

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, March 13, 1968/Phalgun  
23, 1889 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Damani.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Question No. 599.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Question No. 624 may also be taken up with this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIVE POINT  
POLICY REGARDING VIETNAM

\*599. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to President Johnson's Five Point Policy in regard to Vietnam as enunciated in a television interview on the 19th/20th December, 1967; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India has seen press reports regarding this.

(b) The Government of India welcome all steps likely to help in a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem. However, in the view of the Government of India, an unconditional stoppage of bombing is a necessary first step towards shifting the problem to the conference table.

DISCUSSION WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF SOUTH VIETNAM

\*624. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of

South Vietnam met the Prime Minister on the 18th February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) The Foreign Minister of Republic of Vietnam visited India recently in connection with UNCTAD II and during his stay called on the Prime Minister to explain the present situation in South Vietnam.

(b) Hon'ble Members will appreciate that discussions with visiting dignitaries are always held in confidence and it is not customary to disclose them. This is all the more desirable in view of the delicate situation in Vietnam and of India's responsibilities as Chairman of the International Control and Supervision Commission in Vietnam.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know the nature of the talks the hon. Prime Minister had with Secretary-General U Thant during his last visit in this matter and whether any scheme was chalked out to bring peace in Vietnam and, if so, may I know the salient features of it ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : During his recent visit to New Delhi, Secretary-General U Thant did have discussions with the Prime Minister over a number of things and the question of Vietnam was also discussed and views were exchanged. He had similar exchange of views at other places also like Moscow, Paris and London. After his return to New York, he gave a statement in which he made out very clearly that in his view the first step should be the stoppage of bombing of North Vietnam and that alone can solve the problem peacefully.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** In view of the statement made by the US Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, to stop bombing unconditionally, do the Government think that the chances of peace in Vietnam have improved and what initiative is the Government taking in this matter?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** Sir, the chances of peace will improve when the bombing has stopped, not before.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** In view of the fact that during the recent fighting in Vietnam, the North Vietnamese troops have come out openly with Russian tanks and other Russian armaments are also being used there, may I know whether it has changed the complexion of the Vietnamese war and has that in anyway affected the attitude of the Government of India?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** No, Sir.

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री:** जो हमारा जेनेवा ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था वह 1954 में हुआ था और उस के बाद चौदह साल बीत चुके हैं। क्या चौदह सालों के बाद बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में भी सरकार यह समझती है कि इंटरनेशनल कंट्रोल कमीशन का, जिम का भारत चेयरमैन है, अब भी कुछ उपयोग है और उस को जारी रहना चाहिये?

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी:** यह सच है कि आज कल के हालात में वह बहुत कुछ नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन तब भी सभी की राय है कि उसे जारी रहना चाहिए।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** After the inhuman and barbaric bombardment of the fighting North Vietnamese and also having sacrificed many of the Americans on the North Vietnamese soil, there seems to be an impression in America also against these barbaric cruelties perpetrated by America, and so, against the background of this aspect, and also the

willingness of the North Vietnamese to come to the conference table for negotiations, may I know whether the Government of India will persuade this party, especially the United States of America, to stop the bombing immediately and solve this problem peacefully?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** I agree with the hon. member. We are making every effort in this direction.

**SHRI SWELL:** Yesterday's papers carry the news that the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, has stated before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the USA was willing to stop the bombing of North Vietnam to get peace talks going. Today's papers carry reports of the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug that the North Vietnamese Government is ready to start negotiations with the USA on the settlement of the Vietnam problem if the USA unconditionally stopped bombing and other war acts against North Vietnam. In view of these two statements I would like to know whether the Government had studied these two statements in depth, whether they had got in touch with the Governments of USA and North Vietnam and, if they have done so, whether they are in a position to enlighten this House as to what stands in the way of these peace talks going, when the two sides want to do the same thing that is mutually desired?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** We have seen the report which has appeared in the press about Mr. Dean Rusk's remarks, but we do not have any authentic information. We have been constantly in touch, but at this moment, we have not picked up this particular issue. But as the hon. member is fully aware, we have been conveying to the Americans the view that North Vietnam would come to the conference table if the bombing were stopped. We have been telling them this for quite some time, but obviously they have their difficulties.

