

	<i>Action Sought against Inchen delegation to I C C in Veterman etc (C.A)</i>	
4 Housing Schemes	25 to 30 years	5-1/2
5. Small Savings loans	10 years	5-1/4
6 Loans for purchase of fertilizers	6 months	3-3/4
7 Rehabilitation loans	Upto 20 years	5-1/2
8 Loans for clearance of overdrafts	Upto 5 years	4-1/2 upto 4-1/2 upto 4 for year, 4-3/4 for 5 years

Proposal to earmark Additional Funds to Kerala for Development of Tourism

3003 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANAKAPPAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to earmark additional funds for Kerala Government for development of tourism in the State, and

(b) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Plan schemes are executed either in the Central or State Sector, and hence the question of release of additional funds to the State Government does not arise. However, in the Central Sector the following schemes are being undertaken in Kerala

(i) a beach resort is being developed at Kovalam. A provision of Rs 86.58 lakhs has been made by the Government for the first phase of this development. In addition, the India Tourism Development Corporation has provided a sum of Rs 135 lakhs for the construction of a 100-room hotel and 40 cottages at this beach resort. Work on the project is in progress.

(ii) a sanction amounting to Rs 2.85 lakhs has been issued for the construction of a youth hostel at Trivandrum.

(iii) provision has been made in the Plan for the purchase of two motor launches

at a cost of Rs 2 Lakhs for the Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary,

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ACTION AGAINST INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE I C C AND INDIAN NATIONALS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

'The reported news about the South Vietnam National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee asking the South Vietnamese Government to immediately expel the Indian delegation to the International Control Commission and also to use the law in a severe but 'just' fashion towards Indian nationals.'

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) Mr Speaker Sir, Government have seen press reports regarding the suggestion of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly of South Vietnam to take certain anti-Indian measures both against the Indian members of the I C C and the Indian nationals in South Vietnam. Government is enquiring from its Consulate General and the Chairman of the ICSC in Saigon about the matter and are awaiting their report. The Consul General of the Republic of Vietnam was called by the

External Affairs Ministry. He reported that he had no authentic information on the point but that he would ascertain the position from Saigon and let us know.

The Government of South Vietnam claim that they support and respect the International Commission. The Commission is a composite body and any action against any one of the component members of the Commission would be tantamount to action against the Commission as a whole. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam have already re-validated the visas of all the members of the Commission, including the Indian Delegation, for a period of six months starting April 1, 1972. There is absolutely no justification to discriminate against the Indian Delegation to the ICSC by expulsion or otherwise.

As regards the Indian nationals in South Vietnam, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam had, through their note of January 21, 1972, clearly assured us that they had issued strict instructions to the appropriate authorities to take adequate measures to protect the life and property of the Indian community throughout the Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of India expect that the South Vietnamese Government will abide by all these assurances and not allow any prejudicial or hostile action to undermine the friendly relations between the Indian and the South Vietnamese people or to injure the legitimate rights of the Indian community in South Vietnam.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not the first instance of such calculated anti-Indian campaign which has been going on in South Vietnam for a good many years. I believe it took on a new dimension at the time Madame Binh first visited this country at the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs. After that, from time to time, we have been reading and hearing about these hostile demonstrations and various kinds of threats. All manner of humiliations and insults are hurled against the Indian delegation in the ICSC and a sort of general anti-Indian campaign goes on. I suppose in the last few days because the Government decided, belatedly, to raise its relations with the Democratic Republic of

Vietnam to embassy status, this campaign seems to be exceeding all its previous bounds. The attempt seems to be to put pressure on India to change its policy in some respect or other. If it was really something which was being done by the South Vietnam Government, it would, I think, amount to nothing more than an impertinence. And it should be dismissed as impertinence also. But it is obvious to anybody, whether our Minister is willing to admit it publicly or not, that this impertinence of the South Vietnamese finds its inspiration in the Americans who are the patrons and the supporters of this government. Otherwise, I do not think they would have the affrontery to go on in the way in which they are behaving.

Whether Sardar Swaran Singh likes it or not, our country feels that our Government is continuing to recognise the government in Saigon which has in fact no credibility whatsoever in that country. It neither has any effective territorial control except perhaps in one or two towns, nor does it have any kind of popular support. It is depending solely on the United States arms. Nevertheless, we continue to recognise this puppet because, according to our learned Minister, it satisfies some sort of obscure international norms which are not clear to any ordinary man.

