

[Vice-Chairman]

Five Year Plan so as to devote the bulk of the funds available to the promotion of the prosperity of the villages and the village population of India by providing for the rapid promotion of literacy among them, the building of rural roads connecting the villages and the farms with the nearest town or market, the sinking of drinking water wells, the construction and reconstruction of houses, the promotion of cottage and rural industries providing employment for the millions of unemployed and underemployed of the villages of India, and the improvement of the organisation of agriculture and methods of agriculture aiming at the progress of the economic position of the village population of the country."

(The House divided)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI
AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Ayes—14;
Noes—27.

AYES—14

Basu, Shri Chitta
Chandrasekharan, Shri K.
Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
Menon, Shri Balachandra
Menon, Shri C. Achutha
Patel, Shri Sundar Mani
Purkayashtha, Shri M.
Rajnarain, Shri
Ramiah, Dr. K.
Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda
Sarla Bhadauria, Shrimati
Shakuntala Paranjpye, Shrimati
Somasundaram, Shri G. P.
Villalan, Shri Thillai

NOES—27

Ansari, Shri Hayatullah
Baharul Islam, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Shekhar, Shri
Gujral, Shri I. K.
Kemparaj, Shri B. T.
Kollur, Shri M. L.
Lalitha (Rajagopalan), Shrimati
Mallikarjunudu, Shri K. P.
Mangladevi Talwar, Dr. (Mrs.)
Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Kumari
Mehta, Shri Om

Mitra, Shri P. C.
Panda, Shri Brahmananda
Patel, Shri T. K.
Patil, Shri G. R.
Punnaiah, Shri Kota
Sahai, Shri Ram
Salig Ram, Dr.
Satyavati Dang, Shrimati
Savnekar, Shri B. S.
Shah, Shri K. K.
Shanta Vasisht, Kumari
Siddalingaya, Shri T.
Upadhyaya, Shri S. D.
Varma, Shri C. L.
Vidyawati Chaturvedi, Shrimati
Yajee, Shri Sheel Bhadra

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI
AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Now we go to
the next item.

RESOLUTION RE GIVING FULL DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION TO THE GERMAN DEMO- CRATIC REPUBLIC

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West
Bengal) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House is of opinion that the German Democratic Republic should be given full diplomatic recognition by India without further delay."

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the division has done me one good thing. Some hon. Members are present in the House ; otherwise they would not have been here. I hope they will continue to remain in the House because I bring forward this Resolution not in any partisan spirit, not with the idea of any acrimony or entering into needless controversy with the Government of India over a matter relating to our foreign policy and also our policy in international affairs. I ask for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic on the basis of the accepted foreign policy of our country, the policy of peace, non-alignment and what is sometimes called neutrality. I also demand the recognition of the GDR in deference to the directive principles of our Constitution wherein it is stated what should be our aim in world affairs.

I have in mind the relevant articles where we speak about peace and brotherhood of nations, etc.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, two German States have come into existence and that is a reality nobody today can deny whatever may be the opinion of this or that man or this or that Government with regard one or the other of the two German States that exist today. As far back as 1961 in this very House Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our Prime Minister, had certain observations to make and I shall invite your attention to what the Prime Minister said here in the course of discussions and so on in August 1961 because today he is no more with us but his words are still with us. This is what he said :

"There they are. They are a fact of geography." He meant the two German States.

"...and anybody taking this fact and acting accordingly in his relations with the two German States helps to come to a final peaceful solution."

We can unite only if we recognise first the existence of the two parties. On 22nd August in Rajya Sabha Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said :

"But the major fact is this that as a result of these various engagements and protocols two States were created—whether temporarily or permanently is another matter... It is clear that at the present moment there are two countries, two Governments, the Federal Republic of West Germany and the Democratic Republic of East Germany. There they are ; they are a fact of geography."

That is how he put it. Then again on the 23rd August he reiterated this thing. Then you will find that Lal Bahadur Shastri also acknowledged the reality of two German States and this was included in the Indo-Soviet Joint Communiqué issued on the occasion of Lal Bahadur Shastri's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1965. It was said in that communiqué :

"Whereas at present the fact of the existence of two German States cannot be ignored...

And I must say that the present Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi also reiterated this fact. So the fact of the existence of two German States cannot be wished away or denied by anyone.

