

ने मेरे प्रस्ताव का स्वागत किया है और जो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह स्वयं जाकर के केन्या सरकार से बात करेंगे मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि जो सरकार ने लांग टर्म पालिसी का मतलब लगाया है, वह एक लम्बी, लॉग स्लीप नहीं होनी चाहिए। अभी अफ्रीका के बारे में है, सम्भाषित जी, मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कल को यह मांग और सवाल भी आने वाला है, सीलोन के बारे में भी यह प्राबलम होने वाली है। इसलिए सरकार को जागरूक रहना चाहिए और यह मैं फिर दोबारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर में चार साल से यह दरख्वास्तें पड़ी हैं। अभी तक आप के हाई कमिशन ने या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। तो इस प्रकार से वहाँ पर एक क्रूसेड चल रहा है हिन्दुस्तानियों के खिलाफ उसमें आपका हाई कमिशन इस प्रकार सुन्न नहीं होना चाहिए। उसको काम करना चाहिए और मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह कहूँगा कि आप इस मामले में थोड़ा ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लें, उसको देखें कि उनकी कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं। इस प्रकार से अगर सरकार जागरूक रहेगी तो यह समस्याएं पैदा नहीं होंगी। यू० के० सरकार ने भी आपको कई बार पहले लिखा है। मैं और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय को भी शायद कहीं जाना है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ रहा है। तो मैं फिर इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मेरा यह प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से पारित हो जायेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put the amendment first. The question is :

"That in the motion,—

for 'calls upon the Government of India, to take appropriate counter measures'

substitute—

'recommends to the Government to quit Commonwealth to highlight the worst type of racial discrimination practised by U.K.'"

The motion was negatived.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let them have the racial discrimination.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House takes note of the statement laid on the Table by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs on the 29th February, 1968 regarding the Commonwealth Immigrants Bill of the United Kingdom and calls upon the Government of India to take appropriate counter measures."

The motion was adopted.

*AGREEMENT WITH 'NOVOSTI'
 19.10 Hrs.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Mr. Chairman, the interference of the Soviet Government into the social and political life of India has assumed very large proportions and has reached the climax now. The three forces of the Soviet Government, the intelligence, the press and the radio have combined to launch an attack into the social and political activities of the country. The intelligence in the form of KGB, Radio Peace and Progress and then Novosti the press, these three forces have combined together.

About one year before the last general elections this campaign started and it had been systematically and methodically conducted by the various forces of the Soviet Union—intelligence, press and radio. But, in spite of that, the Government of India had been meekly submitting to the hegemony of the Soviet Union in the form of these three forces—intelligence in the form of KGB, radio in the form of Radio Peace and Progress and Novosti in the field of the press.

KGB, as you are aware, is an organisation about which certain inquiries were made by the Home Ministry. Although the reports have not been published, it is well known that KGB has been interfering in the affairs of India on a mass scale. In the last elections, as many as 129 candidates were supported and finance to an extent of over Rs. 1 crore came into the election campaign of

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India from the Soviet Union. Here I want to refer to a book entitled *Moscow's Mand in India* by Peter Sagar which says that USSR controls in India as many as 18 daily newspapers, 20 weekly newspapers and 12 fortnightly newspapers. This is the information in the possession of the Home Ministry. In spite of that, the Government has not been able to take any effective steps.

Now I come to Radio Peace and Progress. This Radio Peace and Progress was recently started by the Soviet Union for the sake of convenience. They sometimes found it difficult to carry on their campaigns through Moscow Radio. They camouflaged it, they gave it the appearance of an autonomous body and they said that this is a radio which is apart from Moscow Radio, over which the Russian Government has no control because it is an autonomous body. Therefore whatever Radio Peace and Progress says, over that the Russian Government has no control.

