destructive power now contained in the bombs that have been stockpiled by the Soviet Union and the United States, is sufficient to destroy this planet. I am sure that it is not part of the plans of the nations today to destroy other planets! Therefore, I believe that there is no rational grounds for proceeding with these experiments.

As I was arriving, I read another article concerning yet another aspect of radiation, an aspect that can be given as a further reason. These matters are creating in the world, particularly in the Western powers, which seem more susceptible to this, a neurosis. Every time someone gets a headache, he thinks that he has an atomic headache. Every time it does not rain, he believes that the atomic explosions are stopping the rain. This is creating a general psychology of distress and discontent. The Japanese have investigated this

phenomenon, and they have coined a term for it, "hoshano noirozeh," which means radiation neurosis, a state of extreme nervousness. This must be taken very seriously, because there is nothing like jittery nations that can make for war.

I have set out seven or eight reasons why the suspension of these tests should take place now. I believe that the most telling of all reasons, from a purely practical point of view, is that the tests are futile. They are purposeless. The difference between civilized humanity and uncivilized humanity is that civilization always leads the human being to act for a purpose.

Before leaving this particular aspect of the subject, I should like to say that as a practical consideration, it may be that having regard to certain circumstances a proximate date could be fixed so as to enable certain arrangements that have already been made to be completed. It is possible to find some method whereby arrangements which have been made and which have gone ahead too far can be dealt with in the next five, six or seven months.

I come now to another aspect of this question, namely, world morality and world law. We have had wars ever since humanity has existed. But at no time has it ever been justified to wage war in such a way as to inflict damage on a neutral country. To do so is a concept of international law that is entirely new. No nation has the right to contaminate the earth, the air and the seas of the world. These do not belong to any nation at all.

<Pg-106>

Therefore, I raise this question most seriously: Is the United Nations, devoted to the principles of the Charter and respect for law, going to permit individual nations to use the wide seas of the world for non-peaceful purposes, even though those purposes may be intended in the long run according to their own calculation, to preserve peace? Are we going to break the sound and reasonable canon of international law that war activity must leave the neutrals alone? In using the term "neutrals" I am referring to non-belligerents.

Because these bombs cannot be exploded in someone's private garden, they must be exploded in the seas or in the open deserts--but wherever they may be exploded, even in a private garden, the wind can take them all over the place--and such action corresponds to what the lawyer would call in municipal law a tort. This constitutes an international tort. It is like keeping a wild animal in your own house to the prejudice of the next door neighbour, an act which is not permitted by the laws of our countries. I say, therefore, that this is against international law and international morality. That brings me to the conclusion of the first part of the observations.

The General Assembly Resolution 914 (X) relates to another aspect which has broadly been called the armaments truce. I confess that the words are not very apt. They simply mean that some attempt must be

made to reverse this process of what has been called in United Nations resolutions "competitive armaments."

The present situation is that in spite of the best and devoted efforts of the Disarmament Commission, in spite of all the speeches that have been made, in spite of all the clever formulae and counter-formulae, in spite of all the objections that may be found--and all those who sometimes find a difficulty for every solution instead of a solution for every difficulty--in spite of all that has taken place during the past ten years, the armaments of the world have increased and not decreased. Therefore, some effort has to be made in the opposite direction.

We believe that any attempt in this direction that is made in any sphere, whether it be in the sphere of propaganda, psychological warfare, warfare with guns or bows and arrows or conventional weapons or nuclear weapons, is a valuable attempt. We are not prepared to reject an attempt because it is not big enough. But we shall never lose sight of the objective because of the immediate desire to achieve what is good. Therefore, the controversy which certain others might engage in about partial and wholesale disarmament is to us entirely meaningless. It was George Bernard Shaw who said, "All revolutions are gradual"; you cannot do anything in an instant of time. We believe that certain steps should be taken so that the engines of war-preparedness may be reversed.

The first of these steps would be that no more fissionable material should be made available by those countries that possess it for the purpose of making bombs. If the experiments are stopped and if no new bombs are going to be made, then it is unlikely that there will be any new demand for them. The existing models will be outdated, and nobody buys old models. One thing leads to another.

In his letter of 1 March 1956, President Eisenhower stated:

The United States would join with other nations to work out suitable and safeguarded arrangements so that fissionable material anywhere in the world would no longer be used to increase stockpiles of explosive weapons.

He proposed further, in the words of Mr. Lodge, to combine these arrangements with the programme of contributions from existing stockpiles to the international atomic energy agency when it is established. The President hoped in this way, "to reverse the trend toward a constant increase in nuclear weapons overhanging the world."

We would submit, therefore, that once having agreed to the stopping of experimental explosions, the first important step would have been taken. There would be no need to make any more bombs because they would be of the old type, of which these countries already possess enough.

Secondly, we must take some step, even

<Pg-107>

if it is a token step, toward positive nuclear disarmament.

We are going to submit an observation which does not fall within the meshes of the debate on control; and, that is, that the two great powers who are now in possession of these very considerable weapons should, by mutual agreement, be willing to dismantle a limited number of them, even if it is one, two, or three, as a token, and pass on the fissionable material in them for peaceful purposes, so that, instead of the current going forward towards building more bombs, we would have reversed it. Our suggestion in this regard does not require control because it would be done only under supervision. And it does not mean that, by dismantling them, the striking power of either country has been safely, or safeguardedly, limited. It simply means that a token effort has been made; that from the bombs, the fissionable material goes to positive purposes. If a step of that kind could be taken, it would contribute considerably towards that lowering of tension, towards that great gathering of public opinion which is, in the final analysis, the determining factor.

We should like to express our concern in regard to the maintenance of the present level of arms or the level of the lowering of it. This morning statements were made before this Commission agreeing to some limitation on what we call conventional armaments. The distinction will soon disappear, but whatever it is, wherever we find a limitation of this character, we are happy and, therefore, I want to say, without intervening in any political debates, that I am instructed by my Government to say that we welcome the unilateral reduction that has been proclaimed by the Soviet Union in regard to arms. That is not to say that control or agreement is unnecessary. What is more, we do not stand alone in this. Just a few days ago the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth met in London and this is what they said:

The Prime Ministers considered the recent decisions of the Soviet Government to reduce the numbers of their armed forces, their willingness to facilitate increased contacts between the Soviet Union and other countries and their expressed desire for improved relations with other Governments.

They welcomed these developments. A progressive improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union and the other great powers would help to remove the fear of war and serve the interests of world peace.

The next step which we would like to see is some reduction, however small, in the military budgets of countries, including my own. And if it helps disarmament, I am sure, in spite of all the special circumstances in which we live and the very small armed forces that we maintain, we would make a contribution to peace in the same direction.

Again, under this particular heading, it should be possible for information in this respect--and I use these words deliberately--to be "internationally held". That is, if countries would voluntarily submit to the United Nations, in all honesty and without allocation of budget figures to wrong departments, in the way Governments sometimes tend to do, the genuine incidence of military expenditure, and if it were possible internationally to hold this information, the impact on public opinion on any increases, or on the lack of decrease, would be considerable. This information is available in regard to great areas of the world. Our submission is that, irrespective of their political outlook or their economic organization, every country that is a member of the United Nations should be invited to submit these figures so that the world would know who is spending the most on armaments. I am not saying that voluntary submission is not capable of many loopholes or that it would necessarily present a very adequate picture, because the values of our money in different places, and even the power of weapons, may be different.

That is the next step which we should like to suggest in regard to making a beginning.

I have already mentioned, in the nuclear field, with regard to the stopping of future production, the attempt to be made at least as a token to transfer the fissionable material from even one of these weapons as a start, which would not require any control. Another aspect of this nuclear field is something that causes us all concern. I hope that it will be possible for the nuclear powers to assure the world that there will be no trade

<Pg-108>

in these weapons, that there will be no supply of them to other countries, from where they can go to still other countries so that they will be distributed generally. That is, with the transfer of atomic or nuclear or other weapons, a large number of countries would spread the danger of war; and when one country outside this group has the weapons, other people will try to get hold of them.

I submit that all I have said so far are possible practical stages which do not cut into the conventional debates on stages, on controls, on which comes first or which comes afterwards. No one observation has been intended to cast a reflection on the lack of earnestness on any member of this Commission or on any nation which is too well supplied with arms today.

Therefore, to sum up, we ask for the suspension of all nuclear experiments for the reasons which I have set out. We ask that there should be a truce in armaments by budgetary reductions, by the publication of other internationally held information upon them, by some reversal in regard to fissionable material, by stopping future production and transferring fissionable material even as a token--I

want to repeat this: even as a token--so that the confidence of the world would be increased.

Now I come to my next and almost final stage of the observations which I have to make. If you will refer, Mr. President, to the draft resolution contained in A/C.I/L. 100/ Rev. I, you will see that it refers in (b), (c) and (d) to matters which are concerned largely with the machinery of the Disarmament Sub-Committee and the relations of the General Assembly with regard to it, and I propose to make my observations on this matter very brief.

We believe that the present negotiations on disarmament have to undergo changes in two directions which, on the surface of it, may appear contradictory. We believe that the main parties to disarmament are the United States and the Soviet Union and, therefore, it is the view of our Government in this, as in other matters, that direct negotiations between these two countries, without prejudice to their membership either of the United Nations or of the Disarmament Commission, without any deals behind anybody's back--which will not happen anyway--are desirable. In fact, when my delegation, which was responsible for setting up this Sub-Committee, made the proposal, our hope was that the Sub-Committee would be largely a group rather than a committee, where it would be possible much more easily to function in a way of not being divided into main world parties.

I am well aware that inside the Sub-Committee there are various shades of opinion. I have had the advantage of speaking to members of the Sub-Committee, including the representative of the United States, the representative of the Soviet Union and others. I have no doubt at all that these conversations do take place, but I think that if there are two great powers on which the world primarily places the responsibility of arming or disarming, then, in spite of their best desires, the world must primarily place the responsibility for any sparking of these fires that might take place. If they were to deal with this face to face, there would be some progress in some of these matters. That is one direction.

The other is a contradictory direction on the face of it. It is our belief that, having taken into review the functioning of the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee in the last five years, it is necessary to so reconstitute it by additions in such a way that its opinions do not just fall for public and decisive purposes into two different schools. The possibility of reconciliation and of saying that something is not altogether bad or altogether good should be present. This is not an effort at mediation between the two blocs, but after all, we are dealing in this Commission--the United Nations is dealing--with probably its most important problem. I submit that such an enterprise or undertaking should be, as largely as possible, representative of the world.

I said a while ago that the consequences of this present enterprise are largely visited upon the population of Asia in so far as the fall-out and radio-active effects are concerned. This is not a matter

of claiming power or prestige or precedence for a part of the world. We are quite content to leave it in this way for the present and we expressed this to the General Assembly last year and will do so again next year. We think that

<Pg-109>

the Commission and the purposes it has before it stand to gain from the introduction into it, without enlarging its size so that it would be unwieldy, of elements which would assist it from falling into two separate sides as to create a situation where, at any rate for public purposes, it becomes a question of polemics.

Our own approach to this problem is not bedevilled by this consideration of what is called "comprehensive" and "non-comprehensive." I think the words and the problem are sufficiently clear to us to believe that any idea of creating a pattern of disarmament that would probably spread over a generation, with the best of effort by any group of men in any one year, is an impossible and impractical task. All we can do is to set down objectives, and therefore attempts which aim at architectural symmetry and a sequence where, unless something is achieved, something else cannot be done, to our mind is not practical. This is not to say that we could leave deadly weapons and deal with others. It simply means that we should take advantage of reduction, restriction, agreements and surrenders, if you like--that is what unilateral disarmament means--and we are not ashamed to say that we have a great regard and admiration, arising from our own background, of unilateral action. Unilateral action against someone is not praiseworthy. But unilateral action in a constructive effort is, I think, to be encouraged because, after all, we have control of our own actions; we have no control of the actions of other persons.

In regard to control itself, I should like this Commission and those who are concerned to go back and look at the resolutions of the General Assembly. Each year the General Assembly, after laborious discussions and negotiations, reaches a stage where it looks at every nuance, every phrase and every clause in order to adjust opinions. Once the resolution is out all that is forgotten sometimes, and then we go on to something else. I would call your attention to Resolution 808 of the ninth session dated 4 November 1954, which is the guiding resolution in this matter. Paragraph 1 (c) says: "The establishment of effective international control"--and we subscribe to this for the realms in which it is necessary--"through a control organ with rights, powers and functions adequate to guarantee the effective observance of the agreed reductions of all armaments and armed forces. . . ." So the idea was that the control organs must be able to supervise agreed reduction. Not that we should pose the control in bar of agreement. It is something to enforce agreements.

INDIA USA JAPAN BELGIUM GUATEMALA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDONESIA
BURMA NEW ZEALAND WESTERN SAMOA UNITED KINGDOM

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Nehru-Tito-Nasser Joint Statement

Prime Minister Nehru visited Brioni in Yugoslavia on Jul 18, 1956, on his way back to New Delhi from London, where he attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. At Brioni, Shri Nehru held talks with Marshal Tito, President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and with Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the Republic of Egypt, who had then been on a visit to Yugoslavia. The following is the text of the joint statement issued by them on 20 July:

In the course of the visit to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia of the President of the Republic of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser, and of the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, talks between President Josip Broz Tito, President Nasser and Prime Minister Nehru took place at Brioni on 18 and 19 July 1956. During the talks which were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship a detailed exchange of views took place on matters of common interest.

The three Heads of Government reviewed developments in the international sphere since they met each other separately twelve months ago. The similarity in their approach to international questions has led to close co-operation among them, and they noted with satisfaction that the policies pursued by their countries have contributed to some extent towards the lessening of international tension

<Pg-110>

and to the development of relations between nations based on equality.

Recent developments and contacts and talks between the leaders of various countries following different policies have contributed to a better understanding of each other's viewpoints and a growing recognition of the principles of peaceful and active coexistence. The three Heads of Government consider that these contacts and exchanges of opinion should continue and be encouraged.

The Bandung Conference held last year laid down certain principles

which should govern international relations. The three Heads of Government reaffirm these ten principles which they have always supported. They realise that the conflicts and tensions in the world today have led to fears and apprehensions in the present and for the future. As long as these fears and apprehensions dominate the world, no firm basis for peace can be established. At the same time, it is difficult to remove these fears and apprehensions rapidly and progressive steps will have to be taken towards their removal. Every such step helps in the easing of tension and is therefore to be welcomed.

The division of the world today into powerful blocs of nations tends to perpetuate these fears. Peace has to be sought not through divisions but by aiming at collective security on a world basis and by enlarging the sphere of freedom and the ending of the domination of one country over another.

Progress towards disarmament is essential in order to lessen fears of conflict. This progress should be made primarily within the framework of the United Nations and to include both nuclear and thermo-nuclear and conventional armaments and adequate supervision of the carrying out of the agreement made. Explosions of weapons of mass destruction even for experimental purposes should be suspended as they involve a possible danger to humanity, a pollution of the atmosphere affecting other countries and large peaceful areas regardless of frontiers, and are a violation of international morality. Fissionable material should in future be used only for peaceful purposes and its further use for war purposes should be prohibited. The three Heads of Government are deeply interested in full and equal co-operation among nations in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Such co-operation should be organised within the framework of the United Nations and the proposed international agency should be representative of all nations.

The intensification of effort to quicken the development of underdeveloped areas in the world constitutes one of the principal tasks in the creation of permanent and stable peace among nations. In this connection the three Heads of Government recognise the importance of international economic and financial co-operation, and consider that it is necessary and desirable that the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development be constituted and enabled to function effectively.

In the course of their talks the three Heads of Government emphasised the great importance of removing embargoes and obstacles to the normal flow and extensions of international trade.

The three principal areas of tension and possible conflict are Central Europe, the Far East of Asia and the Middle East region between Europe and Asia. The problems of the Far East cannot be adequately solved without the full co-operation of the People's Republic of China. The three Heads of Government express their belief that the People's Republic of China should be represented in the

United Nations. They also consider that those countries which have applied for membership and are qualified in accordance with the Charter should be admitted to the United Nations.

The problems of Central Europe are intimately connected with that of Germany. This important question should be solved in conformity with the wishes of the German people by peaceful negotiated settlements.

In the Middle East the conflicting interests of great powers have added to the difficulties of the situation. These problems should be considered on their merits safeguarding legitimate economic interests, but basing solutions on the freedom of the people concerned. The freedom and the goodwill of the people of those areas are not only essential for peace but also to safeguard legitimate

<Pg-111>

economic interests. The situation in Palestine is particularly one of danger to world peace. The Heads of Government support the resolution of the Bandung Conference in this regard.

The three Heads of Government considered the situation in Algeria which in their opinion is not only of great importance but requires urgent attention both from the point of view of the basic rights of the people of Algeria and of the consolidation of peace in that part of the world. Believing as they do that colonial domination is wholly undesirable and is injurious to those who rule and those who are ruled, they must express their sympathy for the desire for freedom of the people of Algeria and they recognise that there are considerable numbers of people in Algeria of European descent whose interests should be protected, but this should not come in the way of recognition of the legitimate rights of the Algerians. They warmly support all efforts directed towards the finding of a just and peaceful solution and particularly towards a cessation of violent conflicts in this area and negotiation. A cease-fire and negotiations between the parties concerned should lead to a peaceful settlement of the problem.

The three Heads of Government recognise that the problems of the world cannot be settled at one step and that it is necessary to persevere patiently and with goodwill in attempts to find solutions. It is essential, however, that every effort should be made to create a climate of peace and to act in accordance with the basic principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations.

YUGOSLAVIA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM EGYPT USA INDONESIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHINA GERMANY ALGERIA PERU

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Statement on Visit Abroad

Prime Minister Nehru made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on Jul 31, 1956, on his visit to West Asia, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Europe between 21 June and 23 July.

A number of questions which refer to the recent meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and my visit abroad have been submitted to you, Sir, and you have been pleased to suggest that I make a brief statement on these matters to the House.

The conferences and conversations on which I was engaged, cover a wide range of topics of common interest and of world affairs, and were largely in the way of exchange of views and clarification of positions. Where possible, we also tried to seek and find similarities of views and approach to such problems. As a rule such exchanges of views are not about specific problems that may be subsisting as between the participants in such conferences or talks.

Conferences of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, or other Ministers, take place at intervals, at times and places arranged by consultation among Commonwealth States.

At the recent meeting of Prime Ministers in London, the Prime Ministers exchanged views on matters of common interest to all of them, more particularly problems relating to current developments in international affairs. The communique issued at the end of the Commonwealth Conference has been published in the Press and is laid on the table of the house.

The House will note that the communique states "that the common understanding reached by the Prime Ministers will form a valuable background which will assist each Government in the formulation and pursuit of its national policies".

This truly sets out the character of the discussions and their general purpose. These conferences are forums for exchange and understanding, whether it be of agreements or differences. They enrich the experience of the participants and serve to inform them of both similarities and divergences of views; but they do not seek to condition, much less formulate, national decisions. These latter are matters within the exclusive competence of each country, its Government and Parliament.

I might, however, draw the attention of the House to some of these common understandings. The direction of policies to the promotion of peace, the importance of the search for a comprehensive disarmament

agreement, the determination to strive for progressive improvement in the standards of life of their peoples, the recognition of parliamentary

<Pg-112>

government as a common heritage, the respect for the aspirations of peoples to freedom and self-government, the furtherance of their own economic development and of rendering assistance to and co-operation with other countries in their development, are among those initially set out in the communique.

Personal contacts and exchange of views resulted in our reaching a helpful, reasonable and realistic appreciation of the developments in the Soviet Union in their different aspects. These developments were regarded as "significant" and were welcomed. It was recognised that the improvement in the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the other great powers would help to remove the fear of war and further peace. There was also the common appreciation of the significance of Asia in the world of today, and of the situation in the Middle East and Far East. There was the recognition that a peaceful settlement of the problem of the Formosa area was imperative to stability and to removing the dangers of conflict which would frustrate the hopes of peace. I would also invite reference to the paragraph which refers to the part played by certain Commonwealth countries in seeking to maintain peace in Indo-China.

Ceylon's intention to become a Republic and her desire to remain in the Commonwealth was agreed to which we, in this country, welcome most heartily.

It is not the practice, nor would it be helpful, to discuss at these conferences problems of direct concern to two or more Commonwealth States. A Commonwealth Conference does not seek to arbitrate, much less decide by resolutions or votes, the solution to such problems. Nonetheless, the occasion of their being in the same capital at these gatherings presents opportunities to Prime Ministers, if they so wish, to have talks with one another. Such talks, whether it be of groups of countries who have certain common problems, e.g., defence arrangements, etc., are however not part of the conference proceedings.

The conference has been a useful one. The general approach to world problems has been realistic and constructive. It is my belief that the common understandings as set out in the communique will make some useful impact not only on the thinking and approach of the participating countries, but also on other countries and nations. I would add that these Commonwealth Conferences with their diverse composition and the divergences of outlooks and backgrounds, and yet displaying a capacity for tolerance and for reaching common understandings, are a good thing for the world, beset as it is by the sectional outlook and much intolerance-ideological, racial and other. The date and venue of the next meeting of this conference was not

considered.

My visit to the German Federal Republic impressed me greatly. This nation, or part of it, after the most crushing defeat and destruction in war, and stricken prior to that by the crushing of the human spirit and values under the Nazis, has resurrected itself. It is truly remarkable that West Germany is today a highly successful industrial nation. She has rebuilt much of the ravages of war. The capacity for hard work and the inventiveness of these people are impressive.

The problem of German unity remains. It is the main and understandable obsession of the German people, of the West and the East. In my talks with Chancellor Adenauer I expressed my understanding of, and sympathy with, the desire of the German people for the peaceful achievement of their unity which would be facilitated by a lessening of tensions and which would contribute to the improvement of both the European and the world situation.

The German Federal Republic, expressed its implicit faith in the economic future of India and its desire for co-operation in the technological, scientific and cultural spheres, which I reciprocated. The Federal Government offered to establish, in co-operation with the Government of India, a technical institute in some part of this country, and a large number of students have been offered scholarships for technical studies in West Germany. I gratefully accepted these offers.

The Chancellor and I issued a joint communique at the end of my visit, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House. This communique reaffirms the faith of our two countries in democracy and individual freedom and that the approach to each other and

<Pg-113>

other countries should be that of friendly and peaceful co-operation, respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. The basic aims of preserving and strengthening peace were emphasized. Two days after the date of our communique, the Chancellor issued a statement, in the course of which he said: "We reject energetically every war and share in regard to this the viewpoint of the Indian Prime Minister, which he has laid down in five Political basic principles."

My brief stay in Paris enabled me to meet French leaders, including the President, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. We did not issue a communique, but I am able to tell the House that these talks have helped to further the relations between our two countries and for mutual appreciation of our problems and outlooks.

At Brioni in Yugoslavia, where I went to pay a call on Marshal Tito, opportunity for joint talks with him and President Nasser occurred.

President Nasser was paying an official visit to Yugoslavia and my arrival there coincided with the last days of his stay with President Tito.

Our tripartite talks there were again on matters of common interest and world affairs. A communique issued by the three of us as Heads of our Governments is placed on the table of the House. We expressed our common understandings on the growing desire for peaceful and active co-existence, on the division of the world today into blocs based on fears, the imperative need for progressive disarmament, and the immediate suspension of nuclear explosions. We declared our common belief that the co-operation of the People's Republic of China was imperative for the solution of problems relating to the Far East, and also expressed our support towards finding a just and peaceful solution of the problem of Algeria and the cessation of violent conflicts there.

The House will notice that in this communique the ten principles of the Bandung Conference have been reiterated.

On my way back home I halted at Cairo and also visited Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. I had previously been to Damascus, the capital of Syria. I had the opportunity to talk with the Presidents and Prime Ministers and others in Syria and Lebanon. We have much in common with these countries of West Asia, who like ourselves have recently established their national freedom and sovereignty.

At Cairo, President Nasser and his Ministers and I had further opportunities of talks, more particularly on our common problems in Asia and developments in the Middle East, such as the Baghdad Pact, as also on colonial problems. These discussions did not relate to the Suez Canal or any aspect of Anglo-Egyptian relations. The recent decision of the Egyptian Government in regard to the Suez Canal first came to my knowledge from the reports in the Press after my return to Delhi.

I had a happy and brief stay in Ireland with which country we have much in common in respect of the background of our struggle for our national freedoms.

Sir, I was out of India for a full month during which despite a crowded programme of receptions, visits, conversations and conferences, India, a modest sense of pride in her, in our own endeavours and our achievements in the creation of the New India, as well as an overwhelming although invigorating sense of the tasks ahead, has always been with me.

The friendly and enthusiastic reception which my daughter and I and our party received not only from Governments and at official gatherings but also from peoples everywhere was a constant reminder to me of the tasks ahead of us and of the Vast and deep expectations that this country of ours, in the short period of her freedom, has aroused in the peoples of the world. It is a happy feeling to be

aware of this, but it is even more an overwhelming one. The enthusiasm of peoples, their desire for understanding and friendship, their responses to our approach to the problem of peace and co-operation, the prevailing recognition of a resurgent Asia--all this was exhilarating. It helped me to realise more and more how shrunken the world has become and how much nations and peoples really must belong to each other.

The onward march of history has brought continents together: and yet the sharp struggles and conflicts divide them.

<Pg-114>

The overwhelming weight of deadly weapons and the menace of atomic destruction have rendered peaceful co-existence the only way of survival in the immediate future. This was borne in on me by my talks with people and Governments during my travels, and I have come to realise that this is our imperative need today. For this, we need goodwill and tolerance as between nations. We can make our best contribution by our example and by our persistent endeavours to promote peace and co-operation.

IRELAND USA UNITED KINGDOM CHINA GERMANY INDIA FRANCE YUGOSLAVIA ALGERIA
INDONESIA EGYPT LEBANON SYRIA IRAQ

Date : Jul 31, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Agreement on Claims on Undivided India

A Press Note was issued in New Delhi on Jul 09, 1956, on the agreement reached between the Governments of India and Pakistan on the claims on the undivided Government of India. The Press Note said:

According to an agreement reached between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan each Government will initially pay on territorial basis all outstanding claims against the undivided Government of India for:

(1) refund of revenue (as for example, refunds on account of Central Excise, Customs Duty, Income-tax, etc.); and

(2) refund of cash deposits including those made in connection with Central contracts.

The claimants who are residents of India will be paid the dues by the Government of India and claimants who are residents of Pakistan will be paid by the Government of Pakistan. The claimants in India whose claims are not yet either registered with the Central Claims Organisation or are not pending with the Ministries Departments concerned in India should register their claims with the Central Claims Organisation, Ministry of Rehabilitation, by 31 August 1956. The authorities concerned in India will proceed to settle such claims after verifying that the claim is due and payable to the claimant. In cases in which such verification is not possible because records relating to the claims made are in Pakistan, payment will be made after verification regarding admissibility of such claims is received from appropriate authority in Pakistan.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Jul 09, 1956

Volume No

1995

SOUTH AFRICA

Treatment of Indians

Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, answered in the affirmative to a question in the Lok Sabha on Jul 20, 1956, when

he was willing to reopen negotiations with the Union of South Africa on the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa had recently been sent by Government to the Union Government of South Africa. Shri Sadath Ali Khan added: This was done in accordance with the U.N. Resolution of 14 December 1955, which urged the parties concerned to pursue negotiations.

Asked whether Government had received any reply from the Union Government of South Africa, Shri Sadath Ali Khan said: The Government of the Union of South Africa have communicated their inability to enter into any further negotiations in the matter.

<Pg-115>

SOUTH AFRICA INDIA

Date : Jul 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Indo-U.S. Agreement

A Press Note issued in New Delhi on Jul 03, 1956 announced the signing of three more technical assistance agreements between the Government of India and the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission. The Press Note said: One of the agreements provides that the United States will make available to India a sum of 724,697 dollars for the purchase of iron pipes for the National Water Supply and sanitation programme. This brings the total U.S. allocation for this purpose during this year to more than 1.5 million dollars. Under other agreements 750,000 dollars have been provided for the purchase of large dragline excavators for the Chambal Project and 2,800 dollars for an industrial library at the Indian Statistical Institute at Calcutta.

USA INDIA

Date : Jul 03, 1956

Volume No

1995

WEST GERMANY

Nehru-Adenauer Joint Statement

Prime Minister Nehru visited the Federal Republic of Germany from 13 July to Jul 17, 1956, on his way back from London, where he attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. The following communique was issued in Bonn on 16 July after talks between Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer:

The Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his daughter, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the Secretary General in the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Raghavan Pillai, visited the Federal Republic of Germany from 13 to 17 July 1956. After spending three days in the Federal Capital, the Prime Minister and his suite paid a visit to the city of Hamburg.

During his sojourn in the German Federal Republic, the Prime Minister

was received by the Federal President and had a number of talks with the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Von Brentano, the Federal Minister of Economic Co-operation, Dr. K. C. Bluecher, and the Federal Minister of Economics, Prof. Dr. Erhard. These talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

In the course of the full and friendly conversations between the two Heads of Government, all political questions of common interest were frankly discussed. Both Heads of Government affirmed their faith in democracy based on the liberty of the individual and the rule of law, and they were gratified that their discussions revealed a similarity in basic aims which are directed to the preservation and strengthening of peace. They agreed that the basis of friendly and peaceful co-operation of all countries is respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the Internal affairs of others. They made a survey of the general international situation, with special reference to the prevailing tensions and the steps which could be taken to bring about a progressive improvement. They are confident that present developments tend towards the lessening of such tensions.

They agreed that a comprehensive disarmament agreement, subject to appropriate measures of inspection and control, is like wise of prime importance for securing world peace and promoting the economic and social progress of all countries.

The two Heads of Government discussed the German question in the context of the general world situation. The Prime Minister of India expressed his understanding of, and sympathy with, the desire of the German people for the peaceful achievement of their national unity, which would be facilitated by a lessening of tensions and would itself contribute materially to an improvement in the

<Pg-116>

European and the general international situation.

On the German side, the great interest of the Federal Republic in the economic development of India was stressed. The two Heads of Government noted with satisfaction that German industry has for many years participated to a considerable extent in the realisation of the great Indian projects and is ready to do so in the future. The Federal Government having implicit faith in the economic future of India is ready to place German technical experience at the disposal of India for the achievement of its economic plans and will, if so desired by India, further increase its co-operation. The Federal Government is convinced that the co-operation of German and Indian scientists, experts and technicians will not only serve Indian economy to the mutual benefit of both countries and strengthen relations between them, but will by such partnership also enhance personal relations and reciprocal goodwill between the two nations.

Both Heads of Government agreed that a technological institute should be established in India in co-operation between the two countries and that the Federal Government will provide teaching staff and technical equipment. Moreover, the Federal Government will grant an increased number of scholarships for Indian students at German technical schools.

In the cultural sphere also, both Heads of Government are desirous of continuing and enlarging the old and intimate ties of friendship that exist between the two countries.

Both Heads of Government expressed their deep satisfaction that they had the opportunity for an exchange of views concerning all problems of particular importance to them and are convinced that these talks will be beneficial for the future of the two nations and for the peace of the world.

<Pg-117>

GERMANY UNITED KINGDOM INDIA USA

Date : Jul 17, 1956

August

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Aug 01, 1956

VOL. II

No. 8

CONTENTS

ALGERIA

References in Parliament	119
CANADA	
Convention on Patents of Invention Signed	119
CHINA	
India-Tibet Border Demarcation	120
GOA	
Expulsion of Indian Nationals	120
INDIANS OVERSEAS	
Treatment of Employees	121
INDO-CHINA	
Geneva Cease-fire Agreement	121
INDONESIA	
Trade Agreement Extended	122

(Continued overleaf)

<Pg-i>

PAKISTAN	
Co-operation in Flood Control	122
Gifts by India	123
Air Space Violation	124
Border Incidents	124
Claim on Portions of Kutch	125
Compensation for Nekowal Incident	125
Maps of Pakistan	126
Proposal for No-war Declaration	126
SUEZ CANAL	
Prime Minister's Statement	127
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
Agreement on Farm Surplus Import	130

<Pg-ii>

ALGERIA CANADA CHINA INDIA SWITZERLAND INDONESIA PAKISTAN USA

Date : Aug 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

ALGERIA

References in Parliament

In reply to a question whether India's Minister without Portfolio had opposed the proposal of Asian-African Group to refer the matter of Algeria to the Security Council and on the reasons which impelled him to differ from the opinion of the Asian-African Group, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, said in the Lok Sabha on Aug 20, 1956:

The Minister explained the position of the Government of India as set out in the Prime Minister's statement and also gave the reasons why India could not add her signature to the reference to the Security Council. The proposal to do so was not opposed by us.

The reasons were: (1) the suggestions for a basis of negotiation had been made by us only a few days before; (2) there, was no prospect of the matter being considered by the Security Council; (3) India's capacity for assisting in the solution of the problem would not have been enhanced by her promoting a reference of the question to the Security Council.

In reply to another question on Algeria, Shri Sadath Ali Khan said:

The suggestions made in the Prime Minister's statement of 22 May 1956, cannot be regarded as a "five-point plan". They were not proposals, intended to be formally communicated to the parties for acceptance or rejection, but were suggestions, which, in our view, could form a basis of negotiation between the parties.

One of these suggestions was that there should be direct negotiation between the parties.

To another question on the subject, the Parliamentary Secretary replied:

The Minister without Portfolio has had talks with the Foreign Minister of France on three occasions in Paris and New York, during which views on the Algerian issue were exchanged.

Statements made by French statesmen have approximated closely to the suggestions made in the Prime Minister's statement. We have no direct contact with the Algerian leaders; but so far as we are able to ascertain, these suggestions have found favour with them. The leader of one of the main Algerian groups, Messali Hadj, who is in detention in Belle-Isle, issued a statement accepting these suggestions.

Replying to a question in the Rajya Sabha, Prime Minister Nehru Stated on 7 August 1956:

Of the 23 members of the Asian-African Group, the move to bring the

Algerian question before the Security Council was formally made only by 13 members. On 26 June 1956, the Security Council decided against the inscription of this item on its agenda. The Government of India did not associate themselves, with this request for inscription as they thought that such a course was neither opportune nor useful at that time.

ALGERIA INDIA USA FRANCE

Date : Aug 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

CANADA

Convention on Patents of Invention Signed

A Convention between India and Canada concerning the priority of patents of invention was concluded in Ottawa, Canada, on Aug 3@, 1956

The Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. L. B. Pearson, signed on behalf of the Canadian Government and the High Commissioner for India, Dr. M. A. Rauf, signed

<Pg-119>

on behalf of the Government of India.

The Convention provides generally that India and Canada will extend reciprocally the provisions of each country's legislation with regard to extensive protection of patents to citizens of the other contracting party and to the bodies incorporated or registered under its appropriate legislation. Thus the benefits of the Indian Patents and Designs Act will be enjoyed by Canadian citizens and incorporated bodies and likewise the benefits of the Canadian Patents and Designs Act by Indian citizens and incorporated bodies.

The conventions will come into force three months after signature, at which time the appropriate notifications concerning these arrangements will have been published respectively in the Gazette of India and the Canada Gazette.

CANADA INDIA USA

Date : Aug 3@, 1956

Volume No

1995

CHINA

India-Tibet Border Demarcation

In reply to a question whether it is a fact that the Government of China are under the impression that the 'Bara Hoti' plateau situated on the Tibetan border in Garhwal District of Uttar Pradesh is well inside the Tibetan border and if so, on the steps that are being taken to remove this misunderstanding of the Government of China, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, said in the Lok Sabha on Aug 20, 1956:

A few Chinese soldiers probably strayed into the 'Bara Hoti' plain due to ignorance. They were asked to leave the area and did so. The matter was represented to the Chinese Government and they suggested neutralizing the area pending enquiry by a joint investigation team to determine if this plain is north or south of the border pass. According to both Indian and Chinese maps this small plain of about two square miles at an altitude of over 16,000 ft. above sea level is in India. The Government of India are considering the suggestion made by the Chinese Government.

Replying to a question on the demarcation of the border between India and Tibet, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary, told the Lok Sabha on 23 August 1956:

The border between India and Tibet is well defined and well understood and clearly shown on our maps.

The Parliamentary Secretary added: Naturally, the whole of it cannot be demarcated on the spot owing to high altitudes and perennial snow and lack of communications and other facilities. Steps have been taken to set up check posts right up to the border and extend the benefits of administration to the people living in border regions.

CHINA INDIA USA

Date : Aug 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

Expulsion of Indian Nationals

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on the expulsion of Indian nationals from Goa, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, stated on Aug 23, 1956:

The Government do not have exact information about the number of Indian nationals expelled by the Portuguese authorities in Goa. In the months of July and August, 1954, a large number of Indians, estimated at about 7,000, were expelled following repressive measures taken by the Portuguese authorities against Indians. Most of the Indians expelled from Goa were labour working in the mines in Goa.

The number of Indians still in the Portuguese possessions is estimated at over 20,000. Exact figures are not available as there is no

<Pg-120>

system of registration of Indians in Goa.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan added that it was not possible for Government to assess the value of property left by Indian nationals expelled so far.

INDIA USA

Date : Aug 23, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Treatment of Employees

Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, replied in the affirmative in the Lok Sabha on Aug 14, 1956, to a question whether it was a fact that the Government of India received a number of complaints from Indian employees in West Africa and Hong Kong regarding the treatment meted out to them by their employers.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan added: A procedure has been introduced making it obligatory on the part of the employer to obtain a 'no objection

certificate' from the Indian Missions in British West Africa and Hong Kong after satisfying the Mission concerned regarding the terms and conditions offered and after executing an agreement in the form approved by the Government of India.

This agreement is thereafter registered in the Office of the Protector of Emigrants under the relevant provisions of the Indian Emigration Act.

Instructions have also been issued to the passport issuing authorities in India and the Indian Missions abroad that they should not grant any passport facilities to skilled workers proceeding to British West Africa and Hong Kong unless they produce 'no objection certificates' issued by the respective Indian Missions.

The terms and conditions of service to be offered to the employees have been prescribed after personal discussions with the representatives of employers.

INDIA HONG KONG USA

Date : Aug 14, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDO-CHINA

Geneva Cease-fire Agreement

Answering a question on the Geneva Cease-fire Agreement on Indo-China, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, told the Rajya Sabha on Aug 07, 1956:

The authorities in South Viet Nam have said that they are not a party to the Geneva Agreements and are not bound by them.

The International Supervisory Commission has not been charged by the Geneva Agreements with the task of arranging for or supervising elections. The Final Declaration dated 21 July 1954, of the Geneva Conference, however, requires the parties to consult together on the holding of free general elections by secret ballot under the supervision of an international commission for purposes of unification of Viet Nam.

The co-Chairmen in their messages sent in May last to the International Commission and to the Governments in North and South Viet Nam have expressed the hope that the International Supervisory

Commission will persevere in their efforts to maintain and strengthen peace in Viet Nam on the basis of the fulfilment of the Geneva Agreement on Viet Nam with a view to reunifying the country through the holding of free nation-wide elections in Viet Nam under the supervision of an international commission. They have added that, pending the holding of free general elections for the reunification of Viet Nam, the two co-Chairmen attach great importance to the maintenance of the ceasefire under the continued supervision of the International Commission for Viet Nam. The co-Chairmen have strongly urged the authorities in both parts of Viet Nam to give

<Pg-121>

to the Commission all possible assistance in the exercise of their functions and have asked the authorities in both parts of Viet Nam to transmit to the co-Chairmen, as soon as possible, either jointly or separately, their views about the time required for the opening of consultations on the organisation of nation-wide elections in Viet Nam and the time required for the holding of elections as a means of achieving the reunification of Viet Nam.

The safety of the Commission personnel is guaranteed under Article 25 of the Agreement to which the French High Command in Indo-China and the High Command of the People's Army in Viet Nam are parties. The Government of South Viet Nam has declared that they will continue to extend effective co-operation to the Commission, ensure the security of its members and will, to the fullest extent possible, facilitate the accomplishment of its mission of peace, although they are not a party to the Geneva Agreements and are not bound by them.

CHINA SWITZERLAND

Date : Aug 07, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDONESIA

Trade Agreement Extended

A Press Note issued in New Delhi on Aug 25, 1956 announced the exchange of letters in Jakarta between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Indonesia, further extending the Trade Agreement between the two countries.

The agreement, concluded on 30 January 1953, was last extended up to 30 June 1956. It will now remain in force for a further period of six

months up to the end of December 1956.

Among the items referred to in the Schedules to the agreement for export from and import into the two countries are:

EXPORTS FROM INDIA: Jute goods, tobacco manufactures, tobacco unmanufactured, woollen piecegoods, cotton piecegoods, handloom goods, cotton yarn, linseed oil and castor oil, coal, building hardware, soaps, paints and varnishes, pharmaceutical products, chemicals and chemical preparations, tea chests, lac including shellac, sports goods, rubber tyres and tubes, porcelainware including insulators and pottery, paper pasteboard and stationery, machinery including agricultural implements and tools, householdwares including sewing machines, hurricane lanterns, utensils and glassware, electric fans, electric motors, industrial machinery including diesel engines, sugarcane crushers and textile machinery such as carding machines, motor vehicle batteries, dry cells, machine tools and handicrafts and cottage industry products.

IMPORTS FROM INDONESIA: Copra, coconut oil, palm oil, essential oils, spices and betelnuts, timber, tin, rubber, raw hides and skins, quinine salts, canes and rattans, gums, resins and dammer, barks for tanning, cutch and gambier, sisal fibre, tobacco wrappers, and palm kernels (fresh and dried fruit).

INDONESIA INDIA RUSSIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Aug 25, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Co-operation in Flood Control

The following Press release was issued simultaneously at New Delhi and Karachi on the talks held in New Delhi on @@, 1956 regarding co-operation in control of floods in the eastern regions of India and Pakistan:

The hope that co-operation between India and Pakistan in tackling the problem of floods in the eastern regions of the two countries would help to reduce the flood risks and so mitigate the sufferings of the people was expressed by the Ministers of the two

<Pg-122>

countries in their speeches at the Indo-Pakistan Conference on Flood Control held in New Delhi on 24 August.

The Indian delegation was led by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power and Planning, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, and the Pakistan delegation by Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Central Minister of Industries and Commerce.

Welcoming the Pakistan Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda recalled that in September 1955 a delegation of Indian engineers went to Karachi in response to a request from the Prime Minister of Pakistan for co-operation in controlling floods in East Bengal. He explained the main features of the flood problems confronting India and pointed out the similarity of experience in regard to floods on both sides of the border. He referred to the arrangements made in India for flood forecasting and flood warning and gave details of the comprehensive surveys undertaken for the collection of hydrological and other relevant data by setting up a network of rain and river gauges, discharge and silt observation sites and indicated the nature of the various protection measures to moderate floods, all of which, he said, would prove helpful to Pakistan in dealing with their problems. India was reasonably well equipped now to assist Pakistan by way of timely information of approaching floods which should help to avoid untoward consequences in their areas. He added that the human aspect of the problem was in the forefront of his mind and he felt that it was a neighbourly obligation on the part of India to render all possible assistance which it would gladly discharge.

The Pakistan Minister in his address expressed pleasure over the opportunity of conferring with his Indian friends on the common problems relating to floods. It was a happy augury, he said, for the conference that the Prime Ministers of the two countries so keenly desired mutual co-operation in this matter. Observing that flood control was a highly technical problem, Mr. Rahimtoola stated that there could be no two opinions about the recommendations made by the technical experts of both the countries at the meeting held in Karachi in September 1955. Mr. Rahimtoola hoped that the procedure of exchange of information which might now be agreed upon would pave the way for the formulation of flood control schemes in both the countries in the near future.

The Ministers of Pakistan and India authorised the Chairmen of the East Bengal Flood Commission, Pakistan, and the Brahmaputra River Commission, India, to exchange information necessary for measures for flood control in the eastern regions of the two countries. The two Chairmen would correspond with each other direct on technical matters and request for such information as may be of assistance in tackling flood problems in this region.

The various directions in which the cooperative work should proceed were then discussed and it was agreed that the details should be gone into by the Chairmen of the two Commissions. The Chairmen of the two Commissions met later and made certain recommendations regarding

details of the information required by each side and the manner of exchange of such information.

Some of the important recommendations approved by the conference were: (a) flood warnings to be given from Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Patna, Silchar, Gomti, Khawai, and Dholal from India to Pakistan; (b) flood warnings from Atrai in Pakistan to be given to India; (c) heavy rainfall data from Shillong to be transmitted to Pakistan; (d) heavy rainfall data from Sylhet and Habibganj in Pakistan to be sent to India; and (e) India will endeavour to furnish such other information relating to the Brahmaputra Valley or other assistance as may be considered necessary by the two Chairmen for formulating flood schemes.

The discussions were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and good will.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA LATVIA

Date : @@, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Gifts By India

In a written reply to a question regarding the quantity and value of gifts made by Pakistan to India in order to relieve distress of the People struck by various calamities and similar gifts made by India to Pakistan, Prime Minister Nehru, stated in the Rajya Sabha on Aug 17, 1956:

No gift was offered by Pakistan to India in order to relieve distress of people struck

<Pg-123>

by various calamities, during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 and in 1956-57 till now.

