

together. After that we have gone back to the original complaint; preparations have been made for that and now they are complete. All the memoranda, rejoinders, have been done and the hearing of the case will begin on the 21st September.

I cannot say what their final findings will be. That is for the court to decide. Nor can I say—it all depends on the finding—anything about the sanctions.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Being a purely political matter, may I understand that only the wishes of the people of Nagar Haveli and Dadra will be binding on us?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer a hypothetical question. I do not know what the court might decide ultimately. How can I say that—what will be binding and what we can give effect to or not before we know what it is?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Does Mr Chagla continue to be our judge on the International Court now? I understand that most of the judges have expressed a wish that Justice Chagla should continue to be on that bench. Has the Government of India agreed to that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think when Mr. Chagla became our Ambassador in the United States we referred this matter to the court there,—whether there was any objection to his continuing. To the best of my recollection, they said they had no objection, and so he is presumably continuing there.

श्री सिद्धासन सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गोष्ठा का मामला कब तक भारत के लिए एक कलंक बना रहेगा, सिरदर्द बना रहेगा? क्या यह साक्षात् की जा सकती है कि भविष्य में कभी गोष्ठा भारत का घन बन सकेगा?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: माननीय सदस्य ने एक प्रश्न सवाल पूछा है। इसमें गोष्ठा का सवाल था जाता है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि यह जो पुर्तगाल ने मुकदमा वहाँ चलाया है, इसका गोष्ठा से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन दूर-दराज का रिश्ता हो जाता है।

Laos

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Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bibhu Mishra:
292. Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Wodeyar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kasiwal:
Shri Khadilkar:
Shri Naldurgkar:
Shri Kediyan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos is not functioning properly due to recent developments in Laos;

(b) whether the Government of India have approached the Governments of Britain and Russia for reorganising the International Commission;

(c) whether the Government of India have also approached the Governments of Canada and Poland who are represented on the Commission in the matter, and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) The International Commission for supervision and control in Laos adjourned sine die on the 19th July 1958 with the proviso that it may be reconvened "in accordance with not-

mal procedures" In view of recent developments in Laos and on the Laos-North Vietnam border, the Chairman of the Laos Commission (India) proposed that the Commission should be reconvened. It has not been possible however, to do so because of the opposition of the Government of Laos and the fact that the Government of Canada have not appointed their delegate to the Commission. The Chairman thereafter requested the two Geneva Co-Chairmen to consider this situation and issue necessary directions.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government of India have approached the Government of Canada on this subject. The Government of Canada, however, pointed out that as the Laotian Government was opposed to the reconvening of the Commission they could not take the step suggested.

The Government of Poland have been agreeable to the reconvening of the Commission.

(d) In view of the situation in Laos deteriorating, the Prime Minister sent messages again to the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference (United Kingdom and the Soviet Union) as also to the Prime Ministers of Laos and Canada. In these messages it was pointed out that the procedures for conciliation and mediation laid down in the Geneva Conference should be followed, as otherwise the Geneva Agreements would lapse, and the Co-Chairmen were requested to indicate what the Government of India and the other Governments concerned can do to initiate mediatory and conciliatory processes to ease the tension and conflict in Laos. It is understood that the two Co-Chairmen are in consultation over the situation in Laos.

Shri Radha Kaman: May I know whether, in view of the responsibility devolving on the Indian Government as chairman of this Commission, any communication from the Indian Prime Minister has gone to the Prime Minister of Canada and also if any communication has been received by him from

the North Viet-Nam premier and, if so, whether any suggestions in reply were received or were given in order to be able to fulfil that responsibility which has devolved on India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have been frequently in communication, first of all, with the two co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, that is, the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, further, with the Prime Ministers of Canada, of Laos and also of North Viet-Nam, and occasionally with some others too.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has the Government reason to believe that the restrictions imposed by the Geneva agreement on arms imports into the Indo-Chinese States and the strength of the armed forces, have been transcended and the present disturbances in Laos are attributable to this factor?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a matter of interpretation and opinion. Under the old agreement,—I am actually speaking from memory—only the French were allowed to keep some military forces near Laos for training and other purposes and other forces were not permitted to do that. Recently the French have withdrawn some of their officers and others and had come to an agreement, I think with the United States, that some United States officials, I think about 200 or so trainers, and others, should go there to take the place of the French. On the one side, it is said that this is an infringement, on the other side, it is said that this is not at all an infringement. It is a matter of interpretation there.