In this way they started campaigning against various governments, including that of India. They openly supported and opposed various political parties during the last elections. They insulted the very national honour by their propaganda and their various broadcasts. They went to the extent of comparing Mahatma Gandhi with a person like Menon. But all this was tolerated and it was not only tolerated but it was rewarded. In spite of all possible efforts by the Government of India, Radio Peace and Progress has not stopped this campaign. We have been told that the Government of India had made several representations to this effect but in spite of these representations the Government is unable to do anything and those people are carrying on.

In this respect I would go to the extent of suggesting that my hon. friend, Shri K. K. Shah, has even gone to the extent of misleading the House. I will refer to starred question No. 193 replied by him on the 21st February. The question was —

“whether it is a fact that broadcasts from Radio Peace and Progress and Radio Moscow have been discussed

with the Russian Prime Minister during his recent visit to India; and if so, the nature and outcome of the talks?”

The reply was :—

“No, Sir. The matter was taken up earlier with the Soviet Foreign Office by the Indian Embassy in Moscow. The Soviet Government have promised to give due consideration to our reactions to such broadcasts.”

In continuation of this, in reply to another question, No. 457, on the 6th March, that is, today, the hon. Minister says :—

“The Soviet Foreign Office have maintained that the broadcasting station in question was autonomous and the Soviet Government did not exercise any control over it. However, since the matter was last represented to the Soviet Foreign Office, no further broadcasts have come to our adverse notice.”

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : That is the External Affairs Minister.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : This is the reply given by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House. But the fact is that in spite of this reply, Radio Peace and Progress made broadcasts on the 22nd February and 23rd February again interfering into Indian political affairs and in preparation of the next mid-term elections again started campaigning. In this respect I quote from the *Hindustan Times* of today. It says :—

“With the likelihood of mid-term polls in more than one State, Moscow's Radio Peace and Progress in its political commentaries on India is switching to election campaigning as it did for several months before the last general elections.”

It further says :—

“The first of the new broadcasts, on Feb. 22, monitored here,—

“here” means New Delhi—

“charged the Jan Sangh and its former President, Mr. Balraj Madhok,

with conspiring to destroy parliamentary democracy in India. It alleged that the 'reactionaries' were trying to impose a military dictatorship on India."

This is how Radio Peace and Progress is conducting even today. The broadcasts were on 22nd and 23rd February and this is the reply of the hon. Minister today on the 16th March stating that no further broadcasts came to their adverse notice.

Now I would like the hon. Minister to examine this. Imagine All India Radio broadcasting such news that one Russian leader is bad and another good, that this should be the political complexion in Russia, what would be the reaction of the Soviet Government to it? Will they tolerate it? Therefore, what has the Government of India done about it?

Regarding ownership, although they say that it is an autonomous body, I will quote the hon. Minister himself. The hon. Minister, on the 20th December, 1967, had stated on the floor of the House :—

"Whatever happened on the soil of USSR, can anybody say that USSR is not responsible? That summarises the correct position. Under the political system prevalent in USSR, it is the Government of USSR which is supposed to sponsor everything that happens on the soil of Russia."

This is the ownership, this is the conduct, this is the response and this is the action of the Government.

Now, I come to Novosti.

This Novosti, a demon, has assumed three faces now. The first face is that this Novosti is the sponsor of Radio Peace and Progress. In this respect, apart from quoting several newspaper items on the floor of the House, I quoted certain broadcasts by Radio Peace and Progress monitored in Sweden and in Germany. The hon. Minister did not take care to examine and verify the correctness of it and, being an advocate of a weak case, he started dilly-dallying by saying that the

language differs and that he did not know where it has been monitored. We have our Embassies there; we have all arrangements there to verify.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : You are reopening the whole thing now.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why should we not be able to check and verify the correctness of that? The first face of Novosti is that they are the sponsors of Radio Peace and Progress. The whole world knows it; the entire press of the world has announced it. But still our Government say they are not the sponsors of Radio Peace and Progress. In any case, whether it is Novosti or it is the Radio Peace and Progress or it is anything else, it is a part of the Soviet Government institution. It is, at best, the wing of the same Department. How can you, therefore, possibly justify that while the Radio Peace and Progress is undertaking a regular campaign against you, you support Novosti on the other hand?