The Government of India made the following five gifts of the total value of Rs. 2,864,400 during the year 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57:

1954-55. Rs. 10,000 in kind (cloth) for relief in the flood-affected areas in West Punjab.

1955-56.(1) Rs 14,400 in cash for relief of sufferers from fire which broke out in the Anjam Refugee Colony,Karachi, in April 1956.

(2) Rs. 100,000 in kind (galvanised iron sheets and "saries") for relief of victims of floods in East Pakistan in July-August 1955.

(3) Rs. 10,000 in kind (cloth) for relief of sufferers in floods in West Pakistan in October 1955.

1956-57.(till now) 5,000 tons of rice worth Rs.2,730,000, exclusive of expenditure on transport, for relief to famine victims in East Pakistan.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Aug 17, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Air Space Violation

In reply to a question on air space violation by Pakistan, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, said in the Lok Sabha on Aug 20, 1956:

Twenty-five unauthorised flights by Pakistani planes have come to our notice during the period 1 April to 30 June 1956.

The Government of Pakistan have, so far, sent replies in respect of six of these flights. In each case they have denied that a Pakistani aircraft was involved.

PAKISTAN

Date : Aug 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Border Incidents

In a written reply to a question about the number of border incident during the period May 01, 0956 to the end of July 1956, on the Indo-Pakistan borders of East Pakistan, and the extent of loss of life and property on the Indian, side, Prime Minister Nehru told the Lok Sabha on 9 August 1956:

Thirty-four incidents were reported during the period from 1 May to 15 July. Information in respect of the second fortnight of July is still awaited from the State Governments concerned.

One Indian national was killed and another kidnapped. Properties worth Rs. 5,500 and 104 head of cattle were lost.

In reply to a question on 14 August 1956, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, stated in the Lok Sabha:

On 27 July 1956 about 300 Pakistani nationals trespassed, in 150 boats into the Tharia river in Khasi and Jaintia Hill District, Within Indian territory for collecting boulders. The Assam Police party, on patrol duty, succeeded in arresting seven Pakistanis, and seized five boats.

A joint enquiry was held into the incident by police officers on either side. A case for attempted murder and violation of the Passport Act has been registered against the arrested Pakistanis.

Answering a question in the Rajya Sabha on 7 August 1956, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, said:

On 24 May 1956, while patrolling the border, members of the Village Defence Party of Dawaneralga, South Salmara P.S., Goalpara District, found 11 armed Pakistani nationals who had trespassed into Indian territory and challenged them. A number of villagers also surrounded the trespassers who then fired your rounds and escaped to Pakistan territory in a boat which they had brought. There was no loss of life or property.

The Government of Assam have lodged a protest with the Government of East Pakistan on 1 June 1956, to which a reply is awaited. They have also taken steps to prevent such incidents in future.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan in reply to a question

<Pg-124>

told the Lok Sabha on 9 August that the Pakistan Government have not communicated their decision to the Government of India on the findings submitted by their representative at the joint enquiry into

the shooting of an Indian national by the Pakistani Police near Purnea (Bihar) border in November 1953.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : May 01, 0956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Claim on Portions of Kutch

Replying to a question regarding Pakistan's claim on northern portions of Kutch, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary, said in the Rajya Sabha on Aug 07, 1956:

The Government of Pakistan, while sending a reply to a communication addressed by the Kutch Government to the Sind Government in May 1947 proposing the erection of boundary pillars, contended in 1948 that the boundary between Kutch and Sind was in dispute and proposed that a joint boundary commission should be set up to investigate and settle the dispute. The Government of India informed them that there had never been any dispute about this boundary before partition and, therefore, declined to accept the suggestion of appointing a joint boundary commission. After a lapse of five years, the Government of Pakistan again raised the issue in 1954 and claimed the middle line of the Rann of Kutch as the boundary between Sind and Kutch. A full and detailed reply repudiating Pakistan's claim was sent by the Government of India in May 1955. The Government of Pakistan again raised their claim in April 1956 and this was refuted by the Government of India in their reply sent in June 1956.

PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Aug 07, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Compensation for Nekowal Incident

In a reference to the Nekowal incident in which Pakistani Police attacked Indian Army personnel and others, Prime Minister Nehru told the Lok Sabha on Aug 10, 1956@@:

Ever since the Nekowal incident, there has been a great deal of correspondence between the Prime Minister of Pakistan and me. We have drawn attention to the UN Observers' report and asked for adequate compensation. The Pakistan Government had refused to admit any liability to pay compensation.

Ultimately on 19 May 1956,, the Prime Minister of Pakistan wrote a long letter to me in regard to the Nekowal incident. It was a long argumentative letter meeting arguments and seeking to answer them and saying that they had no responsibility for this. In the course of this letter, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said as follows:

While for the reasons given above, I do not consider that my Government is at all liable to pay any compensation in respect of the Nekowal incident, I am personally conscious of the human suffering involved in an incident where a number of lives have been lost. Having regard to this aspect of the matter, we would be prepared to make an ex-gratia contribution of Rs. 100,000 towards the rehabilitation of the relatives of those who lost their lives on the Jammu side of the border as a result of this incident.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan made it clear that this does not imply admission of any liability on Pakistan's part on account of this incident. He had suggested that a joint statement might be issued by us to make this Point clear.

In the course of my reply dated 30 May, after replying to his various arguments, towards the end, I said that I appreciated the offer made by him to make an ex-gratia contribution of Rs. 100,000 towards the rehabilitation of the relatives of those who lost their lives in the Nekowal border incident and I accepted it. As for the joint statement, I said, I was agreeable to make it and I sent him a draft.

I do not think I have received any reply to this letter from him.

<Pg-125>

In a written reply to a question on the inaccuracies in the Map of Pakistan, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary, told the Lok Sabha on 9 August 1956:

The inaccuracies in the Map of Pakistan (First Edition 1950), particularly the depiction of Junagadh and Jammu and Kashmir as parts of Pakistan and Hyderabad as an Independent State, were pointed out to the Government of Pakistan in a communication sent to them in November 1950. The Government of Pakistan sent a reply in May 1951 stating that the Government of India were wrong in the States of

Junagadh and Jammu and Kashmir as forming part of India and that they did not recognise the occupation of Hyderabad by India. The Government of Pakistan, in a communication sent to them in January 1952, were told that the assertions made by them were misconceived and were not acceptable and that the Government of India reserved their right to object to them to revert to the subject at a later date. No further communication has been addressed to the Government of Pakistan since then in this matter.

The Parliamentary Secretary replied in the negative to a question whether any assurance had been sought from the Pakistan Government "to desist from such practice of issuing inaccurate maps in the future."

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Aug 10, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Proposal for No-war Declaration

Prime Minister Nehru made the following statement during question-hour in the Lok Sabha on Aug 14, 1956, on India's offer of a no-war declaration to Pakistan:

The first proposal for a no-war declaration was made on behalf of the Government of India in 1949. Perhaps the House will be interested to know what this was. The text of the proposed joint declaration runs as follows:

The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, being desirous of promoting friendship and goodwill between their peoples who have many common ties, hereby declare that they condemn resort to war for the settlement of any existing or future disputes between them. They further agree that the settlement of such disputes between them shall always be sought through recognised peaceful methods such as negotiation or by agreed reference to some appropriate international body recognised by both of them. It is their earnest hope, as well as their firm conviction, that the implementation of this declaration in the spirit which lies behind it will serve to maintain good relations between the two countries and advance the cause of world peace.

This was in 1949 and in answer the Pakistan Government stated--that

is much too vague- -that there must be automatic procedure so that matters may be referred to a tribunal for arbitration and decision in case mediation fails. In fact, it was suggested that a tribunal might be set up and among the subjects to be referred forthwith Were the Kashmir dispute, the disputes outstanding between them such as Junagadh and the neighbouring States and the other matters. We pointed out that, so far,as we know, no State bound themselves down to arbitration on ever kind of dispute that might arise. Of course, there might be references to the international World Court or to a tribunal; but we cannot possibly bind ourselves down to these courses. This correspondence has been going on. It was first started in 1949-50; then there was a gap. It was resumed in 1953-54. Again there was a gap. Then, in 1956 it has started once again.

<Pg-126>

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Aug 14, 1956

Volume No

1995

SUEZ CANAL

Prime Minister's Statement

Prime Minister Nehru made a statement in the Lok Sabha on the "Suez Canal Issue" on Aug 0@, 1956 The following is the text of the Prime Minister's statement:

On 26 July, President Nasser announced in a speech at Alexandria that the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company had been effected. The control of the offices of the company at Port Said, Ismailia, Suez and Cairo was taken over by the Egyptian Government following the promulgation of the nationalisation law by Presidential decree.

The assets and obligations of the company were taken over by the State. The law provides for compensation to shareholders at the market value of shares as on the day preceding nationalisation. Such compensation is to be paid after the State has taken delivery of all the assets and properties of the company.

The management of the Suez Canal traffic service was entrusted to an independent authority with an independent budget and all powers, without being subject to Government rules and regulations.

The funds and assets of the nationalised company were frozen. The new

authority was under obligation to retain the existing personnel who, in turn, were not to relinquish their posts without permission. The decree also provides for enforcement of the law and penalties attaching to breaches thereof.

The announcement has had world-wide repercussions. A grave crisis which, if not resolved peacefully, can lead to conflict, the extent and effects of which it is not easy to assess, has developed. In this crisis, the foremost consideration must be to strive for a calmer atmosphere and a rational outlook. When passions dominate, the real issues recede into the background, or are viewed or presented so as to emphasise the differences between the disputants and to rouse or feed the passions already engendered.

It is not easy for any one, much less for the disputants, to escape this tragic involvement, and even for others, total objectivity is not possible. In crises of this kind we deal not merely with the issue in dispute, but we witness the upsurge and conflict of mighty forces.

So, we have to deal with the problem as it confronts us or be overwhelmed by it. It is appropriate, therefore, to glance at the facts and the history of this problem.

The Suez Canal Company which is nationalised by Egypt, controls the operation, and the equipment, and holds the concession of the Suez Canal. The canal itself is in Egypt and an integral part of Egypt. The sovereignty of Egypt is thus beyond question. This is recognised both in the Charter given to the company in 1856 by the Viceroy of Egypt under the Ottoman Empire as well as in subsequent agreements and until as late as 1954. The original Charter of 1856 which set out the terms of the canal concession provided that the canal "shall always remain open as a neutral passage to every merchant ship crossing from one sea to another without any distinction, exclusion, or preference of persons or nationalities...."

The Convention of Constantinople of 1888 reiterates that the canal shall always remain free and open.

The position in regard to the sovereignty of Egypt on the one hand and the character of the international waterway is well set out in the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1954, negotiated by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Egypt.

The House would be interested in the formulations in this agreement, which is a very recent agreement between Egypt and the United Kingdom, two of the main parties in the present crisis:

Article 8 reads: The two contracting Governments recognise that the Suez Maritime Canal, which is an integral part of Egypt, is a waterway economically, commercially and

strategically of international importance, and express the determination to uphold the Convention guaranteeing the freedom of navigation of the canal signed at Constantinople on 29 October 1888.

The sovereignty of Egypt on the one hand and the character of the waterway as one "of international importance" is recognised in a solemn agreement by Egypt and the United Kingdom, and they both have also expressed their determination to uphold the Convention of 1888.

The Suez Canal Company is an Egyptian company and, in Egypt's view, subject to the laws of the country. The shares are held for a small portion, by foreign Governments or nationals. The British Government hold 44 per cent of the shares. There are 32 Directors on the Board: Nine British, 16 French, five Egyptian, one American and one Dutch.

The concession of the Suez Canal Company would have expired in 1968, and the Egyptian Government, the present and previous ones, have publicly declared that the concession would not be renewed. The assets and obligations would then have reverted to Egypt under the Agreement of 1856.

The present decision of the Egyptian Government, therefore, would appear to antedate the taking over by them of the company. No question of expropriation has arisen since the shareholders are to be compensated at market value. Even if there remain any outstanding differences in this matter, they do not call for developments which lead to an international crisis.

The Egyptian Government have also reiterated that they will honour all their obligations arising from international agreements, and in their reaffirmation have referred both to the Convention of 1888 and to the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1954.

The French and the United Kingdom Governments reacted to the Egyptian announcement quickly, sharply and with vehemence. Honourable members of the House have seen Press reports of military and naval movements ordered by the United Kingdom and France and some military measures in Egypt. These have received much publicity and have aggravated the situation. All this has influenced public opinion not only in Egypt but over the Arab world. In Asia as a whole, with its colonial memories, great resentment has been aroused.

I have no desire to add to the passions aroused, but I would fail in my duty to this House and the country and even to all the parties involved in this crisis, and not least of all to Britain and France, if I do not say that threats to settle this dispute, or to enforce their views in this matter by display or use of force, is the wrong way. It does not belong to this age and it is not dictated by reason. It fails to take account of the world as it is today and the Asia of today. If this were all, we could perhaps possess ourselves in patience and reflect that the mood will pass. But it would be unrealistic and imprudent not to express our deep concern at these

developments and point to their ominous implications. We deeply regret these reactions and the measures reported to be taken in consequence, and we express the hope that they will cease and the parties will enter into negotiations and seek peaceful settlements.

We also much regret that, in the steps that have led up to this crisis, there has been no exercise by one or the other of their respective or common initiative to inform or consult one another.

We have great respect and regard for the sovereignty and dignity of Egypt and for our friendly relations with her. The Egyptian nationalisation decision was precipitated by the Aswan Dam decision of the United States Government in which the United Kingdom Government later joined. More than the decision, the way it was done, hurt Egypt's pride and self-respect and disregarded a people's sentiment.

The suddenness of the nationalisation decision and the thorough manner in which it has been implemented may have contributed to the violent reactions. But the terms of the nationalisation itself under the laws of Egypt are within the province of that Government.

As I informed the House some days ago, the Suez Canal issue was not discussed between President Nasser and myself when we met recently. The consideration of it and

<Pg-128>

the concerned decision must have been made later.

The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France have held urgent and prolonged consultations and their views are set out in a joint communique which members must have seen in the Press reports.

This communique recognises the sovereign rights of Egypt, but appears to limit these sovereign rights to nationalise only assets, which in the words of the communique are "not impressed with an international interest." If this was the point at variance, the violence of the reactions and the warlike gestures--I would still hope they are not war-preparations--were unnecessary and have been grievous in their results.

The three powers also agreed that a conference of the parties to the Convention of 1888 and other nations largely concerned with the use of the canal should be held on 16 August 1956, in London in which they agreed to participate. The United Kingdom has in pursuance of this decision extended an invitation to 23 countries which are:

Australia
Ceylon
Denmark
Egypt

Ethiopia
Federal Republic of Germany
France
Greece
India
Indonesia
Iran
Italy
Japan
The Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
The U.S.A.
The U.S.S.R.

The Government of India received an invitation from the United Kingdom on 3 August to a conference in London "on the Suez Canal question". Prior to this, the United Kingdom Government kept the Government of India informed of developments.

Aware as they are of the extreme gravity of the situation that has developed and of the circumstances that obtain, the Government have given anxious and careful consideration to all aspects of this question, including the reply to the invitation. The Government have also been in contact with interested countries, including Egypt.

It has always been quite clear to the Government that they could not participate in any conference which bound its participants beforehand as to the conclusions to be reached. The Government would equally decline participation in any arrangements for war-preparations or sanctions or any step which challenged the sovereign rights of Egypt. They have also been concerned at the exclusion from the list of invitees of various countries who should be included in the categories of signatories to the Convention of 1888 or of principal users. Without seeking to make invidious distinctions, I would like to say to the House that the exclusion of Burma is to us a particularly regrettable omission. Yugoslavia, by virtue of being a succession State in respect of the Convention of 1888 and a maritime power, should have also found a place among the invitees. The Government of India, therefore, do not subscribe to the appropriateness of the list of invitees.

They have sought clarifications from the United Kingdom Government and feel assured that their participation in the conference does not in any way imply that they are restricted to or bound by the approach and the principles set out in the joint communique. They recognise that Egypt could not and would not participate in a conference on the Suez Canal to which she is merely an invitee and in respect of which

there have been no consultations with her.

The Government of India had to take a decision in the situation as it confronted them. India is not a disinterested party. She is a principal user of this waterway, and her economic life and development is not unaffected by the disputes, not to speak of worse developments, in regard to it.

Even more, India is passionately interested in averting a conflict. She is in friendly relations with Egypt, and associated with her in the acceptance of the Bandung Declarations and the Five Principles. India has also good and close relations with the principal Western countries involved. Both these relations are held in great esteem by us, as this House and all the world know. The considerations and the criteria on which the Government had to base their decision, and not an easy one, are how best they could serve the cause of averting conflict and obtaining a peaceful settlement before it is too late. The

<Pg-129>

House will appreciate the gravity of the situation as the Government have done. The settlement of this problem, on the basis of the sovereignty and dignity of Egypt, and by agreement amongst all concerned, and the abandonment of postures of threats and violence, and of unilateral action by either party, are therefore of the utmost concern to India.

The Government, therefore, obtained the necessary assurances from the United Kingdom and made their own position quite clear. They have satisfied themselves that their participation in the London Conference will not injure the interests or the sovereign rights and dignity of Egypt. With the sense of grave responsibility that rests on them, the Government have decided to accept the invitation and to send representatives to the conference.

They have kept in close contact with Indonesia and Ceylon and with others who, broadly, have a similar approach and attitude to that of India on this question.

The Government are well aware that this conference can reach no final decisions; for that requires the agreement of Egypt.

Sir, the House, I am aware, shares the grave concern of the Government in this matter. In all humility, I ask it to share with them the hope that the participation of India will assist in the endeavours for a peaceful settlement.

[Speeches made by the Indian representative, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, at the London Conference on Suez Canal held between 16 and 23 August 1956, have been published separately copies of which may be obtained on request from the Information Service of India (External Publicity Division) New Delhi.]

EGYPT USA OMAN FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM AUSTRALIA DENMARK ETHIOPIA GERMANY
GREECE INDIA INDONESIA IRAN ITALY JAPAN THE NETHERLANDS NEW ZEALAND NORWAY
PAKISTAN PORTUGAL SPAIN TURKEY CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BURMA YUGOSLAVIA

Date : Aug 0@, 1956

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Agreement on Farm Surplus Import

A Press Note issued in New Delhi on Aug 30, 1956 announced that an agreement between the Governments of the U.S.A. and India for the import of surplus agricultural commodities under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, U.S. Public law 480, was signed on 29 August 1956. Inclusive of the provision made for payment of half the shipping costs, the agreement provides for a sum of 360 million dollars, equal to approximately Rs. 1,720 million, for the supply by the United States of agricultural commodities to India during the next three years.

It is proposed to buy under this agreement wheat for 200 million dollars, rice for 26.4 million dollars, cotton for 70 million dollars, tobacco for 6 million dollars and dairy products for 3.5 million dollars. At the present export market prices, the amounts provided are expected to cover the purchase of approximately 3.5 million metric tons of wheat, 200,000 metric tons of rice, 500,000 bales (480 lbs. each) of cotton and 6 million lbs. of tobacco. The bulk of the dairy products is expected to be in the shape of skim milk powder. While these commodities are being purchased by India at export prices, the book value of the quantities indicated, as on the books of the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation, would be about 550 million dollars. India will, however, not be restricted to buying from stored surplus stocks, and may, if she finds it to her advantage, buy her requirements in the open market.

All the rice will be shipped before 30 June 1957, while other commodities like wheat and cotton will be imported by India according to a phased programme, taking into account the availability of shipping from the U.S.A., storage facilities in India, etc.

The Government of India will credit a U.S. Government account in India the equivalent of the dollars paid for the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities in the U.S.A. from time to time. The rupees so credited will be utilised in three ways.

A total sum of Rs. 1,114 million will be lent to the Government of India for economic development. The loan will be on a long-term basis and the detailed terms of repayment will be settled in due course.
Out

<Pg-130>

of this, some Rs. 260 million will be used for loans to private enterprise. A sum of Rs. 257 million will be granted to the Government of India for expenditure on economic development projects.

It will thus be seen that a total of 80 percent of the sale proceeds will be available to the Government of India for meeting the rupee cost of projects included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The U.S.A. will be free to use the balance of Rs. 343 million approximately for various uses in India such as, (a) to help develop new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities on a mutually benefiting basis, (b) for the financing of international educational exchange activities, (c) for paying U.S. obligations in India such as U.S. Embassy expenditure, etc.

The agreement signed on 29 August is the biggest single transaction entered into by the U.S. with any country under the Public Law 480 Programme. It is also the biggest single agreement up to date between India and the United States, the largest transaction previously being the Wheat Loan of 1951 which provided for 190 million dollars.

The agreement also provides that the shipments under this agreement will be over and above the normal imports of India from all countries in respect of rice, wheat and cotton. To the extent that imports over and above the normal imports would have been necessary, the agreement will result in considerable saving in foreign exchange, on which recently there has been a heavy drain.

The import of agricultural commodities under this agreement will enable India not only to make available increased quantities of foodgrains for domestic consumption, but also to build up reserve stocks against temporary shortages on account of famine or floods. With the availability of such large stocks at its disposal, which could be released at strategic points, Government's ability to control foodgrains prices over the entire range, and generally to counter all antisocial activities, will be greatly increased.

<Pg-131>

USA INDIA

Date : Aug 30, 1956

September

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Sep 01, 1956

VOL. II

No. 9

CONTENTS

ATOMIC ENERGY

Dr. Bhabha's Statement at New York Conference 133

AUSTRIA

Trade Agreement Extended 139

BURMA

Trade Agreement 139

COMMONWEALTH

Stationing of Indian Troops 140

GOA

Payment of Pensions 140

INDO-CHINA

Trade Arrangements with North Viet Nam 141

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

India's Exports 141

Exports to China 142

(Continued overleaf)

<Pg-i>

PAKISTAN

Ad Hoc Agreement on Canal Waters 142

Banking Agreement Implementation	142
Evacuee Property Agreement Implementation	143
Import of Gypsum	144
Migration from East Pakistan	144
Pakistani Nationals in Khasi Hills	145
Pilgrims to Pakistan	145

POLAND

Telecommunications Agreement	145
--------------------------------------	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

Nehru-King Saud Joint Statement	146
---	-----

SUEZ CANAL

Prime Minister's Statement	146
------------------------------------	-----

WEST GERMANY

Revision of Annexure to Trade Agreement	148
---	-----

<Pg-ii>

USA AUSTRIA BURMA INDIA CHINA PAKISTAN POLAND SAUDI ARABIA GERMANY

Date : Sep 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

ATOMIC ENERGY

Dr. Bhabha's Statement at New York Conference

Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, Chairman, Indian Delegation to the Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, made the following statement on Sep 27, 1956 before the conference held in New York between 20 September and 24 October:

Mr. President, it is wholly fitting that this conference should be convened at the headquarters of the United Nations. It was here that on 8 December 1953 President Eisenhower took the initiative in proposing the formation of an International Atomic Energy Agency and it is significant that he stated at the time that "such an Agency would be set up under the aegis of the United Nations".

The nations of the world welcomed President Eisenhower's initiative. The Prime Minister of India, speaking in the Indian Parliament on 10 May 1954, said:

The President's speech is worthy of our respect and careful

attention. We welcome the entire approach of President Eisenhower in this matter.

Prime Minister Nehru went on to point out the particular significance of the new proposals to the less developed areas of the world. He said:

The use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes is far more important for a country like India than it may be for other advanced countries. It is important for a power-starved, power-hungry country, like India or other countries of Asia and Africa....

It was at the following session of the General Assembly that other countries learned of the preliminary discussions held between eight countries with a view to setting up an International Agency. The representative of the Government of India explained our interest in the proposed Agency and moved a number of amendments to the draft resolution presented by the sponsoring powers.

After adopting certain of these amendments the Assembly passed one of its all-too-rare unanimous resolutions, thereby giving evidence of the universal interest in the subject of the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

It will be recalled that the Assembly at the same session also decided to convene an International Technical Conference under the auspices of the United Nations. While the primary, and undoubtedly the greatest, achievement of the Geneva Conference held in August 1955 was a remarkable releasing to the world of scientific and technical information on the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy, the Conference also stimulated and advanced the thinking of people concerned regarding the development of atomic energy in their own countries. It thus added greatly to the need for establishing an International Agency, which would be charged with the positive task of developing the peaceful uses of the mighty force hitherto largely directed to the purposes and potentials of destruction.

It was at the Tenth Session that the General Assembly embarked upon further consideration of matters relating to atomic energy. The discussions that followed made it clear that there was an overwhelming opinion in favour of widening the basis of negotiation for a draft Statute.

Happily, a spirit of co-operation and understanding prevailed and the Government of the United States announced that it was inviting four other States--Brazil, Czechoslovakia, India and the U.S.S.R.--to join the countries which were engaged in negotiations. It is also worth recollecting that not only did the Western powers expand their original resolution beyond recognition to accommodate many of the suggestions made in the General Assembly debate, but in addition, at the specific instance of India, gave assurances that the conference, which would be called to consider the draft Statute, would have the right to consider, discuss and propose amendments to the text placed

before it. I am happy to note that the assurances then given have been respected and

<Pg-133>

that this conference is consequently its own master.

While we were able to accept in general the results of the Tenth Session of the General Assembly, we regretted, and continue to regret, that the concensus of opinion in the General Assembly was unable to agree that the conference on the Statute should be truly world-wide and that it would, in particular, be totally realistic to exclude China, with its vast population, varied mineral resources and great potential for development in this field. The reason that on the open

Mr. President, it was fortunate that after President Eisenhower's initiative of December 1953, world opinion had time and opportunity to express itself at two sessions of the General Assembly and at the Geneva Conference on atomic energy matters. In our opinion this factor helped to create a context of realism for the deliberations of the 12-nation negotiating group which met at Washington from February to April this year. In the deliberations at Washington we gave the most careful consideration to the views submitted by over 40 Governments, and no less than 100 amendments to the original draft Statute were accepted at Washington and incorporated in the draft text now before this conference. Mr. President, as one of the countries which had not originally been among the sponsors, we wish to express here our appreciation of the spirit of co-operation, friendliness and helpful compromise in which the negotiations were conducted at Washington. But for this spirit of accommodation and the desire of all 12 nations to bring the Agency into being, it would not have been possible for us to produce the draft Statute which has now been placed before this conference for its consideration.

As the only country from Asia and Africa in the negotiating group, we were deeply conscious of our responsibility to look after the interests of these vast areas and we did our humble best in this direction. Thus, it will be found that in the Article on the functions of the Agency, provision is made for due consideration of the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

It is also a matter of satisfaction that the proposed composition of the Board of Governors takes into account the need to give adequate representation to the various regions of the world. It is noteworthy that of the eight areas into which the world is divided for purposes of the composition of the Board, five consist principally of those less developed countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America which must be the principal recipients of Agency assistance. There are aspects of the Article relating to the composition of the Board of Governors about which we are not happy.

But we would refer those countries of Asia and Africa, who feel that

their particular area has been under-represented, or who, like us, are not happy about some aspect or other of Article VI, to compare it with the original draft of the Article in order to see the extent to which it has been changed to give representation to the countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. The present draft is a result of a delicate balancing of the various interests which had to be taken into account and we do not think it will be easy to alter any small part of it without having to change the whole. We are therefore prepared to accept it as a fair compromise.

I would also like to draw attention to Article XVI of the Statute which satisfactorily incorporates the substance of the proposal which many countries, including India, made in the General Assembly regarding the relationship of the Agency with the United Nations.

There is another important aspect of the draft Statute to which I will now draw the attention of the conference. This is the proposed relationship between the General Conference of the Agency, a body which will, as is usual in most organisations, normally meet once a year, and the Board of Governors, which will meet frequently. In the view of my delegation, the following basic considerations must necessarily determine this relationship:

(1) The Agency should be a functioning executive organisation capable of taking action to promote the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

<Pg-134>

(2) The full membership of the Agency must be able to impress its views and requirements on the operation and administration of the affairs of the organisation.

We are of the opinion that the present draft meets these two requirements. It vests the power of controlling policy in the General Conference by giving it overall budgetary power.

Electricity generated from atomic energy is no longer a dream of the future. It is a present reality, which must be taken into account by countries in planning their future development.

The purpose of the Agency is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of this great new source of energy to the peace, health and happiness of the world. We entirely agree that in carrying out this positive function, the Agency should ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it does not directly further a military purpose. We consider it important to define what constitutes a military purpose, for, though the Board will have full discretion in the matter, it is necessary that it should have some general guidance. A military purpose, in our view, is the production, testing or use of nuclear, thermo-nuclear or radiological weapons. We shall be prepared to support any amendment which incorporates this idea in the Statute.

Mr. President, I quoted earlier a statement by our Prime Minister drawing attention to the importance of atomic energy for the under-developed countries. To show how vitally important atomic energy is for the development of the under-industrialised areas of the world, I shall quote some figures relating to the power requirements of India. It has been estimated that the total reserves of coking and non-coking coal in India amounts to roughly 40 billion (that is 40,000 million) tons. These figures are to be compared with the estimated reserves of 2,250 billion tons in the United States, 172 billion tons in the United Kingdom and 1,000 billion tons in China. Thus, the United States, with only a third of the population of India, has about 50 times its coal reserves. The total coal reserves of India only amount to about 100 tons of coal per head of population, compared with 15,000 tons per head of the United States, 3,400 tons per head of the U.K. and 2,200 tons per head of China. The total per capita consumption of energy in the United States is equivalent to the burning of some nine tons of coal per annum per head. Assuming a population of 400 million, the same per capita rate of consumption of energy in India, which is what an equivalent standard of living would require, would exhaust the Indian coal reserves in about a decade.

Hydro-electric power makes but little difference to this calculation. The total potential hydro-electric capacity of India is estimated at 35 million kilowatts which corresponds to the annual consumption of merely 90 million tons of coal. Moreover, Indian reserves of oil are much poorer than her coal reserves. We therefore come to the inescapable conclusion that the resources of hydro-electric power and conventional fuels in India are insufficient to enable it to reach a standard of living equivalent to the present U.S. standard.

It is the custom in India, in its 570,000 villages, to burn agricultural waste, including cattle dung, which could be far more valuably used as manure for the land. It is estimated that of the total energy consumption in the whole of India, including the energy used in the villages for domestic purposes, about 75 per cent is provided by the burning of agricultural waste, while less than a quarter is provided by coal and hydro-electric power. The total hydro-electric potential of India, when fully harnessed, could only deliver a total amount of energy which is merely about a seventh of that obtained from burning cattle dung today. These figures show in a striking manner the inadequacy of the country's resources of conventional fuels for enabling it to reach a high standard of living. The position in several other countries of Asia and Africa is even more acute.

Fortunately, India has been well endowed by nature with atomic raw materials. India has the largest known deposits of thorium in the world. Moreover, the monazite sand of India contains some 0.4 per cent uranium, its total uranium content amounting to many thousand tons of uranium. In addition, deposits have been discovered in Rajasthan and Bihar which contain many thousand tons of uranium in ore of better than 0.1 per cent concentration. One may reasonably

expect that in a country having the minerally rich geological formations as in India, larger resources of uranium will be

<Pg-135>

discovered. I mention these figures to show that we have more than enough uranium to start a substantial programme of atomic development on our own, which will enable us, in due course, to make a transition to the use of thorium through the breeding cycle. Thus, if onerous conditions are attached to the purchase of natural uranium, we will only be compelled to exploit and rely on our own ores. Some of these ores are already being worked.

In order to alleviate the long-range power problem, we have not only to burn the uranium 235 contained in natural uranium, but we have to utilise all the uranium and thorium as is possible through the breeding process. It is therefore essential that the long-range atomic power programme be based on atomic power plants which breed new fissionable material from source material. Since such power plants use special fissionable material, it is necessary to produce this fissionable material in the earlier power plants for use in the plants which come later in the programme. We consider it to be the inalienable right of States to produce and hold the fissionable material required for their peaceful power programmes. All States may, in the future, deposit their stockpiles of fissionable material with an International Agency, though it is too early to say whether such a step will be necessary in the interest of mutual security; but if this is to be done, it must be done on a universal basis by mutual agreement, and not be imposed only on a group of States, viz., those receiving aid from the Agency. If, however, as would be the case under the provisions of the present draft of the Agency, a large part of the world is subject to controls and the other made free, we will stand on the brink of a dangerous era, sharply dividing the world into atomic 'haves' and the 'have-nots' dominated by the Agency. Such a division would in itself, by creating dangerous tensions, defeat the very purpose of safeguards meant to build a secure and peaceful world. The Indian delegation is therefore of the view that such far-reaching measures as could be taken under the provisions for safeguards in the Agency Statute lie outside the scope of the rights and responsibilities of this Agency, because they are indissolubly connected with the problem of disarmament. If it should be agreed at any time in the interest of mutual security that such stocks should be held under some system of accountability, we would gladly accept such a proposal, provided it is accepted by all countries, and not only required of the countries which go to the Agency for aid.

Mr. President, this brings me to a part of the present draft Statute which causes us grave apprehension and some of the provisions of which we find ourselves unable to accept. I refer to the Article dealing with safeguards. This is an intrinsically difficult problem, far more important and difficult than any other facing this conference. We have approached this problem in a spirit of humility

and have given it our most careful and earnest consideration. As I said earlier, we all agree that the Agency should ensure as far as possible that its activities do not directly assist any military purpose. But we believe that this problem must be viewed in the context of the actual world and approached realistically and not as an academic exercise in the control of fissionable material. In our opinion, the present draft gives the Agency power to interfere in the economic life of States which come to it for aid through a control over the fissionable material required for their future electric power generation. It therefore constitutes a threat to their independence, which will be greater in proportion to the extent their atomic power generation is developed through Agency aid.

Mr. President, we believe that the United States and other countries, which support the present safeguard provisions, do so in good faith, actuated by an earnest desire to ensure that nothing is done to further imperil the security of the world. But we have been unable to reach the same conclusions as to the methods. As this is a very serious matter, perhaps the most serious and difficult matter concerning the Agency from the long-range point of view, may I, Mr. President, take a few minutes more to explain our position.

The elaborate safeguard provisions of the present draft are intended to ensure, if I may give an analogy, that not the slightest leakage takes place from the walls of a tank, while ignoring the fact that the tank has no bottom. Let me explain. Besides the three States who already have atomic weapons, there are a number of States who have the technical and material resources to push forward their own atomic programme without any aid from the Agency and to make atomic weapons, if they so wish.

<Pg-136>

The present safeguards will, in no way, stop their progress. Further, there are many States, technically advanced, who may undertake projects with Agency aid, fulfilling all the present safeguards, but in addition run their own parallel programmes independently of the Agency, in which they could use the experience and know-how obtained in Agency aided projects, without being subject in any way to the system of safeguards. The present safeguards will have their maximum effect in the case of the technically under-developed countries who most require external help in order to develop peaceful atomic power programmes and who are ipso facto least in a position to make atomic weapons. Since most of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are in this position, the present safeguards will give the Agency maximum powers of interference in such areas. I do not believe that this was the intention of the sponsoring countries but we must make quite sure that the Statute is such as to exclude the possibility of its happening.

Source materials from special fissionable materials are on a different footing and should therefore receive different treatment as regards safeguards. We entirely agree that special fissionable

materials supplied by the Agency should be accountable in detail and subject to the safeguards provided in the Statute. There are at present only three States in a position to supply special fissionable material and these safeguards can be accepted as a condition of sale.

On the other hand, natural uranium and thorium are very widely distributed throughout the world, as was established at the Geneva Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. To quote Mr. Johnson of the United States Atomic Energy Commission:

Uranium can no longer be considered a rare material. There are extensive deposits throughout the world and there are processes of extracting the uranium.

Therefore, no nation or group of nations has the monopoly of the source materials, uranium and thorium, and is in a position to impose its terms on others. We therefore believe that the sale of source material should not have elaborate safeguards attached to it and the undertaking that the material would be used only for the peaceful uses of atomic energy should be sufficient. We should remember in this connection that there is nothing automatic about Agency assistance and if the country making the request is unable to justify it before the Board of Governors, the Agency is not required to supply the material. We are of the view that any attempt on the part of the Agency to sell source material with other conditions attached to it would only compel States to develop their own resources which they would then be free to utilise even without the assurance that they were intended only for peaceful use. This would only worsen the situation.

Mr. President, I would like to emphasise here, as we did at the meetings in Washington, that we regard the present clauses relating to safeguards as enabling clauses, like the memoranda of association of a company, intended to ensure that the Agency is not to be prevented by the Statute from exercising them if need arose. They are therefore in the nature of maxima. We are glad to note that the Indian position in this matter was accepted at the Washington meeting by an amendment of the introductory clause of Article XII to the effect that the Agency's rights and responsibilities would be "to the extent relevant to the project or arrangement". We also consider it of great importance that the extent to which the different safeguards are relevant should be specified explicitly in the agreement between the Agency and the State requesting aid, so that the State knows clearly from the beginning the obligations it undertakes and has the option of not concluding the agreement if it finds the conditions too onerous. This idea too has been incorporated in Article XI F4. Finally, we would repeat, as we did at Washington, that the Agency must discharge its powers and functions under the safeguard clauses with due consideration for the sovereign rights of States.

Mr. President, may I now say a word about the Indian programme. Our first reactor went into operation a month ago. It was designed and constructed by our own scientists and engineers in under a year. The

fuel elements for it were supplied by the United Kingdom. Work has been in progress since last February on the construction of a powerful high flux research reactor in co-operation

<Pg-137>

with Canadian scientists and engineers. A substantial part of its cost is being generously borne by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan. This reactor should go into operation in early 1958. The heavy water for this reactor was sold to us by the United States Atomic Energy Commission. All the assistance was given with the sole condition that it should be used only for developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy, a condition which we can unhesitatingly accept. I would like to record our appreciation for the assistance and co-operation that we have received and to remark that the manner in which it was given could only create goodwill between the participating States. Work on the construction of the laboratories of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay started some months ago and will be completed in two years. The Establishment already has some 300 scientists and engineers on its staff and the number will grow to some 800 by 1958.

We already have two plants in operation in which thorium and uranium are extracted from the ore and a plant to produce uranium fuel elements for our reactors is under construction and should be in operation before the end of next year. Work has already started on the construction of a plant where substantial quantities of heavy water will be produced. During the next five years the Government plans to set up an additional number of very large fertiliser plants and it is our intention to produce heavy water in all of them as a by-product. We are also studying the setting up of a plant for making graphite from coke produced by one of our refineries. I shall not take the time of this conference by enumerating the various projects such as the setting up of power reactors which are still in the stage of preliminary consideration.

India is about to embark on a Five-Year Plan of rapid industrialisation, in the course of which we will set up several new steel plants, chemical plants and a heavy machine tool industry. We have examined the effort that would be required to develop our own atomic programme including reactors and separation plants. We have come to the conclusion that the effort is no greater than required by several of the projects we shall undertake during the next five years.

I do not wish to end this statement on a negative note. In our opinion two steps are necessary to ensure reasonable security in the atomic age; not even the most elaborate inspection system can ensure absolute security. One step is the most careful inspection and control of the diffusion plants and the chemical separation plants in which special fissionable material is produced coupled with strict accountability for this material. The other step is an agreement amongst States to regard the production, testing or possession of

atomic weapons as a military act which would automatically attract previously agreed punitive measures. I do not wish to dwell further upon this step, since it concerns the Disarmament Commission and the Security Council and lies outside the scope of this conference. However, if all separation plants were to be brought under international inspection, we would take an important step forward in increasing mutual security. We think it might be useful to incorporate a clause in the Article on safeguards which would enable the Agency to undertake the inspection of such plants, even those set up by a State or group of States on their own, when invited by the State owning them to do so. We are prepared to make a definite commitment now that we would place any plutonium plant we might have under international inspection provided other countries do the same.

We welcome the Austrian Government's invitation to locate the headquarters of the Agency in Vienna, that great city with its glorious cultural traditions and we shall support the acceptance of this invitation.

Mr. President, in concluding the statement I wish to emphasise that it is our earnest desire to bring this Agency into being as an effective organ for promoting the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy on the one hand and on the other as an instrument which the United Nations could use to carry out the tasks of inspection and safeguard against atomic peril.

<Pg-138>

USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SWITZERLAND BRAZIL NORWAY SLOVAKIA CHINA
UNITED KINGDOM SRI LANKA AUSTRIA

Date : Sep 27, 1956

Volume No

1995

AUSTRIA

Trade Agreement Extended

A Press Note issued in New Delhi on Sep 08, 1956 announced the exchange of letters between the representatives of India and the Austrian Federal Republic at Vienna extending the validity of the Indo-Austrian Trade Agreement up to June 1957.

The Trade Agreement was originally signed on 9 December 1952 for two years ending 30 June 1954 and was extended from time to time. It was last extended on 29 December 1955 and was valid up to 30 June 1956.

In terms of the latest exchange of letters the Austrian Federal Government have agreed to license freely for importation into Austria from India of tea, carpets, sports goods, hydrogenated oil (for industrial purposes only) and raw cotton. Other commodities that are permitted to be imported freely into Austria from India are: Castor oil; coir; coir yarns; fibre for brushes and brooms; handicraft manufactures of ivory, brass, horn and brocade; iron ore; manganese ore; mica; shellac; linseed oil; myrobalans; spices; cashew-nuts and tanned leather.

The Austrian Federal Government have also agreed to license import of unbleached cotton fabrics to the extent of 20,000 lbs. from India.

AUSTRIA USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA

Date : Sep 08, 1956

Volume No

1995

BURMA

Trade Agreement

A Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Burma was signed in New Delhi on Sep 06, 1956. A Press Note issued in this connection in New Delhi on 6 September said:

The agreement was signed by Shri K. B. Lall, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, on behalf of the Government of India, and H.E. U Aung Soe, Burmese Ambassador in New Delhi, on behalf of the Government of the Union of Burma.

The agreement is the result of discussions initiated with the Burmese delegation led by the Hon. U M. A. Raschid, the then Minister of Trade Development and Labour, Government of the Union of Burma, at the time of the agreement for the purchase of two million tons of rice by the Government of India in the five-year period beginning from 1956. The discussions were concluded during the visit of the delegation which arrived in New Delhi on 31 August 1956 led by Sao Hkun Hkio, Deputy Prime Minister of the Union of Burma.

The principal features of the trade agreement are that the import and export of commodities from and into either country will be subject to import, export and foreign exchange regulations in force from time to time in the two countries. The agreement records the determination of

the two Governments to take necessary steps to achieve as near a balance in their trade as may be practicably possible. With this objective in view the two Governments have agreed to give full consideration to suggestions that may be made by either Government for the development and expansion of commerce and the diversification and balancing of trade between the two Governments.

The two Governments have also agreed to use their best endeavours to promote the development and interests of shipping of both countries.

The agreement will remain in force for a period of five years.

The important commodities included in the Schedule, attached to the agreement, for export from India are: Textiles, cotton, woollen, silk and art silk; jute manufactures; tea; fish, dried and salted (including prawns); oils and oilseeds; tobacco, raw and unmanufactured;

<Pg-139>

chemicals, pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines; soap and toilet requisites; paints and varnishes; engineering goods, such as diesel engines, pumps, sewing machines, textile machinery, machine tools, rice, flour and oil crushing machinery; agricultural implements; automobiles; electrical goods such as generators, radio receivers, electric fans; household effects such as cooking ranges, heaters, household electric fittings, carpets, durries and safes; steel furniture; household appliances; surgical and medical instruments; scientific instruments; leather manufactures; handicrafts; coir and coir products and sports goods.

The commodities included in the Schedule for export from the Union of Burma are: Rice, pulses and beans; maize; raw cotton; teak, hard wood; lac, cutch, tung oil; rubber; tin ore; zinc concentrates; wolfram ore; copper matte; pig lead and ore; handicrafts and cottage industry products; precious stones, semi-precious stones and synthetic stones.

BURMA INDIA USA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Sep 06, 1956

Volume No

1995

COMMONWEALTH

Stationing of Indian Troops

Prime Minister Nehru made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on Sep 0@, 1956

The Government of India have seen in the Press a Reuter message from Nicosia (Cyprus) which said that Britain has cleared the way for the United States and the Commonwealth forces as well as French troops to be based in Cyprus if ever the need or occasion arose, by a formal order published in a Gazette Extraordinary providing for the presence in Cyprus of visiting forces of the Commonwealth countries, the United States and France. In this Press statement the Commonwealth countries are severally mentioned by name and include India.

The Government of India have no other or official information on this subject, nor have they received any communication which has any relation to this matter. The Government of India have not seen the text of the Official Gazette Extraordinary which, it is said in the Press report, contains the announcement.

Not having received any official communication from the United Kingdom Government and not having seen the alleged official announcement in the Official Gazette mentioned in the Press report and further having no information either from our High Commissioner in London or the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India, the Government of India do not consider it proper to comment on this reported announcement. There has been no suggestion to the Government of India by any party that Indian troops should be sent to Cyprus or anywhere else.