I would not like the Government to advance from that position of 1961 when for the first time clearly and categorically in this house Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the late Prime Minister acknowledged the fact that there were two German States. I must say that since then our relations have improved in the sense that in many matters we have given a kind of *de facto* recognition to the Democratic Republic of Germany but unfortunately we have not granted full diplomatic recognition and established normal diplomatic relations. Not for a moment I would suggest that you should withhold the recognition that is given to the Federal Republic of Germany ; nor has the German Democratic Republic ever demanded that anyone in this world should withhold recognition of the West German Republic. We only want to put it on an even keel. One State is recognised, namely, the Federal Republic of Germany while the other State is not recognised even after so many years of the existence of these two States. That is the point. Therefore GDR is being discriminated against in this matter. Therefore I say that we should advance from the position taken by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru taking into account the reality that our relations since then have certainly improved and in many matters we have good relations. We have trade and other relations and we have given what is called *de facto* recognition. What is *de facto* recognition in certain matters we want to be extended to other spheres and we want to transform it into a *de jure* recognition of the German Democratic Republic.

Now let me give my reasons. First of all let us be clear how West Germany came to be recognised. Here again I would quote Jawaharlal Nehru who gave an idea of the manner in which the Federal Republic came to be recognised. He said in this House on 23rd August 1961 :

"Our recognition of the West German Government, as I have often stated, is really a continuation of our wartime association with the Western allies. We had a military mission there, that is, the British Government of India had a military mission there. That continued after we became independent and that automatically converted itself into a diplomatic mission afterwards. For some time our ambassador or representative had to be a General and we had to put even our civilian officers in military uniform and call them Generals though probably

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they had nothing to do with the army either. So, that developed in this way."

That is how West Germany came to be recognised. Pandit Nehru had a sense of humour and therefore he referred to the diplomats being put in military uniform. This kind of sense of humour is nowadays very much wanting in the Treasury Benches and we all regret it.

SHRI HAYATULLAH ANSARI
(Uttar Pradesh) : In the Opposition also,

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Therefore it was something that had happened in the British times and it continued later being raised to ambassadorial status and then given full diplomatic recognition but the German Democratic Republic—which I believe was founded in 1949 one month after the West German Republic came into existence—is still not recognised. West Germany we recognised even before we settled down as a Republic. It think it started in 1948 or so and the actual recognition was perhaps given in 1950. That is the position. Now 18 years have passed. As I said I am not asking that you should withhold the recognition of West Germany, but why GDR should not be recognised remains to be explained.

Now, GDR is a friendly country to India. GDR is a peace-loving country. GDR has carried out the terms of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements in so far as Denazification goes, in so far as democratisation goes, in so far as checking war preparations goes and so on. Only the other day I was in the GDR and you will be surprised to hear that GDR today is the 10th nation in industrial production in the world and fifth in Europe coming after France, West Germany, Soviet Union and England but even so they are not producing armaments at all. I asked the people there : do you produce any rifles and they said : no, we do not produce any rifles. But what is happening in West Germany ? West Germany is being armed to the teeth ; it is part of the NATO and trying to have access through various agreements to nuclear weapons and so on. Everybody knows it. As far as the Yalta and Potsdam agreements are concerned, they stand completely violated by the fact that Nazism has been revived in the form of Western revanchism. There are many thousands of former Nazis who

are in high positions in the West German Federal Republic's judiciary, executive, police, army generals and so on. These are not denied. Not only that. Many other things are going on. I need not go into these things. Hon. Members know it. West Germany today is a strong military power of an aggressive nature. That must be remembered. It is part of the NATO. Not only that. It is being equipped, in many ways, with nuclear potentialities. That also must be known. Today economically for aggressive purposes it is more powerful than even the Third Reich of Hitler and one knows what happened when this kind of aggressive war economy was developed in the heartland of Europe. That is what is happening there. Everything goes against the Yalta agreement, the Potsdam agreement, the four-power agreement and the Charter of the United Nations itself, but we recognise the Federal Republic of Germany. I think recently they have been illegally using West Berlin, where the Presidential election was held in contravention of the international agreement. After all, West Berlin is not part of the German Federal Republic. After all, the French, British and the Americans are present there to promote the implementation of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. They are not present there for any other purpose. Their presence is also somewhat barred by time-limit, but anyhow they are there allowing the Potsdam and Yalta agreements to be violated and West Berlin is being used for cold war purposes against the GDR and the socialist countries in the East. That has been said by the New York Times when it says that this is the place wherefrom the attack should be launched first against GDR and then against the other countries of the socialist community.