The second face of Novosti which is a very dirty and a very very unfortunate face is the indulgence into regular espionage and subversive activities. What has Novosti done? Who are they? In this respect, again, on the floor of this House, four illustrations have been quoted where the representative of Novosti have been expelled on some specific charges of espionage and subversion, namely, in November, 1963, Congolese Government expelled; in April, 1966, Kenya Government expelled; in May, 1967, Columbia Government expelled and in June, 1967, Ghana Government expelled. Even then the Minister did not take any care to verify the correctness of it. We have our Embassies at each of the places. The press throughout the world has announced it. But we are ignorant.

Then, the latest case is that on the 15th February, 1968, the Nairobi dailies have announced that one Mr. Venyamin Dimitriyevitch Zakharev, a senior representative of Novosti has been ordered to leave Nairobi within 48 hours on serious charges of espionage. It does not stop there. They have established that this Novosti is associated with

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K.G.B. and that they act jointly and operate from the same place.

I would now quote from Q. 1412 replied by the hon. Minister on 21st February with regard to these charges which were levelled on the floor of the House. The hon. Minister says :

"Certain newspaper reports to this effect have been noticed. But Government have no information on the truth or otherwise of the allegation."

The world may know it; the entire press of the world may know it. It may be announced everywhere in several of the countries of the world. But India Government does not know it. This is the competence and the intelligence of the India Government. The press may know it earlier. But India Government will never know it. This is our efficiency. On this matter, the Government has deliberately given a wrong information by saying that they are not aware of it. It cannot be so. If they are not aware of it, then all your staff, the Embassies there, are most incompetent and they are not worth the penny that you spend on them.

What is the third face? The third face of Novosti, a demon, is as represented by the hon. Minister himself. The third face of Novosti is that it is a Government organisation of Russia with whom the P.I.B. has entered into an Agreement and the Agreement is for the exchange of certain articles, background materials and photographs. This is the third face of it. Now, the Government of India claims that this is to the advantage of the Indian Government. The advantage is that whereas in case of India, it will be placed in the library and it will be made available for publication to whoever is interested, in case of Russia, all the material will be published in the Russian papers. He forgets that in the case of India, it is a free press and in the case of Russia, it is controlled press. Whatever be your Agreement, the fact remains that the Russian newspapers will carry only that piece of news which passes their censorship and which meets with their approval.

It is an one-way traffic. Novosti had been indulging in espionage and subversive activities all over the world, and its representatives have been expelled from seven or eight countries, and it is with this Novosti that India has entered into an agreement, and thereby India has given a licence to this organisation to carry out espionage and subversive activities in this country. What advantages have we got from this?

In this respect also, I would like to point out the exact position with regard to the material supplied by the PIB to Novosti. In reply to question No. 1413 the hon. Minister had said that PIB has been informed by Novosti that it has started circulating some of the material supplied by PIB and details of the utilisation of the PIB material are not available. So, only some of the material has been circulated and we are not aware of what those materials are. This clinches the issue. Whatever we may supply to them, they will only publish that which suits them, whereas in our case, whatever we receive from Russia is not only placed in the library but is made available to whosoever wants to publish it. In this manner, through this agreement, the entire Soviet press will be carrying out the activity of brainwashing on the Indian people.