The Government of India themselves have no intention whatsoever of sending any troops to Cyprus or any other area. There is no reason therefore for any concern to be felt as a result of the Press report on this matter.

INDIA CYPRUS USA FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Sep 0@, 1956

Volume No

1995

GOA

Payment of Pensions

Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, stated in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 12, 1956 that arrangements are now being finalised to resume

shortly payment of pensions to Indian Government pensioners residing in Goa, Daman and Diu.

The Parliamentary Secretary said: After the Indian Consulate-General in Goa closed down in September 1955 pensions to Central and State Government pensioners were disbursed by the Joint Representative of the Southern Railway at Mormugao. The Joint Representative was also withdrawn when the

<Pg-140>

contract between the Southern Railway and the Western India Portuguese Railway was terminated in December 1955. However, prior to his departure from Goa, on the instructions of Government, facilities were sought by him from the Government of Goa for some suitable arrangement to continue the payment of pensions. No reply was received to this request until a few weeks ago when the Portuguese Government informed the Government of India through diplomatic channels that they were now agreeable to extending the necessary facilities and had accepted the proposals made by the Joint Representative. Arrangements to resume shortly the payments are now being finalised.

INDIA

Date : Sep 12, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDO-CHINA

Trade Arrangements with North Viet Nam

Letters were exchanged in New Delhi on Sep 22, 1956 between the representatives of the Government of India and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam regarding the development of trade between the two countries. Announcing this a Press Note issued in New Delhi on 22 September said:

The letters, signed by Shri K. B. Lall, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Ly Ban, Chief of the Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Commerce, on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, were exchanged between Shri Lall and Mr. Nguyen-Co-Thach, Consul-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in New Delhi.

Both parties have agreed to facilitate movement of goods between the

two countries in accordance with their import, export and foreign exchange regulations in force in each country.

The important items in the list of exports from India to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are: Machinery of various types, agricultural implements, electrical goods, jute manufactures, cotton piecegoods, handloom cloth, woollen and silk goods, oils, tea, coffee, fish, tobacco, tobacco manufactures, rubber and leather goods.

The important items in the list of exports from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are: Livestock, timber, fruits, cement, limestone and porcelain clay.

Payment for all commercial and non-commercial transactions will be made either in rupees or in pound sterling as may be mutually convenient.

The trade arrangements will remain in force for a period of three years.

CHINA INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Sep 22, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

India's Exports

Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Commerce and Consumer Industries, told the Lok Sabha during question-time on Sep 12, 1956 that discussions have been held between the Government of India and the Government of Japan to reach an understanding for safeguarding Indian industries and Indian exports against unfair competition. Pending such an understanding the Government of India have refrained from assuming any obligations in respect of Japanese trade either under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or any other agreement.

The Minister also detailed the steps taken by the Government of India to promote Indian exports. These are: (1) conclusion of trade agreements; (2) participation in larger number of exhibitions; (3) opening of more showrooms; (4) setting up of Export Promotion Councils for important commodities; (5) re-adjustment in export duties, wherever necessary; (6) sponsoring trade delegations; (7) fiscal concessions such as drawback of import duties on imported

components entering export commodities; (8) strengthening our commercial establishments abroad.

<Pg-141>

INDIA USA JAPAN

Date : Sep 12, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exports to China

Sardar Swaran Singh stated in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Sep 0@, 1956 that the State Trading Corporation was establishing close contacts with the different foreign trade organisations in the People's Republic of China.

Explaining the steps taken to increase the Indian exports, the Minister said that a tobacco delegation had visited China in July 1954 and later in the same year a trade agreement had been concluded with China.

In 1955-56 Indian exports to China were valued at Rs. 65.3 million. Among the principal commodities exported were: Raw cotton (Rs. 31.3 million), jute manufactures (Rs. 19.1 million), tobacco (Rs. 8.73 million), spices (Rs. 2.36 million) and lac (Rs. 2.07 million).

CHINA INDIA RUSSIA

Date : Sep 0@, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Ad Hoc Agreement on Canal Waters

The following joint announcement on an inter-Governmental agreement

between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan for ad hoc transitional arrangements for the use of waters of the Indus system of rivers till Mar 31, 1951 was released on 26 September 1956 simultaneously at New Delhi and Karachi.

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 are being continued till 31 March 1957.

In the context of the discussions the leaders of the delegations representing the Governments of India and Pakistan signed on 24 September 1956, in Washington D.C., another agreement covering ad hoc transitional arrangements for the year ending 31 March 1957.

The new inter-Governmental agreement continues arrangements establishing ad hoc amounts for additional canal withdrawals by India from the three eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) on lines similar to those of the previous transitional agreements which ran from 1 April 1955 to 31 March 1956.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Mar 31, 1951

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Banking Agreement Implementation

The following Press Note was issued in New Delhi on @@, 1956. The second meeting of the Joint Implementation Committee of the Indo-Pakistan Banking Agreement was held at New Delhi from 14 September to 18 September 1956. Besides reviewing the progress of implementation of the agreed decisions of March-April 1955, the committee considered the difficulties which had come to light with regard to realisation of assets of banks and recommended steps that should be taken for the removal of those difficulties.

It was agreed, inter alia, that apart from giving the banks every facility for disposal of immovable property owned by them, the Government concerned would expedite the sale of evacuee immovable property mortgaged or chargeable in favour of banks in satisfaction of their dues.

In order to minimise procedural delays, it was also agreed that

normally the Custodian of Evacuee Property would himself adjudicate upon banks' claims without insisting upon the banks obtaining decrees from civil courts.

To expedite adjudication of claims, it was recommended that the work should be entrusted to one or more officers of appropriate status who would devote themselves exclusively to the task. It was agreed that in cases where the banks were directed by the Custodian to obtain decree of a civil court, the Custodian

<Pg-142>

would admit the claim on production of such decree without any further enquiry. Where claims were dismissed by the Custodian on technical grounds, the banks' applications for revival of such claims would be favourably considered.

In cases where the banks have already cleared their liabilities, they would be permitted to remove the surplus funds and records to the other country on fulfilling the usual requirements such as production of income-tax clearance certificate. It was also agreed that wherever banks have not yet filed their claims before the Custodian, they should do so immediately and the Custodian would give priority to the settlement of such claims.

To allow further time for individuals from certain specified areas in either country, who failed to apply for transfer of their accounts within the prescribed date, it was recommended that applications which might be received from them up to 31 October 1956 would be eligible for transfer to the other country.

In the case of jewellery and other valuables pledged with banks by evacuees, it was recommended that they should be given the option to redeem the articles within a specified date. If they failed to do so, the articles would be sold to meet the banks' claims, the remaining articles if any being permitted to be exported to the other country.

Having regard to the volume of work and procedural requirements involved, the committee recommended that the programme as laid down in the agreed decisions of March-April 1955 for the realisation of assets, transfer of accounts and funds, etc., should be extended by a period of four months.

It was proposed to hold the next meeting of the committee at Karachi from 19 to 21 November 1956.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : @@, 1956

1995

PAKISTAN

Evacuee Property Agreement Implementation

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Minister for Rehabilitation, said in the Lok Sabha during question-time on Sep 08, 1956 that an implementation committee had been set up under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Movable Evacuee Property. He added that the committee had met and taken some decisions.

Shri Khanna laid on the table of the Sabha the following statement:

The implementation committee reviewed the progress of implementation of the Movable Property Agreement and decided that all outstanding statements should be exchanged on 31 August 1956.

Similarly, it was decided that cheques for sale proceeds of movable property of evacuees included in the lists so far exchanged, should be exchanged on 31 August 1956.

It was further decided that the evacuees who had left firearms with friends and relations may be given further opportunity to declare such arms by 31 October 1956 and that the first exchange of evacuee firearms between the two countries should be held on 31 August 1956.

Target dates were refixed for the release and restoration of movable property of evacuees lying with the Custodians. It was further decided that all property covered by the lists already exchanged and those to be exchanged in future should be passed on to the diplomatic representative of the other country.

In order to afford another opportunity to evacuees for removing their movable property lying with friends and relations in the other country, the date for the removal of such property was extended to 31 December 1956.

Liaison Officers of the two countries should meet every month to review the progress of release and restoration, etc., of movable property of evacuees which might have been omitted from the lists.

Fresh instructions should be issued by the two countries to the effect that no restrictions should be imposed on the payment of dividends on shares of non-evacuee joint stock companies as also on the payment of insurance claims.

Both Governments should make every endeavour to ensure realisation of the assets of banks, transfer of accounts and funds of evacuees and release of lockers by 31 October 1956.

PAKISTAN USA

Date : Sep 08, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Import of Gypsum

Shri K. C. Reddy, Minister for Production, laid a statement on the table of the Lok Sabha on Sep 03, 1956 on the import of gypsum from Pakistan. The statement said:

With reference to the directive of the Chair during the half-hour discussion in the Lok Sabha on 28 August 1956, which had to be abandoned for want of a quorum, I am placing this statement on the table of the Sabha.

I may explain at the outset that the proposed import of gypsum from Pakistan is a purely ad hoc arrangement intended to tide over the present emergency. It is not the intention to depend on foreign supplies of gypsum for the running of the Sindri factory or other fertiliser factories to be set up in future.

A small portion of the Sindri factory's requirements of gypsum is met from the Kavas mines in Jodhpur, which are being worked departmentally by the Sindri Company. The major portion of its requirements, however, is being supplied by a private company. This supply was satisfactory in the past few years since October 1951 but towards the end of the year 1955, the supplies became irregular and inadequate mainly due to labour troubles. At the same time Sindri's requirements were on the increase because of the increase in the production of ammonium sulphate. The Kavas deposits were also running out.

The result was that there was a rapid diminution of the buffer stocks built up at Sindri....

In these circumstances the Pakistan deposits, being the nearest, naturally came into the picture and it was decided to import a small quantity on an ad hoc basis to meet the emergency....

The quantity that is being imported is 150,000 tons only and represents about three months' requirements of the Sindri factory.

The price is Rs.40-6-6 f.o.r. Sindri....

The contract with the Pakistan authorities stipulates that the minimum purity of the gypsum should be 93 per cent and that the size of the lumps should not exceed six inches cube. The supplies under the contract have to be completed within 12 months. The total payment that will be made to the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation in respect of this contract is Rs. 1.95 million only, which includes the price of gypsum at the pithead and the transportation charges from the mines to Wagah at the border. The first consignment from Pakistan has recently arrived at the border.

PAKISTAN USA

Date : Sep 03, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Migration from East Pakistan

In a written reply to a question whether the influx into India of displaced persons belonging to the minority community in East Pakistan went up during July last, Prime Minister Nehru told the Rajya Sabha on Sep 13, 1956:

In July 1956, 38,133 persons migrated from East Pakistan as against 29,754 in June. It is difficult to specify the reasons. It might have been that a number of persons who had taken migration certificates earlier utilised them in July. Generally, migration has been the result of social and economic causes.

The Prime Minister said that in accordance with the decisions reached at the Indo-Pakistan Conference held at Dacca, the Government of India had issued certain administrative instructions to the Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca to ensure that migration certificates were issued only after full scrutiny.

No information is as yet available about the steps taken by the Government of Pakistan, he added.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle, Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation, told the Lok Sabha during question-time on 8 September 1956 that there was a large-scale migration of Hindus from East Pakistan to Karimganj Sub-Division of Cachar District in Assam.

He added that lately there had been a heavy influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan in the Cachar District. The influx

<Pg-144>

was, however, more in Silchar than in the Karimganj Sub-Division.

Shri Bhonsle said that separate figures for Karimganj Sub-Division were not available. The total number of displaced persons who migrated to Assam up to July 1956 was 383,000.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Sep 13, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Pakistani Nationals in Khasi Hills

In reply to a short notice question on the incursion into Khasi Hill by Pakistani nationals, Prime Minister Nehru told the Lok Sabha on Sep 12, 1956 :

It is not a fact that Pakistani nationals have been occupying Pyrdiwah and Barhill areas in the Khasi Jaintia Hills District since 27 August 1956. The facts as reported by the Assam Government are that on 14, 15 and 21 August 1956 a few Pakistani sepoys trespassed into Barhill and Pyrdiwah areas and threatened Khasi cultivators not to cultivate lands. Protests have been lodged at District and State Government levels. The Assam Government have also taken steps for frequent patrolling of these areas to prevent any further trespass.

PAKISTAN USA

Date : Sep 12, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Pilgrims To Pakistan

Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, told the Lok Sabha during question-time on Sep 05, 1956 that 624 Hindu and Sikh pilgrims visited their religious places in Pakistan during the period November 1955 to June 1956. He added:

The Government of Pakistan provided transport facilities and police escort for travelling to and from the shrines and holy places. Up to the end of 1955, pilgrims were allowed to move about locally under police escort and also to meet the local inhabitants in the presence of the C.I.D. Since then, facilities for local contacts and local movements have been severely restricted and, except at Lahore, pilgrims have not been permitted to move about and have been prevented from meeting local people.

PAKISTAN USA

Date : Sep 05, 1956

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Telecommunications Agreement

A Telecommunications Agreement was signed on Sep 29, 1956 between the Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland.

A Press Note issued in this connection in New Delhi on 29 September said: The agreement was signed by Shri B. N. Jha, Secretary, Ministry of Communications, on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Monsieur Jerzy Grudzinski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, on behalf of the People's Republic of Poland. The agreement provides for the exchange of wireless telegraphic messages and telephone calls, either State or private, between India and Poland and for the different rates to be charged for the different categories of telegrams and the apportionment of charges between the telecommunication authorities of the two Governments. In so far as matters which are not specifically covered by the agreement are concerned, the provisions of the International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations shall apply.

<Pg-145>

POLAND INDIA

Date : Sep 29, 1956

Volume No

1995

SAUDI ARABIA

Nehru-King Saud Joint Statement

Prime Minister Nehru visited Saudi Arabia between Sep 24, 1956 September 1956. During his stay in Saudi Arabia the Prime Minister held talks with His Majesty King Ibn Saud and the following joint statement was issued by them on 28 September:

Accepting the invitation of His Majesty King Saud during his visit to India last year the Prime Minister of India has visited Saudi Arabia from 24 September to 28 September. On this occasion His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister considered recent developments in the international situation as well as the further growth of friendly relations between their two countries. His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister declare their adherence to the declaration made by the Bandung Conference which laid down the principles which should govern international relations. These include respect for fundamental human rights and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, recognition of the equality of all races, abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country and refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country. They are resolved to promote co-operation between their two countries in every field on the basis of these principles.

Both Saudi Arabia and India are deeply interested in a peaceful settlement of the dispute relating to the Suez Maritime Canal, which is a waterway of vital importance to their own economic well-being as also to that of many other countries in the world. There can be no settlement of the dispute by methods of conflict or by denial of the sovereign rights of Egypt over the Suez Canal. The right of all countries to free navigation through the canal on payment of reasonable dues has been accepted. His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister are convinced that, in spite of the difficulties and tensions that have arisen over this question, it is possible to reach a settlement negotiated between the parties concerned without any derogation from Egyptian sovereignty and authority and maintaining the interests of other countries in the unrestricted use of the canal

as an open waterway. They share the hope that there will be no recourse to political and economic pressure in dealing with this matter, as such pressure would only retard a peaceful settlement, apart from having other undesirable and far-reaching consequences.

His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister reiterate their resolve to work together in the common interests of their two countries and of peace, progress and freedom in the world.

SAUDI ARABIA INDIA INDONESIA USA EGYPT

Date : Sep 24, 1956

Volume No

1995

SUEZ CANAL

Prime Minister's Statement

Prime Minister Nehru made the following statement in the Lok Sabha on Sep 13, 1956 on the Suez Canal issue.

I should like to say a few words in regard to the latest developments relating to the Suez Canal issue. I would have preferred making a statement a day or two later when fuller information was at our disposal. At present we have only seen the Press reports of the speech of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Sir Anthony Eden, in the British House of Commons yesterday.

As, however, Parliament is adjourning this evening, I may not have an opportunity to make any statement for some time and, therefore, I am saying these few words now.

The House knows of our earnest efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement in regard to the Suez Canal. It has been clear to us that any other approach to this problem or any attempt to impose a decision would

<Pg-146>

not only not bring about the results aimed at, but might lead to much graver consequences, the extent of which it is not possible to foresee. At the conference held in London, we pleaded with all the force at our command for steps to be taken to bring about negotiation and certain broad proposals were set out by us. We were supported in these proposals by Ceylon, Indonesia and the Soviet Union. The majority of those present at the conference, however, adopted, as is

known, a different line.

From the Press reports of Sir Anthony Eden's speech yesterday, it is not possible to assess fully the meaning and import of the actions said to be contemplated by the Governments of the United Kingdom, France and the United States until we have fuller reports through official sources.

The action proposed to be taken by the three Governments, which purports to be in the interests of the users of the canal and to maintain freedom of the use of the canal, seems, to say the least, surprising and the consequences that may flow from it may well be very grave. One thing is clear and that is that the action proposed is not the result of agreement, co-operation or consent, but is to be taken unilaterally and thus in the nature of an imposed decision.

The Government of India deeply regret this development which is very unusual and will render peaceful settlements more difficult of realisation. It is not calculated to secure to the users peaceful and secure use of the canal, which should be, and is, what is required by the users and the international community.

The Menzies Mission which recently visited Cairo asked the Egyptian Government to accept international control of operation and administration and the establishment of an international corporation displacing the Egyptian National Corporation. Egypt has declined to accept them as being contrary to her sovereign rights and not related to the purposes of the Convention of 1888 and the interests of users, which are freedom of navigation, tolls, maintenance of the canal, etc., which the Egyptian Government alone can guarantee.

The reply of the Egyptian Government has opened a way to negotiations. In the view of the Government of India such negotiations could have led to a settlement which would have met all requirements of the users and the international community without prejudice or derogation to the sovereignty of Egypt and her national rights in respect of the canal which is admittedly an integral part of Egypt.

I have in the last few days communicated to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States of America our view that the situation that emerged after the Menzies Mission and the statement made by the Egyptian Government accepting all international obligations and inviting negotiations opened a way to settlement. We appealed to both the United Kingdom and the United States to consider all this and to enable the development of negotiations which will lead to settlement. We hope that despite all that has happened and the tensions that have been engendered, the path of peace will be followed. There is here no question of appeasement of one side or another, as what is to be sought and can, in our view, be obtained is a settlement satisfactory and honourable to all concerned.

The Government of India earnestly hope that the appeal we have made will not be in vain. The Government have right through the course of this development used their influence with all parties for restraint, negotiations and a peaceful settlement.

To seek to impose a settlement by force or by threats of force is to disregard the rights of nations even as the failure to observe international treaties and obligations would be.

The Government of India also regret to learn from Press reports that pilots of British, French, Italian and other nationalities are being withdrawn. This is an action not calculated to promote the use of the canal and is not in the interests of the user nations.

The Government of India are desirous that no statement of theirs should come in the way of the efforts to lower tensions and to open the way for negotiations.

But they cannot fail to point out that the steps announced to assume the operation of the canal without the consent and co-operation of the Egyptian Government are calculated to render a peaceful approach

<Pg-147>

extremely difficult and also carry with them the grave risk of conflict.

I should like to say that I have read the report of Sir Anthony's speech with surprise and regret as it appears to close the door to further negotiations. The action envisaged in it is full of dangerous potentialities and far-reaching consequences. I earnestly trust that even now it is not too late to refrain from any such action and to think more in terms of a peaceful negotiated settlement, which only can achieve the results aimed at in regard to the proper functioning of the Suez Canal for the good of all countries concerned as well as for the maintenance of friendly relations in the Middle Eastern region and the whole of Asia. As I have pointed out previously, the proper functioning of the Suez Canal is of vital importance to India. We are convinced, however, that this can only be achieved through peaceful negotiated settlements, ensuring the rights not only of Egypt but of all the user countries.

USA UNITED KINGDOM INDONESIA FRANCE INDIA EGYPT CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Sep 13, 1956

Volume No

1995

WEST GERMANY

Revision of Annexure to Trade Agreement

The following Press Note was issued in New Delhi on Sep 25, 1956:
Letters have been exchanged at Bonn between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany revising the Annexure to the Indo-German Trade Agreement for the year 1956-57.

The Trade Agreement which was signed on 31 March 1955 is to remain in force for an indefinite period, but the Annexure to it containing quotas for Indian goods to be imported into Germany is subject to revision every year.

The Federal Republic of Germany admits freely imports into Germany of most commodities from India. For those commodities, imports of which are restricted, the Federal Republic of Germany agreed, at the request of the Government of India, to allot specific quotas for imports from India. Items for which such quotas were granted were: Cotton piecegoods, unbleached grey; coir mats and mattings; jute manufactures; miscellaneous items of textiles, such as cotton towellings and furnishings, silk fabrics, art silk fabrics and woollen fabrics; leather, tanned and finished and pine-apple juice.

As a result of the negotiations which have been going on for some time, the Federal Government have agreed to increase the quotas for imports of miscellaneous items of textiles and also to grant quotas for fresh items, such as twine, ropes, cordage, canned fruits, hand-made laces and cable of jute and false jute.

<Pg-148>

GERMANY INDIA RUSSIA USA

Date : Sep 25, 1956

Volume No

1995

CHILE

Trade Agreement

India and Chile signed a Trade Agreement on Oct 16, 1956. A Press Note issued in New Delhi on 16 October said:

Trade talks have been in progress between the delegation from the Republic of Chile and the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries. As a result of these discussions, a Trade Agreement between the two countries has been concluded and was signed in New Delhi today. Shri K. B. Lall, Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, signed the agreement on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. M. Serrano, Chilean Charge d'Affaires in New Delhi, signed the agreement on behalf of the Republic of Chile.

The agreement takes effect immediately and will be valid up to 31 December 1959. It may be continued for a further period of three years by mutual agreement.

This is the first Trade Agreement made by the Government of India with a country in the Americas.

The agreement provides for maximum possible facilities being given by the two countries to import and export of commodities of interest to either party.

The two Governments have also undertaken to enter into consultations with each other periodically and to give consideration to suggestions that may be made for development and expansion of commerce and diversification and balancing of trade between the two countries.

Lists of commodities available for export from either country, in the development of whose exports the two countries are particularly interested, were also exchanged. The list of items available for export from India includes such commodities as: Walnuts and cashew kernels; jams, chutneys and pickles; pepper; spices; tea; coffee; unmanufactured tobacco; mica; shellac; vegetable oils (non-essential); coir manufactures such as coir yarn, coir mats, mattings and carpets; chemicals; drugs, medicines and medical herbs; hides and skins, tanned; leather and leather manufactures; cotton piecegoods; jute yarn and fabrics; silk, art silk and woollen fabrics; films (exposed); handicrafts and cottage industry products such as handloom (cotton and silk), artistic silver, brass and bidri products, ivory articles, wood carvings, etc.; light engineering goods; and ores.

The list of items for export from Chile contains the following commodities: Pulses; barley; fresh and dried fruits; canned foodstuffs; wine; sulphur; Chilean nitrate; iodine; copper; lead; copper manufactures and semi manufactures; pig iron; steel; hard and soft timbers.

In particular at the request of the Chilean Delegation, the Government of India have also agreed to facilitate imports of Chilean nitrate into India during the first three years of the agreement and the Government of Chile have agreed to do all they can to secure a substantial increase in the imports from India into Chile of tea, coffee, pepper, edible oils, shellac, jute manufactures, leather manufactures and exposed films.

CHILE INDIA USA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Oct 16, 1956

Volume No

1995

EAST GERMANY

Trade Arrangements

Agreement on trade arrangements was reached on Oct 08, 1956 between India and the German Democratic Republic. A Press Note issued in New Delhi on 8 October said:

Talks between the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries and the Trade Delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Inner German

<Pg-149>

Trade of the German Democratic Republic concluded today in New Delhi, resulting in exchange of letters between Shri K. B. Lall, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries and Mr. Gerhard Weiss, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and Inner German Trade of the German Democratic Republic. The arrangements will remain in force for three years. The earlier arrangements signed in 1954 expire on 15 October 1956.

Both the parties have agreed to facilitate movement of goods between the two countries in accordance with their import, export and foreign exchange regulations in force in each country.

The important items included in the list of exports from India to the German Democratic Republic are: Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured; mica; chrome ore; ilmenite; iron ore; kyanite ore; manganese ore; shellac; vegetable oils; cashew-nuts, cashew shell oil; textiles (cotton, silk and art silk, woollen and jute); coir; coir manufactures; handicrafts; and products of India's chemical and engineering industries.

The important items in the list of imports from the German Democratic Republic to India are: Various kinds of machinery; locomotives (electric, diesel and steam); plant and equipment for cement and sugar production; optical and scientific instruments and appliances; wireless communications equipment; newsprint; and raw films.

The schedules of commodities attached to the arrangement will be subject to revision at the beginning of each calendar year.

It has also been agreed that all payments between the two countries will be settled in Indian rupees.

The arrangement also provides for the continuance of the trade representation of the German Democratic Republic in India and for adequate facilities being given to the trade representation for effective functioning. The German Democratic Republic has in turn agreed to extend similar facilities, if and when needed by the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries.

GERMANY INDIA USA RUSSIA ITALY

Date : Oct 08, 1956

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

India's Concern over Israeli Action

An official spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry, Government of India, made a statement on Oct 31, 1956 expressing the Government's concern over the Israeli aggression on Egyptian territory. The statement said:

The Government of India have learnt with profound concern of the Israeli aggression on Egyptian territory and the subsequent ultimatum delivered by the United Kingdom and France to the Egyptian Government which was to be followed by an Anglo-French invasion of Egyptian territory. They consider this a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and opposed to all the principles laid down by the Bandung Conference. This aggression is bound to have far-reaching consequences in Asia and Africa and may even lead to war on an extended scale.

The Government of India are conveying their views to the Governments concerned and earnestly trust that even at this late hour this aggression will be halted and foreign troops withdrawn from Egyptian territory. They hope that the world community as represented in the United Nations will take effective action to this end.

<Pg-150>

EGYPT INDIA ISRAEL FRANCE INDONESIA USA

Date : Oct 31, 1956

October

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Oct 01, 1956

VOL.II

No. 10

CONTENTS

CHILE

Trade Agreement 149

EAST GERMANY

Trade Arrangements 149

EGYPT

India's Concern over Israeli Action 150

FOREIGN CAPITAL

World Bank President's Letter 151

Finance Minister's Reply 153

INDIAN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Financial Agreement Not to be Extended 155

INDIAN AND THE UNITED NATIONS

President's U.N. Day Message 155

JAPAN

Extension of Reciprocal Privileges 156

NEPAL

President Prasad's Visit 157

SUEZ CANAL

India's Proposals 158

<Pg-i>

CHILE GERMANY EGYPT INDIA ISRAEL JAPAN NEPAL

Date : Oct 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN CAPITAL

World Bank President's Letter

The texts of the letters exchanged between Mr. Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, India's Finance Minister, regarding the Bank's assistance to India in her development efforts, were released in New Delhi on Oct 11, 1956. The following is the text of Mr. Black's letter dated 5 September 1956:

My Dear Minister,

May I extend to you my congratulations on your appointment as Minister of Finance and my best wishes for a successful tenure of this important and onerous office. I look forward to the same close and cordial relations between India and the Bank as were maintained with your distinguished predecessor.

The Bank has now had an opportunity of considering the report of the economic mission led by Mr. Thomas H. McKittrick which visited India earlier this year at the invitation of your Government, and I am writing to inform you of the general conclusions which we have reached.

We in the Bank have a great admiration for the solid achievements in the economic field which have been recorded in India during the past five years. We have also been impressed with the broad outlines of the development programme which your Government is proposing to follow during the next five-year period. At the same time there are certain aspects of the programme, and of your plans for its execution, which, in the Bank's view, should give India cause for

concern. On these I am sure you would wish me to state our views frankly. In saying this I have in mind the generally sympathetic reception which your Government has given to the observations on economic programmes and policies in India which our mission communicated to Mr. Deshmukh (former Finance Minister) on 30 June and we welcome the fact that you have made these observations public in India.

In making my own comments, I should like first to emphasise once again my conviction that India's interest lies in giving private enterprise, both Indian and foreign, every encouragement to make its maximum contribution to the development of the economy, particularly in the industrial field. While I recognise that the Government of India itself must play an important role in India's economic development, I have the distinct impression that the potentialities of private enterprise are commonly under-estimated in India and that its operations are subjected to unnecessary restrictions there. Above all, in a country which is short of capital and with limited resources of managerial and administrative talent, it is important that the respective roles of public and private enterprise should be fixed entirely on a basis which will ensure the most effective contribution of each to economic development and not on any theoretical concept of the role that each should play.

I see a tendency towards this latter approach in your Industrial Policy Resolution of last April, which reserves to the State exclusive responsibility for new undertakings in a large number of industries, including oil, coal and other minerals. It seems to me that this policy, if rigidly applied, could only result in imposing heavy additional burdens on the already over-strained financial and administrative resources of the public sector and in restricting the rate of development in these vitally important fields.

The Bank has carefully studied the mission's findings with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan, and it shares the mission's conviction that, in so far as the public sector is concerned, the programme is too large to be completed within five years. Quite apart from possible financial limitations, it seems inevitable in the light of past experience in India and elsewhere that the execution of projects will be delayed by administrative difficulties and by a lack of trained managerial and technical personnel with experience of large-scale construction and industrial operations. This makes it all the more important that every effort should be made to secure the technical co-operation and financial support of foreign private enterprise in

<Pg-151>

carrying out the development programme. The Bank welcomes the arrangements that have been made to associate foreign firms with the construction and operation of a large number of major undertakings, both in the public and the private sectors, but hopes that more positive measures will be taken to facilitate foreign investment, and

that consideration will be given to the suggestions made by the mission in its memorandum.

The Bank has been impressed with the record of financial stability maintained in India over the past five years and with the skill displayed in the management of public finance. At a time when the rate of development is accelerating rapidly, I am sure that the financial and monetary authorities will continue to realise the importance of keeping a close watch over the financial balance of the economy and to take prompt action to curb any inflationary rise in aggregate demand, which if allowed to proceed unchecked, could easily jeopardise the success of the whole development programme. There is a danger that the amount of deficit finance proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan will prove to be well beyond the capacity of the Indian economy to absorb without excessive price increases and the Bank would therefore urge upon the Government the need to keep a careful and continuous check on development expenditures in the light of the financial resources currently available to meet them.

With regard to external finance, the Bank feels that greater emphasis should be laid in the Second Five-Year Plan on measures to develop overseas earnings. Demand for imports of industrial materials, petroleum and other producers' goods must be expected to grow as industrialisation proceeds and a concurrent expansion of exports will be essential if dependence on foreign aid and borrowing is to be progressively reduced. A determined effort is therefore called for both to strengthen the competitive power of India's traditional export industries, particularly tea, jute and cotton textiles, and to build up new exports both of manufactures and primary products. In some instances, for example, cotton textiles and vegetable oils, Government policies appear at present to have the effect of actively discouraging exports and the Bank hopes that the Indian Government will be ready to reconsider these policies in view of the severe pressure on foreign exchange resources which is likely to persist throughout the coming period of intensive development.

The contribution which the Bank has already made to the financing of development in India is an indication of the Bank's sincere interest in the success of India's development programme and in the improvement of the material well-being of the Indian people. We are anxious to play our full part in assisting India to achieve a satisfactory rate of economic growth. The Bank believes that the Indian economy has the capacity to develop the basic strength which would justify a considerable increase in overseas borrowing during the next five years. The Bank would therefore hope and expect to play an important role in providing external financing for your development effort.

It is scarcely possible, however, for the Bank to commit itself to any specific figure for lending to India during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan. We feel that we will have to consider the pace and scale of our further loan operations in India from time to time in the light of economic conditions and prospects and taking into

consideration the economic policies which are pursued by your Government. On the one hand, we should have to take into account the extent and the character of the impact on India's balance of payments of the service of external debt contracted from sources other than the Bank. On the other hand, our disposition to lend would be favourably influenced by the amount of external financial assistance which India obtains without incurring fixed foreign exchange obligations. I hope that we may contemplate the development of a close cooperative relationship between your Government and the Bank, in which from time to time we shall mutually review the progress being made in the execution of the Second Five-Year Plan and consider together the further role which the Bank may be able to play.

For the present I should like to assure you that the Bank is ready to embark forthwith on the consideration and analysis of such further investment projects as your Government may desire to put forward.

The problem of transport is one which has particularly engaged the attention of the Bank, as well as of your own Government

<Pg-152>

and of private interests throughout India. We are struck by the extent to which the lack of adequate transportation facilities threatens to constitute a bottleneck in the country's economic development. We recognise that substantial resources are already allocated for investment in the railways under the Second Five-Year Plan, and we are not necessarily suggesting an increase in this allocation. Indeed, in view of the acute shortage of capital for development and the very high import content of railway investment, attention should be given first to the possibilities of improving the operational efficiency of the railways and of encouraging road transport and coastal shipping; the latter, between them, should be capable of making a considerably larger contribution than at present.

I think that transportation could appropriately be regarded as a top priority for any Bank financing that may be devoted to the Second Five-Year Plan. As a preliminary, however, to the detailed examination of projects in this field, I suggest that it would be useful if the general problem of transport in India could first be discussed between your Government and the Bank in the light of the study of the Indian Railways, which, I understand, has recently been carried out at your invitation by a team of American railway consultants.

I shall welcome your observations on this suggestion and on any other points raised in this letter.

(Sd.) EUGENE R. BLACK.

INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA

Date : Oct 11, 1956

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN CAPITAL

Finance Minister's Reply

The following is the text of Mr. Krishnamachari's letter dated 16 September 1956:

Dear Mr. President,

I thank you for your letter of the Sep 05, 1956 and for your congratulations on my new appointment. Though I have not had the opportunity of dealing directly with the Bank, I have come to know something about its methods and operations through the four loans it has made to private industry in India, the welfare of which, as you are aware, formed part of my charge in my previous office. I am looking forward greatly to more direct association with the Bank not only as a Governor but as representing what, I hope, will soon be the largest single client of the Bank.

I thank you also for your words of praise for India's achievement in the last few years and for the comments on our policies and programmes that your letter contains. We welcome, as you are aware, comments and criticisms from all quarters and when they come from a source so well qualified through experience to make them and with a goodwill of which we have absolute assurance, they are entitled to be and will be treated with the highest respect. We are neither omniscient nor infallible; nor are we so rigidly wedded to any course of action as not to alter it if it becomes apparent to us that we are mistaken. It is for this reason that we continuously welcome the people of India and our friends abroad telling us when and where they think we are going wrong.

I note your comment on the importance of financial stability. I doubt if the Indian record can be a source of anxiety on this score. We are fully aware of the dangers of inflation and are determined in the future, as in the past, to avoid it. You might have observed that a few days ago we raised substantially the excise duty on cloth and I have been wondering whether there is a comparable example of a democratic government insisting on taxing, in the interests of financial stability, the necessities of the people immediately before a general election.

I would, however, like to emphasise to you that in Indian conditions the maintenance of social stability--which is even more important

than financial stability--depends wholly on the pace at which development proceeds. In so far as the administrative and organisational bottlenecks can be overcome, the only obstacle to rapid development, whether in the public or in the private sector, that I can foresee is not the lack of internal finance but the shortage of foreign exchange. I am, therefore, very glad indeed that the Bank hopes and expects to play an important role in providing the external finance we require.

The problem of foreign exchange has been giving me personally and the Government of India generally cause for considerable anxiety. You will be interested to hear that we are now engaged in phasing the projects in the Plan with a view to giving high

<Pg-153>

priority to those which would save or earn foreign exchange, we are examining the obstacles, whether of procedure or of policy, which prevent an increase in our exports, we are seeking to establish export markets for commodities not hitherto exported on any large scale and we are undertaking a comprehensive review of the policies and procedures that inhibit foreign private investment.

I am aware that your views and ours about private and public enterprise do not altogether coincide, though the differences are not quite as great as seem to appear in public debate. We are, of course, not convinced that the motive of private profit is the only one which can ensure efficient operation of an industry; nor do we believe that private enterprise is inherently superior to State enterprise. Indeed, the short experience we have had with State enterprise leads us to believe that they can often be more efficient than private units.

It would be out of place for me to cover in this letter the whole ground of this complex and much debated question. Suffice it to say that the basic principles which inform governmental policy in this matter are not very different from what you have stated, namely, that the respective roles of public and private enterprise should be fixed entirely on a basis which will ensure the most effective contribution to economic development. The Industrial Policy Resolution was not intended to be an ideologically dogmatic document and has not been interpreted as such in India. Indeed, the formulation of this Resolution by Government has given perhaps the largest single fillip to Indian private industry in recent times as evidenced by the buoyancy and confidence with which it is expanding.

The problem of transport and in particular, of railway transport is, as you say, of very considerable importance. It does not seem to me, however, that the time is ripe for a fruitful discussion on it. The American railway consultants, Messrs. Sanderson and Porter, have so far presented only an interim report suggesting that further studies should be made on certain specific points. It is only after these further studies have been made--and they are likely to take some

considerable time--that the Railway Board and Government will be able to come to a decision in regard to what should be done. It would be useful, I think, if at that stage we could have a discussion with the Bank in regard to this problem. It would, in my view, be undesirable to postpone discussion on the financing of equipment for the railways till this general discussion as to the transport problem has taken place. What the railways wish to import are largely locomotives, parts of wagons and coaches and certain other equipment. It seems to be generally agreed that the total quantity of imports the railways have programmed to make will be insufficient even with increased operational efficiency to handle the growth in traffic. Any recommendation the team of railway consultants may make is hardly likely to reduce what is required to be imported, though it may result in its better utilisation. Even if as a result of the recommendations of the consultants, the type of equipment to be ordered undergoes some change, it is not possible for the railways to wait till the consultants' reports have been considered and accepted to place their orders. I understand that the adoption of such recommendations as the consultants may finally make are not likely to affect the import programme for the next three years. If the orders have to be placed, they also have to be financed and in the financing of these particular imports, as you are aware, we are hoping the Bank will play a substantial role. My suggestion would therefore be that the Bank, at this stage, might

I understand your difficulty in committing yourself to any specific figure for lending to India. But I trust it will be possible to come to a general understanding in regard to the order of figures involved and the phasing of your assistance as without a fairly concrete idea of when and how much external finance will be available, there is bound to be very considerable uncertainty as to the pace at which we can safely go forward. I am asking B. K. Nehru to stay on in Washington after the Annual Meeting in order to be able to discuss with you the whole programme of World Bank financing of our projects during the Second Five-Year Plan. He is not unknown to you and he enjoys the complete confidence of myself and of the Government

<Pg-154>

of India. If you have any doubts about our policies or our intentions, I would ask you to discuss them freely with him. He will be able to explain to you in greater detail than is possible in a letter the reasons and the objectives of our policies.

(Sd.) T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI.

INDIA USA

Date : Sep 05, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Financial Agreement Not to be Extended

The Financial Agreement between the Government of India and the United Kingdom which expires on Jun 30, 1957 will not be extended. This was announced through a press communique issued in New Delhi on 31 October 1956. The communique said:

The Financial Agreement between the Government of India and the United Kingdom dated 20 July 1953 expires on 30 June 1957. The purpose of that agreement was to regulate the release of sterling from the balances that had been accumulated by India during the war period.

The Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom, having consulted together, consider that no grounds exist which make it desirable to replace the current agreement on its expiry by a fresh one and its provisions will accordingly lapse on the due date.

The expiry of this agreement does not in any way affect India's right and competence to draw upon her sterling balances. Nor does it affect the position in regard to the treatment of remittances of savings and the voluntary repatriation of investments by the U.K. citizens, as secured by Section 3 of Article VII of the agreement. This position is in accord with, and follows from, the policy of the Government of India on this subject as enunciated in their Resolution No. 1 (3)--44 (13) 48 dated 6 April 1948 and in the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament on 6 April 1949. It is the intention of the Government of India to continue their present policy in this respect.

INDIA UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Jun 30, 1957

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

President's U.N. Day Message

The President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, broadcast a message ove

All India Radio at New Delhi on Oct 23, 1956 in connection with the celebration of the United Nations Day. He said:

As nations of the world progress along the path of prosperity and freedom, the need for an international organisation to settle all disputes through peaceful negotiations is being felt more and more. We have already arrived at a stage when the process of human advance in the various fields of reconstruction seems to be conditioned by our capacity to settle all mutual disputes peacefully. Failure to do so is sure to blight our plans of building a world of plenty, a world moving forward with the momentum of co-operative spirit and love for peace. Let us therefore think once again of the laudable objectives of the United Nations and on this day rededicate ourselves to these principles and pledge allegiance to them.

During the year that has just ended, the United Nations has been preoccupied with several problems of vital importance for the welfare of humanity. Efforts in the direction of disarmament and the setting up of International Atomic Energy Agency are prominent among them. Slow progress or even apparent failure in regard to disarmament should not be a discouraging factor. What counts more than anything else is our faith in the principles of the United Nations. Taking into account the last two thousand years or more of the world's recorded history, it will be admitted that settlement through

<Pg-155>

peaceful negotiations is a new concept in the context of world affairs. We must not therefore lose patience and should make a determined effort to change the old trends. It need hardly be emphasised that such efforts would answer as much the needs of our selfpreservation as the call of the awakened humanity, tired of destructive wars and bent upon ensuring peaceful progress.

This year the United Nations Day comes at a time when this world organisation has been in the thoughts of many people. The Suez Canal issue having taken a serious turn, became a challenge to the goodwill and wisdom of all peace-loving nations. Among the various proposals that have been lately mooted by the parties directly concerned with this dispute and by other neutral powers, reference of the issue to the United Nations was also included. Happily the view in favour of referring this matter of great international importance to the accredited organisation of nations was found acceptable to all concerned and although it is too early to say that the problem has been solved, the Security Council has been able to formulate principles on the basis of which further discussion of a peaceful solution is possible and this has been unanimously agreed to. It is a matter of congratulation and gratification.

To all nations of the world and to all fellow brothers I send my greetings on the United Nations Day and pray that this organisation and its various agencies may become an effective instrument for ensuring world peace and ending for ever all wars and the fear of

war.

INDIA USA

Date : Oct 23, 1956

Volume No

1995

JAPAN

Extension of Reciprocal Privileges

Letters were exchanged in New Delhi on Oct 06, 1956 between the Governments of India and Japan embodying an understanding on the part of the two Governments to continue to accord, on a reciprocal basis, certain privileges to their nationals, trade, shipping, etc. A Press Note issued in this connection in New Delhi on 6 October 1956 said:

The Indo-Japanese Peace Treaty, which was concluded in 1952, provided that pending the conclusion of agreements to place their trading and other commercial relations on a stable and friendly basis, the two countries would accord, on a reciprocal basis for a period of four years, certain privileges to their nationals, trade, shipping, navigation, air traffic, etc. Though this provisional period ended on 27 April 1956, it has not, for a variety of reasons, been possible so far to conclude the agreements envisaged in the Indo-Japanese Peace Treaty.

As a result of the discussions held in New Delhi, between the representatives of the two Governments, letters have been exchanged today between Shri K. B. Lall, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries and Mr. Kijiro Miyake, Charge d'Affaires for Japan, embodying an understanding on the part of the two Governments to continue to accord the same privileges up to 31 March 1957. It is hoped that during this extended period it will be possible to reach agreements and understandings strengthening their economic and commercial relations and providing for the expansion of their exports.

The letters which have been exchanged today mark the beginning of a determined effort on the part of the two Governments to stimulate increased flow of trade and to pave the way for economic co-operation between the two countries.

<Pg-156>

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

President Prasad's Visit

The President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, visited Nepal between 2 and Oct 24, 1956. The following is the text of the President's speech made at the Banquet given in his honour by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal at Kathmandu on 22 October:

I wish to thank you on behalf of the Government and people of India and on my own for the kindness and affection that you and your people have shown to us during our brief stay in your great capital.

I bring to Your Majesties and to your Government and people the fraternal greetings and good wishes of the Government and people of India. I shall carry back with me happy memories of the warmth and friendliness that I have received here. It is but natural that the people of our two countries should entertain warm regard and affection for each other because of our age-old relationship based on culture, religion, race, language and other common interests. We are parts of the same sub-continent, standing together in perpetual amity and friendship. India is vitally interested in the peace and prosperity of your great country and I am sure you are equally interested in ours. What happens in India is bound to have its repercussions in Nepal and vice versa. We are faced with common problems and we cherish common ideals. We are both under-developed countries and are striving hard to improve the standard of living of the common man. While we in India have just completed our First Five-Year Plan and started on the Second, you are embarking on your First Five-Year Plan. Our experience will be at your disposal and we shall do the best we can to assist in the progress and development of your country.

The last few years have seen momentous changes in the history of Asia. Both India and Nepal have experienced these changes.

The days of feudalism and colonialism are gone for ever. We hope that the scourge of war has also gone and that we shall have peace and goodwill on earth. Towards this common aim both our countries have to strive together because peace is the greatest need of not only our two countries but also of Asia and the world.