Now, well, coming to India, at the time of the Indo-Pakistan war, everybody knows that GDR supported us and President Grotwal made a statement at that time. He said that we were not aggressors, but we had been aggressed by Pakistan. But what happened in West Germany ? I would remind you that leading papers in West Germany, the Federal Republic, came out and accused India as the aggressor. I would like to quote one example. The paper 'Die Welt' wrote :

"That the Indians of all—to whom Mahatma Gandhi had preached non violence—should have fallen to aggression did great harm to their prestige."

Then, the paper "Industriekurier" also attacked India. The other papers came out attacking India. The radio also came out attacking India, calling India the aggressor in the Indo-Pakistani brief war of 1965. Side by side, in the case of the GDR, in the press they gave support to the Indian people in their struggle for peace. West Germany showed friendship for Pakistan. They gave support to what the Americans or the British at that time were saying in support of the aggressors and against our country. I can give very many examples, but I do not want to go into that. If you go through the literature in West Germany, you will find it full of poisonous propaganda against our country, against our culture, against our heritage, against our literature. But if you go to the GDR, you will find that Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indians are cherished and the German people, the GDR people know more about them, I found, than some of us even in India. Streets are named after them. They have a high place in the cultural and educational life of the GDR. That is what I would like to point out. Still I find that the GDR is not given diplomatic recognition. It remains to be explained by the Government as to why it should not be done. I think if we are really non-aligned, as we should be, and if we mean peace, then we should recognise the GDR, not because I am asking this recognition for gesture, but it is in our own national interest and it is in the interests of world peace. After all for the first time in entire Europe we have a part of Germany at least where war has been banished in the sense that there is no war preparation at all, where the ideals of peace, the ideals of Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, as far as peace is concerned are not only spoken up, but accepted as a principle of life and practised in their day-to-day life. It is from Germany that in one generation we had two world conflagrations. It is of interest to us to know what happens to the country which gave two world wars within a period of a generation. Today here stands the GDR as a symbol and bastion of peace and security, not only in Europe but the whole world in the sense that war and aggression they are eliminating from their life and they are fighting for the faithful implementation of the principles of the Charter and the agreements arrived at Yalta and Potsdam and other international agreements. Therefore, if you are a peace-loving nation, we should go all

out to recognise the GDR. That is not done. Why is it not done? I know the Government is not unsympathetic to the GDR. I should not be unfair to them. But it is not done because of the fear of the West German neocolonialists or the Bonn regime. There is the Hallstein Doctrine by which West Germany threatens to break off diplomatic relations with all the countries which have established or dare to establish diplomatic relations or normal relations with the GDR. In this connection I would remind you that it is not merely the Hallstein Doctrine, but when Mr. Kiesinger, the Chancellor, was visiting this country, he made a statement which you should know. In his statement he said that the Federal Republic of Germany would regard it as a sort of unfriendly act or hostile act if India has normal relations with the GDR. It was therefore in line with the Hallstein Doctrine. Now, I think the Government is submitting to the threat of the Hallstein Doctrine because of certain economic relations with the West German Republic. What is the nature of these economic relations? We have some trade with West Germany, no doubt, but our trade with West Germany is running at a heavy deficit. West Germany's exports to India amounted to Rs. 143.2 crores in 1967-68, while we exported goods worth Rs. 28 crores. You should see the big gap. We are running into heavy deficits in our trade with West Germany and that goes on multiplying in favour of West Germany year after year. As regards our trade with the GDR it is a balanced trade and it is on a rupee basis. That must be remembered. Payment is made in rupees. There is no involvement of foreign exchange whatsoever and what is more exports pay for imports. That is to say, we do not run any deficit account at all. This certainly is very very important. Therefore, I do not think we need be very upset. Let us see what they can do. Suppose we recognise or establish immediately to begin with consular relations which do not obtain at present between us and the GDR. They can do nothing. First of all in this connection I should like to point out that GDR has consular relations with the U.A.R., Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Ghana, Guinea, Cyprus, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia. The plenipotentiary of the GDR Government is in Cairo. Hallstein doctrine has not worked in those things at all. Although the threat was there, West Germany has not been in a position to implement that threat. When Ceylon