Now, I would deal with the circumstances of the signing of this agreement. The hon. Minister has already said that there was no consultation. The agreement was entered into by Mr. Bharadwaj with an organisation like the Novosti, which is reputed for its espionage and subversive activities, an agreement the type of which has never been signed before, and which is one of the most unusual types of agreements. All of a sudden on one fine morning, Mr. Bharadwaj goes to Moscow for negotiating, without the knowledge of the Minister and without the knowledge of the Cabinet and without the knowledge of anybody. How peculiar it is! It was not only that, but Mr. Bharadwaj travelled from India to Moscow at the cost of the Russian Government, which is most unusual. The fare was paid by the Russian Government and the agreement was signed. Why was a departure

made in this case? We had the example of the Voice of America agreement, was another undesirable agreement but which was very much less damaging than this. Here, they are involved in espionage activities, but simply because in the case of that agreement the Minister was not consulted and the Cabinet was not consulted, the Minister had to resign and the secretary was changed. The least that could be done in this case is that the agreement should be revoked, and the secretary must be changed and the Minister must be humble enough to resign. This is the only thing that can be done in this case, and we must learn the lesson not to permit these foreign agencies, this radio, this intelligence organisation and this press to combine themselves and interfere in the social and political life of our country.

We are setting a very bad example through this agreement. We must learn that we should not submit our national honour in this manner before the foreign countries. I demand that apart from revoking this agreement, immediately, there should be a full-fledged investigation to examine the circumstances, the background, the reasons, the advantages and disadvantages of the entire agreement and the functioning of this trio, namely the KGP, Novosti and Radio Peace and Progress.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबाल यह है कि इंफार्मेशन ब्राडकास्टिंग के मन्त्री का जवाब जो पिछले सत्र में इस बारे में आया था उसको भी पाटोदिया साहब ने विस्तार से कहा ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू साहब जिदा थे तो उनके समय में अमरीका का करारनामा हुआ था और चेअरमैन साहब को भी मालूम है कि वाएस आफ़ अमरीका का जो करारनामा था नेहरू साहब को पार्लियामेन्ट में कहना पड़ा कि हमने उस करारनामे को नहीं देखा था, टेक्सट को नहीं देखा था और उसके बाद उनको वापिस लेना पड़ा । वाएस आफ़ अमरीका को अगर हम मान लेते तो हमारी सार्वभौमिकता पर भी क्षति पहुंचती, आंच

आती । सबाल यह है कि पाटोदिया साहब जिस ढंग से बोले हैं मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि वाएस आफ़ अमरीका का जिस ढंग से विरोध कर रहे थे, नोवोस्ती के साथ जो करारनामा हुआ था हिन्दुस्तान के पी० आई० बी० का इस तरीके से उसका विरोध करना चाहिए । दोनों गंदे हैं ।

चेअरमैन साहब, आप खुद रूस भ्रमण करके लौटे हैं । रूस में साम्यवादी सरकार है जब कि अमरीका में पूंजीवादी सरकार है । दोनों देश हिन्दुस्तान को सुलाना चाहते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति हो, दुनिया में एक अच्छे, तगड़े और बरिष्ठ राष्ट्र के नाते वह खड़ा हो ऐसा यह दोनों राष्ट्र नहीं चाहते हैं । ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि सी० आई० ए० का रूपया और साम्यवादी देशों का रूपया हिन्दुस्तान के चुनाव में खर्च हो रहा है । इसको भी मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जैसे नोवोस्ती के साथ पी० आई० बी० का करारनामा हुआ था क्या वैसे कोई दूसरे देशों के साथ करेंगे जैसा कि रूस के साथ करते हैं ?

मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पांच साल पहले जो रूस ने किया था वही मैं आपकी खिदमत में रखना चाहूंगा । जब इस सदन में 1963 में स्वर्गीय डा० लोहिया के चुने जाने के बाद अविश्वास प्रस्ताव यहां पहली बार आया था । 50 लोगों के दस्तखत से कृपालानी जी के नाम पर वह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया था तो मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि रूस सरकार ने कहा था जब कि कम्युनिस्ट लोग भी शामिल थे उस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में, रेडियो के जरिए यह अफवाह फैलाई कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्रति-त्रियावादी शक्तियां नेहरू सरकार के खिलाफ काम कर रही हैं । वैसे मैं मधोक साहब से सहमत नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि मधोक साहब हों या हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे और कोई राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता हों उनकी मास्को रेडियो के जरिए आलोचना की जाय ।