India and Nepal are inseparably linked together by strong ties since times immemorial. These ties have bound us together in the past and will, I feel sure, bind us for ever in future. Your country and mine follow a policy of peace and friendship towards all. Therefore your friends are our friends and our friends are your friends. Any threat to the peace and security of Nepal is as much a threat to the peace and security of India. We do not believe in military alliances or military blocs. We believe in the method of peaceful negotiations to solve international conflicts. We do not threaten the sovereignty or integrity of any other State. Nor do we wish to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. In these ideals and aspirations we believe that Nepal is with us and we are with Nepal.

Our common outlook, our common interests and our mutual ties have been specially strengthened in recent years and we look forward to strengthen them further in the future. Nepal has preserved many aspects of our cultural heritage even better than we ourselves have done in India. It is for this reason that many people in India have a particularly warm corner for Nepal in their hearts. Events in recent years have brought us closer together. We hope that through mutual co-operation and trust, through mutual friendship and respect, we shall progress hand in hand towards the attainment of our common goals and ideals. The close friendship and ties of our two countries are an example to the rest of Asia and the world and a strong force for the preservation of peace.

<Pg-157>

NEPAL INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Oct 24, 1956

Volume No

1995

SUEZ CANAL

India's Proposals

The Government of India published on Oct 24, 1956 their proposals for the solution of the Suez Canal issue. The following constitute the proposals:

I. DESIROUS that a peaceful and adequate solution of the situation which has arisen in respect of the Suez Canal, in accord with the Charter, the principles and purposes of the United Nations, and consistently with the sovereignty of Egypt, must be found and the way for negotiations opened on the basis of:

(i) the recognition of the Suez Canal as an integral part of Egypt and as a waterway of international importance;

(ii) free and uninterrupted navigation for all nations in accordance with the Convention of 1888;

(iii) the tolls and charges being just and equitable and the facilities of the canal being available to all nations without discrimination;

(iv) the canal being maintained at all times in proper condition and in accordance with modern technical requirements relating to navigation; and

(v) co-operation between the Canal Authority and the users of the canal receiving due recognition,

II. RECALLING that the Convention of 1888 sets out as its purpose the establishment of a "definitive regime with a view to guaranteeing for all times and for all the powers the free use of the Maritime Suez Canal",

III. MAKE the following proposals as the basis for a peaceful settlement,

(1) CONVENTION: (i) The Convention of 1888 to be reaffirmed and also reviewed and revised to bring it up-to-date.

(ii) The review and revision of the Convention to provide for:

(a) maximum of tolls leviable by Egypt as under the last agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company;

(b) Egypt's responsibility for the maintenance and development of the canal in accordance with modern requirements, more particularly the carrying out of the 8th and 9th programmes as the minimum and during the period as set out in the programmes; and

(c) Egypt to transmit to the United Nations for information the annual report of "the Suez Canal Authority".

(a) and (b) above will be in the Schedules or Annexures to the Convention.

(iii) The signatories to the Convention to affirm their respect for the Charter and the principles and purposes of the United Nations in the observance and execution of the Convention by each and all of them.

(iv) (a) Disputes or disagreements arising between the parties to the Convention and in respect of it shall be settled in accordance with the Charter.

(b) Differences arising between the parties to the Convention in respect of the interpretation of its provisions, if not otherwise resolved, will be referred to the International Court of Justice under Article 36 of its Statutes or, by agreement, to an appropriate organ of the United Nations.

(v) The Convention as thus reviewed and revised to be registered with the United Nations.

(2) COMPENSATION AND CLAIMS: The question of compensation to be paid by Egypt and claims by Egypt against parties arising out of nationalisation will, unless otherwise agreed as between the parties concerned, be referred to and settled by arbitration.

<Pg-158>

(3) CO-OPERATION: (i) The administration, operation and management of the canal is vested by the Egyptian Government under Egyptian law in "the Suez Canal Authority".

(ii) (a) The Canal Authority, with the approval of the Egyptian Government, will recognise a Users' Association for the purpose of promoting co-operation between the Canal Authority and the users.

(b) The functions of the Association will be consultation and liaison.

(iii) (a) Joint sittings will be held between the representatives of the Canal Authority and the representatives of the Users' Association periodically or at the request of either side.

(b) The representatives of the Users' Association will include the principal users and provide also for geographical representation and be constituted on the following basis: France, the U.K., the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Egypt, India, Japan, one representative from Australasia, one from South-East Asia, one from the Middle East, one from Africa, one from Eastern Europe, one from Southern Europe, one from Northern Europe, one from Western Europe and one from Latin America.

(c) The purpose of holding joint sittings will be to promote and effect co-operation between the Canal Authority and the users.

(d) The users' representatives at the joint sittings may discuss and make recommendations on all matters affecting or concerning user interests, more particularly: tolls; condition of the canal; observance of the Canal Code and breaches thereof by either side; and complaints by either side.

(e) The Canal Authority may refer to the users' representatives at the joint sittings any matter for discussion or advice.

(f) The Users' Association or its representatives at the joint

sittings will not in any way interfere with the administration.

(g) The constitution of the Canal Authority which is regulated under Egyptian law cannot be within the competence of the Users' Association or its representatives at the joint sittings.

(4) TOLLS: The Canal Authority in effecting any increase in tolls beyond an agreed limit, say, within any 12 months, will do so only by agreement at the joint sittings; in case of disagreement, the matter will be referred to arbitration.

(5) DISCRIMINATION: Allegations or complaints of discrimination will be referred to the Canal Authority by the aggrieved party; if not resolved, the aggrieved party may take such allegations or complaints,

(a) either to the appropriate court in Egypt,

(b) or to users' representatives at the joint sittings. In the event of the matter not being resolved at the joint sittings, either side (the Canal Authority or the representatives of the users) may refer it to arbitration.

(6) CANAL CODE: The regulations governing the canal, including the details of its operation, and the obligations of the Authority and the users as well as the penalties for breaches thereof by either side, will be contained in the Canal Code which will be the law of the canal.

(7) The Egyptian Government has decided, in the exercise of its authority, to appoint high-level experts through the United Nations to the three main departments of the Canal Authority for three years in the first instance.

<Pg-159>

INDIA USA EGYPT CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM JAPAN

Date : Oct 24, 1956

November

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Nov 01, 1956

VOL.II

No. 11

CONTENTS

AFGHANISTAN

Assistance in Meteorology 161

CEYLON

Registration for Citizenship 161

CHINA

Mr. Chou En-lai's Visit 162

Mr. Chou En-lai's Speech 163

COLOMBO PLAN

Assistance by India 164

Scientists Sent to Canada 165

ETHIOPIA

Emperor's Visit 165

Emperor's Speech 166

Joint Statement 167

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Aid to India 167

GOA

Indian Nationals 168

(Continued overleaf)

<Pg-i>

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Prime Minister's Address to UNESCO Session 168

Korean Ex-POWs 170

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Indians in American Counties 171

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Asian Legal Consultative Committee	172
Message from Mr. Bulganin	173
Prime Minister Nehru's Message	173
Reply to Mr. Bulganin	174
Message to U.N. Secretary-General	174
Statement by Colombo Countries' Prime Ministers ..	175

PAKISTAN

Boundary Demarcation	178
Dacoits Having Bases in Pakistan	178
Exchange of Letters for Cement Supplies	178
Solution to Outstanding Problems	178

POLAND

Message from Mr. Cyrankiewicz	179
Prime Minister Nehru's Message.. .. .	179

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Cultural Scholarships	180
Personnel for Sudan	180
Progress of Steel Plants	180

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Oil Exploration Agreement	181
Radio Communication Equipment	181

<Pg-ii>

AFGHANISTAN CHINA SRI LANKA INDIA CANADA ETHIOPIA KOREA PAKISTAN POLAND SUDAN

Date : Nov 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

AFGHANISTAN

Assistance in Meteorology

Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Communications, laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha on Nov 20, 1956 a statement regarding the assistance rendered by India to Afghanistan in meteorology. The statement said:

At the request of the Government of Afghanistan the Government of India have established surface and pilot balloon observatories at Kabul and Kandhar to aid air navigation. The observatories would be maintained and operated by Indian personnel for a period of two years

in the first instance during which time suitable Afghan nationals would be trained. Two Professional Assistants and five Senior Observers had been posted in Afghanistan to maintain and operate these observatories and to train Afghan personnel who would ultimately man the installations.

In addition to their routine duties, the Indian meteorological personnel posted in Afghanistan were also giving training to Afghan meteorological staff without any remuneration. The training of Afghan nationals commenced towards the end of July 1956 and was expected to have lasted up to the middle of November 1956. The Indian staff continued to be in the service of the Government of India and the expenditure on their pay and allowances was borne by the Government of India.

Some meteorological charts and forms had also been supplied to the International Civil Aviation Organisation Technical Assistance Mission in Afghanistan for the training of Afghan personnel. Dr. Abdul Khalek, Director of the Royal Afghan Meteorological Institute, was now undergoing training in India under a UN. Teacher Assistance Fellowship Programme.

Meteorological equipment costing about Rs. 26,000 had been sold outright to the Afghan Government as desired by them.

AFGHANISTAN INDIA

Date : Nov 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

CEYLON

Registration for Citizenship

In reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Nov 20, 1956 as to whether the registration of persons of Indian origin for Ceylonese citizenship was proceeding now in greater numbers than before, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said:

According to the latest available figures, there has been improvement in the rate of disposal of applications for Ceylonese citizenship. During the period from January to August, 1956, 2,432 applications covering 9,036 persons have been accepted and 50,381 applications covering 162,139 persons have been rejected. As against this, during the same period in 1955 only 366 applications covering 1,579 persons

were accepted and 17,607 applications covering 55,266 persons were rejected.

<Pg-161>

INDIA USA

Date : Nov 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Mr. Chou En-lai's Visit

At the invitation of the Government of India His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of China, arrived in New Delhi on Nov 28, 1956. A State Banquet was held in his honour in New Delhi on 29 november.

Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister Nehru said:

About two and a half years ago, the Prime Minister of China came to Delhi and stayed for two or three days. We welcomed him. He has now come again for a little longer stay. We have gathered here to welcome him with our affection, but he himself has seen the real welcome which the citizens of Delhi gave him and wherever he goes, to our big towns and cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore or to our villages, he will receive the same welcome everywhere. He will see for himself the affection that the people have for him and his country. Wherever he goes, he will hear the slogan which is becoming more, and more popular "Hindi-Chini bhai bhai."

Our two countries are neighbours and we have a border extending to thousands of miles but barriers were raised between our two countries and the common routes were closed. Gradually, these barriers are being removed and there is greater intercourse between our two countries. Many people have gone to China and others have come from China. We have tried to understand each other. We have tried to understand what great events are taking place there and we have learnt many things.

Just as yours is a large country, ours is also a big country though not so large as yours. We have in our country many things in common and also much diversity but from diversity we are forging a unity in the country. When there is so much difference within our country, it is not surprising that there should be a diversity between two

countries and that we follow different paths. If the whole world follows the same pattern, it would not be so interesting a place. Its beauty lies in following different methods and different paths, but these paths should take us to the same goal and there should not be any conflict. This problem of elimination of conflict is before us, before you and before the whole world.

It is after taking all these facts into consideration that our two countries agreed on Panch Sheela, the Five Principles. It is clearly stated there that all nations should co-operate however different their methods may be. For, if one nation uses force to compel another nation to follow its policy, there will be conflict and nothing can be settled by conflict. That is why we agreed on Panch Sheela. Whatever the responsibility of other nations may be, the responsibility of our two nations is much greater because we were the first to evolve the Five Principles.

The words Panch Sheela are old and to some extent they were used in a different context. We remember that context now when we are celebrating the Buddha Jayanti and we see that the Panch Sheela of old laid down how people should behave towards each other, and how they should avoid taking a wrong path. Then they emphasised the value of character, purity of thought, love and mercy. But unless we follow the same principles now, whether between individuals or between nations, if there is no mercy, no love, no attempt to understand each other's point of view, then the Five Principles will not be of much use.

The world is passing through difficult times and difficult problems have arisen. There has been conflict and there is some danger of further conflict. At such a time we should all try to remove the root cause of conflicts. Unless we are able to do this, all our efforts will be useless.

We all know how your nation has worked towards peace and how you have exercised great patience. We have also tried to do the same and so have other nations. I hope that all our efforts to resolve problems will continue and the causes of conflict will be removed. It is my hope that your country and your people and the people of India.

<Pg-162>

will progress through peace and love. In this way the cause of peace in the world will triumph. May I express the hope that you will enjoy your stay in India and when you go, you will carry away with you a lot of our affection.

CHINA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Nov 28, 1956

Volume No

1995

CHINA

Mr. Chou En-lai's Speech

Replying to the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai said:

First of all, please allow me to extend to Your Excellency my heartfelt thanks for your kindness in giving us such a grand banquet and an opportunity to meet so many distinguished friends.

When I revisit our great neighbour, India, on invitation, I feel more than ever the closeness of our relations and I am extremely happy. We feel the closeness of our relations because we have already become old friends, and here we feel just like in the home of our own brothers. We are happy because since my first visit to India more than two years ago the friendly relations between our two countries have been further strengthened and the Five Principles--Panch Sheela--set forth by our two countries have won the support of many Asian and African countries, and have called forth greater and greater response throughout the world.

Our two countries have not only been living together in peace since time immemorial, but, as two countries with ancient culture, have also been enriching and developing our own culture by learning from each other continuously. We are very happy to note that since our two countries attained independence successively, the intercourse between our two countries in the economic, cultural and other fields has been developing with each passing day. The Chinese People have always admired the cultural tradition and the creative talents of the Indian people. The Chinese people will follow the examples of their forefather Yuan Chwang humbly learning from the Indian people. Every nation in the world has its own merits and has something worthy for other nations to learn. If the people of all countries in the world have the opportunity of concentrating their efforts on creative labour and learn from one another through free contacts, we will witness a more brilliant world civilisation, and world peace will be ensured.

The Five Principles of peaceful co-existence exclude no country. Your Excellency said very well at the airport yesterday that we must "place our principles before the world and throw our weight with greater determination on the side of peace". The Five Principles should not only be the guiding principles for the relations between our two countries, but should also be observed universally by all nations in international relations. Hostile military groups should be replaced by collective peace; armed aggression and threat of force

should be replaced by peaceful co-existence of nations. There can be lasting peace only when the relations between nations in the world are established on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence. We Asian and African countries unanimously expressed this wish at the Bandung Conference, and adopted the declaration on the "Promotion of World Peace and Co-operation" as the basis for our common efforts. To fulfil this wish we Asian and African countries must strengthen our unity, and unite with all peace loving countries and peoples in the world. As one of the sponsoring nations of the Five Principles, India has made outstanding contributions to the safeguarding of world peace. China is willing to do her part in this common task of ours.

The overwhelming majority of countries and peoples in the world want peace, friendship and the extended application of the Five Principles. The cause of peace is now confronted with certain difficulties and setbacks. But these are only temporary difficulties and setbacks. As long as the peace-loving forces are united and work together concertedly, Panch Sheela will ultimately shine over the entire universe like the sun.

Finally, may I request you all to join me in drinking a toast to the health of His Excellency President Prasad of the Republic of India, to the prosperity of the Republic of India, to the great friendship between China and India, to Panch Sheela, to world peace, to the leader of Indian people, the defender of world peace and a good friend of the Chinese people, His Excellency Prime Minister Nehru.

<Pg-163>

CHINA USA INDIA INDONESIA

Date : Nov 28, 1956

Volume No

1995

COLOMBO PLAN

Assistance By India

The annual report of the Council of Technical Co-operation of the Colombo Plan published on Nov 01, 1956 detailed the technical assistance provided by India to countries of South and South-East Asia.

The total expenditure incurred by India up to 30 June 1956 for the training facilities and experts under the Technical Co-operation

Scheme amount to more than Rs. 3.3 million. Firm forward commitments amount to about Rs. 1.3 million.

Up till 30 June 1956, India had provided 462 training places and 20 experts to other countries in the region. Of the 462 training places, 273 went to the nominees of Nepal, 99 went to Ceylon and the rest to Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

The report said that the nature of the training places and experts provided by India was also significant. Of the 462 training places provided by India, the largest number, 97, goes to engineering, with statistics taking 89, education 70, industry and trade 68, transport and communications 50, food and agriculture and forestry 32, medical and health 27, administration 14, co-operative 6, banking and finance 2 and miscellaneous 7.

The training facilities provided to Nepal have been on a large scale. A number of Nepalese have been trained in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, while others have been admitted to post-graduate courses in pure and applied sciences.

In view of the shortage of trained teachers in Nepal, India has provided places for degree courses in education and also for training teachers for primary schools. A number of students have also been admitted to medical colleges in India.

To assist in the development of civil aviation, India is training Nepalese subjects as radio mechanics and as commercial pilots. Training is also being provided to a number of Nepalese in the telephone industry.

Some of the other subjects in which training has been provided to the Nepalese are forestry, agriculture, veterinary science, mining, geology, chartered accountancy, police work, surveying, general administration, foreign administration, secretariat procedure and budgeting.

A technical aid mission, functioning in Nepal, tenders expert advice to the Nepalese Government on various specialised matters and co-ordinates India's aid to Nepal.

Of the 20 experts given by India to the other countries, 13 have been sent to Ceylon, four to Indonesia, two to Singapore and one to North Borneo.

A cement factory (with a rated capacity of 100,000 tons per annum) in Ceylon is to be provided by India with a manager who will also train an understudy.

An Indian expert is also to give advice on the extension and expansion of the brick and tile industry in Ceylon. He is to help set up small-scale village workshops, select equipment and train the personnel. India is also training 11 candidates for the Ceylon DDT,

caustic soda and chlorine factory set up with the WHO, UNICEF and Australian assistance. These trainees will take over the operation of the factory from the WHO technical personnel. Four Ceylonese are on a study tour of the co-operative institutions in India.

India is assisting North Borneo by assigning an agriculture officer to the Central Agriculture Station at Tuaran. This expert is to supervise the development of nursery work and train personnel.

An Indian consultant was detailed to make a survey preparatory to the establishment of an Organisation and Methods Section in the Singapore Secretariat.

The International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta, jointly organised by the International Statistical Institute, the Indian Statistical Institute and the UNESCO, has

<Pg-164>

been providing courses in statistical methods and their application to trainees from South and South-East Asia. Since the centre was started in 1950, it has held nine semesters and provided 86 places to trainees of the South and South-East Asia region.

The Atomic Research Centre set up in India with Canadian assistance will train experts from South and South-East Asian countries to further the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy which will help in fighting Asia's economic battle under the Colombo Plan.

India has received technical assistance from other countries in the shape of 765 training places and 110 experts and of equipment worth more than Rs. 2.8 million. The value of equipment, ordered or firmly committed, stands at about Rs. 600,000.

SRI LANKA INDIA NEPAL BURMA INDONESIA PAKISTAN PHILIPPINES THAILAND USA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AUSTRALIA

Date : Nov 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

COLOMBO PLAN

Scientists Sent to Canada

Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, told the Rajya Sabha during question-time on Nov 26, 1956 that 29

engineers, physicists and technicians had been sent to Canada under the Colombo Plan. He added:

Twenty-seven were receiving training in reactor operation and maintenance at the Chalk River Establishment of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. The remaining two were working on the control system of the Canda-india reactor. In addition, the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy Energy Establishment to Canada to study, (1) reactor design, (2) control systems, other than the Canda-India reactor, (3) health physics and disposal of radio-active waste, and (4) neutron physics.

SRI LANKA CANADA INDIA

Date : Nov 26, 1956

Volume No

1995

ETHIOPIA

Emperor's Visit

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethopia paid a visit to India from 25 October to Nov 17, 1956. His Imperial Majesty arrived in New Delhi on 6 November and the President of India gave a State Banquet in honour of His Imperial Majesty in New Delhi on 7 November 1956.

Welcoming His Imperial Majesty, the President said:

On the happy occasion of the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and Their Imperial Highnesses to this country, I extend a hearty welcome to them on behalf of myself, the Government and the people of India. We are happy that His Majesty has been kind enough to respond to our invitation to visit India.

I am glad to say that the relations between Ethiopia and India are very cordial and we hope they will be getting more and more friendly with the passage of time. Like India, Ethiopia has also known the rigours of foreign domination, but happily, again like us, she is now out of the wood and established as an independent country. This common experience of joy and sorrow has naturally provided a meeting ground for our two peoples in their aims and aspirations. We set great value on our freedom, but equally greatly do we value the freedom of other countries. With this background it is not surprising that Ethiopia and India are at one in many matters coming within the purview of foreign policy and international relationship

I recollect with joy that Your Majesty's Government participated in the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung in Indonesia and it readily subscribed to the aims and objects of that conference. In your recent utterances in this country Your Majesty has been pleased to express your faith in the principles of Panch Sheela, which stand for peace, progress and co-existence. We feel sure that these principles can serve not only the needs of resurgent Asia and Africa but also those of the nations in other continents.

<Pg-165>

In these circumstances, like all other peace-loving nations, we in this country also feel unhappy over the turn that events have taken in recent days in the Middle East, involving the use of armed force. It is a pity that such a thing should have happened at a time when the question was under active consideration by the United Nations. It is a matter for gratification, however, that there has been a cease-fire. Let us hope that the outstanding matters will be solved in a peaceful manner and peace firmly established on the basis of justice to all. May the joint efforts of all peace-loving countries, among which both our contries are included, be crowned with success, is my fervent prayer.

Welcoming Your Majesty in this ancient land is a matter of great pleasure for us all. I hope your Majesty's stay in this country will be pleasant and comfortable and that as a result of this visit the friendly ties between our two countries will have become still stronger. Once again I welcome your Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia to this country and express my gratitude for the acceptance of our invitation by you.

ETHIOPIA INDIA USA INDONESIA

Date : Nov 17, 1956

Volume No

1995

ETHIOPIA

Emperor's Speech

In his speech on the occasion, His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie said:

We thank you sincerely for the warm and friendly remarks you have just addressed to us and to our beloved people.

It is a matter of deep satisfaction that, notwithstanding the cares and responsibilities of Head of State which constantly interpose their exigencies, we find ourselves, at last, in response to your friendly invitation, in this great country, in a nation with whom Ethiopia has known close friendship for many centuries.

Our visit here constitutes, in part, a sincere tribute to the immense cultural contributions and influence of India, throughout the ages. Through this immense stretch of time, India has been a source of intellectual and spiritual inspiration to uncounted millions.

Since the longstanding direct contact, established between India and Ethiopia, the thread of continuity in relations between our two countries, has never been broken, with the result that the Indian community in Ethiopia consisting not only of commercial elements, but also cultural and intellectual personalities, plays a role of signal importance in the life of the country. The Indians living in Ethiopia consider our land as their second homeland and are held and treated by our people as brothers. Their testimonies of affection and attachment on the occasion last year of our silver jubilee have shown the depth and sincerity of that fraternity. It is not surprising that a result of this long period of close relationship should be the preeminent position which India enjoys in the foreign trade of Ethiopia. We trust that our future economic and cultural co-operation, bound as it is on the historic relations that have long existed between us, shall grow and prosper to the greater benefit of our peoples.

The community of interests and ideals existing between India and Ethiopia have been reflected in the collaboration between our two countries in the international field, and especially in the United Nations Organisation where our two countries have taken similar stands on many problems of great importance. Our two countries have together opposed the policies and practices of racial discrimination and have given support to measures designed to secure freedom and progress for all peoples.

Our country remembers with gratitude the fact that India has lent her invaluable support to the efforts which Ethiopia has exercised to achieve reparations of past injustice.

As Your Excellency has pointed out, the conference at Bandung has provided the basis of still further collaboration between us in our own interest and in the interest of AfroAsian solidarity.

It is, therefore, in tribute to this historical, intellectual and cultural unity which characterises the relations between our two countries that we have undertaken this visit to your country, and that in our voyage through the Orient, we should have first come to this great and friendly land.

Date : Nov 17, 1956

Volume No

1995

ETHIOPIA

Joint Statement

The following is the text of the joint statement issued on Nov 08, 1956 by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and the Prime Minister of India, after talks in New Delhi:

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, visited India from 25 October 1956 to 17 November 1956. His Imperial Majesty has visited various agricultural, industrial and river valley projects as well as training establishments, community schemes and centres of developmental activities in India.

His Imperial Majesty and the Prime Minister of India have taken the opportunity of this visit for a friendly and informal exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. They view with great concern the grave and alarming developments in the international situation involving violation of human dignity and freedom and the subjection of people by the force of modern arms. They hope that those concerned will, even at this late stage, respect the principles of the U.N. Charter and wholeheartedly co-operate with and assist in the U.N. efforts to lift the fog of war, put an end to aggression and re-establish peace in the troubled areas. They deplore the use of force for the solution of international differences and believe that it is by peaceful means alone that just and lasting settlement of international issues can be secured.

His Imperial Majesty and the Prime minister of India are convinced that the easing of international tension and maintenance of peace are essential to give their peoples fuller opportunities of economic development and social progress and to raise their standard of living. They are of the firm belief that strict observance of the principles of "Panch Sheela", 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, can alone lead to the easing of international tensions and to the easing of international tensions and greater understanding and co-operation amongst the peoples of the world.

His Imperial Majesty and the Prime Minister re-affirmed the principles enunciated by the Asian-African Conference at Bandung on the subject of colonialism and racialism and for greater economic and cultural co-operation and exchange of technical assistance among the participating countries.

His Imperial Majesty and the Prime Minister have noted with pleasure the friendly relations which exist between their two countries. They resolved to strengthen this friendship by further co-operation, to their mutual advantage, in the cultural, economic and social spheres. In pursuance of this, the opportunity is being taken to negotiate an agreement providing for expansion of trade and development of closer economic relations between their two countries.

ETHIOPIA INDIA USA INDONESIA

Date : Nov 08, 1956

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Aid to India

Shri B. R. Bliagat, Deputy Minister for Finance, in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Nov 21, 1956 about the amount of foreign aid received and promised for the execution of the Second Five-Year Plan, said that approximately Rs. 2,690 million, inclusive of spill-over from the First Five-Year Plan, excluding the World Bank loans and loan assistance for the steel plants, had been received and promised for the execution of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The U.S.A., including U.S. private organisations such as the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Norway were the countries that had offered aid to India.

<Pg-167>

INDIA USA AUSTRALIA CANADA NEW ZEALAND NORWAY

Date : Nov 21, 1956

Volume No

1995

GOA

Indian Nationals

Replying to a question on Indian nationals in Goa, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabhha on Nov 22, 1956:

Facilities have been granted by the Portuguese authorities to the relatives of Indian nationals in detention in Goa to visit Goa and to interview them. A number of them have gone to Goa within the past few months via the Majali route with visas authorised by the Portuguese authorities and returned after interviewing their relatives in jail. Certain restrictions are, however, imposed such as the presence of officials during the interviews, a time, limit of 30 minutes, and limiting the interviews to specified days of the week

INDIA

Date : Nov 22, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Prime Minister's Address to UNESCO Session

Prime Minister Nehru addressed the ninth general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at New Delhi on Nov 05, 1956. The following is the text of the Prime Minister's address:

I am here to add on behalf of our Government and our people to the many welcomes you have already received. It has been stated that the meeting of this General Conference of the UNESCO in Delhi has a certain special significance. It is a tribute, if I may say so, to the importance that is now attached by this great organisation to the countries of Asia.

But there is yet another significance to this conference which was not realised when this date and venue were chosen. We meet at a moment when we can hear again the dread tramp of armed men and the

thunder of the bombs hurled from the skies to destroy men and cities. Because of this, there is perhaps a measure of unreality about your discussing the various items in your agenda which have nothing to do with this deep crises of the moment. But these very developments force reality upon us and mould our thinking.

Soon after the last Great War, and as a result of the war and the hunger for peace of the peoples of the world, the United Nations Organisation came into being. The General Assembly of the United Nations came to represent the mind of th& world community and its desire for peace. If the General Assembly mainly faced the political problems of the world, its specialised agencies were charged with work of equal, if not greater importance, in the economic, educational, scientific and cultural spheres. Man does not live by politics alone, nor indeed wholly by economics. And so, the UNESCO Organisation came to represent something that was vital to human existence and progress. Even as the United Nations General Assembly represented the political will of the world community, the UNESCO, tried to represent the finer and the deeper sides of human life and indeed might be said to represent the conscience of the world community.

I should like to remind you of the Preamble to the Constitution of this great organisation. This embodies a declaration on behalf of the Governments of the States and their peoples and lays down:

That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences

<Pg-168>

have all too often broken into war;

That the great and terrible war which is now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constituted a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of Governments would not be a peace which would secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to

fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

Here is laid down in clear and noble language the basic approach of this organisation and the way it was to travel if it was to realise its objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind.

The UNESCO has considerable achievements to its credit during its ten years of existence, and yet, after those ten years, what do we find? Violence and hatred still dominate the world. The doctrine of inequality of men and races is preached and practised; the democratic principles of dignity, equality and mutual respect are denied or ignored some countries dominate over others and hold their people in subjection, denying them freedom and the right to grow and armed might is used to suppress the freedom of countries. The UNESCO does not concern itself with political questions and it would not be right for us to raise them in this gathering. But the UNESCO is intimately concerned with dignity of man and the vital importance of freedom.

We see today in Egypt as well as in Hungary both human dignity and freedom outraged and the force of modern arms used to suppress peoples and to gain political objectives. Old colonial methods, which we had thought, in our ignorance, belonged to a more unenlightened age, are revived and practised. In other parts of the world also, movements for freedom are crushed by superior might.

It is true that the atomic and hydrogen bombs have not thus far been used. But who can confidently say that they will not be used? The Preamble of the UNESCO Constitution says, as I have quoted, that wars begin in the minds of men. We have been living through a period of "cold war" which has now broken out into open and violent warfare. If we have closed the minds of men with thoughts of cold war, can we be surprised at its inevitable result?

You will forgive me if I speak with some feeling. I would be untrue to myself or to this distinguished gathering if I did not refer to something which has moved us deeply and which must be in the minds of all of us here. We use brave phrases to impress ourselves and others. But our actions belie those noble sentiments. And so we live in a world of unreality where profession has little to do with practice. When that practice imperils the entire future of the world, then it is time that we come back to reality in our thinking and in our action. At present, it would appear that great countries think that the only reality is force and violence and that fine phrases are merely the apparatus of diplomacy. This is a matter which concerns all of us, in whichever quarter of the world we may live in. But, in a sense, it concerns us in Asia and Africa more perhaps than in other countries, for some of our countries have recently emerged into freedom and we cherish them with all our strength and passion. We are devoting ourselves to serve our people and to better their lives and make them grow in freedom and progress. We have bitter memories of the past when we were prevented from so growing and we can never permit a return to that past age. And yet, we find an attempt made to

reverse the current of history and of human development. We find that all our efforts at progress might well be set at naught by the ambitions and conflicts of other peoples. Are we not to feel deeply

<Pg-169>

when our life's work is imperilled and our hopes and dreams shattered?

Many of the countries in Asia laid a set of five principles which we call "Panchsheel", for the governance of international relations and for peaceful co-existence of nations, without interference with each so that each nation and people might grow according to their own genius and in relation with others. These Five Principles are in full conformity with the noble idea of the UNESCO Constitution. We see now that those Five Principles are also mere words without meaning some countries who claim the right of deciding problems by superior might.

I have called this great assembly the conscience of the world community. The problems we have to face, many and complicated as they are will never be solved except on the basis of good morals and conscience. It is for this reason that I beg of you, distinguished delegates from the nations of the world, to pay heed to this collapse of conscience and good morals that we see around us, for unless we do so, all our fine ideals and the good work you have done will be shattered into nothingness.

May I venture to point out to you also that a world organisation like this cannot be properly constituted or function adequately if a section of the world remains unrepresented here. I hope that three countries which have recently attained their independence, the Sudan, Tunisia and Morocco, will find a place soon in this organisation to share the burdens and responsibilities of its labours. But, I would especially refer to the People's Government of China and the six hundred million people who live in that great country which have so far not been represented here.

The countries of Europe and America are fortunate in some ways for they have attained a measure of well being. We in Asia and Africa still lack the primary necessities of life. To obtain these becomes, therefore, our first task. And we cannot do so with war and violence. I earnestly trust that the meeting of this organisation in this ancient city of Delhi will turn your minds more to the needs of these under-developed countries of the world, which hunger for bread and education and health, but which above all, cherish freedom and will not part with it at any price.

Our country of India is a large one and our population is considerable, but we have no desire to interfere with any other country. We have no hatreds and we have been nurtured, under the inspiring guidance of our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, in the way of peace. We want to be friends with all the world. We know our own failings and seek to overcome them so that we might be of service to

our own people and to the world.

I have spoken to you out of my heart, but I have done so with all humility, for I know that we have men and women of wisdom and long experience here, and it is not for me to tell you what you should do and what you should not do. But, since it is one of the objectives of the UNESCO Organisation to have a free exchange of ideas in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, I have ventured to place before you some of the thoughts I have in mind.

I welcome you, distinguished delegates, again, and I earnestly trust that your labours will take you and the world some way towards the realisation of the ideals which you have enshrined in your Constitution.

INDIA USA EGYPT HUNGARY SUDAN MOROCCO TUNISIA CHINA

Date : Nov 05, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Korean Ex-POWs

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Nov 30, 1956, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy External Affairs Minister, said that the South Korean representative at the United Nations had issued a statement regarding "flagrant violation of the Panmunjon Agreements by India". He added:

This statement was not issued as a United Nations document or press release and was, therefore, without any United Nations status. The South Korean observer at the United Nations also wrote a letter to our permanent representative on 24 October 1956, which, in substance, repeated the same charges. Needless to say, the charges are absolutely baseless.

In accordance with the agreements concluded at Panmunjon regarding the repatriation of prisoners-of-war from Korea, the Government of India, which had brought 88 former

<Pg-170>

prisoners-of-war to India in February 1954 have repatriated those of the prisoners who wished to proceed to their homelands. Only two South Korean prisoners-of-war were brought to India, and none of them

has been repatriated to North Korea. However, out of the 74 North Koreans who were brought to India, six have been repatriated to their fatherland, as a result of their expressed wishes. No ex-prisoner has been repatriated to any country which was not his fatherland, though some have been sent to neutral countries of their choice in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on 14 November Prime Minister Nehru said that 17 Korean former prisoners-of-war were still in Indian custody. He added:

Nine ex-prisoners wish to go to Mexico. Of these, five have given Argentina as a secondary choice. Five wish to remain in India and one wishes to go to North Korea. The remaining two opted for Argentina but were found medically unfit and could not therefore be sent to that country.

INDIA KOREA USA NORTH KOREA MEXICO ARGENTINA

Date : Nov 30, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Indians in American Countries

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Nov 27, 1956 Prime Minister Nehru placed on the table of the House the following statement showing the number of Indians in American countries and the occupation they follow.

ARGENTINA: (a) About 125 Indians reside in Argentina. (b) They are employed as railway workers, millhands, grocers, agriculturists, etc.

BRAZIL: (a) Sixty Indians reside in Brazil. (b) Most of the Indians are employed in business concerns and a few are running small stalls.

BRITISH GUIANA: (a) The estimated number of people of Indian descent in British Guiana was 200,000 in 1954. (b) Economically, the majority of the Indians are poor, most of them having remained as workers on sugar estates. Some, however, have made good and are placed in good positions in the public services and professions. Some of them have become rice farmers.

CANADA: (a) There are approximately 3,000 persons of Indian origin who are Canadian citizens. In addition to this, there are about 750

Indians, of whom 500 are in the process of being naturalised. (b) Indians in Canada are found in different occupations. Some of them are independent businessmen engaged in the lumber trade or in trucking, farming and fuel business. Some are labourers and semi-skilled workers in firms owned by Indians. A few persons are employed by Canadian firms.

COLOMBIA: (a) There are only two Indians in Colombia. (b) One Indian is working with the U.N. and the other is unemployed and has applied for repatriation.

DUTCH GUIANA (Surinam): (a) It is estimated that there are 70,000 Indians in Dutch Guiana forming about one-third of the population. (b) A good number of the Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

ECUADOR: (a) There is only one Indian national in Ecuador. (b) The only Indian national in Ecuador is working as an agricultural economist with F.A.O.

PANAMA: (a) The Indians population in Panama is estimated between 500 and 700. (b) Indians in Panama are shopkeepers, hawkers, pedlars and labourers.

PERU: (a) Three Indians reside in Peru. (b) One Indian is an agricultural labourer, while the other two are employed in an American mining company (Cerro de Pasco Corp).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: (a) As there has been no census of Indian nationals residing in the United States of America and the Indian nationals going to the U.S. do not register themselves with or necessarily call on the Indian Embassy there, it has not been possible to determine the exact number of

<Pg-171>

Indians residing in that country. However, from the information available with the Government, it has been estimated that the number of Indians residing in the U.S. on 31 December 1955 was 5,063 approximately. (b) Indians in the United States are found in different occupations. They are in Government agencies, Bank and Fund establishments, U.N. Headquarters and business concerns. Others are Government-sponsored or private students and domiciled Indians.

VENEZUELA: (a) There are seven Indians in Venezuela. (b) Five Indians are in business; one is a geologist and one is a technician.

No information is available in respect of the other American countries.

INDIA USA ARGENTINA BRAZIL CANADA COLOMBIA ECUADOR PANAMA PERU VENEZUELA

Date : Nov 27, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Asian Legal Consultative Committee

A Press Note issued in New Delhi on Nov 15, 1956 said:

The Governments of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan and Syria have agreed on the formation of a standing committee to be known as the Asian Legal Consultative Committee consisting of members nominated by the Governments of each of the participating countries. The statutes of the committee also provide for admission to membership of persons nominated by the Governments of other Asian countries who may hereafter decide to participate. The committee has been formed as from this day, 15 November 1956, in pursuance of the decision taken on a suggestion put forward by the Burmese Delegation at the closing session of the International Legal Conference held in New Delhi in January 1954. The committee is expected to function for an initial period of five years and its purposes as set out in the statutes are:

- (1) examination of questions that are under consideration by the International Law Commission and to arrange for the views of the committee to be placed before the said Commission;
- (2) consideration of legal problems that may be referred to the committee by any of the participating countries and to make such recommendations to Governments as may be thought fit;
- (3) exchange of views and information on legal matters of common concern.

The members nominated by the participating countries are:

BURMA: U Myint Thein, Judge, Supreme
Court of Burma (member).

U Chan Htoon, Judge, Supreme
Court of Burma (alternate member).

CEYLON: Mr. Valentine S. Perera (member).

INDIA: Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Attorney-General of India (member).

Mr. Sachin Chaudhuri (alternate
member).

INDONESIA: Dr. M. W. Prodjodikoro, Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court
(member).

Mr. Justice Mahadi, Judge,
High Court of Medan,
Indonesia (alternate member).

IRAQ: Mr. Shakir AI Ani, Attorney-General
of Iraq (member).

JAPAN: Dr. Kenzo Takayanagi, President,
Seikei University, Tokyo (member)

SYRIA: Dr. Jabr-AI-Atrash (member).

The secretariat of the committee is to be located for the time being
at New Delhi.

<Pg-172>

INDIA BURMA INDONESIA IRAQ JAPAN SYRIA USA

Date : Nov 15, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Message from Mr. Bulganin

Messages exchanged between Mr. N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the
Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Prime Minister Nehru of
India on the developments in Egypt were released in New Delhi on Nov 08, 1956.

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Bulganin:m Mr. Bulganin:

In view of threatening developments in Egypt and real danger being
created to the independence of Egypt and other countries of the East,
the Soviet Government decided to raise once more in the United
Nations Organisation the question of measures for ending the Anglo-
French aggression and also to propose to the United States Government
to take without delay on U.N. decision joint military actions by the
U.N. member-countries which are standing for maintaining peace and
first and foremost military actions by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. in
order to stop the aggression.

We have also sent letters of the Soviet Government to the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, and to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of France, Mr. Guy Mollet, containing resolute warning about the dangerous consequences of the aggression of these countries. We decided to give publicity to the text of these documents and also to the text of the message to President Eisenhower without delay and handing them over to your Ambassador in Moscow.

We believe that at the present moment which is of such a great importance to the fates of the States and peoples of the East the voice of India in the defence of immediate and effective measures against the aggression and your personal prestige could play an outstanding part. The situation is serious and delay in our actions can put under threat the cause of universal peace.

So far as the situation in Hungary is concerned we intend to additionally inform you in detail.

I shall be grateful if you will inform me of your opinion.

USA EGYPT INDIA FRANCE RUSSIA HUNGARY

Date : Nov 08, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister Nehru's message

The following is the text of the message from Prime Minister nehru to Mr. Bulganin:

I am grateful to you for your message which was handed to me by your Ambassador this afternoon. I had a talk with your letter.

You are aware that we have been deeply distressed at the Israeli invasion of Egypt and the aggression of the United Kingdom and France against Egypt. We have expressed in the United Nations and elsewhere our views about this aggression in clear and unequivocal language. We have further deplored that the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly have been ignored. All our sympathy has been with Egypt in her hour of deep crisis when her independence is endangered and an attempt is made to impose political and other decisions upon her by superior might. This aggression involved dangers not only to Egypt but to other countries which may not be strong enough to resist

it. For us in Asia this turn of events has come as a great shock. If countries which are militarily weak are to be threatened by more powerful countries, then we revert to the rule of brutal might and the law of the jungle. All our declarations of peaceful co-existence and respect for integrity and independence of nations, non-aggression, non-intervention and mutual respect, which we have repeated so often, have no meaning left and the world reverts to international barbarism.

The one relieving feature of this deplorable situation is that the United Nations general Assembly and world opinion generally have condemned aggression and have earnestly sought a way to put an end to it. Some progress has been made to that end and it may well be that recent resolutions of the General Assembly may lead not only to cease-fire but also to withdrawal of the forces that have committed aggression on Egyptian territory. If that end is achieved, it will be easier to deal with the problem so that the independence of Egypt may be assured and

<Pg-173>

the issues that have been raised solved peacefully. I have just been informed that the United Kingdom Government are demanding immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory, apart from any general settlement in the Middle Eastern region.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, we in India are resolutely opposed to war and we do not think that war solves any problems. Even if it appears to do so for the moment, it creates far more difficult problems. War today is too terrible to contemplate and humanity has rebelled against such a prospect. Your own country has taken a lead in the campaign for peace.

While, therefore, we entirely agree with you that aggression of all kinds must be put an end to, we feel strongly that any steps that might lead to world war would be a crime against humanity and must be avoided. It is indeed partly for this reason also that we have condemned the aggression on Egypt.

We feel that it is possible, even at this late stage, to rescue peace from the fog of war that threatens to suffocate it. In this task, your great country can play a great part. To the extent that we in India can help, we shall certainly do so with all our will and strength.

I agree with you fully that the situation is serious and delay may well lead to disaster. Urgent and effective measures have to be taken. But I earnestly hope that they will be measures to bring back and ensure peace rather than to enlarge the circle of war and disaster.

I thank you for telling me that you will be good enough to send me information about Hungary. As you know, developments there have

caused us much concern.

ISRAEL EGYPT FRANCE USA INDIA HUNGARY

Date : Nov 08, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reply to Mr. Bulganin

Prime Minister Nehru sent the following reply on Nov 27, 1956 to Mr. N.A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on the latter's proposal for a disarmament conference:

Thank you for your personal message which I received from our Ambassador a few days ago. I entirely agree with you that no efforts should be spared to reach an agreement which would prevent war and ensure peace in the world. We are glad that you have made a fresh approach to the difficult problem of disarmament and we feel that this deserves careful consideration. We are studying these proposals on disarmament with the care and attention which they deserve.

The question of disarmament chiefly concerns the great powers who have at their command large armed forces and armaments of all kinds and effective action can only be taken by them. So far as we are concerned, we shall gladly help in every way possible for us. The present international tension makes it more than ever important that discussions should start early among these powers in order to reach an agreement on disarmament. If India's participation in these discussions is desired by other participants, we would be glad to assist.

USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA

Date : Nov 27, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Message to U.N. Secretary-general

The following message of Prime Minister Nehru to the Secretary-General of the United Nations was released in New Delhi on Nov 01, 1956:

We have been profoundly shocked by recent developments in the Middle East and more particularly by Anglo-French invasion of Egypt after their rejection of security Council resolution moved by the United States. It is clear and admitted that Israel has committed large-scale aggression against Egypt. Instead of trying to stop this aggression, U.K. and France are themselves invading Egyptian territory. This is not only an affront to the Security Council and a violation of the U.N. Charter but also likely to lead to gravest possible consequences all over the world.

Egypt which has suffered from Israeli aggression has in addition to suffer grievously by Anglo-French invasion of her territory. The argument that this invasion is meant to

<Pg-174>

protect the Canal and to ensure free traffic has no force as the first result of this invasion is for this traffic to cease.

In view of disastrous consequences of this invasion of Egyptian territory, I earnestly trust that the United Nations will take strong steps in this matter to prevent the world plunging into war and demand immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Egypt. The procedures of U.N. must be swifter than those of invasion and aggression.

In sending you this message, I am not only reflecting the unanimous views of my Government and people but also I am sure of large number of other peoples.

