

being transferred from one place to another, the kind of information they should give and all that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are they more efficient today?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think, Sir, they are rather efficient now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पोछे संकट-काल में विदेशों के लिये विदेशी भाषाओं में जो समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते थे, क्या उनमें कोई ऐसी समाचार भी प्रसारित कर दिये गए, जो भारतीय सुरक्षा और भारतीय परम्पराओं के सर्वथा प्रतिकूल थे; यदि हां, तो जिन अधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार के प्रसारण किये, जिनके बारे में सरकार को बाद में पता चला, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि मुझे इस बात की खबर नहीं थी, लेकिन हमारे रेडियो के कुछ अधिकारियों के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई। उसके बाद मेरे सामने यह सवाल आया। उस आदमी को सर्विस से मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of the fact that the number of news bulletins has increased the number of news editors remains the same and therefore the pressure of work is too much on the people?

Shri Sham Nath: It is a fact that the number of news bulletins has increased during the last few years. I have not been able to follow the latter part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I wanted to know whether in spite of the increase in the number of news bulletins there has been no increase in the number of news editors.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Goa

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{ Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
*1198. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the speech of Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Chief U.S. delegate to the U.N. at Princeton University on 23rd March, 1964, describing the take-over of Goa by India as an outright invasion; and

(b) if so, whether Government have conveyed their reaction to the eminent speaker and circulated the same among the U.S. Universities, specially at Princeton?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Government have seen reports in the Press about Mr. Adlai Stevenson's speech in which reference was made by him to the liberation of Goa by armed action. Since the United Nations have already endorsed that Goa, Daman and Diu have been nationally united with India, Government do not consider it necessary at this stage to take note of the personal opinion of an individual.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that Mr. Adlai Stevenson while making special mention of outright invasions singled out India to be responsible for the same; if so, may I know whether the Government is in a position to nullify the mischievous information conveyed to the world at large?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have seen the statement of Mr. Stevenson. I have already stated that the United

Nations, by a resolution, No. 1807, passed in the General Assembly stated:

"in view of the fact that Sao Jose Batista d'Ajuda and Goa and dependencies were no longer under the administration of Portugal having been nationally united with Dahomey and India respectively."

In view of this it is not necessary for us to do anything because the whole world knows that it is part of India.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that the outbursts of Shri Adlai Stevenson in the Security Council in 1961 over the question of Goa and the Resolution which was sponsored by the western nations and vetoed by Russia created tension to the extent of straining our relations with the U.S.A. and President Kennedy had to make some amends for the same privately?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not exactly remember this past incident, but it is a fact that some people, mainly Mr. Adlai Stevenson, hold a certain opinion which, we think, is absolutely unjustified. He knows it and everybody knows it that it is our opinion about his opinion. I do not think his opinion has gone very far. So far as the United Nations and others are concerned, my colleague has already read out to you the Resolution passed by it in regard to Goa.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that India's voice, once powerful, against colonialism and imperialism has not been heard with respect in the comity of nations, particularly in Europe and America, barring the small number of pro-China countries, since Government's cowardly acquiescence in China's colonial and neo-imperialist hold over Tibet; if so, does this have anything to do with this misunderstanding on this matter on America?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think, what the hon. Member has said is absolutely wrong, 100 per cent wrong.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is wrong?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is wrong that it has anything to do with our attitude towards China's invasion of Tibet. That happened 10 or 12 years ago.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said it appears that Government's stand as regards China's hold over Tibet . . .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Whether we acquiesced or not before, it is absolutely wrong, that is, the effect of that on this because what he refers to perhaps—I do not think he is correct but still—maybe, is due to something recent in regard to our position in regard to those matters, not 7, 8 or 10 years old. That is due to many causes which can be investigated and which are being investigated. It is wrong to think that India's influence is very much less than it used to be. It is less in the sense that we do not quite shout as loudly . . .

Shri Hem Barua: We did a lot of shouting before.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Whether we did shout before or not, others shout louder . . .

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion you admitted that we shouted loudly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: like, if I may say so, the hon. Member who is putting the question. I do not think fundamentally it is correct. Our influence is very considerable. Sometimes we feel that we do not—I would use again the word 'shout' enough; we talk in a more mature way but our basic positions are the same as we took up.