[श्री रवि राय]

यह हम लोग बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए सवाल हो जाता है कि नोवोस्ती के साथ भारत सरकार के आफिसर भारद्वाज का जो करारनामा हुआ, मंत्री साहब को शायद पता नहीं था बाद में जब पता चला कि पी० आई० बी० के अफसर ने जाकर करारनामा कर दिया तो लोकसभा में उसको खत्म करने के बजाय वह उसकी रक्षा कर रहे हैं और वह उसे डिफेंड कर रहे हैं।

वह भारद्वाज साहब जाकर जैसे पाटोदिया साहब ने कहा क्या रूस सरकार ने उन्हें पैसा दिया जाने आने का? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि नोवोस्ती के साथ इस तरीके का करारनामा करके रूस सरकार को आपने हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में दखल देने के लिए निमंत्रित कर दिया है इसलिए क्या उसको फौरन खत्म करने का आप इस सदन को आश्वासन देंगे?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): How many representatives of Novosti are working in India, and are their movements as suspicious as has been described by Shri Patodia? Also, what material has the PIB got from the Novosti agency so far and how it has distributed it? Also, what material has the PIB sent to Novosti in Moscow, and what use they have made of it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): I have no hesitation in saying that neither Radio Peace and Progress nor any body outside this country has a right to criticise any person in this country or any citizen of this country. I am one with my hon. friend in voicing my resentment against any interference whatsoever by outside agencies in the affairs of this country. Let us see what my friend Mr. Patodia has said. I am glad he has given me an opportunity of discussing this question on the floor of the House again so that if there is any misapprehension it may be removed. What is the method that the PIB follows in distributing its own material and receiving material from other countries? I receive material from

the USIS, from the French embassy and other embassies and from Russia also and I keep them in the library. It is the same for Novosti also. For the information of my hon. friend I can categorically say this that even though the agreement came into force from 1st November. I am glad that my hon. friend Prof. D. C. Sharma has asked a question as we have not distributed to anybody; we have not supplied to anybody. The agreement is clear and I hope my hon. friend Patodia reads the agreement. The word 'distribute' is not included in the agreement as an obligation cast on me. The PIB of the Government is not a distributing agency. It is only giving out handouts and receives handouts for the information of the Government. May I ask Mr. Patodia: is not every Embassy in this country free to distribute material that it likes? Why should the PIB hand over material to papers? The Embassy itself distributes material to these papers; the American Embassy, the Russian Embassy, the British High Commission and their Embassies distribute material to the papers...

श्री रवि राय : करारनामा क्यों हुआ ?

श्री के० के० शाह : आप मेरी बात सुनिये। यदि आपको सन्तोष हो जाये तो मेरा काम हो गया। मेरा रिसेप्टिव माइन्ड है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह देश की भलाई की बात है। आपने मामला उठाया है, आप समझने की कोशिश करें और समझ लें। इसी तरह से हम करीब आ सकते हैं देश की बातों के बारे में। यही ऐटिट्यूड हमें लेना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं फैंक्ट्स देना चाहता हूँ। और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

Now let us see what is Novosti doing in America. We receive material from agencies like the British Information Services, USIS, West Germany, Italy, Japan, etc. and these are kept in the library. They also send material direct to newspapers. The special correspondent of Amrit Bazar Patrika in his despatch dated 21st January of this year says that the PIB-APN agreement can be judged in its proper perspective if it

is kept in view that the PIB is only one of about 80 agencies and bureaus with which the APN has entered into similar agreements. He further gives a list which includes the US news agency UPI. He says that the newspapers and journals with which the APN has regular contacts include among others the American magazine LOOK, one of the most widely read West German magazine. *Bunte Illustrierte* and the French publication *Paris Match* which regularly publishes APN colour photographs, and that APN has also connection with the publication of the Soviet journals, one of which is Sputnik which is very widely read in America and in England and that it has handed over printing and circulation of one of its latest publications, the pretigious English-language magazine Soviet Digest and also Sputnik to the London Daily Mirror group; it has also contacts with Washington Post and New York Times in the United States and the Tribune and Financial Times of the United Kingdom. The ABC of the United States jointly produced with APN four half-hourly programmes three years ago.