This latest hullabloo which has started, about expelling the Indian members of the ICC and also taking some sort of reprisals against other Indian nationals is a very serious matter. But I imagine that there is some method behind it, and the method seems to be that not the South Vietnam but their American patrons are very much interested to see that the ICC, whatever its limited capabilities may be, even that, should be demolished, and the ICC should not be allowed to function. The reason is that the United States, after all Mr. Nixon's election gimmick about withdrawing the American troops from South Vietnam and bringing the boys home, which was very popular in the United States—this gimmick has now been fully exposed. They have actually in practice started the war all over again. After returning from his talks in Peking, whatever process of withdrawal by phases had been carried out previous to that, has been reversed all over again.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I want to know whether the Minister agrees with this view or not. It is only in recent weeks that there has been a fresh commitment and a total commitment, of the United States, naval forces, the Seventh Fleet and B 52 bombers, and even the United States ground troops. I would remind the Minister that on the 18th of April in Paris, Madam Binh claimed—and I am quoting

‘The American ground forces were engaged in the current fighting in South Vietnam. The cited in a radio interview the first battalion of the 196 light infantry regiment had moved to positions near Hua and several units of the third marine division had returned from Okinawa aboard the seventh Fleet vessels.

It is not a secret any more. Only three or four days ago, every paper had carried reports about American combat troops staging a sort of miniature mutiny on one of the sectors and refusing to carry out the orders of their commanders. So actually, what is happening is that Mr. Nixon's election stunt of withdrawing the troops and bringing the boys home is being reversed, and the Americans are again themselves committing their armed forces to commit aggression and it is for this reason that they want to hide this from the gaze of world public opinion by trying to demolish the International Control Commission, and that is why these threats of expulsion and so on are now being made.

Today's newspapers have reported that South Vietnamese troops are themselves now beginning to desert. Today's *Statesman* has a little bit of news which says that according to a US adviser who was wounded, ‘the communist forces captured the district capital of Hoa An because the South Vietnamese regulars and militia men refused to fight militia forces guarding the town neatly stacked their arms, changed into civilian clothes and joined the local population.’

This is the kind of morale and fighting capability of the South Vietnamese. Therefore it has probably become inevitable for the ‘Americans to commit their own

troops again to a full-fledged military operation, and this is what President Nixon would like to hide. And, therefore, they are trying to divert the gaze of the world's people, firstly by timing this along with sending ‘Apollo 16’ up to the moon, and secondly, by now trying to start a big campaign against the ICC which is an attempt to turn it out from Saigon.

There is no trouble on the moon. It is rather a tragic irony that while Apollo 16 is flying on to the moon on a scientific expedition to which I have no objection, which in fact I admire, at that very moment B 52 bombers carry out unprecedented destruction on the town and cities of North Viet-Nam. Diplomacy demands that a certain restraint should be used in the language employed. Nevertheless, the statement read out just now by the hon. Foreign Minister is very much on the defensive.

In the face of humiliations and constant insults I think national self-respect demands that we tell the South Vietnamese a little more bluntly where they get off. We should not go on stomaching this kind of impertinence and insults without some kind of former declaration of our intentions. What do we propose to do? Suppose they do make conditions impossible for the continued stay of the ICC in Saigon, are we prepared to take some action in consultation with the other members, Canada and Poland? Have we had any discussions with them? In the eventuality in which they make conditions impossible in Saigon for the ICC to function, in that case why should not the ICC shift its HQ from there and go to Hanoi? There is nothing sacrosanct about Saigon? What is Government's thinking on this matter? When will this fictitious recognition of a Government which enjoys no support in its own country be given up and we will recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam? I want to know whether urgent consultations have been held with Poland and Canada who are our colleagues in the ICC. What is their line of thinking on this matter?

In the news which appeared yesterday it is alleged that the Indian nationals have

been accused of sabotaging the economy of South Viet-Nam. What is the Government's information on this point? What exactly do the South Viet - Nameese want to allege? How many Indian nationals are there at the moment in South Viet - Nam? What are the occupations in which they are engaged? How is it at all conceivable, as the South Viet-Nameese allege, that they can in any way contribute to the sabotage of their economy? Some information must have been received from our consulate there; they must be keeping full records of the facts. He should tell us about these facts. In case the threat which has been made of taking severe and just action towards Indian nationals is sought to be carried out, how does the Government of India propose to protect their interests?