INDIA EGYPT ISRAEL FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM USA

Date : Nov 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Statement by Colombo Countries' Prime ministers

The Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and India met in New Delhi between 12 and Nov 14, 1956 to consider the international situation. The following statement was issued by the Prime Ministers on 15 November:

Upon the suggestion of the Prime Minister of Indonesia, a meeting of the Prime Ministers of the Colombo countries was held on 12, 13 and 14 November 1956. The meeting took place in Delhi at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India and was attended by the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and India. The Prime Minister of Pakistan was unable to participate owing to other preoccupations.

This meeting of the Prime Ministers was convened more especially to consider the grave situation that had arisen on account of the Israeli attack on Egypt and the military operations by the United Kingdom and France against Egypt. The Prime Ministers considered also the situation that had arisen in Hungary and the grave developments in the international situation which threatened the peace of the world. Each of them individually had already given expression to his concern at these developments and had expressed his strong disapproval and distress at the aggression of and intervention by great powers against weaker countries. This was a violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and also a direct contravention of the spirit and letter of the declaration of the Bandung Conference and the principles laid down therein.

The Prime Ministers note with satisfaction the impressive expression of world opinion, both within and outside the United Nations, against the aggression on Egypt. They welcome the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on 2 November 1956 and reaffirmed and reinforced by its resolutions of 4 and 7 November 1956, directing the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the forces of Israel, the United Kingdom and France from the territory of Egypt. They note also with satisfaction that these resolutions have largely resulted in a cease-fire in the area of hostilities, and in assurances being given on behalf of the Governments of the United Kingdom, France and Israel, that their armed forces will be withdrawn from Egypt.

The Prime Ministers, however, view with regret that these armed forces have not yet been withdrawn and that various conditions have been laid down by the Governments of the aggressor countries which, according to them, should be fulfilled prior to withdrawal. The Prime Ministers strongly disapprove of any such conditions being laid down and consider such reservations as contrary to the directions of the United Nations General Assembly. They are of opinion that the resolutions of the General Assembly should be implemented in their entirety forthwith, and all foreign forces should be withdrawn from Egyptian territory.

The Prime Ministers welcome the creation of an international United Nations force. This force should be a temporary one and its functions should be strictly confined to the directions laid down in the

resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Any delay in the implementation of this resolution and in the withdrawal of foreign forces will lead to further complications and an aggravation of the present serious situation. There can be no approach to normality and no consideration of any other problems so long as foreign forces have not been completely withdrawn from the territory of Egypt.

The Prime Ministers have deep distress the tragic events in Hungary.

<Pg-175>

The large-scale violence used on all sides has resulted in the killing of thousands of people, and has brought misery and destruction to that country. They regret that the Soviet forces which had been withdrawn, in accordance with the policy laid down in the statement issued by the Government of the U.S.S.R. on 30 October, were re-introduced into Budapest a few days later. The Prime Ministers consider it the inalienable right of every country to shape for itself its own destiny, free from all external pressures. They are of opinion that the Soviet forces should be withdrawn from Hungary speedily and that the Hungarian people should be left free to decide their own future and the form of government they will have, without external intervention from any quarter.

The Prime Ministers have watched with interest and appreciation the new forces towards democratisation at work in the countries of East Europe. They welcome the peaceful changes brought about in Poland. Unfortunately, the process of change in Hungary was accompanied by violence which not only led to misery and destruction but also came in the way of that very process. This process of democratisation and liberalisation of these regimes is in keeping with the national sentiments of the peoples concerned and will result in stable and progressive Governments, which are friendly to their neighbours. The Prime Ministers hope that after the terrible strife through which Hungary has passed, the necessary changes will be brought about peacefully and in accordance with the wishes of the people.

The Prime Ministers commend the resolution of the United Nations appealing for the immediate grant of aid to Hungary for the relief of distress. The need for relief in Egypt is equally urgent. They are recommending to their Governments to give such assistance as is possible for them in both these areas and they trust that the world will show its sympathy in full measure by helping liberally in this humanitarian cause.

While the Prime Ministers welcome the slight improvement in the international situation, they are conscious of grave dangers and the ever-present possibility of conflict breaking out again. There is evidence of armed forces being marshalled and the spirit of war being encouraged. The immediate issue, therefore, is the avoidance of a world war which would be a crime against humanity. They would earnestly urge that no step should be taken by any country which adds to the tension and to the possibility of conflict.

Recent events have demonstrated with startling clarity that strong nations can still commit aggression on weaker countries and attempt to impose their will upon them, resulting in bitter conflict and human suffering. There are other examples also in colonial countries where the people's will to freedom is sought to be crushed by armed force. In Algeria, the struggle for freedom continues in spite of repression. Recently a number of Algerian leaders were arrested by French authorities even as they were travelling by air as guests of the Sultan of Morocco to consider possibilities of settlement. This has shown to what extraordinary lengths a great power can go in its attempt to suppress the urge to freedom.

In the course of the past year, many developments had taken place which indicated a relaxation of the fears and tensions that afflict the world. The Prime Ministers had hoped that the co-operative spirit of Bandung and the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence would spread and help in removing these fears and tensions. It has, therefore, come as a great shock to them that aggression can be committed and ruthless suppression take place in spite of the widespread desire of the peoples of the world for peace and freedom. Neither peace nor freedom can come if strong nations, trusting to their armed power, seek to compel weaker countries to obey their will. This reversal of a historic process has particular significance for the countries of Asia and Africa who have no great military strength and who have to rely on the justice of their cause and firm determination of their peoples.

Many of the countries of Asia and Africa have recently become independent and emerged from a colonial or semi-colonial status, while some others are struggling to attain freedom. To all these countries, a revival of the spirit and methods of colonialism is a matter of great concern as it threatens their own freedom. Intervention in the affairs of another State, though meant to protect special interests, is sometimes

<Pg-176>

justified on the plea of international cooperation. The Prime Ministers are opposed to any such intervention and are determined to resist any resurgence of colonialism, whatever form it may take. They have every confidence that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, will support the cause of freedom and oppose every attempt to revive or continue colonialism.

The Prime Ministers are firmly of opinion that world peace can only be assured on the basis of freedom and disarmament. Military pacts and alliances, in particular those intended to serve the interests of big powers, encourage fear and a race in armaments. Recent history has shown that these military pacts, instead of bringing security to any region, have brought apprehension, trouble and Conflict. The Prime Ministers earnestly trust that this policy of military pacts and of stationing troops of one country in the territory of another

will be abandoned. The real and urgent need is that the under-developed countries of the world should be helped to progress and to raise the standard of living of their peoples.

The Prime Ministers recall the final communique of the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in April 1955 and the ten principles embodied therein to enable nations to live together in peace as good neighbours and develop friendly co-operation with each other. They are convinced that the only way to peace is through the practice of the Bandung principles. They reaffirm their adherence to these principles, which embody the Five Principles of Panch Sheela. The danger of war inherent in the present grave international situation has largely arisen from a disregard of these principles and the continued reliance on military pacts and foreign bases for armed forces.

The Prime Ministers consider that every effort should be made to support and strengthen the United Nations in its task of preserving peace. They welcome the continued close collaboration between the nations of the Asian-African Group at the United Nations. Recent events have cast the shadow of war over the world. The Prime Ministers hope that the situation will improve, but in any event grave dislocations have already taken place and are likely to continue for some time, in the economic sphere and in trade, shipping and supplies. It is desirable that there should be joint and co-operative action in this matter among the Colombo countries and any machinery that may be considered necessary for this purpose of joint consultation should be set up.

While much has happened recently which the Prime Ministers deplore, the dangers and difficulties confronting the world are too great to be dealt with merely by disapproval or condemnation. It is in an earnest attempt to help the cause of peace and freedom at this critical juncture in history that they have met and held counsel together. It is in this spirit that they wish to appeal to the leaders and peoples of other countries who, they feel sure, must be equally anxious to preserve peace and freedom, to co-operate in removing the spectre of war and the impediments that have come in the way of peace and friendly relations between nations.

At New Delhi on the fourteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

U BA SWE
(Prime Minister of Burma)

ALI SASTROAMIDJOJO
(Prime Minister of Indonesia)

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE
(Prime Minister of Ceylon)

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

(Prime Minister of India)

[Prime Minister Nehru's statement on International Affairs in the Lok Sabha on 16 November 1956 and his speeches in the Lok Sabha on 19 and 20 November 1956 have been published separately, copies of which could be obtained on request from the Information Service of India (External Publicity Division), New Delhi.

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon's statements in the Emergency Sessions and the Eleventh Session of the U.N. General Assembly, on the Hungarian and Egyptian situations and the admission of China to the United Nations, have also been published separately by the Information Service of India (External Publicity Division), New Delhi.]

<Pg-177>

SRI LANKA BURMA INDIA INDONESIA PAKISTAN EGYPT ISRAEL FRANCE HUNGARY USA MALI
POLAND ALGERIA MOROCCO CHINA

Date : Nov 14, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Boundary Demarcation

Shrimati Lakshmi N Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Rajya Sabha during question-time on Nov 26, 1956 that preliminary survey operations for the demarcation of the boundary between India and Pakistan on the Punjab side were started on 1 October 1956. She added:

The total length of the Punjab-West Pakistan border is approximately 318 miles and all of it, excepting four miles in the Ujh river sector, has to be demarcated. The demarcation will be done by placing pillars at suitable intervals on the entire length of the boundary.

PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Nov 26, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Dacoits Having Bases In Pakistan

Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon replied in the affirmative when asked in the Rajya Sabha on Nov 26, 1956 whether it was a fact that some Indian dacoits had made their bases in Pakistan and from there they committed dacoities on the border of Rajasthan and whether Government had taken any steps in the matter. She said:

There are three main gangs of Indian dacoits who are reported to be taking shelter in West Pakistan territory, adjoining Rajasthan, and making raids into Indian territory to commit dacoities. The Government of India have on several occasions brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan the raids committed by these dacoits and have requested them to apprehend the dacoits and hand them over to the Rajasthan authorities. No satisfactory reply has been received so far.

PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Nov 26, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Exchange Of Letters For Cement Supplies

India and Pakistan exchanged letters providing for the resumption of supplies of cement from Pakistan. A Press Note issued in New Delhi on Nov 14, 1956:

Discussions were held in New Delhi between an official delegation from Pakistan and the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries regarding supplies of cement. Following these discussions letters have been exchanged between Shri D. Sandilya, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries and Mr. B. A. Qureshi, Director-General of Supplies in the Government of Pakistan, incorporating the decisions taken during the talks.

These letters provide for the resumption of supplies of cement against the contract for the import of 105,000 tons of cement from

Pakistan entered into by the State Trading Corporation some time ago. Provision has also been made for additional supplies by West Pakistan to India and by India to East Pakistan.

Arrangements will also be made by the two Railway Administrations to facilitate the movement of cement from West Pakistan to Northern India and from Eastern India to East Pakistan.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Nov 14, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Solution To Outstanding Problems

In reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Nov 20, 1956, Prime Minister Nehru said that at present there was no proposal for any high level talks for solving outstanding problems between India and Pakistan. He added:

More than a year ago, it was suggested that the Indo-Pakistan Steering Committees, set up in 1953, should meet again to discuss the issues assigned to them. No definite response has been received from the Government of Pakistan so far.

<pg-178>

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Nov 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Message From Mr. Cyrankiewicz

The texts of messages exchanged between the Polish and Indian Prime

Ministers regarding the former's visit to India were released in New Delhi on Nov 10, 1956. The Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz, in his message, said:

For a number of weeks I was looking forward with sincere joy to having in the middle of November, as had been planned, the opportunity to repay you a visit, personally to convey the cordial feelings of the Polish people for the people of India and to express the genuine respect universally felt for Your Excellency in Poland.

It is with profound regret that I have now to inform you, Mr. Prime Minister, that my visit to India cannot unfortunately take place at the scheduled time. You are no doubt aware of the development of the political situation in Poland and I am convinced that knowing our country you realise what important tasks we are confronted with. In accord with the will of the people which has recently been so unanimously expressed, we want to carry out consistently the task of socialist democratisation which we have taken up. We have created foundations for such action, but we must rally all forces in order to obtain the results hoped for in the very difficult material field and in the spiritual field of the life of our nation, as well as in the field of international relations; and this through increasing our part in the endeavour of nations to implement the memorable Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, to consolidate peace and friendship among all nations.

The tasks which we undertook place upon our Government in the present situation particularly responsible duties which could not be reconciled with my prolonged absence from this country. To the feeling of gratitude for the very kind invitation addressed to me by the Government of India and by Your Excellency personally, to visit your great and beautiful country, I wish to add the conviction that, provided the Government of India agrees to it, the visit can take place at a later, not too distant date, and that it will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship happily binding our peace-loving peoples. And it will allow me to renew the ineffaceable impressions which our personal meeting during your visit in Poland has left in my memory. I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Mr. Prime Minister, as well as to the Government of India, on behalf of the Polish Government and on my own behalf, expressions of sincere friendship and genuine respect as well as best wishes for you personally.

POLAND INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date : Nov 10, 1956

Volume No

1995

Prime Minister Nehru's Message

Prime Minister Nehru, in his message, said:

I thank Your Excellency for your message. We were all looking forward to your visit to India, but I quite understand that the heavy responsibilities you shoulder and particularly because of recent developments it is difficult for you to leave Poland. We shall be happy if you can visit India at a later date convenient to you and to us. I have vivid memories of my visit to Poland and the cord and friendly welcome that the Government and people there gave us. I earnestly hope that the closer bonds that we established between our two countries then, will be strengthened by your coming to India later

I need not tell you with what great and friendly interest we have followed recent developments in Poland leading to further socialistic democratisation, and I send you all my good wishes for success in this great task.

You have mentioned the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence to which we are committed. These principles assume even greater importance now when various changes are taking place and there are tensions in international affairs. I believe that it is by adhering to those principles and seeking the friendship of all countries that we can gradually remove these tensions and

<Pg-179>

consolidate peace. In this great work, we shall be happy to cooperate with your great country.

I have pleasure in sending to your Government and people and to you personally my best wishes and regards.

POLAND INDIA USA

Date : Nov 10, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Cultural Scholarships

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, told the Lok Sabha during question-time on Nov 21, 1956 that the total amount spent by the Government of India on awarding cultural scholarships to foreign students during 1955-56 was Rs. 497,351/10/6. During the same period, the amount spent on students of Indian origin abroad for the same purpose was Rs. 232,860. The total number of students benefited by such scholarships so far was 348.

INDIA

Date : Nov 21, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

personnel For Sudan

Prime Minister Nehru told the Lok Sabha during question-time on Nov 14, 1956 that six judicial, six educational and 58 technical and other personnel have so far been sent to the Sudan by the Government of India.

SUDAN INDIA

Date : Nov 14, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Progress Of Steel Plants

In a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on Nov 16, 1956, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Finance and Iron and Steel, stated that the contract for the steel melting shop for the Rourkela Plant--where the L-D process would be used to the extent of 75 per cent of the output--had been given to the German firm Krupp.

Contracts had been concluded with 16 German firms for the rolling mills and ancillaries. The supply and erection of the power plant had been entrusted to Siemens of Germany.

With reference to the Bhilai Steel Plant, the statement said that eight consignments of equipment, structural steelwork, pipes and fittings have been received from the USSR. Thirty-four Russian experts, 88 Indian officers and 466 other staff are now employed at Bhilai.

Regarding the plant to be built at Durgapur, the statement said that the final contract with the Indian Steelworks Construction Company (a consortium of leading British firms) has been concluded. Under this arrangement, the company is responsible for supply, construction and erection of the plant in its entirety. The construction of the township and certain works outside the perimeter of the plant like water supply will be the responsibility of the Government of India.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari stated in the Rajya Sabha in a written reply on 22 November 1956 that 80 Indian engineers were now in the Soviet Union undergoing training in three modern steel works. The expenditure on the training would be borne by the United Nations Technical Assistance Fund. The Soviet Government had agreed to train in the U.S.S.R. 686 engineers and technicians for the Bhilai Steel Works. In addition to the 80 engineers now under training, 109 engineers and 497 supervisory staff would be sent to Russia for training during 1957 and 1958.

Shri Krishnamachari added that the British Consortium had agreed to provide training facilities for about 300 engineers and technicians for the Durgapur Steel Plant in British Steel Works. The U.K. Government had agreed to underwrite the cost of the training under the Colombo Plan.

<Pg-180>

USA GERMANY RUSSIA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM SRI LANKA

Date : Nov 16, 1956

Volume No

1995

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Oil Exploration Agreement

An agreement, concerning the oil exploration programme in India,

between Technopromexport, Soviet Trade Organisation and the Government of India, was signed in New Delhi on Nov 26, 1956. Mr. V. Sergeev signed the agreement on behalf of Technopromexport, while Shri R. K. Ramadhayani, Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, signed on behalf of the Government of India.

Under the agreement 26 Soviet experts will be arriving in the middle of December to assist India in its oil exploration programme. This team includes 15 seismic experts and 11 gravity-cum-magnetic experts. They will be working on oil exploration projects currently undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in East Punjab. The total expenditure on the personnel and equipment is estimated to be about Rs. 1.4 million.

Shri K.D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Natural Resources, during his visit to the U.S.S.R. in October 1955, had discussions with Soviet authorities in regard to exploration of India's mineral wealth. On Shri Malaviya's initiative, a team of Soviet oil experts later visited India to make recommendations in regard to the oil exploration programme. These recommendations were examined by technical officers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, who evolved a detailed scheme of oil exploration.

It is proposed to spend about Rs. 305 million under the scheme during the Plan period.

According to this scheme, India would obtain the services of 174 Soviet experts--consultants, specialists, advisers and exploration parties--from the U.S.S.R. in the initial years of the Plan to assist the exploratory activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

INDIA ITALY USA

Date : Nov 26, 1956

Volume No

1995

Radio Communication Equipment

According to an agreement signed between Technopromimport, Trade Organisation of Russia and the Government of India on Nov 09, 1956, India will buy from the U.S.S.R. six portable field radio communication sets, three 12-ton diesel engine trucks and other equipment at a cost of about Rs. 350,000.

This equipment will be used by the field parties conducting geophysical and geological operations in regions like Rajasthan and in the tracks at the foothills of the Himalayas.

The radio communication sets are useful in establishing contacts between two distant points which are not served by normal means of communications like radio, rail, river or telephone. This equipment will enable geophysical and geological parties to maintain effective contact among themselves and with the base camp and carry on their operations more expeditiously.

<Pg-181>

RUSSIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Nov 09, 1956

December

Volume No

1995



CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Dec 01, 1956

VOL. II

No. 12

CONTENTS

BURMA

Export of Cotton Textiles 183

CANADA

Agreement on Kundah Project 183

Indian Immigrants 184

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Soviet Offer of Credit 184

FOREIGN CAPITAL

World Bank President's Letter 185

Finance Minister's Reply 186

GOA

Air Space Violation 187

Portuguese Police Enter Monastery 187

Migration from Portuguese Possessions 188

Portuguese Officials Seek Asylum 188

Portugal's Complaint Before World Court 189

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri Krishna Menon's Statement in the General Assembly .. 189

(Continued overleaf)

<Pg-i>

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Statement on Events in Hungary .. 206

Asian-African Conference 209

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Export of Indian Tobacco 209

IRAN

Cultural Agreement 210

NEPAL

Nepal Prime Minister's Visit 212

Mr. Acharya's Speech 213

Assistance from India 213

PAKISTAN

Air Space Violation 214

Cease-fire Violations 214

Raids from Pakistan 214

Anti-Indian Propaganda 214

'Jehad' Propaganda 215

Canal Water Dues 215

Illegal Entry Into India 215

Implementation of Property Agreement 215

Indian Jagirdars in Pakistan 216

"No U.N. Force for Kashmir" 216

Settlement of Muslims 216

SUEZ CANAL

Indian Contingent in U.N. Force 216

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Modification of Agreement with German Firms 217

WEST GERMANY

Cultural Relations 218

<Pg-ii>

BURMA CANADA INDIA PORTUGAL HUNGARY IRAN NEPAL PAKISTAN USA GERMANY

Date : Dec 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

BURMA

Export of Cotton Textiles

Replying to a question on the export of Indian cotton textiles to Burma in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 06, 1956, Shri D. P.Karmarkar, Minister for Trade, said that recently the Government of India had entered into a Tripartite Agreement with the Governments of the United States of America and Burma. Under this agreement, India would arrange to export to Burma about 25 million yards of cloth.

Shri Karmarkar said that 5,982,148 yards of cloth were proposed to be purchased by the Government of Burma by open tender. Further purchases by Burma were being effected by negotiations between the importers in Burma and exporters in India. This was under progress. The price of the cloth was to be paid in American cotton of the value of 3,850,000 American dollars under American Public Law 480.

The Minister said that the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council was specially set up with the assistance of the Government to promote the export of Indian textiles. This Council had sponsored a delegation to the South-East Asian countries last year to explore the possibilities of increasing our exports to these countries. The delegation had visited Burma. The Council had also posted an overseas officer at Rangoon whose duty was to survey the market there and suggest ways and means to increase Indian exports to Burma. Every assistance was being given by this officer to prospective buyers of Indian textiles in Burma. In February 1956, a Burmese Purchase Mission visited India and purchased six to seven million yards of cloth.

Shri Karmarkar said that the Government of India had also entered into a new Trade Agreement with the Government of Burma recently. Under this, the two Governments had decided to take necessary steps

to balance the trade between the two countries. It was expected that Burma would import large quantities of traditional items like cloth.

BURMA INDIA USA

Date : Dec 06, 1956

Volume No

1995

CANADA

Agreement on Kundah Project

The Governments of India and Canada concluded an agreement on Dec 29, 1956 for the economic assistance under the Colombo Plan by the Government of Canada for the Kundah Hydro-electric Project in the State of Madras. The agreement was signed by Shri T.T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister and Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, Madras, on behalf of the Government of India, and by the Hon'ble Mr. Paul Martin, Canadian Minister of National Health and Welfare and His Excellency Mr. Escott Reid, High Commissioner for Canada in India, on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Under the agreement, the Government of Canada has agreed to contribute up to 20 million dollars (Rs. 100 million) towards the capital cost of the project. This amount will be spent on meeting the charges for the engineering consultants from Canada and the cost of supplying certain constructional and power plant equipment, as well as materials and equipment for the transmission lines of the project.

The agreement also provides that counter-part funds resulting from other measures of Canadian assistance to India under the Colombo Plan be utilised towards the Indian rupee costs of the project.

The Kundah Project is the largest hydroelectric project included in the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras. It will utilise the waters of the Kundah and neighbouring river basins on the Nilgiri Hills and will, on completion, generate approximately 180,000 kilowatts of electric power which can be stepped up to 240,000 kilowatts at a later stage.

<Pg-183>

The project, as now planned, involves the construction of two storage reservoirs and two power houses with an aggregate capacity of 180,000 kilowatts in electric power, along with 500 miles of transmission

lines to feed the power supply into the grid.

The cost of this project is estimated at approximately Rs. 360 million which, apart from contributions made by the Government of Canada, will be met from India's internal resources.

From the beginning of 1951 to September 1956, the Government of Canada has contributed under the Colombo Plan about 80 million dollars for projects of economic development in India.

The assistance received during the first four years was utilised mainly for the Mayurakshi multi-purpose project and for the purchase of equipment for railways and road transport. The Mayurakshi dam, which has been named "Canada Dam", was opened, in November 1955, by the Hon'ble Mr. Lester B. Pearson, Minister of External Affairs of Canada.

Another project financed with Canadian aid is the hydro-electric project at Umtru in Assam, which, when completed, will provide power to the rural areas of the Brahmaputra valley.

Other measures undertaken with the assistance of the Government of Canada are: Aerial magnetometer survey of the Jaisalmer area for oil prospecting and the supply of two Beaver aircraft with spraying and dusting equipment for plant protection and locust-control work.

Out of the allocations for 1956-57, a sum of .5 million dollars has also been set aside for an atomic reactor of the NRX type for the Atomic Research Centre at Bombay.

Almost the entire contribution for 1955-56 and .7 million dollars from 1956-57 programme is allocated for the Kundah Project.

CANADA INDIA SRI LANKA USA

Date : Dec 29, 1956

Volume No

1995

CANADA

Indian Immigrants

In reply to a question about Indian immigration to Canada in the Lok Sabha on Dec 05, 1956, Prime Minister Nehru said:

In terms of Article (i) of the agreement concluded on 26 January

1951, between the Governments of India and Canada, 150 Indian citizens may be admitted into Canada annually for permanent residence. Article (ii) of the agreement further provides that in addition to the quota stipulation, the spouse (husband or wife) and unmarried children under 21 years of age of any Canadian citizen of Indian origin may be admitted into Canada for permanent residence if such persons otherwise comply with the provisions of the Canadian Immigration Act.

From 1 January to 30 September of the current year, 191 immigrant visas are actually given to Indian citizens. It is however, not yet known how many of these were 'quota' visas and how many were 'non-quota' visas.

CANADA INDIA USA

Date : Dec 05, 1956

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Soviet Offer of Credit

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 05, 1956, Shri K. C. Reddy, Minister for Production, said:

The Government of the U.S.S.R offered to supply industrial equipment for projects as may be agreed upon up to a total of 500 million roubles (about Rs. 556 million) over a period of three years from 1959-61, on a long-term credit basis. The offer has been accepted by the Government of India.

The credit terms offered are (including the period of repayment, rate of interest, etc.) similar to those for the Bhilai Steel Plant.

According to these terms, the credit raised shall be repaid by 12 equal annual instalments payable on or before the fifteenth day

<Pg-184>

of March of each 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 fifteenth day of March of the following year.

Shri Reddy added that the projects which should be financed from this

source were under consideration.

USA INDIA

Date : Dec 05, 1956

Volume No

1995

FOREIGN CAPITAL

World Bank, President's Letter

The text of the correspondence between Mr. Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Shri T.T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Finance, Government of India, regarding assistance from the International Bank to India for her development projects was released in New Delhi on Dec 06, 1956. The following is the text of Mr. Black's letter dated 15 November 1956:

Dear Mr. Minister,

Thank you for your letter of 16 September 1956.

As you probably will have learned from Mr. B.K. Nehru directly, we have had several general discussions with him about the Second Five-Year Plan and the problems connected with the financing of the foreign exchange gap. During these discussions, we have also reviewed the Bank's present operations in India and our possible further contribution to the financing of the Plan. I am glad to say that the discussions were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and frankness; it was a pleasure for us to renew our longstanding association with Mr. B.K. Nehru and with Mr. P.C. Bhattacharyya and to meet the excellent team of Indian railway experts who came to discuss the railway's investment programme.

The present round of discussions has drawn to a close. In my letter to you of 5 September 1956, I stated that the Bank would "hope and expect to play an important role providing external financing for your development effort". Perhaps it would be useful if I now give to you a brief outline of the specific steps which we are contemplating for the immediate future provided there are no unduly adverse developments in the general situation. The projects which we have selected, in consultation with your representatives, for early consideration by the Bank include:

(a) The second expansion programme of IISCO; (b) An initial loan in

support of the railway investment programme; (c) Such additional projects in the field of transportation, notably ports and shipping, as may upon further investigation prove suitable for Bank consideration; (d) The Koyna and Rihand Hydro-electric Projects, the two new projects of the Damodar Valley Corporation, and the expansion of the Trombay Steam Plant.

As you already know, we have invited the representatives of the IISCO to come to Washington and negotiate a loan in the amount of about 20 million dollars for the company's expansion programme.

Under arrangements made with our consultants on railways-Coverdale and Colpitts--they will visit India early in January to advise us on some aspects of the operations of the Indian Railways. Their report should provide a basis for a first railway loan under the Second Five-Year Plan.

In addition to this immediate programme, we have informed Mr. Nehru that we contemplate making a survey of the development plans in all fields of surface transportation. This survey would give consideration to the long range problems transport in India and would indicate whether, in considering further Bank operations in the transportation sector, any specific technical studies would have to be undertaken. The appraisal of specific projects in the transportation sector, such as ports and shipping will be, of course, carried out in the meantime on the basis of comprehensive

<Pg-185>

project reports which we are now awaiting. When we have completed here our current review of the transportation investment plan, and of any additional information which we may ask for in the meantime, we will inform you about the timing of our survey mission and of its scope. At this time, we are planning to send such a mission in the spring of 1957.

Two of our engineers are now in Bombay making a field study of the Koyna Hydroelectric Project; when their report is completed, we will inform you about our views on that project. We have also made arrangements for two of our engineers to go to New Delhi for discussions with the representatives of the Government of India and of the Damodar Valley Corporation on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Bank's report on the DVC dated 22 August 1956.

We have received from Mr. B.K. Nehru a preliminary report on the Rihand Hydroelectric Project, and he has asked us to study the two new projects of the Damodar Valley Corporation. We intend to assign the study of all three projects to one group of our experts who could, at the appropriate time, make on-the-spot, investigations of these projects. Finally, I should mention that Mr. Narahari Rao has informed us that the Tata Hydro-electric (Private) Limited intends to apply to us for a loan of about 9 million dollars to finance the

third thermal unit for the Trombay Plant and that the Government has agreed to guarantee this loan. We will give consideration to this project; at the moment we are awaiting the technical report on the project.

In closing this letter, I would like to send you once more my best wishes for the successful discharge of your most important and difficult task and to express the hope that I would have an opportunity of meeting you in the near future.

(Sd.) EUGENE R. BLACK.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 06, 1956

Volume No

1995

Finance Minister's Reply

The following is the text of the letter dated Dec 01, 1956 from Shri T.T Krishnamachari to Mr. Black.

Dear Mr. President,

I thank you for your letter of 15 November 1956 containing the list of projects which the Bank have selected for early consideration and an outline of the programme proposed for the implementation of the financing of these projects. Both the list and the specific steps proposed are perfectly acceptable to me. I would, however, express the hope that the various studies which have necessarily to be carried out by the Bank before loan negotiations can commence on any of the projects will be carried out as soon as may be possible. As you are aware, the Second Five-Year Plan has now been in operation for seven months and has been causing a very considerable drain on our foreign exchange resources. This makes it essential for the flow of funds from the Bank to commence at the earliest practicable date.

I should like to express my deep appreciation of the spirit of co-operation and understanding to which your letter bears witness. I need hardly assure you that the possibility of the Bank providing external finance on the scale envisaged will greatly lighten my burden and will facilitate the economic development of India in which I know you are so greatly interested.

(Sd.) T.T. KRISHNAMACHARI.

<Pg-186>

USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA

Date : Dec 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

GOA

Air Space Violation

In reply to a question on the violation of Indian air space by Portuguese planes, Prime Minister Nehru said in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 17, 1956 :

Portuguese aircraft operating on the route Karachi-Diu-Daman-Goa have frequently violated Indian air space. Since 7 April 1956, when a notification was issued declaring air space over Indian territory, within 10 miles of the boundaries of any of the Portuguese possessions in India, as prohibited areas, over 40 such instances of violations by Portuguese aircraft have been reported.

Daman-based coastal vessels were also transgressing Indian territorial waters. Country-craft and fishing vessels registered in the Portuguese possessions in India have been entering Indian territorial waters illegally for fishing and smuggling. The exact details of earlier violations of Indian waters by such craft are not available but in recent weeks violations have been reported on 22 September, 8 October, 23 and 24 October and 23 November. Most of these violations have been by country-craft from Daman and Diu. The country-craft that entered Indian waters on 23 November carrying illegal immigrants, from Daman was taken into custody by the Indian Customs authorities.

In regard to the frequent violations by Portuguese aircraft, strong protests have been lodged with the Portuguese Government through diplomatic channels. In regard to violations by country-craft, whenever possible the craft in question are apprehended by Indian Customs preventive launches.

INDIA PAKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date : Dec 17, 1956

Volume No

1995

Portuguese Police Enter Monastery

In reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 03, 1956, Prime Minister Nehru placed the following statement on the table of the House regarding the entry of Portuguese police into a monastery in Goa:

Since the closure of the Indian Consulate-General in Goa in September 1955, the Government have had no channel through which factual and authentic information of events and developments inside the Portuguese possessions in India can be obtained. In this case, the facts of the incident were reported to the Government of India by close witnesses of the events who subsequently sought asylum in the Indian territory. They are as follows:

On 19 September 1956, a party of Portuguese police arrived at the 'Math' from the Canacona police station and proceeded to arrest several persons living in the precincts of the 'Math', including Shri Parshuram Acharya, the Administrator of the 'Math', Shri Srinivas Acharya, Shri Sadanand Prabhu and over 20 other inmates of the 'Math'. The arrested persons were removed to Margao police headquarters. At Margao police station, these persons were subjected to brutal assaults by the Portuguese police resulting in the death of one of them, Shri Parshuram Acharya, a young man aged 32.

On 21 September 1956, the police summoned Shri Vishwanath Ramchandra Acharya and Shri Ramchandra Kamat from Partagal to Margao and ordered them to take away the dead body. The body was brought to Partagal under a police escort and as witnessed by several persons, bore clear marks of severe wounds on the head and elsewhere which had caused the death. The cause of the death of Shri Parshuram Acharya was, however, officially stated as heart failure. All attempts by the inmates of the 'Math' to obtain a judicial enquiry into the cause of his death were turned down by the Portuguese authorities and the body was cremated, compulsorily, in the presence of the Portuguese police. Statements were extorted from those present at the cremation that the dead body of Shri Parshuram Acharya who had died of heart failure had been cremated.

Most of the other inmates of the 'Math' who were arrested on 19 September still

<Pg-187>

continue to remain in police custody and it is not known whether any of them have also similarly been beaten to death by the Portuguese police. Unconfirmed reports, however, state that another inmate of the 'Math,' Shri Sadashiva Bhatt, also died as a result of police assaults and torture. The body has not been handed over to his relatives for cremation.

Following this brutal incident several inmates of the 'Math' fled Goa seeking refuge in the Indian territory. From some of them the Government of India have received written statements testifying to the above facts. The Government of India have lodged an emphatic protest through diplomatic channels against the brutal actions of the Portuguese authorities.

USA INDIA

Date : Dec 03, 1956

Volume No

1995

Migration from Portuguese Possessions

The following statement, attached to a written reply by Prime Minister Nehru to a question whether people in the Portuguese possessions in India were leaving their homes and coming over to India in large numbers, was placed on the table of the Rajya Sabha on Dec 19, 1956:

During 1954, approximately 18,000 persons of whom 11,000 were Goans and the rest Indians were reported to have crossed into India from Goa mainly because of repressive measures taken by the Portuguese authorities. From Daman, similarly, an exodus of 1,500 and from Diu of 4,000 persons was reported, almost all of them residents of those areas. While the Indian migrants dispersed to their villages, many of the Goans and the residents of Daman are reported to have returned within a few months. The migrants from Diu, mostly fishermen and their families, sought facilities to remain permanently in India and these facilities were extended to them.

In 1955, 811 fisherfolk, including women and children, entered India from Daman as a result of an acute shortage of foodgrains, other essential supplies and lack of means of livelihood. They were also granted facilities, on compassionate grounds, to remain in India.

Migration of residents of Goa, Daman and Diu, individually, was reported from time to time. It is difficult to state the exact number of persons who have entered India illegally in this manner.

In 1956, approximately 2,000 persons crossed into India from Goa, Daman and Diu because of the deteriorating economic conditions and of difficulties in finding employment in the Portuguese possessions. Of this figure, over 1,700 have been apprehended and action taken to return them to the areas from which they came. The most recent batch of illegal immigrants, consisting of 170 fishermen from Daman, entered Indian territory near Dahanu in September 1956. Of this batch, 69 who could be traced, were sent back to Daman.

Apart from these instances it is believed that several thousand persons have migrated illegally individually or in small batches from Goa, Daman and Diu into India. Because of the jungles and hilly and difficult terrain along the borders of the portuguese possessions it is extremely difficult to stop these clandestine migration, but as effective steps as are possible under the circumstances, are being taken to apprehend illegal entrants and to return them to the Portuguese possessions.

INDIA USA

Date : Dec 19, 1956

Volume No

1995

Portuguese Officials Seek Asylum

Replying to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 12, 1956, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said that since April 1955, eight Portuguese European officials, seven of whom are members of the armed forces and one a jail guard, have entered India from Goa seeking asylum.

Of these, three have already been granted asylum after investigation. The other five cases are still under examination in consultation with Government of Bombay. In addition to these, another Portuguese official, a resident of Daman and a police constable there, entered Indian territory in August this year. He declared that he did so in error and was accordingly prosecuted for illegal entry and possession of unlicensed arms and sentenced to two months imprisonment. He will be expelled to Daman on the expiry of his sentence.

<Pg-188>

The Deputy Minister said that the three Portuguese Europeans, who had been granted asylum, had generally declared their dissatisfaction with the political regime in Portugal and the methods adopted by the Portuguese administration in Goa to suppress the nationalist movement.

Of the five cases still under examination four had expressed their disapproval of political, economic and other conditions in Goa.

INDIA USA PORTUGAL

Date : Dec 12, 1956

Volume No

1995

Portugal's Complaint Before World Court

Prime Minister Nehru stated in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 12, 1956 that the Government of India have decided to contest the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the case arising out of Portugal's complaint regarding her claim of right of passage across Indian territory and also the rights claimed by the Portuguese Government.

The Prime Minister said that the following steps had so far been taken in this matter:

(A) In accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Statute of the International Court, India informed the Registrar of the Court on 22 October 1956, of its intention to exercise its right to select an ad hoc Judge and of the nomination of Shri M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, for this purpose. It was made clear to the Registrar of the Court at the time of this intimation that the nomination of the ad hoc Judge was without prejudice to the preliminary objection which India intended raising with regard to the jurisdiction of the Court.

(B) The International Court of Justice had originally fixed 15 December 1956 as the date for the submission of our counter-memorial or preliminary objection. In view of the wide scope of research involved and the impossibility of preparing our reply within the stipulated time the Government of India sought an extension of time. The Court has now granted an extension of four months for filing our

reply.

PORTUGAL INDIA USA

Date : Dec 12, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Shri Krishna Menon's Statement in the General Assembly

Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, made the following statement in the General Debate of the Eleventh Session of the U.N. General Assembly on 20, 1956@:

Mr. President, I join with so many others who have preceded me on this rostrum during the course of the General Debate, in conveying to you the congratulations and good wishes of my delegation, my Government and my country upon your unanimous election to the high office of the Presidency of the General Assembly.

We would offer these congratulations to anyone who was the recipient of the confidence of the United Nations in this manner, but so far as you personally are concerned, Mr. President, I hope the Assembly will for give me if I take a moment to refer to the particular happiness and pleasure we feel in having, as President of the General Assembly, this year, the representative of a country which has been related to us in 4,000 years of recorded history. Our more recent relations commenced with the time of the Emperor Asoka, somewhere in the third century B.C., when the teachers of Buddhism went out of your land and their successors have had a very great and predominant influence in your country.

It is true that in the last three or four centuries, the effect of modern Western imperialism has served not to bring us closer but to draw us apart in the lands of Asia both in terms of physical and political application. Happily these bonds are being renewed and both your country and person have a pre-eminent place in the minds of our people. Not only India but the countries who attended the Bandung Conference will be ever ready to pay you warm tribute for the great contribution, not so much in speeches, which you made at that Conference, but by

<Pg-189>

your very skilful and tactful approaches to the very difficult

problems. I would also like to take this opportunity, Mr. President, to recall the services of your predecessor, Mr. Maza, who was one of the great Presidents of the United Nations General Assembly.

The last session was momentous in many ways. It witnessed many crises. It solved a situation where the future of the United Nations might have been affected; and our distinguished President stepped into the breach where many people probably would have thought that it was better to stay away, in the comparative neutrality of the Chair. We have had the pleasure and the privilege of receiving him in our country as you have in yours. I would like to tell this Assembly that a visit by the former President has done a great deal not only to bring the United Nations to our people, but to bring that great part of the world, the countries of Latin America, more to the living consciousness of our peoples. We would welcome many more representatives of this part of the world because we believe they are people emerged from former empires, new lands with new destinies, peoples who have no racial, or national prejudices as between each other, among whom prevails a great tradition of law and the right of the freedom of individual, particularly in the case of sanctuary and right of assembly. He was succeeded by another countryman of his who had perhaps the most unenviable task of all those who occupied the Presidential Chair, namely in presiding over the emergency sessions, when the Assembly had to consider very difficult, complex and vexing problems.

In our country, Mr. President, as you are well aware, while the shadows of these crises overcast our land and the thoughts of our statesmen and of our people, there is also another event of great importance to which I must refer, because it is so related to the conditions of world co-operation and peace--all of which means not merely the cessation of war but the establishment of the conditions between countries, between individuals and between communities, where there is harmony, compassion and toleration.

We celebrate in India this week what is called the Buddha Jayanti, that is the birth of the Lord Buddha, which really is the date when he reached in his life his fulfilment. Now in that tradition, it is that day that is regarded as the birth of Buddha, Christian traditions the Resurrection has its place.

In our land today are gathered peoples from far off Japan, a Buddhist country within its own form, peoples from China governed by a Communist Government, people from your own country, Sir, people from other parts of East Asia and our very near and dear neighbours of Ceylon and Nepal. All these are gathered together in our land today, not in festivity but to recall to the world the great message of the son of our soil, who, 2,500 years ago, preached the principles of tolerance, mutual respect and of living together, and what is more, proclaimed to the world that the only way of toleration was to find the middle way, that is to say, that no one had the complete monopoly of good or evil. That was necessary to find ways of adjustment and accommodation; this was not a counsel of the practical as it is

called, but an ethical conception which has been handed down to our people.

We are not, today in formal terms a Buddhist country, nor was Buddhism a religion when it came to India, but these great teachings were absorbed in our life and our culture, and it remains the home for the great founder of these teachings which spread over the centuries to far-off Asia, where in those areas our country at no time conducted either conquest or depredation, and the only missionaries that went out either to Japan, China, Ceylon, or to what is now called South-East Asia, or to the far corners of the then Western world were these men who took the message of love and compassion. We say that in no spirit of national illiberalism because we are conscious we are but the poor inheritors--that is to say that our capacity to live up to this inheritance is very poor. We are conscious of that but at the same time we think it is useful to proclaim to the world that in the midst of the strife and shadows that cast their length over us, there is this recalling of the great tradition where there is no intolerance, no attempt to proselytise, no attempt to impose a view by the one who gave the great edict to the world.

In this Assembly again we join with a number of speakers who had come to this rostrum before to welcome to our fold 19 new members. We are naturally happy that

<Pg-190>

many of them come from the unrepresented parts of the world, namely, Asia and Africa. Again, I hope the Assembly will forgive us if we think a little more intimately of our close and dear neighbours, Nepal and Ceylon, who for a long time, through no fault of their own making, were kept out of the councils of this gathering.

I am sure the Assembly will agree with us in these sentiments, that the entry of these new members has strengthened our life and in fact has not lengthened the proceedings of the Assembly as was once feared. We look forward to their intimate association with us in every way; in fact that is the wrong way of putting it because there are neither old nor new members once they are here. But there are two omissions of which we are very conscious. One is that great country of Japan which, but for its brief episode of aggression during the last war, is a country which has the right to claim to make great contribution to human civilisation. In any case, the establishment of the Far East here, the representation of Asia, would not be complete without Japan joining our ranks. Practically all other, what I call, ex-enemy countries are now members of the United Nations. The Charter of the United Nations and even the Proclamation of 1942 contemplated their joining us. Therefore, we hope it will not be long before Japan takes its place side by side with us.

The other is that progressive and very brave little people of the small country of Outer Mongolia. In arguing for their admission

before the Ad Hoc Committee last year, my delegation referred to our contacts with them and tried to dispel as far as we could the idea that Outer Mongolia was a phantom that does not exist as a sovereign State. Here is a country in the fastnesses of the Gobi desert where out of a barren and inhospitable soil their own people are building today the beginnings of modern civilisation, with industry, hygiene, sanitation and education. Fortunately the visitors to this country, who have no predilection in their favour, have returned the report of the progress that this little Republic has made. It is a sovereign State lying in the neighbourhood of the Soviet Union and of China, and a small country even more entitled to have its voice heard.

My Government has an accredited Ambassador in Outer Mongolia and an Ambassador from Outer Mongolia lives in New Delhi. We believe that that State is as entitled as anyone else to take its place here and we deeply regret that the use of the veto in the Security Council has prevented its admission. We hope that the influence of the other permanent members will be used this time to block this out so that the United Nations will become truly universal.

We meet this year in conditions which we did not expect. It is nearly 18 months ago that we gathered in San Francisco on the tenth anniversary of the United Nations. That gathering, which had no agenda and at which we did not particularly conform to any rules of procedure as it was not intended to transact any business since the occasion was one of commemoration, appeared to us, as to many other delegations, as the sending forth of a clarion call for a new phase of the United Nations. Speaker after speaker spoke about the outlawry of war and of how ten years of failures and debacles and checks and frustrations should lie behind. And we all thought, at San Francisco, with the Geneva Conference in the offing, that a new era was about to begin for the United Nations, although we were not romantic about it. In fact, many thought that, at San Francisco once again, we would begin to write a new chapter. I would not say that these hopes have been completely frustrated, but events in the last few months have been of a mixed character.