Now I can multiply these instances. Do you want to be more Americanised than the Americans?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Where is the necessity for this agreement in that case? Why did you enter into that agreement? If a country like America which from their point of view is the best ideal of democracy in the world,—Why don't you have an agreement with the American Government?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is not necessary. That is why. I told you as to what we are doing with the material that we have received. You had six months. If I had sent to one newspaper, you would have pointed it out to me. And still, in the notice that you have sent to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha, you have mentioned something. May I read out to you what you have given in it? It is quite confusing. "It is apprehended that where as Russian material is being regularly circulated by the PIB..." Is this statement justified?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why don't you contradict it?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have contradicted it on the floor of the House.

श्री शक्तिदास ब्राह्मणेय (छा. गाँव) :
सभापति महोदय उन्होंने जो कुछ भी भाषण में कहा है नोवोस्ती के लिये वह वायस आफ अमेरिका से सुना गया है, जो सीलोन से आता है।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why did you enter into this agreement?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will come to that. Because you are not able to find out the reason why I have entered into the agreement, does it entitle you to go on *ad infinitum* making statements? What you have said, on facts, is absolutely incorrect. I do not use harsh words. I have on the floor of this House made it abundantly clear that that material has never been circulated, and still, as late as in this notice, you go on accusing me that I have been circulating it and making it understood that something very wrong has been done. On the contrary, I am extremely happy at one thing : that you have fallen in line with me. I have been all along taking the attitude on the floor of this House, and I have said, why do you want to concede the assertion of the Government of the USSR that Peace and Progress is an autonomous body—

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I am sorry you are not replying to any of my points.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : If you do not find it convenient, I am helpless. But what is convenient to you alone cannot be given. What is convenient and what is correct should be given. And from this point of view, what is the case that my hon. friend has built up? He has brought in other things. Of course he is ready to add to his argument as much as he likes, but on the first thing that he said, or conceded, I am extremely happy that he said this. I am now dealing with what he says. "The USSR controls every thing that happens"—he has quot-

[Shri K. K. Shah]

ed me. I am happy that at least a time has come when Mr. Patodia has agreed with my view and has quoted me. There could not have been a greater justification of the stand that I took all these days than the one quoted by Mr. Patodia and the time has come when Mr. Patodia falls in line with what I had said. Why do you say it is an autonomous body when the Government of the USSR says that it is an autonomous body? I entirely agree with that—whatever happens on the soil of the USSR, whether it is Novosti or Peace and Progress or anything else in the system that is prevalent, the Government of USSR is responsible. I wish he had taken that also from what Mr. Masani has said on the floor of this House. Still, you want to harp upon the same. Mr. Masani had said,—“All these are facts of the same dictatorship. Article 126 of the Soviet Constitution very frankly lays down that the party is the leading core of all organisation—both public and State”. That is the attitude. Unless we take up that attitude, how do we approach the Government of the USSR for the type of propoganda that Peace and Progress is carrying on? If you concede the point that Novosti was responsible, I have no objection. If you like I will concede it. But does it help you? It does not help you, because you cannot approach the Government of the USSR for what Radio Peace and Progress says. (*Interruption*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : You did protest, but was it taken seriously? Did they concede your point?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am coming to that. We come to a stage where our entire relationship with the USSR Government has to be looked at while dealing with this point. If there are some points on which they do not agree with us, just as there are some points on which the Government of USA or the Government of Japan or of Great Britain do not agree with us, it is the totality of the relationship that is built up that is to be taken into consideration. You may not agree with one or two points, but let us look at it in the context of the totality of the rela-

tionship, whether it is the Government of USA or the Government of USSR. If there are some minor or even major points on which they do not agree with us, still so long as we have friendly relations, we can go on persuading them.