I should like to have a clearer position from him on all these points. He has not said very much in his original statement. He should tell us whether in the coming days the Saigon regime continued to behave like this the ICC is prepared or not to shift the HQ from Saigon and go, if necessary to Hanoi. I should like the Government to remind even the Americans that the day is not far off when the U. S. itself will require the assistance of this same ICC in order to arrange for the repatriation of their own prisoners of war. When that stage comes the Americans will have to come to the ICC if they want to get their men back for whom demonstrations are being held in so many towns of the United State itself. It is better that they stop riding the high horse and behave themselves. It is the duty of the Government of India to make this clear in unmistakable terms instead of being apologetic or defensive about it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I shall confine myself to answering the specific points on which the hon. Member has asked me to give some information .

We have about 2,000 families of persons of Indian origin there. Most of them are engaged in trade and business, and any allegation that they are in any way acting against the economic or national interests of South Viet Nam is totally unfounded and has no basis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why did you not say so in your statement?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not necessary to say it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not necessary for us, but it is necessary for the world.

SHRI SAWARN SINGH : These answers are part of the statement. I should leave so nothing for questions by you also.

I have already said that it is the responsibility of the Government of South Viet Nam to protect their persons and property, and this is an assurance that they have given. We will continue to press them to discharge their responsibility adequately. We must have this in mind that the primary responsibility of giving adequate protection to the persons and property of non-nationals functioning in any country, is that of the host Government. We will continue to impress upon them their responsibilities and to discharge it squarely.

The next thing that was asked is that a situation arises in which the ICC cannot function in South Viet Nam, can there be an alternative? There can be an alternative which can be decided upon only by consultations with the Members of the ICC and also after broadly keeping the Co-Chairmen informed of the developments. We are already in touch not only with the Canadian Government and the Polish Government about this matter, but we are also in touch with the two Co-Chairmen. At the moment, the general approach of the Members of the ICC appears to be to do everything possible to ensure the functioning of the ICC from South Viet Nam itself. But the possibility of a variation of this cannot be excluded. This can be decided only in consultation with the other Members of the ICC and also by keeping the two Co-Chairmen informed about the situation.

These are the two points about which specific information was required. The rest was his own assessment of situation, and I do not want to make a counter statement to give my assessment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about recognition ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have no new news.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री जी का जो वक्तव्य है उस से ऐसा लगता है कि उन को इस समाचार की सत्यता के बारे में कोई खास जानकारी नहीं मिली है पर इतना सही है कि जो कुछ आज वियतनाम में हो रहा है और जो पिछले दिनों से गांव में भारतीयों के साथ हुआ वह हम देश के लिए ही नहीं अपितु विश्व के सभी लोगों के लिए चिन्ता का विषय बना हुआ है। भारत के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण आयोग का चेंबरमैन होने के नाते एक विशेष जिम्मेदारी है। उस दायित्व को निभाने में ऐसा लगता है कि सैगोन की सरकार नहीं चाहती कि वह उस काम को करता रहे। लड़ाई का विस्तार जिस तेजी से वियतनाम में हो रहा है और अमरीका ने जिस तरह से इस लड़ाई में कूदने का फैसला किया है, मैं आप को ध्यान इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के एक प्रभावशाली सदस्य द्वारा दिया गया जो वक्तव्य है उस की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि अमरीका के किसी जहाज का नुकसान हो या अमरीका का कोई सिपाही मारा जाये, इस के बदले में मैं यह पसन्द करूँगा कि समूचे सैगोन को उड़ा दिया जाये। इस भयंकर स्थिति में दुनिया की शांति को खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में सैगोन की विदेश समिति द्वारा जो निर्णय लिया गया है उस के बारे में आप आशा से भले ही उम्मीद करें कि समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा, और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि सैगोन की सरकार भारतीयों के हितों की रक्षा करेगी, लेकिन इन आशाओं से काम नहीं चलता। वस्तुस्थिति की तरफ हमें देखना पड़ेगा और कड़े कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। पिछले दिनों से अमरीका का और सैगोन की