My Government desires me to say that the great changes that have been taking place in the Soviet Union in the last 18 months are, in its opinion, changes which are calculated to assist in the progress of humanity and in the enlargement of human liberty. It has now been stated that, in the years before, there was considerable suppression of this liberty and virtually a hydrocrisy enthroned in that country. We would like to see the expansion of this trend not only in the Soviet Union, but also in all other areas in which it has influence or with which it has relationships, and we would not ourselves do anything to thwart this progress. It is our view that, in this Assembly, we ought to take this matter not merely as a development of internal consequence, because, what takes place inside a great and powerful country is of very great importance to the rest of the world.

There have been other developments of a very important character. There has been much greater communication between the countries of Asia; our own capital is full of distinguished visitors, delegations and people from all parts of the world. There has been a great deal of communication established between countries which had not formerly sent visitors to each other. Our relations with our own Commonwealth have drawn nearer in spite of the tragic events of the last two months. And I want to say here and now--which I shall repeat later--that our country does not take the view that because there has been an error of a very grave magnitude, which still stands to be remedied, we shall throw the baby out with the bath-water.

But this is the brighter side of the situation. Against that we see today what appears to be a return to the "cold war" mentality, a return even in the United Nations to recriminations, a rebirth of the whole phenomena of fear and, generally, instead of the lowering of tension that was noticed, an increase of tension in this way. We had hoped that when, unfortunately, this session of the Assembly was postponed until November, it would give the world a longer time in order to assist in the process of the lowering of tensions, but we met here this time in the shadow of two grave crises, to which I shall refer in a moment.

The United Nations in the last year has great achievements to its credit. In previous years my delegation has tried to convey to the Assembly the work of the United Nations in our own country, largely because a great deal of this constructive work is never spoken about and, further, because we are an example of an undeveloped country, an example of a large country in a far off part of the world. However, I am the last speaker in this wide debate and it is not my intention at this time to go into the activities of the various organisations that have been functioning--some of which have headquarters in our land--but merely to refer to two or three great developments in the world.

The members of the United Nations--and indeed, the world--have reason to congratulate themselves and to feel happy that, during the 12 months that have gone by, three great nations have achieved their independence. I would mention first Tunisia and Morocco. In regard to another part of the world, I cannot say that it has formally reached independence, but I am entirely confident of the independence that is to come in what is now British West Africa, or the territory which will be called Ghana in the future. Thus, in the African Continent there are three new sovereign States--two of which are already members, and one, which, no doubt, will be admitted to membership before long.

We are also glad to welcome the establishment of the International Finance Corporation. In the economic field the activity of the United Nations is very little known to the outside world and we give very little attention to it on account of the way our organisation is built up, where these matters are considered in another place.

I shall refer for a moment, as briefly as I can, as has been the practice in the past, to our domestic situation because the conditions of a country like ours in an undeveloped part of the world, its emergence in the democratic and parliamentary institutions and the way they are functioning and its economic development are matters of international importance. This is not an invitation for anyone to interfere in the affairs of our country, but merely a wish to point out that the conditions which prevail have a great deal to do with the development of freedom as a whole and, what is more, with the establishment of stability in our part of the world.

We have passed successfully the period of our first five-year economic planning and we now enter into the second phase. In that second phase we are faced, as other countries have been, with that factor to which the Secretary-General refers in his report, namely, the balance between agricultural production and industrial production. The Second Five-Year Plan contemplates what the Western countries, particularly the U.S., would regard as a small volume of expenditure.

The fact that our agricultural production is not keeping pace--it is perhaps the lowest in the world--and that, therefore, it is not enabling our people to reap the rewards of independence has been borne in upon our Government and our community so that, from this year onwards, India plans to step up its agricultural production by 35 per cent--

<Pg-192>

35 per cent in a country where the modern methods of agriculture are difficult of introduction partly because of physical and social circumstances, which take time to remedy, and even more because of the fact that, apart from the blocking of the Suez Canal, the procurement of the necessary capital goods and the provision of that great capital in all economic development, namely, time, are not with us.

Our population increases at the rate of four million a year, which is about one and a half per cent, so that, although the pro rata increase is small compared to other countries, our aggregates are much larger. Therefore, this land of ours has each year to find the food to feed these new mouths, and so our economy must take into account this balance in agricultural and industrial production.

Our country has made great progress in what is called community development, to which the Secretary-General draws pointed attention in his report. Out of the 600,000 villages of India, 130,000 are covered by what has been called an experiment but that is now part of our administrative and political system whereby the villages have come into an entire integral relationship with the Central and State Governments and in social, political and economic organisation. This part of our development has attracted the attention of the United Nations and is to a very considerable extent now being studied by

other South-East Asian countries and we hope that in the next five years all the 600,000 villages of India, where 80 per cent of its population lives, will be covered in this way.

We have at the present moment meeting in India the sessions of the UNESCO where 77 nations and nearly 800 representatives are gathered in a conference of one of the principal organs of the United Nations. A country like ours, with its backward technique compared to the Western countries, has found it difficult to cope with this problem, but we have considered that it was the right thing to do in the circumstances and it was of very great value to us because these visits and conferences, and the discussions that take place in our part of the world, provide us with a degree of education and open the windows in our own house because we are not so foolish, I hope, as to believe that we do not require a great deal of education and enlightenment from other parts of the world. These men and women from five or six continents who are now in our national capital are not only our guests, but also, to a very, very great extent, our helpers and by their visit have made a great contribution.

We are also happy to state that for the first time in the history of the United Nations one of the Directors of its principal organs, namely, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, has now been selected from the Asian continent. It is particularly appropriate that agriculture, which has been our occupation over five millennia, should find a representative for its direction from our part of the world. We should therefore like to express our appreciation to all the countries which have made this possible, and, more particularly, to the United States of America which had a candidate in the field and which withdrew him in order to enable an Asian country to take the post.

This covers the observations I intend to make by way of introduction, and which does not relate to the items that are on the agenda. I should now like to point out to the Assembly the attitude of my Government on the various items and the various problems that we are to consider, not in any great detail but in so far as they represent the foremost things that are in our minds. The Assembly will pardon us if we attach a great deal of importance to what are called colonial questions. The most important of these--and I hope no one will take offence for my grading them in this way--because of its international importance and of the problems of war and peace with which it is connected and its general stubbornness, is that of Algeria. Algeria is that part of the North African continent which belongs to all the people who belong to the land which is now called Algeria. And war goes on in that continent in the same way as war went on for eight years in Indo-China. We mean no offence to the French people certainly, and not even to the French Government, when we regard the situation in Algeria--not at the present moment, but ever since the suppression of the national movements by force; and that is a long time--as a colonial war. We regret--and I do not propose to deal with any other aspect of the problem to which I am going to refer--that the membership of colonial countries in what is

called the North

<Pg-193>

Atlantic Treaty Organisation gives them the economic, political and military strength to make their striking power against colonial peoples more potent. I do not for a moment suggest that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation wages war in Algeria. But the weapons the NATO supplies to its members or makes available to them, the economic resources, skill and expertise that comes to their disposal, enables them to release a very considerable part of their own strength for these purposes.

In Algeria, so far as our information goes--and I am subject to correction--these are nearly half a million French troops--I believe a good many of them are members of the Foreign Legion--who are engaged in the military operations of suppressing the desire for freedom of a people.

My Government desires me to say that our objective for Algeria is the same as has been our objective for ourselves; that is, the independence of that territory. We recognise that administrative arrangements for a relationship with its former rulers, which would then afterwards become equal members of the world community, are worthwhile and ought to be established in terms of free discussion and free unity. It is our experience, as indeed it is of our past rulers, that this association of free union out of free will is profitable to both sides. What is more, it is a small contribution in this distracted world of national strife.

Our relations with the United Kingdom in this respect stand as an outstanding example to other people in the sense that we have no quarrels with them. There are more British nationals in India today than when they were occupying our country. They are welcome. They have the same rights, apart from electoral rights, as our peoples. We do not discriminate against their skill or against their capital. We do not discriminate against them on grounds of race as we were discriminated against. If the French Government, in its wisdom, found it possible to bring to a close this chapter of violence and bloodshed and if the Algerians, in their magnanimity, found it possible also to realise that violence was not the way to progress and therefore were willing in conditions of independence to seek friendship and co-operation, it would be good for both countries and indeed for the world.

We have another problem where the phenomenon is of a slightly different character. It is an island in the Mediterranean called Cyprus about which we have heard a great deal. This year the item comes on the agenda by the common consent of the two parties which in this Assembly--I repeat and definitely say "in this Assembly"--have been mainly concerned with this problem, namely, the United Kingdom and Greece. But in our respectful view, the people who are mainly concerned with this problem are the people of Cyprus. Anyway we have

the item and I want to state here and now our approach to this problem.

It is the solution of any situation involving violence, a situation which may lead to the widening of a conflict which may gradually develop into shapes which are even more unbearable. It is easy to say that there are difficulties, that there are adjustments that are not possible, and to find a hundred reasons why a thing cannot be done. The task of statesmanship, in which the United Kingdom has not been totally lacking in its long history, lies in finding a solution in this very difficult situation where there is a multilateral society in which the United Kingdom Government regards the establishment of its powers in that territory as necessary for its strategic requirements. This is a contention with which we do not agree. We must find a method whereby the Cypriot people will be ensured its independence, a method whereby the international community will ensure the Cypriot people against any attempt to swallow them up.

There are other multilateral communities whose populations have their motherlands in other parts of the world. If they are all to be absorbed by the place from where their ancestors came, then I suppose my country would have to go back to Central Asia. We could not do that. Therefore, in this problem of Cyprus, my delegation finds itself in extreme difficulty in just saying yes or no. We are glad it is going to be discussed, but we shall take our stand on the idea of an independent country of Cyprus.

Cyprus has a population of half a million people. Iceland, which is a very distinguished and valued member of this Assembly, has a population of 150,000 people. If a country of 150,000 people, also an island--probably in more inhospitable seas--can be a sovereign

<Pg-194>

State, we do not see why the hardworking and industrious people who are the Cypriots--of Greek and Turkish origin and various other peoples, with neighbours, who, if they accepted the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, can make a contribution to their own economy, well-being and cultural advancement--we do not see why the Cypriot people could not subscribe to that decision.

Then we have another difficult problem in these colonial areas, the problem of West Irian. The position of our delegation is well-known on this matter. West Irian comes before this Assembly only because of the action taken by the Netherlands Government in recent years.

Internationally speaking, West Irian is Indonesia; West Irian is as much Indonesia as Java is. In the circumstances in which Indonesia emerged into its freedom, in which both the countries of Australia and our own had played some part, and where the Indonesians and the Dutch displayed a great deal of common sense and compromise, this matter was left on the desk for the time being. Therefore it is not as though a new country in the sense of a sovereign State has arisen.

In other words, to us, the solution of the problem of West Irian is merely the completion of the independence of Indonesia.

We, ourselves, have very few colonial problems. There is a small part of our country which is still under colonial occupation by the Portuguese Government, who were the earliest settlers in our country. The Portuguese were followed by the Dutch, afterwards by the French and then by the English, which was the international fashion in those days. The French and the English having fallen out--though the French had better troops, the English were better diplomats I suppose--the latter established themselves in India. At that time, the Portuguese Emperor or King or whoever he was, occupied these places although they were not given to him by way of a lease from our people and were still part of our sovereign territory. The British were not particularly concerned about driving them away. After all, you must expect empires, after the conditions of settlement, to hang together, because if they do not hang together they tend to hang separately.

So Goa remains as another pain in our neck, as a kind of unpleasant pimple on our territory. The population of Goa is in ferment, much cruelty goes on and its national leaders are either in prison in Goa or have been deported to Portugal. I say here that this Indian people will never become Portuguese any more than the Algerians will become Frenchmen.

That is the only problem we have. But we want to assure this Assembly that we do not, and shall not, approach this problem in terms of violence. We attained our independence from the most powerful empire the world has ever known with only very small episodes of violence. But of course it must be said that on the one side was the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, which I hope we have inherited to a certain extent, and on the other side a liberal democracy with parliamentary opinion at home. I am afraid we cannot say the same thing in this particular case.

It is not our intention, however, to bring this problem here. One aspect of it is before the International Court and I have no desire to go further into the matter. But I want particularly my Asian friends to realise that we regard this as a straightforward colonial problem. And if I may say so, the only way to look at a colony for all civilised people is in the words of a famous American, Abraham Lincoln, who said:

As I would not be a slave, I would not be a master. This is my meaning of democracy.

So when we hear about the free world, when we hear about democracy, no one who is in possession of a colony or who imposes the rule of his country on another can claim that he has reached perfection or even the necessary modicum of democratic government. We used to hear about democratic imperialism in the old days. There can be no more democratic imperialism than there can be a vegetarian tiger. This is a contradiction in terms.

We are happy in the development that took place in our own country, as in spite of the deadlock that now prevails, in spite of the stalemate that exists between the Portuguese Government and ourselves where we have severed diplomatic relations and, to a

<Pg-195>

very considerable extent, economic relations, we are not without hope that wisdom will dawn and that we will be able to come to arrangements whereby, even as France did after seven years of patient negotiation, there will be the removal of this last vestige of colonialism from our country.

In the course of this debate, largely because my delegation has come in towards the end, very many references have been made to our various deeds or misdeeds, more than to almost anyone else as I see from the records. I should not like to refer to all of them because we shall have plenty of opportunity in Committee when we are discussing these items to refer to them. But there are two matters to which I should like to make a brief reference.

One is the question of our sister State in the Commonwealth, the Union of South Africa. I want to say as sincerely as I can--and that is the best one can do--that in the view of my Government and my delegation--if I may say so with respect to my own--we would deeply regret any action taken by any member of this organisation, however much we may be opposed to it on any issue, which is a challenge to the organisation as a whole or in any way makes that member feel that it has no place here. Therefore the statement of the representative of the Union of South Africa is not one that gives us any kind of pleasure or glee. We do not lick our chops on this.

We hope that the Union Government will reconsider this matter. Here we all come in for criticism--Heaven knows we do. I want to answer just two things. Mr. Louw, with whom I am happy to be in good personal relations, told this Assembly--and I hesitate to say this because he is not here, but that is no making of mine--that India has pursued a path of vindictiveness in these matters. I want to ask this Assembly to read through the records of the debate. It is quite true that we might have had lapses, because the people of Indian origin, as was the case at that time, have suffered very severely, not only physically but in their self-respect and dignity under the conditions prevailing. I will not go into the details of the subject. All I want to point out is that if India was vindictive, so was practically every other member in this Assembly. My staff has very kindly dug up the figures for me. I find that from the first session of the Assembly to the eleventh, on five occasions South Africa alone voted against the consideration of this item. In the first, second and third sessions of the Assembly when General Smuts led this delegation, no formal vote was taken--that is to say, no formal objection was raised to the consideration of this item. The same thing happened in the fifth session. From the sixth to the tenth

sessions of this Assembly one vote was recorded against the consideration of this item--the vote of South Africa itself. I should like to say that we do not discount this one vote because that is the most valuable vote. If I may say so, as far as our members are concerned, we could do without some of the others.

The vote we want is the vote of South Africa, and my country is not without hope that in the years to come South Africa will itself ask for the consideration of this item or make a report of its own in terms of the United Nations Charter. That is the approach we make to this.

This year, South Africa has been joined, much to our regret, by the delegation of Italy, the country of Mazzini which, but for the brief interval of Mussolini and mustard gas, has been a beacon of liberty and inspiration to us. We are on the most friendly terms with the Italian Government and the Italian people in the economic, political and cultural fields. We deeply regret this one exception, although we do not for a moment question the reasons or the sincerity of the Italian Government in being against us in this matter. The items are on the agenda and, so far as my delegation is concerned, we shall pursue them with an even greater degree of restraint than we have exercised in the past because the South African delegation--if it maintains its ultimatum to the Assembly and adheres to its communication to the Assembly--will not be present and I believe in that event, since we are on the other side of most of the Assembly, we have a special responsibility to look after its interests there. While the case is being considered ex parte we shall show no vindictiveness because what we want is the settlement of this problem, for reasons which we shall make clear, which are more than national, because this question touches on one of the three great and outstanding difficulties of our modern world.

Our neighbours from Pakistan also made

<Pg-196>

reference to India in regard to Kashmir. Now, Kashmir is still on the agenda of the Security Council. We put it there. We came here with a complaint of aggression. I have no desire therefore to go into great detail about it. I had the pleasure of hearing the distinguished lady, who was a countrywoman of ours until ten years ago, for whom we have very great affection and regard, speak to us, and I can only echo her sentiments: we want to see the end of aggression in Kashmir. In the course of the debate, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan made certain references to our military expenditure. This is a matter of some concern to us because we are discussing problems of disarmament, the attitude of countries in regard to military expenditure and things of that kind.

There are two sets of figures available, one the figures of the budget of the Government of India and the other the figures collected by the United Nations. They do not vary in substance; they are

calculated upon a different basis and at the risk of boring the Assembly with figures, I think it is necessary for us to state this, because the Foreign Minister of Pakistan told us that 70 per cent of the national budget of Pakistan was devoted to military expenditure and the same was the case in India. I do not question the right of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to speak of his country; I have no objection to his speaking about us when the facts are right.

First of all, with regard to Pakistan, this 70 per cent is not the real figure. This 70 per cent is without taking into account the large volume of foreign military aid arising from the military alliance between the United States and Pakistan and also whatever other amounts may flow as a result of its other military alliances. But assuming that it is 70 per cent, I would like that to be compared with our figures. The revenue budget of India for 1956-1957 is Rs. 5,500 million which works out at 1,100 million dollars. That is the total budget of India. Our defence expenditure is 408 million dollars for 1956-1957 which makes a total of 37.6 per cent which is just over half of the 70 per cent that was mentioned. But I think I shall be very unfair to the Government of India, and in part to myself therefore, if I leave it at that. These figures do not represent the real picture because the revenue budget I gave was the revenue budget without taking into account capital expenditure. If you take the whole budget of India, including what we are spending on capital expenditure, it comes to 1,400 million dollars for 1956-1957 and the total defence expenditure, both current and capital, is 434 million dollars, making 18.6 per cent of our total budget. These figures are available in the United Nations and anybody can check them. That is to say, if we take the capital expenditure on the nation-building side, as well as the capital expenditure on the replenishment of the army, navy and air force then you will get the figure of 18.6 per cent. But if you say that we are trying to distort these figures or present them to our advantage you can take the other ones, that is to say, the merely current expenditure on both sides without capital expenditure. But we do not forget that this so-called capital expenditure is part of our national planning budget and includes education and various community projects on which the Government of India spends somewhere about 300 million dollars a year.

Therefore, these figures which have been given are entirely wrong and likely to carry a mistaken impression. It is all the more galling to us because we are very stern advocates of the lowering of military expenditure and disarmament and in that connection I would like to read out the figures of the previous years, which are in millions of pounds because they start at the time when the British administration was in India.

Before 1939 the proportion of military expenditure was 33 per cent; in 1946-47, that is, when we took over in the last year of British administration, military expenditure was 46 per cent; in 1949-50 it came down to 29 per cent and each year it has gone down little by little and we have now reached the present figure, where in 1956-57 we have an estimated expenditure of 172 million pounds, making 18.6

per cent of our capital and current expenditure. Or as I said before, it is 37.6 per cent on the other basis.

I mention this because we do not like to be presented to the world as a country that is armed to the teeth and is starving our people in order that we may acquire or keep weapons. Ours is perhaps one of the few countries of the world where from 1947 onwards military expenditure has gone down in spite of the fact that military equipment, the greater part of which has to be secured from other countries, is increasing in cost.

<Pg-197>

That is all I desire to say about Kashmir. In regard to the other matters there will be an appropriate time and place. All that we need say is this: a third of the territory of Kashmir is unlawfully, against the decision of the United Nations, occupied by Pakistan forces. In the interests of peace we have kept behind the cease-fire line--there are incidents now and then but nothing very serious, there are United Nations Observers there--and I think the problem with regard to Kashmir is the vacation of this aggression. The fact that that part of India is now under foreign occupation--although it is under the occupation of a neighbour with whom we want to remain on very good terms--is still not very agreeable to us. I think I will leave it there.

There are some other items on the agenda of this session about which my delegation is very seriously concerned--and this is true above all of the item on disarmament.

We are happy to see that both in the statement made yesterday by the representative of Canada and in the statement made this morning by Sir Pierson Dixon there is an indication--despite the scepticism involved--of a general desire to consider all proposals that have been brought forward. I understand that that is also the position of the United States and the Soviet Union. The fact, however, remains that for 11 years we have talked about disarmament and yet, each year, the world's armaments either stay at the same level or pile up to greater heights. It is time that the General Assembly approached this problem in a spirit other than that of merely finding some verbal adjustment between the propositions put forward by each side. My Government fully agrees that the kind of paper disarmament which can lead only to what has been called surprise attacks, or to other difficulties, is to be avoided; such a paper disarmament would not be a secure agreement. It should not, however, be beyond the wisdom of statesmen to find ways and means of establishing the necessary machinery.

After 18 months of delay, the Disarmament Commission invited my Government to present its views to the Commission. Reference to this fact is made in the Secretary-General's report. The approach that we now take to this problem is the following. We should all welcome it if the United States and the Soviet Union, which are the countries

mainly concerned in this matter, could come to some agreement by diplomatic negotiation and as a result of the common realisation--which we are convinced exists--that the present situation can lead to catastrophic world tragedies. If, however, an agreement cannot be arrived at in that large, overall way, we should at least make some kind of a beginning. The proposal submitted to the Disarmament Commission by the Government of India were not designed to be, nor are they in fact, a scheme for large-scale disarmament. Rather, those proposals represent an attempt to reverse the current of armament and to respond to that large volume of public opinion which does not want the armaments race in the world to continue.

We hope, at the appropriate time, to discover whether there are other approaches by the great powers which are mainly concerned, in the sense that they are the States which are capable of delivering the goods. We hope that it will be possible this year for the Soviet Union and the United States to offer to the Assembly some agreement. There are, of course, three other members of the Disarmament Sub-Committee, but it is my Government's view that the solution of these large problems really depends upon direct agreements between those who can deliver the goods. All of us may make our contributions in many ways. We may offer our vigilance, our criticisms and our constructive approaches. Unless, however, those who have the power to implement our resolutions are willing to implement them they remain paper resolutions.

We should like to see a position in which the Disarmament Sub-Committee would not be divided into two camps. We should like to see the other three members of that Sub-Committee make their individual approaches and, here, my country more particularly looks to Canada, which is a new entrant into this field and is in somewhat different circumstances, to make a new approach to this problem. Perhaps the present deadlock could be broken in that way.

The Second Committee of the Assembly has before it the problem of the underdeveloped countries. Later in this statement, I propose, if I have time, to deal with this subject at greater length; perhaps I shall not be able to do so. However, we hope that this session of the General Assembly will make a

<Pg-198>

further advance in establishing the Special United Nations Fund. In that connection, however, my Government desires it to be stated categorically that the establishment of the United Nations Fund would not in any way interfere with the bilateral agreements existing between countries. These agreements are the results of bilateral relations and special necessities. They will certainly continue and they should continue.

My Government is also concerned about the discussion being held in the Sixth Committee on the freedom of the seas. We think that it is necessary that the world community should establish the principle of

the freedom of the seas and the air in such a way that less powerful nations in the world may be afforded that freedom. We do not believe that any nation has the power to search or arrest ships on the high seas. We do not think that any country should pollute either the seas or the air through the explosion of weapons or the emptying of fuel--atomic or otherwise--which could contaminate these natural resources. We do not think that one country--or, in this case, one administration--has the right to shoot up merchant ships, as British ships are being shot up in the Straits of Formosa. In our view, the situation in which ships are searched on the open seas--and this applies even to searches for arms--should be remedied.

The Assembly's agenda also contains an item which has now become a hardy perennial--that is, the problem of Korea. I desire to say very little on this subject, except that if it were possible to find a solution, or to make a step towards a solution, Korea could take its place here in the United Nations. We feel sure that the United States, which has the main responsibility in this matter as the head of the United Nations Command and which has wide influence in this Assembly, would be able to respond to some suggestions aimed at making a beginning in this direction. We agree that, if the Korean problem is to be solved, both parties concerned must recognise that they have to live together.

In the Far East, the main problem is that of China. In my delegation's view, the question of what the General Assembly should or can do about the problem of China is still pending before the Assembly. We have given notice of our intention to present a draft resolution with regard to procedures already adopted. We hope that the President, when he is free from the troubles of the General Debate and the subjects dealt with by the emergency special sessions, will bring up this question before the General Committee.

I do want to say this with regard to China. The time has come when this matter should receive less impassioned consideration. There are some 582 million people in China, and their voice must be heard. What is more, whether we like it or not, the cooperation of China is necessary in the consideration of economic and political problems and the question of disarmament.

In the vote which was taken by the Assembly on the question of the inscription of an item on Chinese representation, 24 members voted in favour of the inscription of the item. Those members represent 1,036 million people in the world. The members which voted against the inscription of the item represent 585 million people in the world. I am not for a moment suggesting that the legal or organisational representation in the United Nations should be in terms of population, with so many votes for so many people. I am suggesting nothing of the kind. We are here as sovereign States, large or small, with equal status and equal power. In an issue of this kind, however, everyone has to take into account that the vote to which I have referred represented two-thirds of the world's population--582 million in China and 1,036 million in other places.

The negotiations in Geneva have, fortunately, not been terminated, but they have yielded very meagre results. At the time when I came to this session of the Assembly, Ambassador Johnson and Ambassador Wang, of the United States Government and the Chinese Government respectively, had held their eighty-sixth meeting and had repeated, I believe for the forty-sixth time, the same things; I do not know whether anything happened at the eighty-seventh meeting. There are ten American prisoners in China. I do not hesitate to say that the Chinese Government would make a great contribution to the lowering of tension and the alteration of public opinion in this country and in the countries of some of its close friends--and I would say that, although we do not share the Chinese Government's opinion on this particular subject, we regard ourselves as its close

<Pg-199>

friends--if, in its wisdom and, if one wishes to put it this way, out of its magnanimity, it would release these prisoners, thereby clearing the way for the consideration of other difficult problems without this barrier.

It would also mean that the reciprocal problem, which China claims, of Chinese nationals in this country could also receive consideration, even though the United States Government--and I think that it is only fair to say this--has stated categorically that it has no desire to retain any Chinese national in the United States. But the Chinese Government has its own views about this and its own interpretation of it and these things could be considered. I wish that my voice would carry further than this room and that, in the short time before us, during which other problems will come up for consideration between leading statesmen of Asia and this country, it might be possible to hear of the release of those ten remaining prisoners so that this psychological, emotional and political barrier would not exist in the solution of this problem.

In Indo-China there has been vast improvement. We have here two of the Indo-Chinese States concerned in the Geneva Agreement admitted as member-States--Laos and Cambodia. There have been outstanding difficulties between the Kingdom of Laos and another party called Pathet Lao for a long, long time. After months, or almost years, of patient negotiation, in which the Laotian Government has displayed wisdom and statesmanship, and in which the others have shown forbearance at times, I believe that we have now come to a situation where there has been marked progress in this connection, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the Government of India not only to those two parties but also to the Governments of Canada and Poland which have made very great contribution in resolving the situation.

In the rest of Indo-China, however, partition remains, and we deeply regret that the Government of South Viet Nam, in spite of all the

pressures or, rather, all the persuasions--in which we are not the only parties, and in which the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom and of the Soviet Union have made appeals to it--has not yet recognised the conditions under which the agreement at Geneva was reached. But the Commission, which is composed of Poland, Canada and ourselves, is patiently plying its way, so that there is no outbreak of hostilities in the place and the cease-fire line is being maintained. We believe that the future of Viet Nam rests in free elections in the country, internationally supervised and held under conditions of secret ballot and free speech. That should not be impossible and we would like to hope that the vast influence of the Western countries with South Viet Nam, and the influence of China and others with the North, would be used in this direction.

Now we come to the more urgent problems before us--the two great shadows that have been cast on this Assembly. The first is the question of Egypt and here it is possible for me to make my observations shorter than they would otherwise have been because we have been discussing this for a very long time. However, it is essential for my Government to write into the record certain matters, and we want to do that without introducing any bitterness and with a feeling at the back of our minds that, whatever the Egyptians or the Anglo-French side may think about it, the past has to go into the background some day, and the sooner the better. For these reasons we have no desire to add to the complications, but it is necessary for us to say that the causes of the Anglo-French invasion and its origins should not be forgotten by this Assembly.

The Anglo-French invasion of Egypt was prepared for several months, because when the London Conference met there were vast concentrations of Anglo-French forces in neighbouring areas. Our Government was told that this was for the purpose of security and we accepted that statement. It is the very same forces which formed part of the invading armies. I have not the record of the proceedings in the French Chamber, but both in the British Parliament and in this Assembly various reasons have been given for this attack. In the days of London Conference the threat to security arose with regard to the development of the Suez Canal. When the attack actually was launched we were told that it was in order to separate the other invader of Egypt, namely, Israel, from Egypt so that world war might not begin. Then we were told by Mr. Pineau that the purpose of the attack was to destroy the Egyptian military potential.

<Pg-200>

There is no provision in the Charter for one country to go and destroy the military potential of another. In fact, I think that that is the way wars are made. Therefore, this way of disarmament of one country by the attack of another is not provided for.

The third ground that had been put forward was that the attack was made in order to prevent Soviet intrusion into this area and the extension of the conflict on a large scale. My Government firmly

believes that nothing should be done to enlarge the area of conflict in Egypt or anywhere else, and it expressed itself publicly on these matters when, after the cease-fire, there were newspaper reports of Soviet volunteers going into Egypt. Thus, while legally it is largely a matter between Egypt and the Soviet Union, we hoped and expressed the view that, the cease-fire having been obtained, nothing would be done to enlarge the area of conflict. But I say, with great respect, that this holy duty of containing the Soviets in Egypt, where they do not exist, had all the appearances of an afterthought. Of course, everybody is entitled to have an afterthought; but We are also entitled to examine its relation to the facts as they exist. And now we are told what had been denied in the beginning--that this attack has something to do with obtaining the necessary conditions with regard to the Suez Canal. If that is the position, then I think that the invasion sheds all characteristics of any other type of action. That is to say that since what was attempted in the London Conference and afterwards incorporated in certain resolutions which themselves were compromises, was not obtainable in that way, it was sought to be obtained by a war.

My Government is happy to note that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the United Kingdom has announced in his Parliament that the British troops are about to be withdrawn, and I believe that we have all also seen the communications by the Government of France and the Government of the United Kingdom relating to the withdrawal of those troops. We hope that these withdrawals will take place without delay, as promised, and we like to believe that the plans are being made for that purpose. But that takes us into the consideration of the United Nations Emergency Force.

My Government wants to place it on record that the United Nations Emergency Force for Egypt is not the kind of collective force organ contemplated by the Charter. It is not a kind of nucleus of a future force, but is an ad hoc arrangement which the Assembly fostered--primarily on the initiative of Canada, which afterwards was taken up by everybody else--for the specific purpose of supervising the cease-fire and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt. That is its function and it is on those grounds that my country has agreed to participate in it. We also want to place on record our view that no foreign forces---either forces of the invading armies or forces sent for any other purpose--can be on the territory of a sovereign country except with its consent. We have communicated to the Secretary-General our view that, as far as our understanding and our agreement goes, the Emergency Force is not a kind of force to hold the ring for the Suez Canal but that its function is what I have stated before.

There are various other matters in connection with this force to which I referred a while ago, but there is one thing on which I should like to lay stress. It is that this is the beginning of a heterogeneous force drawn from different countries and from different parts of the world with different political and even military traditions. It is essential, therefore, that the direction of the force should also represent those different points of view so that

there may be no political complications arising in the matter thereafter.

So far as the Suez Canal is concerned, my Government thinks that there should be no delay in the clearing of the canal--the Egyptian Government has happily asked the United Nations to undertake this task and arrangements are in hand--because the clearing of the canal and the restoration of traffic through it is a matter of great importance to the world at large.

So far as the other problems are concerned and even so far as the clearing of the canal is concerned, therefore, a factor that would assist in this matter is speedy evacuation. If Britain and France in this particular matter are in a state of war with Egypt, then the solution of the problems arising in this connection calls for the binding up of the wounds and for the creation of a set of circumstances in which the past can be forgotten and, on the part of Egypt, forgiven.

<Pg-201>

We have supported all procedures adopted by the Assembly to speed the clearing of the canal and we shall continue to do so.

So far as the settlement of the so-called Suez Canal question is concerned, it is a problem that has arisen from the attitude taken by certain countries in regard to the nationalisation undertaken by Egypt, on which we have already expressed our views. We do not believe that what is called the 18-power proposal, or any other proposal made prior to the war, is a basis at the present moment on which to proceed with the matter. I think that what we should do is to try to restore the canal to use and that the Egyptian Government, in its wisdom, and others, should recognise, first of all, the obligations under the 1888 Convention to maintain freedom of navigation and also the interest of the users--by which I refer not to any vested interest but to the concern of the users, the benefits that the users may derive--and therefore the conditions that are necessary for this purpose. These have been set out in various documents at various times. My Government hoped at one time that this could be settled on the basis of co-operation. It is no secret that if that idea had been pursued--that is, that the future of the Suez Canal should be seen in terms of co-operation and not of imposition--there would have been a settlement long ago.

The other problem I want to discuss is the problem of Hungary. I have stated and re-stated the views of my Government on this question. We believe that a grave responsibility rests on the Soviet Government to bring about a change of affairs in Hungary. Irrespective of all the arguments that may be put forward, the fact is that when a people is not in co-operation with a Government, when the Government at best is in a state of perpetual tension and is not able to make the economic or the social machinery of a country function, when there has been grave tragedy of the kind that has happened in Hungary, it is the

bounden duty of a great power that is involved in the matter---even if all the arguments that have been advanced were correct--to use its initiative, to use its wisdom, to use its forbearance and everything else, to alter this situation.

We believe in the right of the Hungarian people to have the form of government they desire. We want to see foreign forces withdrawn from every country. We certainly object to the use of foreign forces for internal purposes. Our sympathy with the wounded and the killed and the suffering in Hungary, and with those people who have had to leave their homes, has already been expressed by our Government, and we have taken steps, in so far as it lies within our capacity, to give them assistance.

We will support any attempt in this Assembly to bring about a change in the situation.

In this connection, I should like to say that it is our view that the Soviet Union would make a great contribution towards peace initiatives, the solution of the problem of disarmament, lowering of tensions in the world, preventing the renewal of the cold war, maintaining and promoting the feelings of understanding that have developed, certainly in our part of the world, in regard to the Soviet Union and towards enabling its own forces of liberalisation to go forward--irrespective of whatever legal arguments may be raised--if it would use its undoubted influence in this question to ask the Hungarian Government to invite the Secretary-General to go to Hungary without delay.

It is not a question of what the Secretary-General can find out. It is not a question of what the Secretary-General can find out. It is not a question of what an observer can find out. I do not believe they can find out any more than the five or six hundred people who were already there from other countries. But it is a question of making a contribution to the relief of tension and of paying some attention to the expression of opinion overwhelmingly made in this Assembly.

Therefore, while we have not been prepared to subscribe to certain formulations, we want to make it clear, as we have indeed made it clear to the Soviet Government, that it is our view about this matter that the Soviet Union bears a great responsibility and that there is a duty incumbent upon it as one of the great powers, as a permanent member of the Security Council, as a power of the greatest influence and authority in that area, and, what is more, as a power that surely realises that if there were continued difficulties in the powder keg of Central Europe, if there were developments of a character which meant the use of greater military force, it could lead to a conflagration.

Therefore, there are times when even

extreme legal considerations should be put on one side, the necessary reservations made, and the consideration shown to this Assembly of responding to the suggestions and the proposals made the other day by the Secretary-General.

It is our hope that the expression of views being conveyed to the Soviet Government and the Hungarian Government in this matter will find a response in that quarter. It will, in the long run, contribute to the shortening of the sufferings of the Hungarian people, irrespective of the political views; it will enhance the reputation of both countries in the comity of nations, in spite of the bitterness that has been created; and, what is more, it will enable this Assembly and the great nations of the world to address themselves to other problems without having this problem intrude itself as a barrier.

Sir Pierson Dixon referred to the conditions in Port Said. I am glad he did so. My Government has been very concerned about it, as indeed his Government knows. But we have not raised the question in this Assembly in a public way because the priority in this matter must be the withdrawal of forces and the prevention of the renewal of war.

Quite obviously, there are differences in the points of view and the estimates of the Egyptian side and the invading side in this matter. We take the same view on this question that we did on the Hungarian question. We are not prepared to endorse either of these positions, but we think that there is an overwhelming case, an imperative case, for inquiry. Therefore, this Assembly should now proceed as soon as possible to find out the extent of damage, how it was caused, and what can be done about it. This is not by way of an inquest, in order to stir up trouble, but so that these statements and counter-statements should not go unchallenged and, what is more, that the people who have suffered, the people whose homes have been broken up and who have lost their nearest and dearest, should be provided for in some manner, and those matters should be taken into consideration.

Furthermore, we agree that all this propaganda of war, from whatever country it comes--and psychological warfare is the beginning of other kinds of warfare--should come to an end and the binding up of the wounds as between the two parties should take place.

I have made no reference to the other aggressor against Egypt. It is a much larger problem and the view of my Government at the present moment is that first things should come first. While a solution of this problem must be found, the Assembly should address itself more to the machinery that will prevent conflict in the future, accepting the present armistice line as the basis on which these things can be done. Therefore, we have no desire to enter upon any speculation on these matters.

I should like now to make a reference to the United Nations Organisation. The emergency session of the General Assembly, and even

the normal work of the General Assembly has placed an enormous burden on the staff of this organisation. Tributes have been paid to the Secretary-General for his skill, for his perseverance and for his devotion to his task and also for the great knowledge and ability that he has displayed. My delegation has already expressed its views on this subject, but it is something which will stand reiteration. We wish him success in the further tasks which he may have to undertake. But it is not inappropriate, indeed it is necessary at this time, that we should think of the large numbers of people who have worked all kinds of hours and made the work of the emergency session of the Assembly possible. We shall refer in the Fifth Committee to the question of the United Nations Organisation in the sense of its administration. Representatives have no doubt read the paragraph in the Secretary-General's report which relates to this matter. We think the time has come for serious consideration to be given to adjusting the administration of this Assembly to its newer purposes.

We believe also that greater attention should be paid by the General Assembly itself to the conditions and the general state of morale of the people who work for us. The Secretary-General has taken the initiative in this matter and has pointed out that, in the newer political responsibilities that we have undertaken, other considerations and other methods may have to be tried out.

I have already made reference to economic questions. The main problems which face us in this world of ours today reside in

<Pg-203>

the danger of a conflict between East and West, by which I mean the world of the Orient and the world of the Occident. My country does not regard the world as divided between great racial groups. It is true that there are racial concentrations in various areas and that there are mixtures of races in certain continents. But nothing could do greater harm to this planet and to human society than the outbreak of war or of a conflict on racial grounds. In that seething cauldron of Africa, the greater part of its 200 million people do not live in conditions which correspond to human dignity. It is necessary that steps should be taken so that a more serious situation does not arise.

The position of India in this matter is not that it does not belong to the Orient, for there is nowhere else that it does belong. But we believe that the division of the world on the grounds of race, complexion or creed is likely to lead to ultimate annihilation. In this Assembly, therefore, we have to take very good care that we do not divide ourselves in this way.

Reference has often been made to the Asian-African group of countries. I can only speak for my delegation, but I am sure that others will speak in the same way. So far as I know, these countries have never attempted, and indeed it is clear from the proceedings of the Bandung Conference, to set themselves up as a racial group. I

would appeal, in particular to the new European members, that care should be taken so that we do not divide ourselves in this session. This kind of racial conflict can come about unless the problems in Africa are solved, unless colonialism there comes to an end and unless the situation which exists in the southern part of the continent comes to an end, a situation in which, I repeat, human beings in modern times live in conditions which correspond to slavery. Slavery does not mean ownership by the payment of money; slavery means the disregard of the human personality, where the human being is a chattel. The fact that people are not sold in slave markets does not alter the conditions of those people.

I ask anyone to look at the laws and the conditions that prevail in the copper mines in the south, and to look at the conditions of the Negro, particularly in the African areas, and at the conditions of civil liberty that obtain in great parts of East Africa, where forced labour prevails. I invite anyone to read the report of the United Nations on the conditions of forced labour. The situation in that place will become more serious unless steps are taken quickly, as steps have been taken in British West Africa and as steps, I hope, will be taken in other parts of East Africa. Unless we try to reach that position where a multilateral society is established, this great problem, which is one of the three great problems that challenge the world today, will defeat us.

The next great concern of the world is its economic condition. In the underdeveloped countries of the world the standards of life of the people and the average national income are going down rather than going up. While that is the primary responsibility of these countries, we have to create a situation in which commodity prices can be stabilised so as to check inflation and to allow the building up of these areas to something like the level which exists in other countries.

The tragedy that has taken place in Egypt and the blocking of the Suez Canal have been very adverse factors in this matter. I believe that for a country like ours, economic and industrial progress will now be retarded over a period of several years, because not only the cost but the time will be considerably more. That is another reason why the clearing of the Suez Canal and its use for world trade should become possible by the establishment of the conditions of peace.

We hear references to ideological conflicts. We have never taken the view that these conflicts are merely conflicts of ideology. They arise from what is, in our view, the fallacious idea that the peace of the world can rest on the balance of power. The balance of power is merely an attempt to balance oneself; it is not an equilibrium. We must get over this idea of making military pacts all round and of piling up arms, one against the other. On the one hand, Western Europe is armed to the teeth in one way, and, on the other hand, the so-called Warsaw countries have another pact. What is more, we now have various nuisance pacts in our area, which only serve to dismember the unity of peoples and to take the apparatus of war into

regions where it is possible for them to build up their economies without being involved in these conflicts.

<Pg-204>

That is not to say that they could lead a sheltered existence.

In all these matters it is my duty to tell the Assembly that the view of our Government is that the relations between the countries must continue to be based on the principles of the Charter and that we should not seek to make exceptions in the case of some, to allow some people to assume powers of sanction and security, to allow the interpretation that either the Warsaw pact or the other regional military agreements are agreements under Article 51 of the Charter, because they are not. We believe that any attempts to attack or any attack of a member of the United Nations is the common concern of everybody else. Therefore, as we said in San Francisco, we must move from this era of the balance of power to an era of universalism.

We are happy to think that in the countries of Asia, and certainly in our country, as I said a while ago, there has been greater contact with other parts of the world. With the Western world also, my Government and country stand in relations where we are able to understand to a certain extent the differences of outlook and it is our desire to promote this understanding.

In connection with the Egyptian question, it would be an understatement to say that the United States of America, by the stand which it took on the whole of the issue, and the Republics of Latin America and the European countries which rallied to the issue of finding a settlement by obtaining a cease-fire, have created a great deal of confidence and a feeling of assurance in the powers of the Assembly. But I would be wrong if I did not point out that we must carefully warn ourselves that the security functions of the United Nations do not willynilly and forever shift to the Assembly. There are dangers inherent in this and it is for us to consider them carefully.

We are happy to think that between the United States of America and ourselves the relations of co-operation and friendship will be promoted further by the visit of our Prime Minister to the distinguished President of the United States in a few days, at which time I hope our Prime Minister will have the opportunity of meeting large numbers of delegations in the United Nations itself.

We are also deeply beholden as a country to the Colombo Plan which in the last five years have expended something like 4,000 million dollars in the development of the countries of South-East Asia in the main. Canada particularly has taken an important part in the provision of an atomic reactor in India. India has made more advance in this respect than any other country in that part of the world. In the circumstances now prevailing where our food supplies are short, the United States has come forward, on a basis we have arranged with

them, of a business character, to furnish the necessary food supplies, part of them from their surpluses.

Our economic development has been assisted by the drawing on the technical and the material resources of the Western world as well as of Eastern Europe. For example, in our attempts to discover oil deposits, Russian engineers are working in India. The same applies to certain parts of our heavy industry. But in none of this is there any sacrifice of our sovereignty or in any way the mortgaging of our independence for a mess of economic pottage. This is the general outline which I would like to place before the Assembly. We want to say here that in spite of the shadows that darken this world, if our efforts are directed towards the practical implementation of the provisions of the Charter, and, if we are able to cast our votes with a full consideration of the issues--I am not speaking to other delegations, I am speaking to myself--without predetermination and without being too much obsessed by the question of taking sides but guided by the objectivity of events, we shall strengthen this organisation and create greater confidence in everybody.

I referred in the beginning to the fact that in our country today the anniversary of the Buddha was observed. Religious leaders in the past have given maxims about devotion and dedication. But the thought I would like to leave for myself at the end of these observations is that the future of the United Nations largely depends upon ourselves. As was said by this great man--and he did not regard himself as a god--"Not even a god can change into defeat the victory of a man who has vanquished himself". And the only person who can vanquish a man is man himself.