**SHRI SWELL:** May I know whether this Government is in a position to enlighten this House as to what stands in the way when both sides seem to agree about it?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I think the crucial words are "seem to agree".

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :** In view of the repeated reports that Gen. Westmoreland is asking for 200,000 more American troops to be sent, which means escalation of this abominable war on a scale which is almost unimaginable, may I know if Government is taking any very special steps to see to it that no possibility of American escalation of this barbarity which is already being practised is there? Is Government trying to get in touch with the South Vietnam Liberation Front representatives who function in different countries to see to it as to how this matter of a negotiated settlement can really and truly take place?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** We are not directly in touch at this moment, but I agree with the hon. member that if further troops were sent, it would escalate this very tragic war and aggravate the situation. We have expressed ourselves very strongly on this and we certainly continue to hold the same view.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** In view of the talks that U Thant had with Hanoi diplomats in Paris and his opinion that Hanoi would like to talk and also in view of the various pressures against the hard line, hot pursuit, etc., even within the United States, may I know if the Government would consider that taking the initiative for a non-aligned conference is essential at this stage, because it was reported in the press that when the question was put last time regarding India's attitude towards a non-aligned conference on the request from President Tito, the Prime Minister's reply was given out in the press as India being cold to a non-aligned conference at present. Will she clarify the position?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I do not think I said we were cold to such an idea. As far as I remember what I said was that President Tito was discussing with various countries

before making more specific proposals.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** President Johnson's advisers are classified as hawks and doves. The *Panchatantra* refers to owls and crows, since time immemorial—those who sleep and those who talk. May I know whether in the opinion of the Prime Minister, on the basis of the study of the situation, the essential fact in the situation is the future of Cambodia, because if there is escalation, troops will enter Cambodia, which remains at present a haven of peace in this area? Therefore, my question is: is India prepared to give a backing to Cambodia's territorial integrity and further is India prepared to take steps in consultation with like-minded countries in the region like Cambodia, with which we have Buddhist ties, to convene together in order to bring about a cessation of hostilities in this area?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** We have expressed ourselves very clearly on the question of the territorial integrity of Cambodia. Cambodia is not entirely a haven of peace at the moment. It is true that not only Cambodia but all the neighbouring countries, more especially Cambodia, are threatened by any escalation, whether the escalation is with regard to more troops or with regard to the extension of the area of war. As regards getting together with these countries, we are in touch especially with Cambodia, and should it be felt necessary to have such a meeting we will not be against it.

**SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL :** *New York Times* has written an editorial denouncing the escalation of war in Vietnam and has advised that the Johnson Administration should reconsider its policy towards Vietnam. May I know whether the Government has gone through it, if so, what is the Government's reaction to it?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I have just seen the editorial. There is no question of any reaction to it. Our views on this whole matter are very

well known. They have been mentioned here in statements given in reply to questions. We also think this is a very, if I may use a mild term, unfortunate and tragic conflict and the sooner it comes to an end the better for all concerned and for the rest of the world.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I think, it would be admitted that India's influence in this matter will depend on her complete impartiality. It will also be admitted that there are at least three parties in this dispute or in this war : first, North Vietnam, second, South Vietnam and, third, America. Thirdly, it will be admitted or, probably, it will be accepted that all these three parties are rather sorry having got into this mess. In these circumstances, should not India demonstrate her impartiality by first insisting that if there is a cessation of bombing there may be also a cessation of intervention by North Vietnam. In any case, would it not be better if the Government of India heard all the three parties and found out what she should do for each of them ?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** The hon. Member has left out a very important party. There is not only one party in South Vietnam, there are two parties there also and this fact is fully realised by the United States. As far as the cessation of bombing is concerned, we have said very clearly that it is our view that as soon as bombing of North Vietnam stops other steps will follow....