सरकार का भारत विरोधी रवैया होता जा रहा है। अभी हाल में डेट्रायट के भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के साथ अमरीका में जो कुछ हुआ वह भी अपने आप में एक भयंकर घटना है। इस के साथ ही साथ अमरीका के अखबारों में बंगला देश के बारे में 17 फरवरी को डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ आर्मी, यू. एस. ए. में जो खबर छपी कि बंगला देश में हिन्दुओं का राज्य है, यह सब बातें इस बात की द्योतक है कि अमरीका की सरकार और सैगोन की सरकार एक भारत विरोधी प्रचार में जुटी हुई है।

इन बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए मैं विदेश मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है सैगोन की सरकार में भारतीयों को तंग करने की नीति और अमरीका की सरकार द्वारा जो नीति बरती जा रही है उस में साम्य है ? यदि है तो हम ने जो नई नीति प्रतिपादित करने का फैसला किया है कि अमरीका से अपने सम्बन्ध सुधारेंगे क्या इस सन्दर्भ में यह सही नीति है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि ऐसी स्थिति में दक्षिण वियतनाम के अन्दर भारतीय व्यापारियों की, जिन की संख्या अभी विदेश मंत्री ने 2000 परिवारों की बतलाई है, सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या इन्तजाम करेगी ? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि लड़ाई सैगोन के अन्दर बढ़ती जा रही है विदेश मंत्री को इस बारे में कुछ सक्रिय कदम उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और कुछ कारगर नतीजे पर पहुँचना चाहिये।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We May have our differences with the USA, but in all fairness to them, I should say, we have not got any evidence that the present attitude of the Government of South Vietnam is any way created by any act of encouragement by USA.

We have been in touch with the representative of the United States of America and

we do not find any evidence, either in Saigon or in Washington, about this suspicion that might be in the minds of the hon. Members.

The second part of the question is whether our policy to make efforts to improve our relations with the United States of America is a correct policy or not. I think we should do everything to improve relations with any country with whom the relations may be strained. So, as an objective there is nothing wrong in it, and we should try to pursue that policy, although this is a field in which success will not be achieved unless it is also reciprocated by the United States of America. But we should never be apologetic in our decision and attitude to improve our relations with whom our relations at present may be such which requires improvement.

The third question that he has asked is about the protection of Indian nationals in South Vietnam. It is easy to talk of "effective steps". I would like the hon. Member to spell out what he exactly means by "taking effective steps". The primary responsibility of ensuring the protection of the persons and property of both nationals and non-nationals is squarely on the shoulders of the government of that country. From outside you can put moral pressure, you can approach other countries to create conditions where this is ensured, but the primary responsibility in the international community is upon the government of that country where these non-nationals are. This is one thing about which we should be clear in our minds and we should continuously remind the Government of South Vietnam about their responsibility in this respect.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Purri) : The story of Vietnam is a tragedy of a tiny nation which is struggling for national freedom and dignity when it is dominated by the mightiest military machine in the world. The situation has been aggravated by the latest decision of the U.S. Administration to escalate the bombing of North Vietnam with a view to show their might against those who encourage this small nation and also with a view to experiment their deadly defence weapons over there. The ICC has so far failed in its objective, and that is largely because of the non-cooperation which it

received mostly from the Government of United States. The American Administration had hoped that after the Geneva Conference it would be possible for the United States of America to step in where France had left, and that did not materialise.

This resolution of the Foreign Relations Committee of the South Vietnam National Assembly—I do not know how far it is 'national' Assembly; it is allright to expel the Indian delegation to the ICC raises a very fundamental question. Can the Saigon Government arrogate to itself the right to decide whether any of the three countries constituting the ICC is qualified to be its member because of its bilateral relationship with the government of Saigon or the government of United States of America or, for that matter, any government in the world? So far as we are concerned, the question arises as to how far we are going to accept this insult. Do the government feel that by continuing in the ICC we are going to achieve something substantial and, if so, will the Minister of External Affairs say that in categorical terms?

Secondly, Sardar Sahib has mentioned that the Government of India is in touch with the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference in regard to the latest developments. I would like to know their reaction to the conditions in which our delegation is placed in Vietnam; whether the Government proposes to convene a meeting of the ICC itself, whether a meeting has already been convened and, if it has not been convened, whether it is going to be convened or not.