Shri Hem Barua: Great power Chauvinism.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय की राज्य-मंत्री ने बताया कि यह श्री एडल.ई. स्टीवन्सन का वैयक्तिक विचार था, लेकिन दो तीन साल पहले संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अमरीका के प्रतिनिधि की हैसियत में उन्होंने ऐसा ही विचार व्यक्त किया था और अब फिर उन्होंने उस बात को दोहराया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा इस कारण है कि भारत अपने पक्ष को वहाँ पर प्रस्तुत करने में असफल रहा है या श्री एडलाई स्टीवन्सन ने अज्ञान और पूर्वाग्रह के कारण ऐसा विचार प्रकट किया है।

Mr. Speaker: Is it due to our inability that Mr. Adlai Stevenson has not been able to appreciate our standpoint or is it that he has that particular notion, or personal views?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I regret, it may be our inability to explain something to Mr. Adlai Stevenson, or it may be his inability to understand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our Embassy's public relations in the United States is the unfortunate part.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Adlai Stevenson is more than a private individual being a representative of the U.S. Government at the U.N.

An Hon. Member: He is the Chief Delegate.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this is his personal view or it is also the view of the U.S. Government? When he expresses such an opinion, the world takes it to be the opinion of the U.S. Government. In the light of the U.N. Resolution just now quoted may I know whether the matter has been taken up with the U.S. Government rather than with Mr. Adlai Stevenson?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose, it is his personal view and not the view of the U.S. Government. The

matter has not been taken up with the U.S. Government. We take it as his personal view.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What gives us to think that it is not the view of the U.S. Government? If it is not the view of the U.S. Government, could we not ask the U.S. Government to ask this gentleman to hold his tongue?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The U.S. Government does not function in that way. They have not taken Shri Mathur's advice as to how they should function.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I want to ask the same question asked by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in a different way. It is a well known fact that Mr. Adlai Stevenson has always been an important representative of the U.S. Government. What is the reason that the Government has taken the statement that he made about the invasion of Goa by India as his personal opinion and not as the opinion of the U.S. Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Adlai Stevenson was speaking at a university function—I think, at the Princeton University—which has nothing to do with the Government. There people are in the habit of giving expression to their personal opinions. The Government's policies are not stated there. We, therefore, presume that it was so and we have previously too said so. Mr. Adlai Stevenson's opinions about Goa are notorious for their wrongness.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the context in which Mr. Adlai Stevenson made this remark that the take-over of Goa by India is an outright invasion?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: He was delivering the Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Lecture at the Princeton University.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास अमरोका के किन्हीं ऐसे मुद्दबंदों के बयान हैं जिनमें उन्होंने गोआ के मामले में या काश्मीर के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान को स्पॉट किया हो ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: बहुत सारे बयान हैं, कुछ बयान तो ऐसे हैं लेकिन अक्सर बयान इसके खिलाफ भी हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has said that the U.N. Security Council by a Resolution has endorsed the emancipation of Goa.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I said, the General Assembly.

Shri Hem Barua: That is all right. The General Assembly has by a Resolution endorsed the emancipation of Goa and Mr. Stevenson is the Chief U.S. Delegate to the UNO. After the adoption of this Resolution when he goes about making speeches to the contrary, do the Government not think that he is violating the Resolution of the U.N. General Assembly?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do not think so; in any event, Government is not going to draw attention to this fact. It is up to him to violate it in his speech as much as he likes.

Pakistani Ambush in Kashmir

*1199. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 599 on the 16th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry by U.N. Observers in Kashmir into the recent Pakistani ambush of Indian patrolmen near the cease-fire line has been completed; and

(b) if so, their findings and conclusions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. B. Chavan):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.N. Chief Military Observer has awarded a violation of cease-fire against Pakistan for crossing the cease-fire line and for firing on our police patrol.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in certain reports to the effect that some of the patrolmen who were believed to have been killed in the ambush are now prisoners in Pakistani territory; if so, has Government demanded the return of those patrolmen?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It is true that there are nine persons who are in the captivity of Pakistan and we have demanded their return. About the killed persons, it seems that 14 persons have been killed and their bodies were thrown in the Kishenganga River.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has any compensation been demanded by the Government from Pakistan in respect of those who were killed by them in this ambush?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, we have demanded compensation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How much?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Compensation has been demanded for the families of 14 persons who are believed to have been killed.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In what way have Government satisfied themselves that as a matter of fact certain persons who are alleged to have been dead in the ambush or who were actually killed are not detained by Pakistan? What efforts have been made to obtain the list of names of those who are at present detained with Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have got only general information about the number of persons but we have not got the detailed information about the names etc. We shall try to get the information from Pakistan.