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wanted to establish consular relations with the G.D.R., West Germany threatened that the Hallstein doctrine would be operative and that West Germany would sever its diplomatic relations with Ceylon. But actually when the relations were established by Ceylon at a consular level with the G.D.R., West Germany could not do anything. Their diplomatic relations still continue. In fact the Hallstein doctrine is a dead letter now. Yugoslavia established their relations earlier. Because of their recognition of the G.D.R. West Germany cancelled their diplomatic relations with them. Now they had been established with Yugoslavia. Therefore, I think we need not be apprehensive. It is no less in the interest of West Germany to have trade relations than in our interest. In fact we are losing on trade account so far as trade between India and West German Federal Republic is concerned. Therefore, I think if anybody should be apprehensive about it, it is they who should be afraid of it, not we.

You will be surprised that the Federal Republic of Germany has trade with the G.D.R. itself. One half of her trade in export and other things is with the G.D.R., whereas we are asked not to have any relations, diplomatic or consular, with that country. I think this is very very unfair. Why am I saying it? It is in our national interest and it has been admitted by all who have gone into the question that we have ample opportunities for an equivalent trade between India and the G.D.R. As I said, our trade is based on rupee and our imports are paid for by our exports, and we are quits on that account. Naturally we should develop that line of trade.

Unfortunately in recent years the trade has stagnated between India and the G.D.R.; despite that possibility it has stagnated. G. D. Rs. export to this country was : in 1965 Rs. 233 crores ; in 1966 Rs. 274 crores ; in 1967 Rs. 245 crores ; in 1968 the preliminary figures are Rs. 222 crores. Our exports to the G.D.R. in the corresponding years were Rs. 239 crores ; Rs. 242 crores ; Rs. 218 crores and Rs. 245 crores. It shows stagnation

whereas the possibilities are very great. Every country which establishes consular and normal trade relations with the G.D.R. any newly developing country, shows signs of improvement. In fact the trade agreement recently signed in New Delhi on January 23rd, 1969, shows the possibilities of expansion of trade between India and the G.D.R. Therefore, from the economic angle also I think we are interested in having our proper relations with the G.D.R.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I need not go into various other things. I referred earlier to the statement by the West German Chancellor, Dr. Keisinger, during his visit to this country in 1967 when he said that his Government would "regard it as a very unfriendly attitude towards the Federal Republic if India normalised her relations with the G.D.R." Is it not an interference in the internal affairs of our country? He was a guest in our country and he had the temerity to say that normalisation of our relations with the G.D.R. would be regarded as an unfriendly attitude towards the West German Federal Republic. Never have we heard such a thing being uttered by either Mr. Grotewohl or other members of the Government of the G.D.R. On the contrary they say : "We are not asking you to withhold recognition or severe diplomatic relations with West Germany. We are only asking you to put us on an equal footing as far as the recognition is concerned. You recognise us also." Are they wrong if they demand that they are entitled to recognition more than West Germany because in foreign matters, in other matters, they are more close to us culturally, economically and in the pursuance of international affairs?

Mr. Vice-Chairman, pressure we are submitting to. I submit we should not submit to pressure.

Let me come to another point, and I am finishing. Here I regret to say that there are some—please underline the word 'some'—people in our External Affairs Ministry who are interested in seeing somehow or other that G.D.R. is not recognised. I would not divulge names, but surely our External Affairs Minister should not be ignorant of this thing. Who does not know that when Mr. Banerjee was our Ambassador to Bonn—now he is in Tokyo, I believe—

he was particularly interested in seeing that the G.D.R. is not recognised? There are some others also sitting in what they call the Western Desk—I do not know how many Desks there are; I hope Mr. Dinesh Singh has got a good desk—...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : If you do not take names, that will strengthen your case.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Banerjee was not called Banerjee; he was called Bonnerjee; he was known as Bonnerjee, who is now our Ambassador at Tokyo. Therefore, I would ask the Minister not to rely on the file. I had occasion to discuss this matter with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Always I felt that his sympathies were for recognition. Always I thought he felt that G.D.R. was closer to India. Always he would be happy if the relationship improved. Once he told me, "Why are you asking me to recognise? We are having trade with them and are improving. It is true that our trade in the beginning, in 1955 when it started, was barely Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores. Now it is—I have given you the figures; it is much more."