Then, I was very astonished to hear the reply of Sardar Sahib that he had no evidence that the Saigon Government was indulging in all such things towards our delegation at the behest of the United States Government. Does he expect that Mr. Keating will come and tell him? Sardar Sahib we are instigating the Saigon Government to insult your delegation and your country."? This is the most interesting reply we have got in this House.

Is it a fact that the Government of India has acquiesced in the Saigon Government's decision to impose restrictive visa regulations for the member of our delega-

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

tion ; if not, what steps had the Government taken to restore the original arrangements with regard to the visa for the numbers of the Indian delegation ?

Finally, I would repeat the question which the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta had asked, namely, if in its wisdom the Government decides to continue with the ICC, in view of the recent developments will it consider the possibility of shifting the headquarters to Hanoi and, if so, what are the possibilities in this regard ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order, Sir. May I point at the person in the gallery ? He is sitting with his knee on the rails. Is it in keeping with the decorum of the House ? Can he put his knee on the railing ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Members are expected not to take notice of what is happening in the galleries. He is a new member. Let him learn this.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the first time that I have heard it. I have not seen it being done before. Please do not do these things. It is rather sad.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Can any useful purpose be served by continuing with the ICC, I had occasion to explain the position in the course of the debate the other day. There is a consensus among the parties concerned that every effort should be made to continue the commission, even though at the present moment it may not be discharging any function effectively. We have been in touch with the members of the Commission, the Governments and also the co-Chairmen and their reaction is also the same, namely, that every effort should be made for the Commission to continue to function and, if possible, from South Vietnam itself. There have been meetings of ICC also and informal meetings of members of the International Control Commission, all of whom are in Saigon. This matter has been reviewed from time to time.

The hon. Member was very dramatic when he said that I could not expect the United States Ambassador to come and tell me that US was interfering and instiga-

in Vietnam etc. (C. A.)

ting the South Vietnam Government to take this attitude. I accept his analysis. I do not expect the United States Ambassador to come and tell me that they are taking any action to encourage the Government of South Vietnam. I would only say that the hon. Member need not oversimplify our sources of information and contact. When I say something, he should not take it that it is based only on what the Ambassador comes and tells me. I have other sources of ascertaining this.

About visas, there was some trouble. But, as I have already mentioned in my statement, the visas have been revalidated for six months. The visas had been granted for specified periods even on earlier occasions. There is no departure from the original practice. Otherwise, they would not have expired if they were granted permanently. Obviously, they have to go for revalidation at the expiry of the period. This is the general practice that has been adopted and this is not something which is unknown to the countries concerned.

About the shifting of headquarters to Hanoi or to any other place, I would urge that this is a matter about which I have already made an indication. To readily agree to shift to Hanoi would be, more or less, playing into the hands of the South Vietnamese. We should be careful when we make these suggestions. Some of the things which appear to be obvious are not always in the best interest either of the Commission or even consistent with the attitude that we have taken in this respect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is nothing new to us that the Government of India has always been a prisoner of indecision. They did the same thing in the case of Algeria. When the entire Afro-Asian countries, almost all of them, had taken a decision in favour of recognition of Algeria, we had been trying to look backwards and that is why even today the Algerians have not forgiven us.

The last battles have been fought on the soil of Vietnam. They are fully aware of the fact that the South Vietnam Government is nothing but a U.S. Government. In fact, if you use the word "puppet" Government, it is not clear. It is a U.S.

Government, They have got some people. just show-pieces, and they have been put there.

In the statement, the hon. Minister has said—I say they sound like a paper tiger—and I quote:

“There is absolutely no justification to discriminate against the Indian Delegation to the ICSC by expulsion or otherwise.”

We have not understood quite clearly what you propose to do if you continue saying like this.

Then, in the recent past, they have showered enough insults on us. They organised demonstrations in front of the Indian Consulate there. They have made enough fuss on the grant of visas to the ICSC personnel. On this occasion, they have done it for six months. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the House what was the duration of the visas that were granted to the ICSC personnel on previous occasions.