Shri Khadilkar: Recently it was reported that Mr Selwyn Lloyd and Mr Gromyko had some discussion, as Co-Chairmen of the Conference in Geneva. May I know if Government knows what progress, if any, was made in those talks, what was the nature of the talks and whether it was helpful for the revival of this Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give an account of those talks chiefly because I do not know the detailed nature of the talks. I have been kept informed that there were talks and that they were considering what to do. That is all I know. Meanwhile, of course, there is some kind of conflict proceeding in Laos.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of our Government has been drawn to a statement made by the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr John Profumo, to the effect that Britain has received a letter from the Prime Minister on this question and Britain has already replied to that letter. If so, may I have a broad idea about the contents of the two letters?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give an idea of confidential letters, but I can give the House a broad idea of the position that we have taken up in these matters. First of all, as the Chairman of the country of that Commission, we are naturally concerned. We are there simply because of the Geneva agreements, it is under the agreement that we are there. If the Geneva agreements do not function, then we have no place left there. The Geneva agreements were drawn up at a certain time of serious conflict in Indo-China, Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia and they were meant to put an end to this conflict and to isolate in so far as possible the Indo-China States from other conflicts in which other great powers might be interested—the cold war, the hot war and all that. The whole conception of the Geneva agreement was to cut the States off from pressures from the great powers, so that they may work out their own destiny as best as they could and we were appointed Chairman. The Commissions, I believe, have done good work in preventing such conflicts, because it was rather a precarious balance all the time and difficulties have been constantly arising.

Now, when this difficulty arises in Laos, our natural attitude is that the Commission should help in processes of mediation, but the Commission cannot obviously meet over the head of the Laotian Government and against its will. It can only meet if they are willing that it should meet and the Laotian Government has not been willing. Our attitude again is, whatever is done should be done within the terms of the Geneva agreement. The Geneva agreement appointed the Commission as well as gave considerable authority of the two Co-Chairmen. The two Co-Chairmen may devise methods of dealing with the situation in terms of the Geneva agreement. They can only do so with the consent of the parties concerned.

Shri Nath Pai: There are reports that the Laotian Government has approached the Government of India to depute some independent observers to ascertain the facts. Such reports have appeared in almost all the national papers of yesterday. Is there any substance that such an approach was made to our Government? This is independent of our membership of the Commission.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Something has appeared in the Press, but we have no direct request to that effect or information.

Shri Khadikar: In case this request is made to the Government of India, will the Government accept it, in order to avoid the dangerous potentialities of the situation?

Mr Speaker: That is a hypothetical question. Let the request come.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Britain is of the opinion that this integration of the Pathet Laos battalion with the Royal Laotian battalion is a domestic affair and there is no dis-peace on this account and therefore Britain is of the emphatic opinion that there should be no reconvening of the Com-

mission? May I know whether this has been communicated to us in that confidential letter that Britain has written to us? I want to know it because they have not kept it confidential. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs has not kept it confidential; he has said like that on the floor of Parliament. So, if it is communicated to us, we can also do the same.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is nothing very categorical about these matters. The two Co-Chairmen, I take it, are searching for some way out. They may emphasise one aspect or the other. It has been pointed out to us that the Commission cannot be reconvened without the consent of the Laotian Government. It is an obvious fact that we cannot impose ourselves; we cannot infringe on Laotian sovereignty. That is perfectly true, but conditions may arise when, if the Laotian Government is willing, others will also be willing.

Central Institute for Machine Designing, Ranchi

*293. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1381 on the 19th March, 1959 and state

(a) at what stage stands the scheme for setting up a Central Institute for Machine Designing at Ranchi; and

(b) the steps taken so far for setting up this Institute?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The whole question is under active consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any assistance has been received from the USSR so far for setting up this plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the main report, the Soviet team recommended one institute of a central nature for designing and another for training a technological training institute. The

whole question today is under consideration. No further report has been either called for or received from the Soviet Union. Some steps have already been taken and the National Industrial Development Corporation in its last meeting decided to set up technological consultancy bureau. As the Government is giving the highest importance to the designing and preparation of project report in the country, every unit in the public sector has been asked to devise a scheme for setting up a built-in designing institute or centre within the project itself. The question of an integrated institute as envisaged in the Soviet report is still under consideration.

Shri Tangamani: In addition to this integrated central institute, which is going to be set up in Ranchi, may I know whether branch institutes are going to be set up in the public sector in Hindustan Machine Tools, Chittaranjan Loco Works, etc.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Exactly; that is what I mentioned to the hon. House. We have already issued instructions to all the important units in the public sector that they should have their designing centres built in within the project itself and it should be located in the project, so that all the officers of a technical nature can be drawn upon and their services could be utilised. They can be taught the whole aspect of designing and project preparation. Their inflow would again go back to the production units and we can get trained personnel for the designing and project centres.

Shri Tangamani: Have any steps been taken about the Hindustan Machine Tools?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; the Board has already approved of a designing centre much before the Soviet report was received. About 54 designing personnel are being considered for appointment to increase the capacity of the Hindustan Machine Tools and also to look after the special purpose machine tools which have so far not been covered.