SHRI PITAMBER DAS (Uttar Pradesh) : What prevented Pandit Nehru from recognising?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I do not know. Nehru was also susceptible to pressure. If he was susceptible to pressure, the trouble with our Secretaries is—not all; I am not blaming all; I know that among the Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Diplomatic Missions there are people who like that the G.D.R. should be recognised; but there are others who do not like that the G.D.R. should be recognised. I know it for a fact. Some day I shall reveal the connection between some West German elements and some of our big shots in the South Block. It is necessary to reveal. At the moment we are dealing with Birlas and others. I will not come to that subject. I am waiting for a reply from the hon. Minister. Should it become necessary, I shall take the House into confidence and tell by giving names and numbers which are the officials who are functioning in liaison with the West German people here.

Finally, before I sit down, to set the record right, it has got disrepute to our

foreign policy; it has not brought credit to us; it has not won the friendship of West Germany, and when the Indo-Pakistan war came, it was seen how West Germany played against India all the time. You have also seen how certain elements of the N.A.T.O. and America passed through West Germany to Pakistan to promote its military build-up, replacements, etc. Therefore, I say, recognise the G. D. R. because there are great possibilities of trade, cultural exchanges and other activities and common efforts. Mr. Vice-Chairman, we are silent on this matter. You see Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stood by the Potsdam Agreement, stood by the Yalta Agreement. He spoke about the Charter and so on, particularly article 4 of the Charter. All these are violated by West Germany. But we do not say anything because of the fear, well, of West German imperialists or neo-colonialists. They are in a position, it seems, to blackmail this Government. Government should not submit to this kind of blackmail by them.

One point more. Sometimes they say that if we recognise G.D.R.—they used to say it some twelve years ago—it would make German unification difficult. That argument is not now given even by this Government of India. On the contrary, on the basis of reality, you can aim at it some day perhaps. But that should be left to the Germans themselves. We should recognise the existing reality and recognise the German Democratic Republic.

We have now for our foreign affairs a new whole-time Minister. He is ten to twelve years younger than I. Young blood has been inducted into the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar) : More progressive than you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Do not say anything. I am not saying anything against him now. He is there.

First of all, these things are going by default. Let him ponder over it. You all ponder over it. Man, of my friends, I know, share my view. Therefore, in the beginning I said that I am not approaching the question from a party angle at all. I know it very well. I hope it would be reflected upon. I am sure,

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the Government would not say, we will not recognise G.D.R. What the Government does is because of the pressure of West Germany to stall the issue, there is some tinkering with the problem. That should not be done. That phase should end.

I need not press the other points. All I can say is that this matter needs the utmost consideration. As I said before—and I repeat again—let us advance on the position taken by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I have no doubt in my mind that if he had been alive today, he would have given recognition to the G.D.R., because it was he who, among many others, came forward and said that there did exist two German States and that that reality should be acknowledged. It was under his guidance that trade and other relations with the G.D.R. improved year after year, despite the pressure of West Germany.

I would urge, and appeal to the Government in the name of this nation and country that the German Democratic Republic should be given immediate recognition. We are sorry that even a Trade Delegation is not being finalised by the Government of India. Something is coming in the way the moment it is the G.D.R. I hope that the Trade Delegation would be cleared and that it would go to the G.D.R. as soon as possible.

Well, the demand for the recognition of the G.D.R. put forward by us should be accepted immediately. You first establish consular relations if you take a few weeks or months to give full diplomatic recognition. If other non-aligned countries like Ceylon and others can do it, surely we can do it. We are stronger morally and economically in this world as compared to the smaller countries, and we need not be afraid of what West Germany is going to do. Hallstein Doctrine is a dead letter now. We should not be frightened of that Doctrine nor by the fact that the aid that they are giving us may be withheld. We know that the Socialist world is there to help us, others to help us. In any case, West Germany is not going to stop economic relations with us if we recognise the G.D.R. It has been amply shown in the case of the other newly freed countries which have established consular relations and diplomatic relations with the G.D.R.

I again appeal to both sides of the House to support this Resolution.