My friend pointed out what happened on 22nd February. Whether the reply was given by the Minister of External Affairs or by me, the Government is the same. I only wanted to correct it. My reply would have also been the same. As soon as it appeared in the *Hindustan Times*, the hon. member knows that it takes time when the papers come through the department. Let me tell the hon. member, I do not believe in hiding anything. I believe in taking up a stand on the floor of the House so that even my worst critic will not say that I am inclined to make a wrong statement. It never pays. On the other hand, it pays to build up a reputation that a man is not given to evading or hiding. This happened on 22nd February. It naturally takes time to come to our notice after it is processed by the department. I have just got it. I would only tell him that the fact that we took up this question with the Government of USSR and for sometime it stopped is a feather in our cap. It is an indirect admission. On a point which appeals to his intelligence, he should concede.

Then, he has dealt with the espionage activities carried on by Novosti. He has referred to my reply that I have read the newspaper reports, but it is not possible for us either to verify or to contradict it. He has referred to the Kenyan Government taking action against the representative of Novosti. Are they going to supply us proof about it? Will it be right for us to ask them whether it is right? Can I say that the allegation made by the Kenyan Government is correct? The only thing I can say is, I have gone into the report in the papers and I have no reason either to contradict or confirm it. In diplomatic language, what does it mean? (*Interruptions*). I am not using any harsh words. You said that I must resign. My resignation does not depend upon you, it depends upon Members of my party and not you.

My hon. friend, Shri Rabi Ray asked, are you prepared to enter into such agreements with others? On the floor of this House I have made a statement that I am prepared to enter into the same type of agreement with any other country in the world, and the fact that no country has come forward shows that the agreement is more favourable to India and not to others (*Interruption*). I am receiving materials from USA, I am sending material to them, they are sending material to me and so on. They are not obliged to distribute. . . . At least on paper there is an obligation to distribute so far as APN is concerned. Who will undertake the responsibility of distributing as far as APN is concerned.

श्री शशिमूषण वाजपेयी : पाकिस्तानी हमले के वक्त कितने ब्रिटिशर्ज और अमरीकन को आपने हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जाने के लिए कहा था और उन में से कितने सी आई ए के लोग थे ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : One day it is CIA, the other day there is somebody from KGP. Why do we want to be pushed by these pressures? Let us do what is in the interest of this country. On paper at least it is there. I must have got your thanks for scoring on the wording. Shri Bharadwaj deserves congratulations for this agreement which is something in our favour. In this draft he has scored over the draftsmen of the Russians.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Are the Russians fools to take him there and pay him the fare ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Everybody thinks he is a clever man. The man who laughs last is the clever man.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, the allegation is there that he has been paid by the Russians. The hon. Minister must clear this point on behalf of the officer.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As far as the officer is concerned, he is one of the

most dependable officers you can ever get. He is also a clever man.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : No other country has signed this agreement.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Novosti has entered into such agreements with eighty people. Because Russia never keep anything oral, they have put it down in writing.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : How does it happen in the case of America and Britain without any agreement ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Convey my thanks to them because the oral understanding continues between us. Since you have forced me, tell me how many English films I am importing from America and England. Do they not affect the social structure of this country ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You are diverting.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : You have been saying that there are three methods in which this country's social structure is being affected.

What is this international living? We have to take a balanced attitude so long as we want, in the context of the overall situation in the world, to carry on friendly relations with both. We have to put up with certain things. I am very happy I got an opportunity. I am thankful to you. I want to convert you to my way of thinking. So far as our material is concerned, I have been told that our material has been sent to some of the papers in Russia. I am trying to get the publications so that I can be of assistance to this House. With these words, I thank the House for giving me an opportunity to explain the case.

19.56 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 7, 1968/Phalguna 17, 1889 (Saka).