<Pg-205>

INDIA USA INDONESIA JAPAN CHINA NEPAL MONGOLIA SWITZERLAND OMAN MOROCCO
TUNISIA GHANA ALGERIA CYPRUS GREECE ICELAND THE NETHERLANDS AUSTRALIA
PORTUGAL FRANCE SOUTH AFRICA ITALY PAKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CANADA
KOREA CAMBODIA LAOS POLAND EGYPT UNITED KINGDOM ISRAEL HUNGARY SRI LANKA
RUSSIA

Date : 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Statement on Events in Hungary

Prime Minister Nehru made the following statement on events in

Hungary in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 13, 1956:

Mr. Chairman, I understand that an Hon. Member made some reference yesterday to the reports which we are said to have received from our Ambassador in Hungary. We have not as a matter of fact received his or Shri Khosla's full report yet. It is coming by bag, so we have been informed. But we have naturally received a number of telegrams almost daily from Shri K. P. S. Menon and previously from Shri Khosla. It is rather contrary to normal practice for me to place before the House these confidential telegrams that we have received which include the results of talks with the people in authority in Hungary and others. It would be not only contrary to practice but likely to prove embarrassing to those people who talked to them. I regret I cannot do that. But, broadly speaking, what our Ambassadors have reported to us has really been stated publicly on various occasions, and there is no doubt that the revolution in Hungary was what is called a national one, a widespread one. There were, they said, elements in it which might be called counter-revolutionary or reactionary. There were elements in it which came from outside too. But those formed a small part of this essentially because it was a national movement in which the great majority of the workers, industrial workers, and students took part in the city of Budapest and elsewhere. That is the basic fact. Then many things happened.

This phase of the revolution in Hungary started on 23 October, and on 30 October there was conflict soon after in which the Hungarian Army also partly participated. And then, the House may remember that on 30 October the Soviet Government issued a statement about their general policy not only in Hungary but in those States of Eastern Europe, and they referred to the Warsaw Treaty under which they kept their forces there, and they said that they would withdraw them from Budapest immediately and, as for the rest, after consultation with the Warsaw Powers. Now, it does appear to us and to our Ambassador that that was the position then, and in fact the Soviet Government did withdraw their troops outside Budapest. After that other events happened in Budapest and there was a good deal of fighting internally. Just about that time, within a day or two, events took place in Egypt which brought a new factor possibly into consideration. Now, after that initial withdrawal from Budapest there was a return of the Soviet forces, and a return in large numbers.

And then took place the other aspect of this great tragedy in Budapest. There are various estimates of the people who were killed in these shootings. It is difficult to have any accurate estimate. But from such information as we have received, it would appear that about 25,000 Hungarians and about 7,000 Russians died in this fighting. The Russians were presumably largely men of the forces. May be some others too. Since then, there has been no big scale fighting. There have been occasional incidents involving some petty shootings and may be, some one or two or three people were killed. But there has been no major fighting. But there has been a considerable measure of passive resistance, workers not going back to work. Then, many of them, or a good number of them, went back to work, but worked only to

a small extent. And it may be of interest to Hon. Members here to know that our Ambassador told us that the atmosphere he found in Budapest at this time was reminiscent of the Civil Disobedience days in India. I do not know whether I am right in this matter or not, but a word has come into use in Hungary, especially in Budapest, in connection with the suspension of work, etc. The word is 'Kartal'. Whether it is derived from 'hartal', I do not know. May be.

Our special instructions to our Ambassadors, Shri Khosla and Shri Menon, at that time were that they should speak to the Hungarian Government about the visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the observers of the United Nations. They reported about past events. But when

<Pg-206>

events are taking place from day to day, it is more important to know what step to take than to go into the past history except to understand the situation. They had long talks with the present Prime Minister of Hungary, Mr. Kadar and with others, and presented our point of view with such argument and force as they could. Mr. Kadar informed them that they had no objection to the visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, but that that should take place later, with no time fixed. But they took strong exception to the United Nations observers coming there, as they considered it an infringement of their sovereignty. I am mentioning this past history also. Other things have happened in the United Nations, as the House knows.

In the course of these developments, our great anxiety, and the anxiety of many people, has been that they should not be allowed to drift towards a war situation. Naturally, this House and all of us have the greatest sympathy for the people of Hungary and have witnessed the gravest tragedies that have been enacted there. But we have also kept in mind that this tragedy might be infinitely greater if war comes not only elsewhere, but in Hungary itself. Therefore, our approach has been to prevent this happening in so far as a country like us has any weight in the councils of the world. It is with this object in view that the recent activities of our delegation in the United Nations have taken place.

Hon. Members may have seen the resolution that was moved on behalf of India and some other countries and the amendment moved also on our behalf there to the other resolution sponsored by some countries. The major changes were not in regard to any judgment of the situation in Hungary, but rather as to whether the approach should be--as we thought it should be--a constructive one, somehow to get over these difficulties and bring about the result, the result being not only an avoidance of war and the establishment of peace and more or less normal conditions, but the withdrawal of foreign forces from Hungary. We thought that that constructive approach was more important than merely a negative approach which might lead to more dangerous consequences. That is the main difference between these two

resolutions--the one put forward by a number of countries--twenty, I think--and the other put forward by India, and, I think, three other countries. Well, that is over now.

The latest news is that the resolution put forward by the 20 countries--the United States and others--was passed with one amendment. I think one of our amendments was adopted in it. Otherwise, it was passed and thereupon our representative did not press our resolution. He might have pressed it separately. But since that has been passed, he did not think it worthwhile pressing the other resolution.

Now, I find that an Hon. Member quoted some sentences from the speech of the Leader of our Delegation in the United Nations and wanted to know whether he was expressing the opinion of the Government of India in this matter. I shall read out a part of his speech as reported in the press. We have not got it separately.

My Government does not want, in the present context of existing circumstances in the world--although it does not conform to its own policies--to go into the question of withdrawal of foreign forces in the sense of forces which are tied to defence alliances in this context.

May I explain this? In our opinion, the way to bring about real stability and peace in Europe and in the world and to put an end to the tensions and the armament race, in fact, to endeavour to solve these very grave problems, is for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from every country--certainly in Europe; at the moment, I am dealing with that. I think the major problems of Europe such as the very important problem of Germany which is the heart of Central Europe would be much nearer solution if this element of foreign forces on both sides was removed. It is our opinion and we hold by it. Nevertheless, we did feel that for us to press that opinion at this juncture in Hungary when there was a deep crisis there would not be legitimate in this context. I hope it will be considered and that is what Shri Menon has said that, although we want that, we are not pressing that general proposition at this stage, but are rather pressing the immediate issue of Hungary and the withdrawal of foreign forces from there.

<Pg-207>

That is why he says:

My Government does not want, in the present context of existing circumstances in the world--although it does not conform to its own policies--to go into the question of withdrawal of foreign forces in the sense of forces which are tied to defence alliances in this context. We believe the existence of foreign troops in any country is inimical to its freedom, is a danger to world peace and co-operation. But in the particular circumstances that obtain there are different alliances ranged one against another. . . .

There is NATO, there is the Warsaw Pact, there is the Baghdad Pact and SEATO and so many others.

... there are different alliances ranged one against another, policy of power balance which is rapidly pushing this world into a state of war. We are, therefore, judging the situation in the limited context of the use of Soviet forces in regard to internal affairs in Hungary. The only justification, if there was one, would have been for the Soviet forces to have been called to the aid of civil power in conditions where there was an attempt at a coup d' etat.

My Government is convinced that the original revolt against the Hungarian regime that existed was a movement of national liberation, by which is meant not national liberation as a colonial country but movement to overthrow or rather to bring about the kind of changes that are taking place in Eastern Europe.

As the House will notice, the burden of the argument is that first of all with these defence alliances etc., which have prompted foreign troops to be placed in foreign countries, we disagree with them--but we are not going into them--alliances under which one country helps another with troops. According to these alliances, it may be justified in a strictly legal way when that alliance permits troops to be there and permits them to be utilised if there is a coup d' etat. That is the legal argument. What is a coup d' etat? It is not a national uprising but somebody trying to seize power rather against the nation's wishes. Shri Menon has pointed out that even if one agrees with this, it does not apply to Hungary, because this was a national rising. This is the burden of the argument, a perfectly legitimate argument which strengthens the main contention that the Soviet forces should be withdrawn from there. The Soviet intervention was not a case of their intervening according to their treaty obligations, because there was no coup d' etat but there was a national rising. Perhaps the Hon. Member thought that some kind of high principles were being laid down about intervention. This question only arises when under some alliance foreign troops are present and there is a coup d' etat. Then, the question arises what the legal implications are under the treaty. But our position and Shri Menon's position is that the foreign troops should not be there at all. There is a difference and you ought to consider this question, apart from the facts, from the legal point of view of what the alliance permits and from the practical point of view of facts.

MEMBER: May I put a question? Would the Prime Minister mind being interrupted? Would any of the countries that are members of the NATO be justified in a case of serious civil disturbance in asking for the aid of another foreign power which was a member of the NATO?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: So, far as I am concerned, that would not at all be justified. That is my whole argument, that the Soviet troops functioning there was not justified. Even if by some strict interpretation in a coup d' etat some people may say it is justified,

it is not so. When foreign forces are placed in a country, you put them and that country in a very difficult and embarrassing position. What are they there for? All kinds of difficulties have arisen, not of this type, but in every country difficulties have arisen where there are foreign forces, difficulties with the local population and all that. The whole thing is unnatural and should not be encouraged.

I would suggest to the Hon. Member and other Hon. Members to read the full speech of Shri Krishna Menon. It is a very powerful plea in this matter with which we wish to associate ourselves fully.

MEMBER: May I ask for information on

<Pg-208>

one point? The Leader of the Indian Delegation stated in the course of his speech that the information received here--I quote now --"led India to believe that the one factor which was preventing the unity of various Hungarian elements was the presence of foreign troops". Another statement made by him is: "The amount of damage to Budapest, India was informed, was in the scale of what would take place in war-time". Is this correct?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The Hon. Member is trying to draw me out about the reports of our Ambassador.

MEMBER: Our representative has said it openly.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Naturally. It is true that our Ambassador reported to us that the damage in Budapest was heart-rending and it was in the scale of what occurs in war-time. As far as the other statement is concerned, I do not precisely remember what our Ambassador said, but the whole point is this: Our position--and I believe the Hon. Member's position--is that so long as foreign troops remain there, it is difficult for the local people to come together and function properly. That is quite correct.

HUNGARY USA POLAND EGYPT RUSSIA INDIA GERMANY IRAQ

Date : Dec 13, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Asian-African Conference

Prime Minister Nehru said in the Rajya Sabha during question-time on Dec 17, 1956 that the Prime Minister of Indonesia had proposed to him recently that an Asian-African conference should be called. The Prime Minister added:

The suggestion to hold such a conference was discussed by the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and India at the recent conference held at Delhi.

It was felt that it would be desirable to have a conference of Asian-African countries sometime in the second half of next year but that at the present time it would not be feasible to convene such a conference.

[Prime Minister Nehru's speeches in the Rajya Sabha on International Affairs on 3, 4 and 7 December 1956 have been published separately, copies of which could be obtained on request from the Information Service of India (External Publicity Division), New Delhi.]

INDONESIA USA BURMA INDIA

Date : Dec 17, 1956

Volume No

1995

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Export of Indian Tobacco

Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Minister for Trade, said in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 10, 1956 that agreement has been reached between the State Trading Corporation of India and the Tobacco Monopoly in the Soviet Union for the export of 2,000 tons of tobacco to that country.

Shri Karmarkar added that India's Vice-Consul in Antwerp had been successful in persuading the Tobacco Monopoly in Czechoslovakia to take 150 tons of Indian tobacco as a trial order. If the trials were successful, larger orders might be expected in 1957 and 1958.

The Minister also said that the Tobacco Export Promotion Council had aroused some interest in Indian tobacco in Egypt.

<Pg-209>

INDIA BELGIUM NORWAY SLOVAKIA EGYPT USA

Date : Dec 10, 1956

Volume No

1995

IRAN

Cultural Agreement

A Cultural Agreement strengthening the ties of friendship and close cultural relations which have existed between India and Iran was signed in New Delhi on Dec 01, 1956. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister of Education, signed on behalf of India and His Excellency Dr. A. A. Hekmat, Ambassador of Iran in India, signed on behalf of Iran.

The following is the text of the agreement:

The President of India
and
His Imperial Majesty the
Shahanshah of Iran

Conscious of many centuries of cultural relations between India and Iran,

Inspired by a common desire to establish and develop closer cultural relations in the future in the spirit of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and

Desirous of promoting and developing in every possible way and on a sound basis such relations and understanding between the two countries, especially in the realm of science and education,

Have decided to conclude a Cultural Agreement and to this end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of India:
The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam
Azad,
Minister of Education.

His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah
of Iran:
His Excellency Dr. A. A. Hekmat,
The Ambassador of Iran

who having examined each other's credentials and found them good and

in due form have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I:--The Government of the Republic of India and the Imperial Government of Iran declare their desire and willingness to promote further cultural relations between the two countries through the exchange of university teachers and members of scientific and cultural institutions.

ARTICLE II:--Each Government will accord all appropriate assistance and facilities to enable its students to pursue their studies in institutions situated in the territory of the other. Such studies may be pursued in any subject, scientific, technical, literary or otherwise.

ARTICLE III:--Each Government will receive, as far as its own resources and requirements may permit, employees of the other Government, or any other persons deputed by that Government, for training in its scientific, technical and industrial institutions.

ARTICLE IV:--The two Governments will welcome the establishment of cultural institutes in each other's territory subject to the laws governing the establishment of such institutes in that country and the general policy of that Government. The term 'cultural institute' means educational centres, libraries, scientific institutions of an educational nature and institutions for the promotion of art, such as art galleries, art centres and societies, film libraries and literary associations.

ARTICLE V:--The two Governments will strive to promote cultural and intellectual exchange between the two countries by arranging lectures, art and scientific exhibitions, concerts and cultural shows, by organising visits of students and by awarding them scholarships, by encouraging collaboration between scientific, artistic and literary societies and other organisations devoted to the promotion of learning, by promoting translations from Persian into the Indian languages and vice versa, by establishing chairs in universities or other institutions of higher learning for the teaching of subjects pertaining to each other's country, by diffusion of books and periodicals, by exhibition of films, by exchange of archaeological specimens and objects d' art, by the arrangement of radio

<Pg-210>

programmes with a view to introducing the history, language and art of each other, and by exchange of gramophone records, microfilms and photostat copies of manuscripts.

ARTICLE VI:--The two Governments will encourage, as far as possible, sports competitions between their respective nationals and collaboration between their scout organisations.

ARTICLE VII:--The two Governments will, so far as it lies within

their powers, ensure that textbooks prescribed for educational institutions, textbooks of history in particular, do not contain any errors or misrepresentations about each other's country and that due deference be shown to the respective Heads of each other's country.

ARTICLE VIII:--The two Governments have agreed to offer their good offices to facilitate the mutual recognition by universities and other educational authorities in the two countries of the degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by them.

ARTICLE IX:--The two Governments will accord each other every possible facility through non-application of Customs restrictions, etc., so as to ensure free movement between the two countries of printed books published in their respective countries. Such facilities will not, however, be extended to undesirable literature of an obscene, subversive or otherwise objectionable nature.

ARTICLE X:--The two Governments may depute cultural representatives to each other.

ARTICLE XI:--The two Governments pledge themselves to take all appropriate measures and to provide all possible facilities for giving effect to the terms of this agreement.

ARTICLE XII:--For the purpose of carrying out the terms of this agreement, either Government may, if necessary, agree to set up a special commission composed, in Iran, of the Minister in Charge of Education and the Head of the Indian Diplomatic Mission and, in India, of the Minister in Charge of Education and the Head of the Iranian Diplomatic Mission, with such Advisers as may be nominated by either member of the commission with the object of watching the working of the agreement in the country concerned; advising the Governments concerned on the detailed manner of carrying out the agreement; making recommendations for the selection of personnel regarding exchange of professors, students, etc.; and generally advising the Governments concerned as to the manner in which the working of the agreement could be improved upon.

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 invite suggestions and advice from co-operating agencies as to the steps that may be deemed necessary for a more effective implementation of this agreement.

ARTICLE XIII: The present agreement shall be ratified with the least possible delay.

The agreement will come into force 30 days after the exchange of instruments of ratification which will take place in Tehran.

ARTICLE XIV:--The agreement will remain in force for a period of ten years. It can be terminated by either party giving a minimum of six months' notice before the expiry of this period. Otherwise, it shall

remain in force thereafter until such time as either party terminates it by giving six months' notice.

In faith thereof, the said plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement in duplicate in the English, Hindi and Persian languages; all the three texts being equally authentic except in the case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

Signed at New Delhi this first day of December, 1956.

For the President
of India

For His Imperial Majesty
the Shahanshah
of Iran

(A. K. AZAD)
Minister for Education

(A. A. HEKMAT)
Ambassador of Iran

<Pg-211>

IRAN INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Nepal Prime Minister's Visit

At the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya, Prime Minister of Nepal, visited India between 3 December and Dec 18, 1956. He arrived in New Delhi on 3 December and a Banquet was held in his honour in New Delhi on 4 December. Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister Nehru said:

You all know that we have met here to welcome the Prime Minister of Nepal. Although he is a distinguished guest of ours, yet we do not feel that he is different from us. He is very near to us, just as Nepal is our neighbour. In reality, our two countries are tied by the silken bonds of geography, history and culture. Despite the historical and political changes that have taken place, the close relationship of culture is permanent. We therefore welcome tonight a close friend and neighbour.

A few years ago, we saw a revolution in Nepal and the Government which had existed for a hundred years was changed. There was a little trouble but what is surprising is that in spite of this, everything

was settled in a peaceful way. That was the first step but it was a big step to have changed the Government which had been in existence for a hundred years. After that the country progressed on peaceful lines. It is clear that we in India followed with interest what was happening in Nepal and the progress it made. Yesterday I was speaking to the Prime Minister when I told him that India was interested in two things—one, the independence of Nepal and, second, its progress. To the extent that these exist in Nepal, it is of advantage to India also. We all know that during these years there were many difficulties.

It was not easy to change the Government in Nepal. Other difficulties came in the way; there are still difficulties, but gradually these were overcome and Nepal progressed. I am confident that we will be able to help Nepal in her progress and we will consult each other to our mutual benefit. India is not unknown to you. Although you have come here for a few days you will see something of the country. During this tour of India, you will see those areas which you have not seen before, especially those where new projects are coming up and a new India is being made. We do not compete with other nations. Neither do we hope to do so nor is there any scope for this. We have our own methods following the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi who was a unique personality of this age. We are ordinary mortals but his personality affected the hearts and minds of countless persons of this country. The path that we follow is to learn from other nations, and it is our endeavour to learn but at the same time we cannot forget the lessons which Mahatmaji taught and it is our endeavour to follow him. That is reflected in our relationship with foreign countries. It is epitomised in the words "Panch Sheela". People think that this is something new. This is hundreds of years old, rather thousands of years ago its foundation was laid in India. The words "Panch Sheela" are 2,500 years old. It was current during Emperor Asoka's time and, however much we might have strayed away, Mahatma Gandhi brought this message once again to us, and it guides our policy, though occasionally we might wander away. It is my belief that gradually the world will also get out of the turmoil and strife of today by following this path. That path leads us to friendship with other countries. But as I have already mentioned, it is not necessary to emphasise this in the case of Nepal, because history, geography, culture, which bind our two nations, are stronger than any temporary mistake which might be made. We are therefore very happy that you have come here as a representative of the Government of Nepal and as its Prime Minister. We will talk, discuss with each other and learn from each other and strengthen these ties.

I hope you will be able to see something of the new India which is now being fashioned. At the same time, we have not given up our past. We certainly would like to shed some of its evils but the essentials will remain. At the same time, we have to tread the new path. You will have a glimpse of this. We will try and learn something from your experience and advice. I hope that in your next trip, you will come for a longer period. Thus, we will be able to learn from each

other what progress is being made.

<Pg-212>

NEPAL INDIA USA

Date : Dec 18, 1956

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Mr. Acharya's Speech

Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya, in his speech, said:

I am glad to be in your midst tonight. Nepal and India have had an unbroken period of friendship because of the similarity of their culture and their natural affinity. Since ancient times, Nepal has had feelings of personal relationship and friendliness towards India. For centuries, we have been friends. We have also been close to each other in times of stress and strife.

India has laboured much for the cause of world peace and continues to do so. India has been very active in averting threats to peace and in solving the problems of the world by mutual negotiation. Simultaneously with working for world peace, India has also achieved notable success in the field of construction and development in the country. Having successfully completed its First Five-Year Plan, the country has now launched her Second Plan. I feel that this internal progress will be helpful in the maintenance of world peace. I hope that India's nearest neighbour, Nepal, will also benefit by your progress and development. Today it is necessary for the underdeveloped countries of Asia to become strong through planned internal development and to strengthen their ties of mutual friendship. In the past, the backwardness of the Asian countries has been responsible for their loss of freedom. The honour and respect we received in the world was negligible. We are glad today that India attained its independence and is now achieving success in its many-sided progress. At the same time, India is also setting an example of the working of democracy. In fact, this is the result of the devotion of Indian leaders to duty and the Indian peoples' faith in democracy and lasting peace. In keeping with her ancient tradition and culture, India is helping in the important task of resolving political problems. India's efforts in furthering the cause of world peace, friendship, cooperation and unity have had a significant effect on world events. India is now vigilantly engaged in fighting the causes

of unrest through truth and non-violence. Having faith in the United Nations, India's efforts to fight injustice by means of peaceful and democratic methods are worthy of emulation. I am confident, India will be successful in her efforts. In the difficult world situation today, China too, with India, has to shoulder a great international responsibility. Nepal too considers it her duty and responsibility to help world peace by the maintenance of Indo-Chinese friendship, co-operation and unity.

India has helped Nepal in her development in a variety of ways. In addition to expert advice from India, Nepal has received necessary help in other ways. Nepal and her people are grateful to India for her friendship and goodwill and fulfilling her duty towards a smaller neighbour.

We are grateful to India for inviting us and giving us this opportunity of studying her plans, work of re-construction and development.

NEPAL INDIA USA CHINA

Date : Dec 18, 1956

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Assistance from India

In reply to a question whether the Government of India proposed to give assistance to the Government of Nepal for the development of railways, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Finance Minister, said in the Rajya Sabha on Dec 11, 1956:

The Government of India will meet 25 per cent of the expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8.25 million (including technical assistance), on the project for the conversion into metre gauge of the existing narrow gauge line from Raxaul (India) to Amlokhganj (Nepal) and its extension to Hitaura in Nepal. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 33 million.

<Pg-213>

NEPAL INDIA

Date : Dec 11, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Air Space Violation

Prime Minister Nehru told the Lok Sabha during question-time on Dec 10, 1956 that 15 unauthorised flights by Pakistani planes over Indian territory have come to the notice of India during the period of 1 July to the end of November 1956. The Prime Minister added:

Protests in respect of 10 flights have been lodged so far. The Government of Pakistan have replied in respect of three, in each case denying that their aircraft were involved.

PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Dec 10, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Cease-fire Violations

Replying to a question on the number of raids carried out by Pakista into the Indian side of the cease-fire line in Kashmir, from January to August 1956, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on Dec 18, 1956:

There were no raids but some incidents under the category of 'cease-fire violations' were reported to the United Nations Military Observers. There was no loss of life or property in these incidents.

PAKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA USA

Date : Dec 18, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Raids from Pakistan

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 13, 1956, Prime Minister Nehru said that the Government of India had made demands in two cases in each of which an Indian national lost his life following raids from Pakistan side from 1 August onwards.

In one case the Government of India requested the Government of Pakistan to apprehend the culprits and make them pay damages to the dependents of the deceased. In the other case the Government of West Bengal have asked the Government of East Pakistan to pay adequate compensation. Final replies are awaited.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Dec 13, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Anti-Indian Propaganda

Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, told the Rajya Sabha during question-time on Dec 19, 1956 that the Government of India had seen reports in the Pakistan press to the effect that it was only due to Indian influence that Egypt neither invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan nor allowed her troops to be included in the United Nations Emergency Force. She added:

The composition of the United Nations Emergency Force has been agreed upon between the Government of Egypt and the Secretary-General. The Indian contingent has been sent to Egypt at the request of the Secretary-General and with the consent of the Egyptian Government. This position has been made clear by the Government of India. There is no question of the Government of India tendering advice to the Secretary-General or Egyptian Government about the composition of the

United Nations Emergency Force. There is not the slightest foundation for the insinuation that the Pakistan Prime Minister was not invited by the Egyptian Government, at the instance of the Government of India.

The Government of India have not considered it worthwhile to take notice of such false propaganda.

<Pg-214>

PAKISTAN INDIA EGYPT

Date : Dec 19, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

'Jehad' Propaganda

Replying to a question on 'Jehad' propaganda in Pakistan against India, Prime Minister Nehru told the Rajya Sabha on Dec 12, 1956:

The Government of India are not aware that the Government of Pakistan have endorsed the propaganda for 'Jehad' against India being carried on in the Pakistan press and declared that such propaganda does not offend against the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. It has however, been noted that this propaganda continues unabated and that the Government of Pakistan has taken no steps to discourage it in spite of the fact that it contravenes the Indo-Pakistan Agreements in this connection. The Government of India have, from time to time, lodged protests with the Government of Pakistan against such propaganda, but no satisfactory reply has been received so far.

PAKISTAN INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 12, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Canal Water Dues

Shri S. N. Mishra, Deputy Minister for Planning, stated during question-time in the Lok Sabha on Dec 14, 1956 that under the agreement of 4 May 1948, the Government of Pakistan was required to pay, on account of canal water charges, such ad hoc sums as might be specified by the Prime Minister of India. A part of these sums relating to seigniorage charges and the interest on the capital cost of the Madhopur Headworks and carrier channels was disputed by Pakistan. The payment of the disputed charges had been withheld by Pakistan since July 1950.

The Government of India had written to the Government of Pakistan in this respect and only interim replies had been received from the Government of Pakistan.

PAKISTAN INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 14, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Illegal Entry into India

Shri B. N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, said in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 17, 1956 that during the period 1 February to the end of June 1956, 5,632 persons were found to have entered India (excluding Rajasthan) illegally from Pakistan without valid travel documents. Of these, 4,605 had been convicted and 91 refused to go back to Pakistan after the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Dec 17, 1956

Volume No

1995

Implementation of Property Agreement

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Union Minister for Rehabilitation, in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 18, 1956, said that the Government of India were not satisfied with the progress of the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Movable Property. He added:

A number of statements were due to be exchanged as a prelude to the exchange of the movables. While the Government of India have been ready with all the required statements according to the time schedule mutually agreed upon, the Pakistan Government have kept on postponing the dates for exchange. This has resulted in the hold-up of transfer from Pakistan to India of postal savings bank accounts, postal certificates, merchandise, valuables in the lockers, bank accounts, court deposits, sale proceeds etc.

The Government of India had proposed to Pakistan that all pending statements should be exchanged at the meeting of the Implementation Committee of the Movable Property Agreement, which was scheduled to be held on 22 to 24 November, 1956. This meeting had to be postponed at the request of the Government of Pakistan. They have now suggested that the meeting may be held at Karachi in January, 1957. It is hoped that all the outstanding statements would be exchanged at this meeting.

<Pg-215>

PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Dec 18, 1956

Volume No

1995

Indian Jagirdars in Pakistan

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 18, 1956, Prime Minister Nehru said:

Our information is that some petty Jagirdars, including four or five associates of dacoit Balwant Singh of Bakhasar (Rajasthan), are taking shelter in village Pithapur in West Pakistan. No information

has been received as to whether they are getting training in modern fire arms at Pithapur. Pakistan authorities have been requested to send these individuals back to India.

PAKISTAN INDIA

Date : Dec 18, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

"No U.N. Force for Kashmir"

Prime Minister Nehru replied in the affirmative when asked in the Lok Sabha on Dec 13, 1956 whether the Government were aware of the statement of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on 7 December 1956, at a press conference, that his Government would favour the replacement of Indian and Pakistan forces in Kashmir by a U.N. force. The Prime Minister said:

There is no question of any United Nations police force being stationed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As far back as 19 August 1948, the Pakistan Government enquired from the U.N. Commission whether it was intended to employ an international or a neutral force to replace Pakistan troops which were to be withdrawn from the State in accordance with the Commission's Resolution of August, 1948. The Commission, in their reply dated 19 August 1948, made it quite clear that it had contemplated no such proposal.

No question can arise of any outside force coming into Kashmir which is Indian territory.

PAKISTAN INDIA USA

Date : Dec 13, 1956

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Settlement of Muslims

Shri B. N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in reply to a question said in the Lok Sabha on Dec 12, 1956 that the number of Muslims from Pakistan who had applied for permanent settlement in India during 1956 was 1,909 up to 30 November, consisting of 1,870 from West Pakistan and 39 from East Pakistan.

The Minister added that out of these applicants, 511 from West Pakistan and seven from East Pakistan had been granted permission.

PAKISTAN USA INDIA

Date : Dec 12, 1956

Volume No

1995

SUEZ CANAL

Indian Contingent in U.N. Force

Prime Minister Nehru stated in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Dec 13, 1956 that the strength of the Indian contingent in the U.N. Emergency Police Force in Egypt was 868, including a battalion of 724 and supporting units. The Prime Minister added:

Under the U.N. General Assembly Resolution of 5 November 1956, a United Nations Emergency Force was established "to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly of 2 November 1956", and the Secretary-General was asked to take necessary administrative measures for the execution of this resolution. After consultation with the Government of Egypt, the Secretary-General made certain proposals regarding the duties and functions of the force in the performance of their task which were approved by the General Assembly on 7 November 1956. These are: "When a cease-fire is being established, to enter Egyptian territory with the consent of the Egyptian Government in order to help maintain quiet during and after the withdrawal of foreign troops and to secure compliance with the other terms established in the resolution of 2 November 1956. The force

<Pg-216>

obviously should have no rights other than those necessary for the execution of its function in co-operation with local authorities. It

would be more than an observer corps, but in no way a military force temporarily controlling the territory in which it is stationed; nor, moreover, should the force have military functions exceeding those necessary to secure peaceful conditions. On the assumption that the parties to the conflict take all the necessary steps for compliance with the recommendations of the General Assembly, its function can on this basis be assumed to cover an area extending roughly from the Suez Canal to the armistice demarcation lines established in the armistice agreement between Egypt and Israel."

In the view of the Government of India, and of the Governments of Burma, Ceylon, and Indonesia, which found expression in the recent meeting of the Prime Ministers of these countries in New Delhi, the United Nations Emergency Force should be a temporary one and its functions should be strictly confined to the purposes of the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly.

INDIA EGYPT USA ISRAEL BURMA INDONESIA

Date : Dec 13, 1956

Volume No

1995

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Modification of Agreement with German Firms

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Finance and Iron and Steel, laid the following statement on the table of the Lok Sabha on Dec 12, 1956 in reply to a question regarding the termination of the participation of the firms of Krupp and Demag in the share capital of the Rourkela Steel Plant:

German participation in the share capital of the Rourkela Steel Plant has not been dispensed with on the ground that the prices quoted were very high. On the other hand, the prices have been certified to be reasonable by the Government's independent consultants.

The agreement entered into with Krupp-Demag in 1953 was for technical services and for participation in the capital. Investments by the two firms--Krupp and Demag--in the capital of the Rourkela plant was to be related to the volume of orders placed on the two firms but not to exceed the equivalent of about Rs. 95 million.

The two firms had the option to re-sell their shares to the Government at a premium of 20 per cent by August 1963. Any dividends received by the two firms would, of course, have been deducted from

this premium. Even when the agreement was entered into, it was realised that some element would be added to the cost of the supplies to make up the difference between this premium and the return which the firms could have expected, if they had invested this money in Germany. The internal borrowing rate in Germany in 1953 was lower than it is today and an addition to the price for the reason stated need not have been onerous at that time. But internal borrowing rates have risen sharply since then to about eight per cent now.

In effect, therefore, acceptance of German investment would have meant a high interest rate. The Government did not consider it worthwhile to accept a comparatively small investment of Rs. 90 million at this rate of interest. They preferred instead to secure a reduction in price. The agreement with the German firms was accordingly modified by mutual consent.

The agreement with the two German firms has been modified by mutual consent only on this clause relating to investment. The questions of compensation or damage does not, therefore, arise.

<Pg-217>

USA GERMANY

Date : Dec 12, 1956

Volume No

1995

WEST GERMANY

Cultural Relations

The Union Minister of Education laid a statement on the table of the Lok Sabha on Dec 20, 1956 in reply to a question asking for details regarding the steps taken so far by Government to promote cultural relations with West Germany.

According to the statement, the West German Government have been offering, under the Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme, certain places to Indian nationals for practical training in West German industries and post-graduate study in their universities and technical institutions. As a reciprocal measure, the Government of India have also been awarding scholarships to German nationals for post-graduate studies in Indian universities and institutions.

The West German Government have also been offering scholarships to Indian nationals for post-graduate studies in West Germany and Berlin

University since 1954-55. So far they have offered 21 scholarships.

Under the Foreign Language Scholarships Scheme, three candidates are sent every year to West Germany for the study of the German language.

Candidates selected under the Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme and the Central States Scholarships Scheme are also sent to Germany, if they so desire.

An offer of nearly 800 scholarships was made to the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Germany. The offer has been accepted and details are being worked out by a sponsoring committee set up for the purpose.

India participated in the international painting contest for children in Germany organised by the International Youth Library, Munich, by sending paintings of Indian children.

An ad hoc grant of Rs. 8,000 has been paid to the German-India Study Society, Stuttgart, for strengthening good cultural relations between the two countries.

<Pg-218>

GERMANY USA INDIA

Date : Dec 20, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Prime Minister's Visit to U.S.:

Nehru-Eisenhower Joint Statement

At the invitation of President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Nehru visited the United States of America between 16 and Dec 21, 1956. After talks on International Affairs, the Prime Minister and the President issued the following joint statement on 20 December 1956:

Prime Minister Nehru and President Eisenhower had long anticipated a personal meeting to discuss current world problems. In three days in Washington and a day at the President's farm at Gettysburg, they were afforded--in a completely informal atmosphere--the opportunity for full and frank talk on a wide range of problems of interest and concern to both countries.

The talk confirmed the broad area of agreement between India and the United States which are bound together in strong ties of friendship deriving from their common objectives and their adherence to the highest principles of free democracy. The principles and policies of the Governments of India and the United States have evolved on the basis of respect for the dignity of man and of the need to improve the welfare of the individual.

The Prime Minister and the President are convinced that the greater understanding of their respective policies reached at these talks will facilitate the constant effort of India and the United States towards the achievement of peaceful and friendly intercourse among nations in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.

INDIA USA

Date : Dec 21, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Prime Minister's Television Statement

The following is the text of Prime Minister Nehru's television and radio statement at Washington on Dec 18, 1956:

Friends,

I am emboldened to address you in this intimate fashion because of the friendship and hospitality which you, the citizens of the United States, have showered upon me. I have come to your great country on a brief visit at the gracious invitation of your President, whose humanity and whose distinguished and devoted services to the cause of peace have won for him a unique place among the statesmen of the world. I am happy to be here and my only regret is that I can only stay a few days and have no opportunity of meeting many of you personally.

Five years ago, a professor of an American university visited me in Delhi and gave me a gift which I have treasured greatly. This was a mould in brass of Abraham Lincoln's right hand. It is a beautiful hand, strong and firm and yet gentle. It has been kept ever since on my study table, and I look at it every day, and it gives me strength.

This may, perhaps, give you some idea of our thinking and our urges

in India. For, above all, we believe in liberty, equality, the dignity of the individual and the freedom of the human spirit. Because of this, we are firmly wedded to the democratic way of life and, in our loyalty to this cause, we will not falter. Nearly seven years ago, we constituted our country into a Republic and gave to ourselves a Constitution based on these principles, and guaranteeing the fundamental human rights of freedom of the individual, equality of man and the rule of law.

Five years ago, we had general elections in our country for our Central Parliament as well as for our State Assemblies. These elections were organised on a vast scale by an authority free of Government control, so as to ensure that they were free and impartial. Early next year, we are going to have another general election in which 200 million voters are entitled to participate. You will realise the vastness of these elections when I tell you that there will be 1,200,000 polling booths, so that no voter need have to go far to give his vote.

As you know, India is a big country, with a population of 370 million, one-seventh of

<Pg-219>

INDIA USA

Date : Dec 18, 1956

December-Supplement

Volume No

1995

CONTENTS

Foreign Affairs Record
Dec 01, 1956

(SUPPLEMENT)

CONTENTS

INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.S.:

Nehru-Eisenhower Joint Statement	219
Prime Minister's Television Statement	219
Address to U.N. General Assembly	221
Address to American Association for the U.N.	227
Speech at Mayor Wagner's Luncheon	230
Address to Far East America Council	234

INDIA USA

Date : Dec 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

<Pg-i>

the total population of the world. It is a country steeped in history and tradition, with a civilization nearly as old as recorded time and a culture nourished on its own soil and blended happily with those of other peoples and of other lands. This year, we celebrated in India and in many other countries, the 2500th anniversary of a very great son of India, the Buddha, who gave us a message of peace and compassion.

Through the centuries, India has preached and practised toleration and understanding, and has enriched human thought, art and literature, philosophy and religion. Her sons journeyed far and wide, braving the perils of land and sea, not with thoughts of conquest or domination, but as messengers of peace or engaged in the commerce of ideas as well as of her beautiful products. During these millennia of history, India has experienced both good and ill but, throughout her chequered history, she has remembered the message of peace and tolerance. In our own time, this message was proclaimed by our great

leader and master, Mahatma Gandhi, who led us to freedom by peaceful and yet effective action on a mass scale.

Nine years ago, we won our independence through a bloodless revolution, in conditions of honour and dignity both to ourselves and to the erstwhile rulers of our country. We in India today are children of this revolution and have been conditioned by it. Although your revolution in America took place long ago and the conditions were different here, you will appreciate the revolutionary spirit which we have inherited and which still governs our activities.

Having attained political freedom, we are earnestly desirous of removing the many ills that our country suffers from, of eliminating poverty and raising the standards of our people, and giving them full and equal opportunities of growth and advancement. India is supposed to be given to contemplation, and the American people have shown by their history that they possess great energy, dynamism and the passion to march ahead. Something of that contemplative spirit still remains in India. But, at the same time, the new India of today has also developed a certain dynamism and a passionate desire to raise the standards of her people. But, with that desire is blended the wish to adhere to the moral and spiritual aspects of life.

We are now engaged in a gigantic and exciting task of achieving rapid and large-scale economic development of our country. Such development, in an ancient and underdeveloped country such as India, is only possible with purposive planning. True to our democratic principles and traditions, we seek in free discussion and consultation as well as in implementation the enthusiasm and the willing and active co-operation of our people. We completed our First Five-Year Plan eight months ago, and now we have begun on a more ambitious scale our Second Five-Year Plan, which seeks a planned development in agriculture and industry, town and country, and between factory and small-scale and cottage production.

I speak of India because it is my country and I have some right to speak for her. But, many other countries in Asia tell the same story, for Asia today is resurgent, and these countries, which long lay under foreign yoke, have won back their independence and are fired by a new spirit and strive towards new ideals. To them, as to us, independence is as vital as the breath they take to sustain life, and colonialism, in any form, or anywhere, is abhorrent.

The vast strides that technology has made, have brought a new age of which the United States of America is the leader. Today, the whole world is our neighbour, and the old divisions of continents and countries matter less and less. Peace and freedom have become indivisible, and the world cannot continue for long partly free and partly subject. In this atomic age, peace has also become a test of human survival.

Recently, we have witnessed two tragedies which have powerfully affected men and women all over the world. These are the tragedies in

Egypt and Hungary. Our deeply felt sympathies must go out to those who have suffered or are suffering, and all of us must do our utmost to help them and assist in solving these problems in a peaceful and constructive way. But even these tragedies have one hopeful aspect, for they have demonstrated that the most powerful countries cannot revert to old colonial methods or impose their domination over weak countries. World opinion has shown that it can organise

<Pg-220>

itself to resist such outrages. Perhaps, as an outcome of these tragedies, freedom will be enlarged and will have a more assured basis.

The preservation of peace forms the central aim of India's policy. It is in the pursuit of this policy that we have chosen the path of non-alignment in any military or like pact or alliance. Non-alignment does not mean passivity of mind or action, lack of faith or conviction. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is a positive and dynamic approach to such problems that confront us. We believe that each country has not only the right to freedom, but also to decide its own policy and way of life. Only thus can true freedom flourish and a people grow according to their own genius.

We believe, therefore, in non-aggression and non-interference by one country in the affairs of another, and the growth of tolerance between them and the capacity for peaceful co-existence. We think that by the free exchange of ideas and trade and other contacts between nations, each will learn from the other, and truth will prevail. We, therefore, endeavour to maintain friendly relations with all countries, even though we may disagree with them in their policies or structure of government. We think that by this approach we can serve not only our country but also the larger causes of peace and good fellowship in the world.

Between the United States and India, there had existed friendly and cordial relations even before India gained her independence. No Indian can forget that in the days of our struggle for freedom, we received from your country a full measure of sympathy and support. Our two Republics share a common faith in democratic institutions and the democratic way of life and are dedicated to the cause of peace and freedom. We admire the many qualities that have made this country great, and, more especially, the humanity and dynamism of its people and the great principles to which the fathers of the American revolution gave utterance. We wish to learn from you and we plead for your friendship, and your co-operation and sympathy in the great task that we have undertaken in our own country.

I have had the great privilege of having long talks with the President, and we have discussed many problems which confront the world. I can tell you that I have greatly profited by these talks. I shall treasure their memory and they will help me in many ways in my thinking. I sincerely hope that an opportunity may be given to us

before long to welcome the President in our own country and to demonstrate to him the high respect and esteem in which we hold him.

We have recently witnessed grievous transgressions of the moral standards freely accepted by the nations of the world. During this period of anxiety and distress, the United States has added greatly to its prestige by upholding worthily the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The danger of war is not past, and the future may hold fresh trials and tribulations for humanity. Yet, the forces of peace are strong, and the mind of humanity is awake. I believe that peace will triumph.

We are celebrating in this season the festival of peace and goodwill and soon the New Year will come to us. May I wish you all a happy New Year and express the hope that this year will see the triumph of peace and freedom all over the world.--Good Night!

INDIA USA EGYPT HUNGARY

Date : Dec 01, 1956

Volume No

1995

INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Address to U.N. General Assembly

Prime Minister Nehru addressed the United Nations General Assembly of Dec 20, 1956. The Prime Minister said:

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, and distinguished delegates to the United Nations:

The President has just said something about my giving a message. He gave me no clue as to what the message should be. And I am in some difficulty. It is true that one can talk about many things, but all of you, ladies and gentlemen, have been busy, and probably more busy than usual, in facing very difficult and intricate problems.

Now, you are shouldering the burden of the world, if I may say so. I am a mere Prime Minister of a country. The United Nations in the eleven years of its existence has grown, and this year particularly it has

<Pg-221>

assumed, I believe it is correct to say, an even more important position in world affairs than previously. Of course, even if the United Nations did not do anything wonderful, the mere fact of the United Nations itself is of great significance to the world. But recently it has shown that it can face problems courageously and deal with them with a view to their ultimate solution.

I think, perhaps, of the many things that have happened in recent years, this is one of the most hopeful. It may be that the United Nations decides something occasionally which is not agreeable to some of you or to me. That is bound to happen. But the point is that there is some forum like this, representing the world community which can deal with problems and, if not solve them suddenly by magic, it can positively try to solve them and ultimately, I hope, succeed, and negatively prevent the disastrous consequences of no solution at all.

So this great responsibility and burden have fallen upon you. Although I have many burdens to carry in my country--and in a distant way all of us were associated with the work of the United Nations--nevertheless, I have not had the privilege and honour of ever coming here as a delegate. I have heard of your activities and how, in spite of difficulties, in spite of apparent conflicts, gradually this sense of a world community conferring together through its elected representatives is not only happening but seizing the minds of people all over the world.

That, I think, is a great event. I hope that gradually, each representative here--while, obviously, not forgetting the interests of his country--will begin to think that he is something more than the representative of his country, that he represents, in a small measure perhaps, the world community. I hope that this thinking in terms of the whole will gradually take the place of separate thinking, in terms of each country.

Quite apart from the problems which you have to face, the thing that worries me often--if I may say so with all respect--is the manner of facing these problems. It is because of that that I welcome this development--gradual, no doubt, and difficult--of a sense of facing the problems from this larger point of view, this point of view of the world, of the principles which are laid down in the United Nations Charter and which should gradually be translated into effect in the world.

You will forgive me if I refer to something which has very powerfully influenced my own country. I represent a generation in my country which struggled for freedom and which struggled for freedom in a particular way, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The one major lesson that Mr. Gandhi impressed upon us, in season and out of season, was how to do things, apart from what we did: objectives and ends we all have, but what is important is how to proceed in attaining an objective, how to proceed so as not to create a fresh problem in the attempt to solve one problem; never to deal even with the enemy in such a way as not to leave a door open for friendship,

for reconciliation.