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** How will it follow automatically ?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** Well, this is our impression. Our information is that it will follow. Certainly, other people have taken steps according to their information and they have turned out to be wrong every time. Therefore, they can at least give a trial to this suggestion. As far as impartiality is concerned, this matter came up, I think, in last week's Question Hour or on some other

occasion. We believe in being impartial on many things, but where it is a question of injustice we cannot be impartial. We are on the side of justice and what we consider right.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :** वियतनाम में शान्ति हो, उसकी समस्या का हल हो, यह भारत चाहता है। अमरीका की जो खुराफातें हैं उनके बारे में जिस तरह से भारत बोलता है, अमरीका के अन्दर भी उसी तरह से बोलने वाले लोग हैं। वहां पर भी विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा डेमस्ट्रेशन किये जा रहे हैं.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let him come to the question.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :** वहां पर जो वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, विद्यार्थियों की संस्थायें हैं तथा दूसरी संस्थायें हैं उन से क्या आपका कोई पत्राचार हुआ है और यदि हुआ है तो क्या आप ने जवाब दिया है ? यदि नहीं हुआ तो क्या आप अपने तौर पर कोई इनिशिएटिव ले कर उन संस्थाओं से...

**MR. SPEAKER :** But what is the question ?

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :** या कोई एक व्यक्ति से जैसे मार्टिन लूथर हैं, कोई पत्राचार करना चाहते हैं और यह राय देना चाहते हैं कि वे प्रेशर और ज्यादा डालें ?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I do not think we can interfere in the internal affairs of any country.

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** हमें भी मौका दिया जाए, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question. Shri Patel.

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** यह ठीक नहीं है। हम हल्ला नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन हमें फिर भी समय नहीं दिया जा रहा है सवाल पूछने का।

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, please. He will have to sit down.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : इस तरह की बात क्यों होती है। यह बहुत गलत बात है। सभी मैनबर बराबर हैं। यह क्या बात हुई।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. He will have to resume his seat. At this rate we will not be able to cover many questions. I am sorry.

INDIANS DEPORTED FROM KENYA AND OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

\*601. SHRI† KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :  
SHRI NATHU RAM  
AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indians living in Kenya and in other African countries have been deported by Governments of Kenya and other African countries;

(b) if so, the number of such Indians and the reasons for their deportation;

(c) whether Government have exchanged correspondence with the Governments of Kenya and other African countries in this connection and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the facilities given by the Government of India for their rehabilitation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Altogether, eight persons of Indian origin were deported from Kenya in August 1966, on grounds of security. Four of these were deported to India and of these, two proceeded immediately to the U.K. There have been no further deportations from Kenya. Some persons of Indian origin in Tanzania and Malawi were last year declared prohibited immigrants and asked to leave the country.

Expulsion orders issued by the Tanzanian Government were stated to be on grounds of illegal residence in the country and the holding of irregular work permits. We approached the Tanzanian Government who agreed to review the orders issued and to revoke them in appropriate cases.

The expulsion orders issued by the Malawi Government were on grounds of security.

(c) Our High Commissioners have represented to the Governments concerned that in all cases of proposed deportation to India of persons of Indian origin who are not citizens of India, the following essential conditions must be fulfilled :—

- (i) that the persons concerned should hold valid passports.
- (ii) that they may not be deported to India against their wishes and that they must show a preference for being sent to India.
- (iii) that the Government of India must be informed in advance in all such cases and our prior concurrence obtained to the step proposed.

Indications are that our representations have been found acceptable and that no deportation to India will be ordered in future except on the terms stipulated above.

(d) None of the deportees from Kenya have sought Government's assistance regarding their rehabilitation in India. However, when any person deported is permitted to come to India for permanent settlement the Government extends certain liberal Customs and I.T.C. concessions. These concessions include duty free entry of personal belongings as well as stocks in trade, etc. In addition, repatriates are permitted to import personal motor cars and, in some cases, where these vehicles have been in the possession of repatriates for a period of one year or more prior to their arrival, entry is permitted free of duty.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : केनिया के बाद उगांडा और दूसरे अफ्रीकन देशों ने भी भारतीय ओरिजन के जो वहाँ के नागरिक हैं उनको और जो नागरिक वहाँ के नहीं हैं लेकिन जिन के पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट हैं या हिन्दुस्तानी पासपोर्ट हैं उनको भी वहाँ से निकालना शुरू कर दिया है और इस तरह से हजारों लोगों की किस्मत अघर में लटकी हुई है, उन पर अनसर्टेनटी के बादल छाये