Now, the last phase has come. They are insisting on the expulsion of the Indians from the I.C.S.C. I regret to say that this is nothing but surrender to the U.S. pressure. That is why they granted irregular, improper and illegal visas to Taiwanese who came to our country. They also allowed a South Vietnamese Parliamentary Delegation to come and visit this country. That is why they have been so unkind and insulting to Madame Binh. There was no Minister to receive her there. They even obstructed the landing of a plane on Indian soil. So, I say, the Government of India is adopting nothing but an ostrich-like policy, to hide their head in sand and consider that others cannot see them.

What are the positive steps that they propose to take? Will they consider or will they discontinue or sever trade and diplomatic relations with South Vietnam? Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us in clear language and concrete terms what has been the outcome of the consultation with the member-countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It was a long speech, but the ending was rather tame. I do not know why he travelled from South Vietnam to Algeria.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is an old feather in your cap.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The real thing is that he is so much obsessed by this historical background that it clouds his thinking even of the present problems.

He has not asked me anything except this: the only question he has asked is whether we have any intention to sever diplomatic relations with South Vietnam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Trade and diplomatic relations.

And also trade relations with South Vietnam. My answer is 'no'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The other question was about the outcome of the discussion that you say was held with the other Member countries. What you have said so far is not clear. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The outcome of that discussion is: every effort should be made to continue the International Control Commission and every effort should be made to create conditions where it functions from South Vietnam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When was it done?

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Recently President Nixon had declared :

“Nothing in our heritage is more precious than the right to express ourselves freely on any subject and the right of access to the expression of others.”

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

As far as the American Government and their puppets are concerned, they are very generous in offering advice and directions to other countries, including India, but they are extremely intolerant while unpalatable views are expressed by other countries. Only last week America expressed her displeasure to the Ambassadors of France and India in Washington—displeasure towards India for Delhi's condemnation of air bombing and displeasure towards France for a call for return to the Conference table at Paris.

Now the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly of South Vietnam have asked for the immediate expulsion of the Indian Delegation to the International Control Commission. I would like to ask whether our Government is going to ask them whether it is not the echo of Their Master's Voice. Is our Government willing to ask the South Vietnamese Government also very stoutly. When it engages itself in a fierce war a Vietnam with the help of electronic technology of America and America, we have got the moral right to say that India has not played her role in the International Control Commission to prevent the entry of North Vietnamese forces into the so-called Demilitarized Zone? Will our Government firmly tell them that the Demilitarized Zone and the ghastly atrocities of the Vietnamese people can never co-exist at all? That is our attitude. Will our Government tell the U.S. as well as the South Vietnamese Government that our policy of non-alignment and non-involvement does not mean any passive neutrality between aggression and freedom but we reserve to ourselves the right to rouse the conscience of the world against every form of oppression and aggression as is represented and recorded by the U.S. imperialists in their bombing? To counteract Saigon's politics of blackmail will our Government take a deterrent step by raising this issue of bombing in Vietnam in the United Nations as a member of the Security Council? In spite of initial vacillations, our Government ultimately recognised the Bangla Desh Government at a moment which it described as the 'ripe moment'. In a similar, with all your vacillations to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam will you consider 'right stage' and accept the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam and give it recognition at

some stage as you recognised the Government of Bangla Desh?

Does the Government realise the implications of the move to use the law in a severe but just fashion towards the Indian nationals? And shall we not tell the Saigon regime that India would not be deterred by such threats as far as the interests of the Indian nationals are concerned? Will our Government tell the Saigon rulers that, in spite of their threat to India, the imperialism of their U.S. masters was already defeated decisively at Dien Bien Phu and now it will be buried on the land of South Vietnam? Are we going to tell them decisively this?

The hon. Minister has stated that there is no clear evidence that the United States is backing up South Vietnam. I hope he has not got any adequate evidence with him to establish that the U.S. Government is actually hostile to their own puppet Government in South Vietnam.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: All his suggestions relate to inquiring from me whether I will tell various things to the South Vietnamese Government and to the United States Government or rather in the language that he has used. I would prefer to use my own language while conveying our view to the Governments of the United States of America and South Vietnam. He will pardon me if I do not adopt his phrasology. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have asked a specific question whether Government will raise it in the United Nations and also following the Bangla Desh Pattern will the Government consider some moment at the right moment to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We will do the right thing at the right time.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we move on to the next item.