The question was proposed.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : वाइस चैयरमैन महोदय, मैं कामरेड भूपेश गुप्त जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव रख कर के हम लोगों को इस सरकार को यह बताने का मौका दिया कि किस रास्ते पर चला जाय। मैं साथी भूपेश गुप्तजी के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुये इस सरकार से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश हमारी विदेश नीति को माने, जो हमारे मतवाद को माने उसको सब से पहले हमें राजनयिक मान्यता देनी चाहिये। जो जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र है वह समाजवादी है, प्रोग्रेसिव है और बहुत अंशों में जो पंचशील की हमारी परराष्ट्र नीति है उसको वह स्वीकार करता है। इसलिये प्रगतिशील, समाजवादी और हमारी वैदेशिक नीति मानने के कारण हमारी सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है, कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उसको जल्दी से जल्दी डिप्लोमेटिक मान्यता दे।

बदकिस्मती यह है कि द्वितीय महायुद्ध होने के बाद जो बड़े बड़े साम्राज्यवादी राष्ट्र हैं, बड़ी बड़ी शक्तियाँ हैं उनका हमारा देश भी शिकार हुआ और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि दो हिन्दुस्तान हो गये। एक हिन्दुस्तान बन गया और एक पाकिस्तान बन गया। इसी प्रकार दो कोरिया बन गये, दो जर्मनी बन गये, दो वियतनाम बन गये। उनकी कुटिल नीति के कारण सब जगह विभाजन हुआ। अपने मतलब की सिद्धि के लिये साम्राज्यवादियों ने, बड़ी बड़ी शक्तियों ने एक ही देश के दो दो देश बनाये। अब दो दो देश बनने के बाद जब सब जगह उनको मान्यता दी जाती है तो जो जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र है उसको हम क्यों नहीं राजनयिक मान्यता देते हैं और इसमें कौन सी कठिनाई है, कौन सी अड़चन है? आज इसकी गहराई में जाने की ज़रूरत है। कामरेड भूपेश गुप्त जी ने सब बातों को बताया और जब हम उसके साथ ट्रेड पैंक्ट करने हैं, उसके ट्रेड कौंसिलर यहाँ पर हैं तो उसके साथ डिप्लोमेटिक रिलेशन

रखने में क्या नुकसान होता है यह हम को अभी तक समझ में नहीं आया है। यद्यपि अधिकांश जो पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं उन्होंने कई बार लिख कर के, स्टेटमेंट दे कर के, और जब कभी पार्लियामेंट में यह सवाल आया तब भी यह मांग की गई और सरकार पर यह दबाव डाल गया कि जल्दी से जल्दी जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र को राजनयिक मान्यता दी जाय, लेकिन अभी तक यह नहीं किया गया। पता नहीं इसमें क्या कठिनाई है।

साथी भूपेश गुप्त जी की मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता कि हमारी सरकार जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र को राजनयिक मान्यता देने में डरती है। इसमें डरने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। यह केवल जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र की बात नहीं है। आज एक टापू में बैठी हुई फारमूसा की जो सरकार है उसको संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच के लोग मानते हैं और 75 करोड़ की आबादी का जो रेड चाइना है उसको नहीं मानते हैं और उसको नहीं मानने वाली बड़ी बड़ी विश्व की शक्तियां हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी हमने कभी अमरीका या दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी शक्तियों का अनुसरण नहीं किया है। जब जब चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच में लेने की बात आई तब तब भारत ने हमेशा अपना रास्ता अपनाया और हमने हमेशा उसको संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच में लेने के लिये कहा। इस तरह हम लोग किसी शक्ति से चाहे वह पश्चिम जर्मनी हो या कोई और हो, उसमें डरते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

लेकिन कुछ गड़बड़ी जरूर कहीं है। पीकिंग में, मास्को से, लंदन में, न्यूयार्क से या वाशिंगटन से हम लोग गाइड हों, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। जब भूपेश गुप्त जी ने कहा था कि अब नये विदेश वज़ीर आ गये हैं तो मैंने कहा उनसे था कि सिर्फ नये नहीं आ गये, प्रगतिशील भी वे आपसे ज्यादा हैं क्योंकि हम यह बराबर देख रहे हैं कि आप की पार्टी पुगानी बातें ही करती है।

श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अब आप दूसरे दिन काटिन्यू करियेगा।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : यह तो चेयर को कहना चाहिये।

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, अगर इनको एक दो मिनट ही लेना हो, तो दे दीजिये।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : जब भूपेश गुप्त जी को 50 मिनट मिलें तो हमें कम से कम आधा घंटा मिलना चाहिये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : You can continue on the next Resolution day.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Monday.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 10th March, 1969.