I think that in this matter our country and the United Kingdom--whatever our past history of conflict may have been--did set a good example when we came to an agreement resulting in the independence and freedom of India, and resulting, further, in friendship between the two countries. It is rather a unique example that we who, for generations past, had come into conflict with each other, with resultant feelings of illwill and hostility, nevertheless--having solved the problem of the independence of India--could forget that past of hostility and could be friends. Certainly, credit for this is due to both parties, but to some extent it is also certainly due to the manner of approach that we had under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi. Always he was telling us: "You are fighting for a principle--for independence. You are fighting against, let us say, British imperialism; you are not fighting the British people; you are not fighting anyone British; be friendly with them."

I may tell you that there were occasions in India--many occasions--when there was tremendous anger and bitterness at something that had been done; our people may have been shot down or beaten down in the public streets. But on no occasion do I remember, even when passions were excited, that an Englishman could not walk unharmed through even a hostile crowd in India. That is rather remarkable.

I do not say that Indians are more peaceful or better. It is not that at all. They are as

<Pg-222>

feeble specimens of humanity under stress and strain as any, but it was this repeated lesson that was driven into our heads. And once or twice, when our people misbehaved, Mr. Gandhi took a step which enraged us younger people at the time. He stopped the whole movement. He said; "You have misbehaved. Stop it. I do not care what the consequences are."

So, year after year, decade after decade, he trained us. I do not know if we became any better for the training, but a certain habit grew, a habit of thinking as well as a habit of action.

I gave that instance because I do feel that there is something in it, whether dealing with national problems or international problems. Wars come, and whether wars have been good or bad in the past may be argued. But after the war we often find that the problems that we have to face are more difficult than before the war. The problems have not been solved, even though victory has come. The question, therefore, is to solve problems and not have other problems--and perhaps more difficult problems--afterwards.

We cannot afford to take a short-term view. We must look ahead, and the only way to look ahead assuredly is for some kind of world order--call it what you will; "one world", or whatever it may be--to emerge

in this world of ours. There is no other way. That is obvious.

If that is so, nothing should be done, even in the excitement of the moment, which comes in the way of the evolution of that order. Nothing should be done which increases hostility, hatred and bitterness. There is plenty of hatred and bitterness in the world today. We all feel it. We cannot become angels, but nevertheless the actions we indulge in--in a larger way as nations, or as individuals--might perhaps be so controlled, without giving up a single principle or opinion that we may hold, as not to make the path of reconciliation difficult.

Recently we have had, apart from the normal major problems of the world, two--well, developments, incidents, tragedies, call them what you will--which have engaged the attention of this august Assembly. You know them: whether it is in Egypt or round about, or in Hungary or round about--both very important and very unfortunate happenings and yet both of them, perhaps, having an element of good in them too, not in the act itself but in the consequences.

Now, many things have emerged from that which personally I welcome--apart from the sorrow at the tragedies--and the one big thing that has emerged is that world opinion--represented in the United Nations Assembly, and elsewhere too in other ways--is today a strong enough factor not to tolerate what it considers wrong. That is a very important factor--an important factor which, in future, will probably deter or make more difficult any such aberrations from the path of rectitude by any nation, if I may use that word, and every country, weak or strong, will have to think twice before it does something which enrages world opinion. That is a good thing and that itself shows this development of some kind of conscience of the world.

After all, wars and other conflicts take place essentially because something happens in the minds of men. I believe that in the constitution of the UNESCO it is stated that wars begin in the minds of men. It is perfectly true. Therefore, if I may venture to suggest to you, who are much more experienced than I am in these matters, it becomes important, I repeat, that any decision we may arrive at--and it should be according to principles no doubt--must not lead to greater bitterness, as far as possible. To some extent it might. An attempt should be made to avoid that. The attempt should be to solve the problems and not merely to exhibit our anger at something that has happened, although there may be cause for anger and annoyance. After all, we are working for the future and that future can only be of cooperation between countries based on freedom of nations and freedom of individuals.

There are these two problems before you and they are being dealt with by the Assembly. I can offer no suggestion except what I have said in the way of an approach to them; that is the way of tolerance. Tolerance does not mean carelessness; it does not mean just passivity. It means something active. It does not mean forgetting any principle that you stand for, that is laid down in the Charter.

I think it is of the greatest importance that the United Nations, as should all of us,

<Pg-223>

should keep in mind always the Charter of the United Nations. That is the basis.

It may be that you cannot give effect to the Charter quickly or suddenly because the world is imperfect. Nevertheless, step by step one should move in that direction and keep that fresh in our minds. If so, then you will advance in the right direction. At the present moment and always--perhaps more so at the present moment--I think the first thing to remember, and to strive for, is to avoid a situation getting worse, to avoid finally a situation leading to major conflict because, as we all know, a major conflict means the destruction of all the values one holds, however justified one party may think in having it.

Because of the development of various new types of weapons, war has really become an impossible proposition for any sane world or any sane country. Wars have been terribly bad previously, and we have seen that wars have not solved any question. Negatively they might have done something; positively they have not solved anything. It is clear that, far from solving anything, they may bring enormous destruction. So the very first thing to remember is the avoidance of war and the avoidance of creating a situation which might drive the world into a war. Nobody wants war, but perhaps we do not always think about creating situations which might ultimately result in the madness of war. That may perhaps be the rather negative side to this question.

The positive side is, working actively for peaceful solutions based on principle and at the same time based on the future co-operation of the world. We have to live at peace with our neighbours. There is no other way to live. And today, with various developments, every country is practically the neighbour of the other. No country is far removed. In other words, we therefore have to work for co-operation among all countries of the world.

Unfortunately, we have had what is called the cold war. Perhaps the cold war is better than a hot war or a shooting war; undoubtedly it is. It can be pulled back. When a shooting war begins, nothing can be pulled back until it exterminates a large part of the world. Nevertheless, surely the idea of the cold war is the very negation of what the United Nations stands for.

It is the negation of what the constitution of the Charter, or the constitution of UNESCO, says: that wars begin in the hearts of men.

Cold wars mean nourishing the idea of war in the minds of men. If we go on nourishing the idea of war in the minds of men, then obviously

there is always the danger of its bursting out from the minds to other activities.

I remember Mr. Gandhi telling us something, which may not be applicable here on this occasion--it was said in a different context. Mr. Gandhi, as you know, was devoted to non-violence and preached non-violence all his life, and yet he said: "If you have a sword in your mind, it is better to use it than to nurse it and nourish it in your mind all the time. Take it out, use it and throw it away, instead of being frustrated in yourselves and always thinking of the sword or the use of the sword and yet superficially trying to avoid it."

Therefore I submit to you that this idea of cold war is essentially, fundamentally wrong. It is immoral. It is opposed to all ideas of peace and co-operation.

It may be, of course, that, because human nature is weak, countries may quarrel. That is a different matter. But let us at least be clear in our minds as to what the right way is and try to follow that.

We have, as we know, all kinds of military alliances. It is not for me, especially on this occasion, to criticise them or to say that they are justified or unjustified. Nevertheless, since you have been gracious enough to ask me to speak to you, it would serve little purpose if I talked empty platitudes to you, and I want to place before you what I have in my own mind. I am quite sure that at the present moment, as we stand today--I am not talking about whether something might have been justified in the past or not, but today--all these pacts and military alliances are completely out of place. I would go a step further. They are unnecessary, even from the point of view of those people who have those pacts and alliances. I may admit for the sake of argument that they were

<Pg-224>

necessary at an earlier stage when conditions were different, but for the moment I would like you to consider circumstances as they are today, and I do submit that these pacts and alliances do not add to the strength of any nation. They only make that country or some other country hostile. Thereby armaments are piled up and disarmament becomes more and more difficult. Hatreds continue; in fact, a cold war continues.

If it is our objective, as it must be of any reasonable person, that we must have peace, then it follows necessarily that we must not have cold war. If we must not have cold war, then it follows necessarily that we must not buttress our idea of peace by past military establishments and pacts and alliances. All this seems to me to follow logically. It may be that you cannot suddenly give effect to your wishes. That is a different matter and you must face it. But you must aim at that and state that you aim at that.

I have no doubt that all the peoples of the world, wherever they may live, are passionately desirous of peace. I doubt that there are any people anywhere--even those who sometimes talk rashly about these matters--who desire war. Certainly the common man all over the world, in every country, desires peace passionately. If that is so, why should we not follow that path? Why should we be led away by fears, apprehensions, hatreds and violence? That is logical, and yet I know that life is not logical. Many other things come in. Nevertheless, an attempt might be made to follow the logic of this argument.

We have seen and we know that the presence of foreign forces in a country is always an irritant; it is never liked by that country; it is abnormal.

It may be that an abnormal situation takes place because life is sometimes illogical and abnormal. But the point is that the presence of foreign forces in another country is abnormal and undesirable. And it does not conduce even to producing that sense of security--now, at any rate--which it is meant to produce. It does not give a sense of security today. I am a layman, of course, and I know nothing about warfare; but, after all, I do possess some intelligence to consider these matters. And I know that with the development of warfare as it is developing today, as it has developed and will develop any war that takes place is likely to be a world war, with missiles hurled from vast distances. If that is so, then even the military practice of having places dotted all over with armed forces and bases becomes unnecessary and becomes simply an irritant and an invitation to some other party to do the same and, if I may use the word with all respect, to enter into competition in evil and wickedness.

How are we to face this problem? I know that you cannot pass a resolution, even in the United Nations General Assembly, to put an end to this. You may pass a resolution, of course, but it will not put an end to it. However, if we are clear that that should be our aim, then surely we can work towards that end, even though it may take some time.

Connected with that, naturally, is the very important problem of disarmament. We all know how difficult it is. I remember that long ago the old League of Nations had a Preparatory Commission for Disarmament. It worked for years and produced I do not know how many dozens of fat volumes of argument, discussion and so on. And then the League of Nations itself considered all of it. And it came to nothing.

You cannot, by any manner of disarmament, make a weak country strong or a non-industrial country the equal of an industrial country. You cannot make a country which is not scientifically advanced the equal of a country which is.

You can lessen the chances of war, the fear of war. Ultimately, of course, the entire question is--or, at any rate, partly is--a question of confidence and of lessening the fears of one another. For

that purpose, disarmament helps, although it does not equalise conditions. Dangers remain. But there is a powerful feeling for peace in every country. Vast areas of the world which are backward, poverty-stricken and unhappy and which passionately want progress, are having the world's attention directed to their development. Surely, that is not only good in itself, but it will reduce the sense of fear that pervades the world and oppresses us.

What, then, can our possible steps be? Honestly, I cannot tell you exactly what steps you might take, because so many

<Pg-225>

factors are involved. But I certainly feel that we must aim at two or three things.

One is that, according to the Charter, countries should be independent. Countries that are dominated by another country should cease to be dominated by that country. No country in the wide world--or, at any rate, very few countries in the world--can be said to be independent in the sense that they can do anything they like. There are restraining factors--and quite rightly. In the final analysis, the United Nations itself is a restraining factor in regard to countries' misbehaving or taking advantage of their so-called independence to interfere with the independence of others. Every country's independence surely should be limited in the sense that it should not interfere with the independence of others. The first thing, then, is to have this process of the independence of countries extended until it covers the whole world.

Secondly, there is this idea--these ideas are all allied and overlapping--that we can ensure security by increasing our armaments; this notion has been rather exposed recently, because obviously the other party can increase its armaments and so, in a sense, the balance of arms would vary but little. In any event, total destruction may well be the result. Therefore, this maintenance of armed forces all over the world on foreign soil is basically wrong, even though such maintenance is with the agreement of the countries concerned. These countries may agree to it through fear of somebody else, in order to seek protection, but it is not a good way of thinking.

Now, if we could remove these armies and, together with such removal, bring about some measure of disarmament--although I admit a difficulty in doing so suddenly--I believe the atmosphere in the world would change completely. I think the natural result would be a much more rapid progress towards peace and the elimination of fear. Furthermore, I do not see how you can make progress so long as you, I and all of us are constantly afraid and are thinking of becoming more powerful than the other country, and thus speaking to the other country from a position of strength. Obviously, the other country thinks in the same way and there can be no great improvement in the situation while it is approached from this standpoint.

I know it can be said that all this involves risk to a particular nation or a group of nations. I do not think there is any way to avoid this risk. Human life is full of risk and uncertainty, and, certainly, the existing situation is full of risk and danger. Even if you look at it from the point of view of taking a minor risk to avoid a major one, such minor risk is an improvement. For my own part I am quite certain there is no risk.

We have seen in the world in the last two or three months how it reacts to what it considers evil-doing. That is one of the healthiest signs apparent. After all, even a country which might seem for the moment to be indulging in wrongful actions does so because it believes it can carry some part of world opinion with it. If it cannot carry such opinion, it is difficult for it to proceed. We have seen that even the biggest and strongest of nations cannot impose their will against world opinion.

Therefore, we have developed a very strong protection against a country which acts wrongly. Why not adopt this protection instead of these armies, armaments and so on? Instead of countries having armed forces in other countries, ostensibly to protect them, why not do away with the system of military alliances and pacts, and face each other frankly and openly and, if there is a quarrel, deal with it in a normal way, such as a quarrel between individuals, endeavouring to settle it by argument--either in the United Nations or elsewhere.

I submit to you that we have come to a stage in the world when a choice has to be made--not today, not tomorrow, if you like, the day after tomorrow--but we really cannot go on following the old path which leads to no particular destination except the preservation of force and hatred. The choice has to be made.

I do feel strongly that these two events in Egypt and Hungary have introduced in their own way a certain new phase in historical development. Of course the thing has been developing for some time past, but this has suddenly laid bare this development for everybody to see and think what it means. And this phase of historical development must be dealt with by this august Assembly and by all countries with understanding, with sympathy, not with anger nor with the desire to humiliate anybody, for, the moment you

<Pg-226>

have that, you get the psychology of cold war or war fever, when the other party tries to humiliate you. In any situation it is made difficult for the other party to agree where you drive a party into war and the choice becomes one of humiliation and surrender--which few countries are prepared to accept--or war. That is a bad result to produce even though our motives may be good, even though we may be justified in saying what we do or in acting as we do. If it leads to something wrong, something that we do not want, then we have erred.

So, to go back to what I ventured to suggest at the beginning, means are at least as important as ends; if the means are not right, the end is also likely to be not right, however much we may want it to be right. And therefore, here especially in this world Assembly to which all the nations of the world look, I hope an example will be set to the rest of the world in thinking always about the right means to be adopted in order to solve our problems. The means should always be peaceful, of course, but not merely peaceful in an external way in the non-use of armaments, but peaceful in the approach of the mind, and that approach of the mind I have no doubt will create a reaction in our minds and an entirely different atmosphere will be created--a climate of peace will be created which will help greatly in the solution of our problems.

I ventured to say something which is not remarkable; may be I am repeating platitudes to you, who are much wiser than I am in dealing with these problems, but as I have said it would have meant little if I had not spoken what I had in my mind. That would not have been fair to you or fair to me. I hope you will forgive me for this impertinence. I thank you.

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT HUNGARY PERU

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INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Address to American Association for the U.N.

Prime Minister Nehru addressed the American Association for the United Nations at New York on Dec 20, 1956. The Prime Minister said:

I have been told that this gathering consists of very serious people, of people who consider the questions and problems of the world, not merely academically, but with a view to helping in the solution of those problems, people who represent various, important organisations in this country, and therefore have a large influence.

All this is both gratifying, and somewhat frightening. How does one talk to serious people? And people who are bent on doing something? Well, in a sense, all of us, sometime or other, want to do something, want to achieve something. Even I, in the course of my life, have tried hard to do something. Sometimes I have succeeded; sometimes not. Anyway, all of you represent members of the American United

Nations Society, and therefore, you stand for the Charter of the United Nations, and for the ideas of a world assembly, like the United Nations, dealing with, and solving the problems of the world.

This afternoon I addressed, informally, many of the delegates to the present session of the United Nations. I said something there which possibly might have been applicable here. I shall not repeat all that I said there, but it may be that the one or two things that I said then might be repeated here, because, in my thinking, they are important, and I shall say what they are--that is, the approach to a problem, the manner of doing things, quite apart from the things themselves and the objective aimed at, how to tread the path which leads to the objective. There is nothing new in that. Everybody knows that, but nevertheless, people think more of the objective than the way leading up to that objective.

And so, quite good objectives are sometimes vitiated, by not only methods adopted, which are not so good, but methods adopted which, instead of creating an atmosphere of goodwill, create something the opposite of this. Therefore, while we are dealing with difficult problems, they make them more difficult.

Why are problems difficult? Why are the problems the United Nations deals with difficult? Because they deal with human beings, and human beings are difficult. As individuals are difficult, groups are more difficult; and as nations, they become still more difficult. They are difficult, not only because--well, sometimes interests clash--but because they approach each other with a frame of mind which is the opposite of goodwill,

<Pg-227>

especially nations. Individuals tone down. They meet each other. Nations, as a whole, do not meet each other; and the capacity of the individual for goodness and self-sacrifice is sometimes exhausted in dealing with his own country. He will give his life for his country, if necessary. He will serve his country and thereby will use up such funds of self-sacrifice and goodwill as he has got and nothing is left over for the other countries, more especially when the other countries appear to be in the wrong, or appear to be opposed to the interests of his own country.

So these problems, any problems affecting human beings, become rather difficult.

There is another thing. More or less, it is recognised that human beings, as individuals, should observe some basic canons of moral law, whatever that might be--some standards of behaviour. It is not equally recognised that the moral laws should govern the behaviour of groups or of nations. The individual may be moral, or tries to be, but society--not in the social sense; in the larger sense--can be, and often is, very immoral in social groups towards each other. The same laws do not apply.

Now, therefore, it becomes of the greatest importance that we should at least approach these questions involving human beings with a measure of goodwill. Difficult enough the questions, you make them infinitely more difficult if you lack goodwill, or if you approach them in an angry manner. Much happens in this world which makes us angry and sometimes the anger is justified. But it does not help in clear thinking, and certainly it does not help in getting the other party to welcome your approach. Your anger makes the other party angry too, and so, with this angry attitude persisting on either side, it becomes quite impossible to deal with the matter. You may, of course, end up by knocking each other down.

As individuals, it may not have any very distinct harmful results, but when it comes to war, it has very disastrous results and when it comes to possible atomic war, then it may well exterminate everybody.

So, this approach of goodwill in this particular Christmas season is most important. Goodwill, of course, is a positive quality. But apart from that positive quality, certainly the absence of active illwill would appear to be helpful and necessary.

I say this because so much happens in this world which fills us with anger in various ways. Sometimes interests clash within a nation; vested interest feels it is attacked by some other vested, or non-vested interest, and then we have clashes. It is obvious that interests clash. Sometimes the interest of nations, the interest of classes clash. It does not follow, I think, that the way to the solution of the problem of clash of interests is to increase the clash. To ignore that there is a clash is to be woolly-minded. There is a clash of interests in the world all over, between national, individual or class interests--at least, in the present-day world. May be in the future time there will not be any such thing.

To ignore it, is, as I said, to be woolly-minded. But to come to the conclusion that a clash of interests can only be decided by knocking each other down, is something worse than being woolly-minded. We have to accept the facts as they are--the clash of interests--and take a more distant and long-distance view and realise how to solve them, and not try to solve them by some immediate benefit, which is followed soon after by some greater evil happening.

I should like to mention one thing. It is quite unconnected with what I have said so far. Here is this great country, the United States of America--a great, powerful, rich country, said to be, and being in fact, the greatest and most powerful country in the world. It is respected, or feared, as the case may be. I imagine that all its riches and power have not increased the reputation of the United States so much as a certain attitude that it has taken up in recent weeks. A certain attitude in regard, let us say, to Egypt. They took up an attitude and the prestige of the United States shot up all over the world--I am sure, among the American people themselves--far more than its military power has brought it. Military power has brought it

respect, certainly, as one respects a strong man, and people will keep away for fear, but the type of respect that the action of the United States in regard to the Egyptian question brought was something infinitely different, deeper and worth having. The United States got there.

<Pg-228>

It shows that when a nation acts correctly, according to some principle which is widely accepted, and perhaps not caring very much for certain untoward consequences of that particular action, then it gains tremendous strength in the respect of human beings and that is a great thing to have.

It shows, I think, that statesmen, politicians--and you will remember the type of that breed--usually lack courage to do the right things. When by chance they do them, they are surprised at the welcome it receives, because most of us, naturally, have to think of all sides and aspects of a question, and we are a little frightened in angering one person or effecting the anger of a second and so we balance these things and produce something, the result of which is totally uninspiring. When, by chance, we do something that happens to be courageous and right, we are surprised at the wonderful reaction we get. I am not referring to the United States in this. I am merely making a general statement.

The fact of the matter is, the great majority of people in the world, I believe, hanker for good fellowship and peace and whenever any move is made, a real move for peace and good fellowship, it is widely welcomed, even though some politicians may not like it, because they think it might have adverse reactions.

More especially, ever since this terrible fear of atomic war began to confront us, the prospect of peace becomes something of high importance to everybody.

The conclusion I draw from all this is--two or three conclusions--and one is--two or three conclusions--and one is that there is this hankering for peace I see in every country--Communist, non-Communist, anti-Communist. I haven't a shadow of doubt about it and the person who gives a lead, a real lead for peace, gets a large measure of appreciation and admiration in every country in the world.

But people are afraid to do so, to some extent, because of ingrained fears and apprehensions, lest they might be duped, lest something might happen to endanger their country. Well, naturally, every politician and statesman has to think of all these considerations. He can't take risks about his country. He can't function as an altruist, however good it may be to do that. One recognises that.

But the time has come when, from the most practical point of view, apart from high ideals, it has become essential to take this point of view and realise that the essential need for the world is peace and

to put an end to this fear that grips the world

How, then, do we deal with the problems of the day? Well, immediately there are the problems of Egypt and Hungary. But there are other problems out of which these have arisen. There are countries under colonial domination. There are countries under not that type of colonial domination, but other types of domination, as we have seen in the case of Hungary. There are armies stationed all over in other countries, there are foreign bases and there is the armament race, all of which raise this fear, this complexity.

How do you deal with them? They go on bargaining, they approach each other, fearing that something they might do may appear to be weakness, or might result in weakness, or the other party may take advantage. That, as I said, is a thing which cannot be ignored, because people responsible for their country's destinies cannot take risks.

But, on the other hand, the gravest risk today is to carry on as we have been doing. So it becomes a choice of risks, if you like, a choice of the lesser peril. I have no doubt in my mind that the lesser risk and the lesser peril is to be a little courageous and put an end to these causes of fear and conflict, to have disarmament, to remove these armies wherever they are. I don't think that even in a military way it adds to any risks in the present circumstances.

But above all the point is to take up each question and try to solve it so as to make it easy for the other party to help you to solve it. This seems to be an obvious proposition, and yet it is not thought of so much, because one gets angry, and in one's anger, one tries to adopt methods or use language which creates barriers towards that solution.

Therefore, I come back to what I said: it is important that in whatever we do, let us stick to our principles by all means, because if we leave them, then there is no

<Pg-229>

anchor left. But always remember this that we are trying to solve the problem not merely to give vent to our anger. That does not help us in solving it. This is a very simple proposition, and yet it is something with far-reaching effects.

This lesson was drilled into our heads by Mahatma Gandhi. He was a person more well-addicted to principles than anybody I know. He was absolutely unbreakable on anything he valued, and yet he told us: "Always be friendly with your opponent. Always give him a chance to repair the damage he has done or to come to a compromise. Never be uncompromising, and yet hold to your principles."

It seems contradictory, but it isn't really, because the method was one of being friendly to the other party and not trying to injure or

humiliate the other party, and yet holding to your principles and demanding that they should be honoured.

The method paid us. It took time, but it paid us and it paid us more especially--not because we got independence; that we would have gotten anyhow--but we got it in a way which left no traces of troublesness, bitterness and conflict behind us, and that is a big thing, because otherwise that would have pursued us and would have led to other problems and just drained our energies.

May I submit to you, therefore, that in dealing with the questions of the day, the immediate questions of Egypt and Hungary, and the other questions which confront the world, we should approach them, always with a distant objective in view, which it really is--you can call it what you will--the creation, ultimately, of some kind of a world order. You may call it "one world", or whatever you like. The aim is the removing of the major causes of conflict, and above all, the removing of the fear in the minds of people, and approaching each single problem with as much vigour as you like, but always not trying to humiliate the other party. If the other party suffers humiliation, you may think you have won, but you have sown the seeds of future conflicts. It comes up.

You have seen the activities of European nations; in the last thousand years, Europe, I may say so in all respects, as a continent, has been addicted to wars, more so than Asia--not that Asia has been very peaceful. But when I think of Asian history and European history, I am amazed as to the capacity for warfare that Europe has shown.

You see nations, highly developed and highly cultured, in Europe, always overdoing something--in war, I mean. In trying to gain their objective, they try to humiliate the party they are fighting. They humiliate them, or try to, and the result is that the other party tries to humiliate them and so it goes on. There is no end to that kind of thing. Revenge, or call it what you like, is bad.

Today it is infinitely worse, because there would be no chance for anybody to do anything if we go in for that kind of major conflict. Therefore, the problems of today can only be solved by this peaceful approach, by the reverse of vengeful approach, by the approach that we have to make friends with the other party afterwards.

After all, here was this great and terrible war ten or eleven years ago. The enemies of that war are friends today--and it is quite right they should be. And yet everybody thinks they are never going to be friendly with the other country that they are at war with, but after a short time, a few years, they make friends with them, because ultimately human beings are more sensible as to what they think, or what others think about them.

Therefore, for the present, I wish to lay stress on this particular aspect of the approach to the problem.

INDIA USA EGYPT CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC HUNGARY

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Volume No

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INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Speech at Mayor Wagner's Luncheon

In honour of Prime Minister Nehru Mayor Wagner held a luncheon in New York on Dec 21, 1956. Speaking on the occasion, the Prime Minister said:

I find it a little difficult to find words to express my gratitude to you, Sir, Mr. Mayor, and to all those who are present here for their warm and friendly welcome and for

<Pg-230>

the honour you have done me by giving me this opportunity of meeting so many distinguished leaders of this great city and this great country.

I feel overwhelmed on this occasion, and listening to the words which the previous speakers have uttered, I feel that in the warmth of your heart you have said many things about me which I hardly deserve. But, perhaps, that does not matter much. What matters is what you feel, and what I feel. Words are important, certainly, but the thought behind the words is more important. And, I have sensed, even in this very brief visit to the United States, the warmth and the cordiality of the people of this country and their goodwill towards my country.

Somebody told me once that nobody should go to the United States for the first time. Well, I have come the second time, now. And, although the second time is brief, it has been full of so many things that it seems quite a long time since I came here.

Time is measured by the clock, but really that is not a very satisfactory way of measuring time. Time, ultimately, is the succession of sensations, feelings, and sometimes time hangs heavily, and it does not seem to end at all, and sometimes it passes very quickly.

I have had experience with both, having had the opportunity and--if I may say so--the good fortune of spending many years in prison from

which, I think, I profited considerably. There were long periods when time seemed to stand still because nothing happened there. There was no way of measuring it by any sensation or experience.

It is true the sun rises and the sun sets. And, you know the day is over.

But, it was very extraordinary that, after months and years in jail, the record of yesterday and yesterday's history came to a standstill because the intervening period had no special element in it to strike the imagination. Anyhow, I was referring to my few days' stay in Washington, and now in New York, which are not merely full of engagements. That is a minor matter, but the deeply-felt impressions will remain and will come back to my memory again and again--impressions of the American people, of leading citizens of this country, of the ability in various departments of human activity, and something more, something which, perhaps, is almost more representative of American life than the great activities and progress America has made.

It is quite true, I think, as Prince Wan once said, America is supposed to be a leader in scientific and technical advances in business and many other departments of human activity. And, yet, I suppose if there were not something more basic about the American people, they would not be in the position they are in today. That basic thing is a quality of humanism, generosity and warmth of heart, and certainly adherence to what I would call the basic principles of the American revolution.

I referred the other day in my television broadcast to the fact which has meant much to me. Some years back an American friend came to my house in Delhi and gave me a cast of Abraham Lincoln's hand, in bronze, and ever since then I have kept it on my study table and I gaze at it every day, partly because it is a very beautiful hand, beautiful art in many ways. There is a certain extra-ordinary expression of strength and gentleness in it, but more because it reminds me of a celebrated figure, not only of the United States but of the world who has been a hero of mine since my childhood and the immortal words he uttered on various occasions often remind me, in a sense, of my own duties. And so, this quality of the American people has appealed to me most. It is obvious that any people, whether American, Indian or any other, are a mixture of good and bad qualities. . . .

We, in India, as you know, have been absorbed in a tremendous adventure, to begin with, the adventure of gaining and achieving independence. And, we were fortunate enough to achieve that which we had striven for and dreamed about year after year.

The moment of our achievement was also the moment of our starting on another journey and another adventure, the adventure of building up India and raising the standard of her hundreds of millions of people and that was a bigger task than the one of gaining independence.

<Pg-231>

We are engaged in that adventure and we are good hearted, and we realise even as we go forward, how difficult it is, how responsibilities increase, the more one grows the more the responsibilities of that individual or country grows. So, we are growing in strength and we grow in many other ways. At the same time our difficulties and our responsibilities grow. That is inevitable. That is the price of growth, to face our responsibilities--because the United States has grown in hundreds of ways, its responsibilities grow a hundred fold. We cannot escape it.

So, we are engaged in this tremendous adventure, an adventure, if I may say so, against our own failings, our own poverty, not against any people or any country. And, naturally, we are seeking the goodwill and sympathy of other people.

I remember vividly the sympathy and help that we had from the people of the United States, when we were struggling for freedom, and we are sure that, in this new adventure of ours we can have and, indeed we have had, that sympathy and help.

Sometimes it is said that there are great differences between the United States and India in the international and other fields. I believe this is greatly exaggerated. Very obviously there are sometimes differences in outlook and opinion. Indeed, I imagine in the United States of America, among the people here, there are differences. In India, I know there are great differences of opinion. Yet we come together. Yet we have all these people of the same ideals. We talk about democracy and the very nature of democracy is, whether within a country or outside, to have clashes of opinion.

The truth tries to emerge to the people and to the country. It varies from the totalitarian countries where differences of opinion are not allowed to prevail. Only a single opinion comes up which precludes the truth arising out of the clash of opinions and battle of ideals, from which comes progress.

It is a gross exaggeration, and, I might say, it is wrong to say there are vital differences of opinion between the United States and India. There is a basic ground of principle on which we agree.

It is true that we have been conditioned and nurtured in a particular way, geographically, historically and traditionally. Even our recent struggle for independence has conditioned us in a particular way. We would be untrue to ourselves if we did not accept that condition, improving and changing it if we can. But, we have to work in accordance with our faith and beliefs. If we did not do so, we would not be worthy. Nobody is worth much if he cannot function according to his own nature, belief and principle.

Prince Wan, the Third, referred to the great son of India, the

Buddha, whose birthday has just been celebrated, the 2,500th anniversary, and we are trying to regain his message of peace and compassion.

Two or three hundred years after the Buddha, there was an Emperor of India named Asoka, a rather extraordinary man even though he was an Emperor. In the full tide of victory in a war, it suddenly came to him how terrible war was. He heard accounts of hundreds of thousands of people slain, made captives and so on, and it came to him as a shock that he had won victory at that cost. He stopped the war, and he himself has related how he felt about it and inscribed it on stone tablets and pillars--not only on one, but they are strewn all over India. On them are inscribed how he came to the decision to put a stop to his own war after he had learned of the cost of human suffering caused by it, and he said, "no more war for me". He stopped the war in the middle of it.

There are interesting inscriptions of his in which he teaches his people all the time about the cause of righteousness. He had reverence, he said, to his own faith, but also reverence to the faith of others. He said: "Unless you revere the faith of others, your own faith will not be revered". So, he goes on repeating the message of tolerance which he got from the Buddha.

I mention this because in spite of innumerable failures in our history, the history of India and the Indian people, this kind of message has been repeated generation after generation, and it has sunk in, to some extent, into our minds. In our own day, Gandhi repeated it. That is the background of our thinking to some extent.

May be sometimes it enfeebles us, it is

<Pg-232>

possible. We want to be dynamic and I hope we will become dynamic as, perhaps, in the past. It may be that, because of these tactics our life became stagnant and did not move. That is a bad thing for a nation. We felt it, became subjugated to other countries and did not make any protest; and, began to dream of the past, forgetting the present. That is not good.

Well, we pulled ourselves out of it and now, I hope, we are gaining a measure of vitality, but behind all that vitality and dynamism, still behind all that, the message of the Buddha remains in our minds. It tells us that it is better to be friendly than to be inimical and, that it is better, even to win the enemy over than to beat your enemy, not by giving up your principles because that is not winning him over, but while holding on to your principles, to hold the other party over.

Thus we come back to what Gandhi used to tell us always, which he exemplified in his own conduct and in his conduct towards the British people against whom we were struggling. We were weak and feeble and

we must behave bold enough, but the fact is that the feelings we had towards the British people were friendly while fighting them. He said: "Even if you wish to push British rule out of India we have no enmity against the British people". So a remarkable thing happened and I do believe it is very remarkable that the minute the British rule went from India, there was no enmity against British people, and we are great friends today.

There are millions of other examples in the world, where people having become free still nurtured a dislike and, even, hatred. We are not, by and large, a people who hate deeply. That is not our nature. Sometimes it may be a weakness too, I have to admit it, but perhaps, if you think of this, you may get something of the background of what we are thinking because we are, in numbers, a great many people with a great variety and diversity, but with a proud history and even when we were split up, as we were, and have many people with many languages, and all that, still throughout our history we have been bound together by some strange ideas, strange things, cultural and others, which have never allowed India to go to pieces even in her subjugation and misery, and we held together in that sense.

So, the basic ideas become reflected to some extent in our activities today, whether internal, external or international; not always, but nevertheless they are there in the back of our minds, in what we say and do.

As previous speakers mentioned, the world today is facing great problems, crises, but I suppose that in almost every generation people have thought their generation is facing great crises. Naturally, they think of today. But, I think it is true today to say that the world, today, does face a very important stage or phase of human history.

Whatever ideas and technical advances that have taken you so far, it still poses new problems; the new developments in atomic energy, machinery, automobiles and other means of communication are terrific. With new vistas opening up, the human race has tremendous power at its disposal and the future depends on how one uses this power, whether to good or ill. There may be many different solutions offered to the problems of our age and one has to decide which one to take. The real foundation, if I may respectfully beg to suggest, to the whole, is the attitude of approaching the problem--whether in solving the problem you do not leave behind half a dozen new problems.

Obviously the path of wisdom is to solve the problem and not the solution of one problem to lead to other, more difficult problems, as it has often happened in the past. One wins a war--wins a war completely--and then one finds that enormous problems have arisen, more than what existed before the war. There is victory, no doubt, but it is not real victory of having solved the problem, but rather victory in a military sense and, may be, in another sense.

Therefore, the point always is, how to achieve certain objectives. If

you go to war it is for the purpose of achieving something. Who wants to go to war for the pleasure of it? You go to war because an enemy is obstructing something, or it something you do not like. What do you do after victory? You have defeated the enemy and that is only a small part of the job. The real job was to achieve something--the main objective being not war, but the achievement of reaching a peace, something constructive.

<Pg-233>

The major thing that is to be avoided is to sow the seeds of future problems, of future conflict and future wars.

Now, that leads one to think that the approach should be such as not to sow the seeds of future conflict; but that does not mean, as I stated at the beginning, giving in on any point and surrendering a principle. It does mean that in following one's principle one does that in a way to solve the problem and not merely to serve a satisfaction of expressing ourselves and our opinion in a strong way.

That may bring momentary satisfaction, but our objective is to solve the problem in accordance with the principles one holds and see that it does not lead to others.

I hope you will forgive me my rather philosophical generalisation but, as you have done me the honour of inviting me here, I thought I should say something I had in mind, which troubles me.

There will always be basic difficulties. There is the Prophet. The Prophet is a person who, I imagine, holds to the truth regardless of all consequences and usually because he holds to the truth, regardless of all consequences, he is stoned to death. He is honoured afterwards, no doubt, but for the moment he is stoned to death. The Prophet can seldom be what can be called a leader of men, because the men have stoned him to death and honoured him afterwards. He holds to his principles regardless of the consequences.

Then, there is the political leader, and I talk about the best type of leader. There are all kinds of leaders. Now, the political leader certainly wants to hold to principles, but he has to get these principles through to his people. He may have a certain conviction, but he has to convey that conviction to others, especially in this democratic age. Unless there are other people who feel the way he does, he is helpless. So the leader always has a problem how far he should compromise with his principles.

The Prophet does not compromise his principles, regardless of the consequences. The political leader always has that problem and should decide on how much of his principles to compromise to achieve something for his people. If he compromises too many of his principles, he has lost; and he has lost his leadership.

It is a difficult problem which leaders of human communities have to

face, and therefore have to strike a balance. That is not an easy matter and more especially so in democratic communities. . . .

I am anxious that every people have an opportunity to reach and be allowed to reach stature. If you take that from them, you have a totalitarian regime and you take something away from a people that is of most vital significance to human growth and I dislike that intensely.

I have ventured to put some thoughts rather vaguely before you. You will forgive me, Mr. Mayor, but I really am infinitely grateful to you, Mr. Mayor, and all of you distinguished gentlemen and I shall carry away with me the memory of this occasion for a long time. I thank you.

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INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Address to Far East America Council

Prime Minister Nehru met the Board of Governors of the Far East America Council at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, on Dec 21, 1956. Speaking on the occasion, the Prime Minister said:

Mr. Chairman, I am glad and grateful for this opportunity to meet the members of your Far East Council. The words you have just said, in explaining our own approach and attitude, represent more or less in broad outline what we ourselves think about it.

We are naturally very anxious to make progress rapidly, to increase the standards of our people and, apart from our desire to do so, there is the compulsion of events which forces us to do so. That it to say, social forces, social upsets, all kinds of things, might happen if we do not proceed rapidly enough. That is what I call the compulsion of events.

<Pg-234>

We have approached this question in the strictest, if I may say so, practical way, with no ideological or doctrinaire divinity. We want to get something done. We just do not mind what ideology the people may be concerned with, but one thing we have to preserve and that is

the democratic structure of our politics and economy.

Planning, what is it after all? It is getting people to do voluntarily what we want them to do. There is no compulsion and any idea of associating compulsion would not be correct.

Again, we feel that any kind of a rigid approach is not right. I mean a rigid approach which may be applicable to every country is not right because the conditions and backgrounds of countries differ.

It is quite absurd, let me say, in the United States, to suggest some other way than you have here. It fits in; you have grown into it; you have prospered. There it is, the example of growth and prosperity, and no question rises for your trying some other method.

But you have had very, very special advantages, apart from a period of time--vast country to explore and develop and all that. Well, we just haven't got that time at our disposal because if we waited, if our progress was slow, we would be overwhelmed, overwhelmed by two things: one, as I said, the social forces; and the second is just the growth of population.

I don't mean to imply that our population is growing at a terribly fast pace; it is not. The pace of growth is not big, but in totality, because it is a big population to begin with, well, even relatively small growth makes a difference.

I do not think our pace of growth is more than the European countries; in fact, it is less. But when we start with a base of 360 million, additions become considerable and each growth adds to our problems, whether it is food or commodities or anything.

We are compelled by these circumstances to find a solution to these problems, a solution ultimately by greater production of goods, so that people may have them and generally industries would flourish. Employment should grow; there should not be any type of unemployment which, apart from its being a bad thing in itself, again creates dangers for us.

We have to face these problems, and when we sat down to think about them we did not think of any ideological approach. In fact, we avoided even terms which connote ideology. We just said, well, here is food. We must produce at least enough food for our people, not only today, but five years, 10 years later, when the population is more. We must provide the people with clothing, housing and so on--the necessaries, you might say, because, remember, that the problem in India, or the problem in any country in Asia is, first of all, to provide the necessaries of life to all. The luxuries, or even those things that are not luxuries but which are not absolute necessaries, really come after that.

So we sit down and say, we have to provide these necessaries. How are we to do it? Take agricultural production. Then, because we have to

give employment to people, we always have to face the problem of higher techniques the immediate effect of which is unemployment--the immediate effect of having had fewer persons to do it and more thrown out of employment, there-by creating social difficulty.

Now that does not mean we are against higher techniques; we are not. We think that progress can only come through higher techniques. But the change-over has to be so planned that it does not create a new problem for us; so that we invited quite a large number of people--economists, industrialists, financiers and all kinds of people from various countries--to consult with us and to advise us.

It was peculiar and interesting that they started off by telling us something--they had come with some ideas. They told us they were good ideas, but gradually, after studying the problems for about two or three months, they became shaky about their own ideas as applicable to India. Their ideas were very good. They said: "We realise that the problems of India require some special treatment and not merely the treatment we had thought of".

<Pg-235>

In fact, they told us--they warned us--economists from abroad--English, Canadian, French, Poles, quite a number of people--they said: "You can profit by the examples, by the experience of other countries. Please do so. But please do not copy them. Develop your own economic approach in regard to your own problems. Otherwise, in trying just to get something from abroad, it may not meet all your particular and special problems." And we tried to do that.

We are trying to do that, in effect. Our approach is one of trial and error. We have tried to do something. If it does not succeed, we will retrace our steps and function differently.

Also, the main problem of a country like India, that is an underdeveloped country, and which follows from its underdevelopment, is the paucity and lack of resources for development for investment. And that is, the surplus for investment is very little and you have to do without things in order to create greater surplus for investment. Otherwise you do not go ahead.

Now, how to do it? On the one hand, people can afford higher standards. On the other hand, in order to invest we want to save forgetting higher standards for the moment.

If we have a steel plant--well a steel plant is essential--but it takes about four or five years before it starts producing. Mean-while it goes on absorbing money. And possibly not only that plant, but other such things will lead to inflationary tendencies which we do not want to happen, again to create difficulties for us.

All these problems we have to consider, trying to profit by the experience of others, but in the particular context of India as it is

today, and always with flexible minds, so as to vary the plan or vary our approach, whenever we think it might lead us into difficulties or the wrong direction. That is our broad approach to this problem.

Our resources are limited and we cannot afford to see them applied to things which are not of the first importance. They may be applied, well, for something that is good. It may be good, but something else is more important or more desirable.

If our resources go into something that is otherwise good, but for the moment does not solve our problems, it takes away from the resources we have left for the actually important things. That is a problem for a country with lack of resources, because you cannot do everything. We have to choose what to do and channel our resources to the more basic things. That again requires the kind of planning which channel our resources more in particular directions which we consider absolutely urgent, leaving the rest of the field, naturally, for free enterprises etc.

Now, the field for private enterprise is very large and considerable, and, of course, from that point of view, all our land is privately owned and we will continue to do that. We do want to develop on our land as many co-operatives as possible, because there are too small farmers' holdings, absurdly small, and the poor fellow can do nothing by himself, really. But if he comes together with a number of farmers, then they can have modern methods and profit by them. A very big sector of our economy which we have developed, and we are developing, is the small-scale cottage industry. We have been going into the cottage industry, chiefly, I may tell you, because of the employment problem; it may be that the cottage industry will not be profitable after many years. I do not know. But for the present, it becomes important, both to add to our production and to give employment to people--small-scale cottage industries with higher techniques, in so far as we can introduce them; we do not want primitive techniques but we do not want suddenly to throw out people from employment wherever they may be, unless we can absorb them some way, and if the process of absorbing goes, it is all right.

But if we are to industrialise, as we must, we must lay the base of that industrialisation, the base for producing iron and steel, producing hydro-electric power, whatever it may be, and we must concentrate on that, and then talk about agriculture, which is also of the first importance for us, greater production of agriculture, better irrigation methods, but not so much of mechanising agriculture--we don't do that, because it is all very well for mechanisation in a country with much land and few people, whether it

<Pg-236>

is the United States or the Soviet Union where there is much more land than human beings, relatively speaking. But in a country where human beings abound, we have to go cautiously in letting them work and not throwing them out by too much mechanisation.

One of the biggest things we are doing now is the community development scheme in our road economy, villages, etc., with which is also attached the small industry. But for major industrialisation, it becomes essential that we have a base for that, a base, as I said, of iron and steel plants and certain other basic industries--the machine-making industry and all that.

That is what we are taking up, leaving the other fields--most of it--for private enterprise to carry out. The State can go directly or in conjunction with private enterprise or both.

We realise, of course, that we have to, in a large measure, necessarily shoulder the burden for this, both for practical and psychological reasons. By psychological, I mean that the mere fact of shouldering the burden hardens the people into doing a job. If somebody else does a job for them, well, they are not capable of carrying it on afterwards.

But the fact remains that it is a terrific burden in many ways, and some relatively--relative to the full effort--small help goes a long way, in just easing, if I may say so, the labour pains of industrialisation.

And so we very much welcome your cooperation and help. I cannot, of course, discuss in detail; that is beyond me.

<Pg-237>

INDIA USA LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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