

Bill. At what stage could he have raised this fundamental objection? Therefore I allowed him.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2.30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at half-past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER RE HER VISIT ABROAD

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Madam Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Madam Deputy Chairman, as the House is aware, I paid an official visit to the United States from 28th March to 1st April in response to an invitation from President Johnson. On the way I broke journey at Paris, where I met President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Pompidou. On the return journey I met Prime Minister Wilson in the course of a brief stop-over in London. I also made a halt at Moscow, where I had discussions with Chairman Kosygin.

In Paris I was received with much warmth and cordiality. President de Gaulle showed deep interest in our economic problems, and assured me of the earnest desire of the French Government and people to help us in dealing with them. In particular, the French Government is ready to help develop further cultural, scientific and technical co-operation between our two countries. A team of French technical experts is visiting India soon in pursuance of this objective. My talks with the French President revealed a full understanding of our position on various international issues and a substantial area of agreement between France and India on

many issues. I feel sure that my meeting with President de Gaulle will further strengthen the close and friendly relations between our two countries. Our President has already invited President de Gaulle. The House will recall that some time back (towards the end of last year) Shri. mati Pandit personally conveyed the invitation from the President when she visited France as our special envoy. I hope President de Gaulle will find it convenient to visit our country. He will be a very welcome and honoured guest.

Before coming to the main points of discussion with President Johnson and the impressions of my visit to the United States; I should like to take this opportunity to tell the House of the great warmth and graciousness of the hospitality and courtesy shown to me by President Johnson and the American people and to express my sincere thanks to them for it. I had full and frank discussions with President Johnson and his colleagues, and the broad substance of our discussions is set out in the joint communique issued at the end of the visit. A copy of the communique is placed on the Table of the House. I should perhaps mention briefly the general spirit in which our talks took place. In the fast changing world of today, such meetings are necessary even between friends who share many values in common. Our object was primarily to establish a close rapport and understanding, and not to exchange advice or favours. I believe that in this we succeeded in full measure—an outcome which owes much to the complete candour and mutual confidence with which we approached our task. The conversations ranged over a wide field.

President Johnson expressed understanding and appreciation of our own massive efforts to raise the living standards of our people. He assured me of the deep interest of his Government in continuing to assist us in our efforts to promote such development, by playing its full part in the Consortium, which has existed for some years, to mobilise external support for our plans under the auspices of the World Bank.

On our emergency needs for food, President Johnson sent an urgent message to the U. S. Congress immediately after our discussions, seeking Congressional

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

approval for generous additional supplies of foodgrains, cotton and other agricultural commodities. The message set our economic progress and current problems in perspective. I am sure the House would like to join me in expressing our appreciation of its speedy passage through the U.S. Congress. During our talks on India's food problem, President Johnson likewise displayed a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of our efforts to help ourselves, of the promise of our plans for increasing agricultural production and of our programmes for population control.

The President also announced the establishment of an Indo-U. S. Foundation to help develop new techniques in farm and factory, to advance science and to extend research facilities. Such a proposal had in fact been under consideration for quite some time and was approved by Government about a year ago. The Foundation will be administered in a manner consistent with the Government of India's educational plans and programmes and with a view to further the national interest and the health of the economy.

As the House is aware, we view external assistance only as a means of supplementing our own efforts and as an aid towards achieving self-reliance in the shortest possible time. In the course of our talks President Johnson repeatedly stated that the United States views its assistance to us in the same spirit of promoting self-help and early self-reliance on our part without interfering with our policies or plans.

There was reference to India's relations with Pakistan during the talks. I reiterated India's desire to promote the friendliest of relations with Pakistan in keeping with the Tashkent spirit, despite the difficulties created. We agreed that the peaceful processes set in motion by the Tashkent Declaration should be continued. President Johnson expressed his strong support for the Tashkent Declaration and his desire that there should be friendship between India and Pakistan. Reference was also made to the threat posed to India's security by China's aggressive designs and postures. Apart from re-affirming our determination to defend our freedom and territorial integrity against any threat, from whatever quarter it may come, I emphasised the fact that the long-range challenge of China

is as much political or economic as military. I also explained that India's gigantic effort to attain the goal of democratic socialism and of achievements in the field of development, in conditions of stability, was itself a notable contribution to peace.

The situation in Viet Nam was briefly discussed. I reiterated India's continuing desire to see a just and peaceful solution of this problem.

I have extended an invitation to President and Mrs. Johnson to visit India, and the President has expressed the hope that it would be possible for him to visit our country again.

In New York I had a useful meeting with Secretary-General U Thant at the United Nations and took this opportunity to address the Afro-Asian group.

Besides the discussions which I had with President Johnson and his colleagues, I had occasion during my stay in the United States to meet and share my thoughts with a large number of distinguished American citizens in the course of various public engagements. I reiterated our stand on Kashmir and its wider implications. These contacts have, I think, helped promote a better understanding of our views by the American people.

On my way back from the United States I had a meeting with Prime Minister Wilson in London. Our talks covered many subjects and were held in a friendly atmosphere. They have resulted in a better understanding of India's position. Mr. Wilson expressed the British Government's readiness to join other countries in giving urgent consideration to immediate steps for providing further economic assistance to India as soon as possible. I have invited Mr. Wilson to visit India, and he has accepted the invitation.

In Moscow I had a valuable exchange of views with Chairman Kosygin, in the course of which we reviewed the international scene and, in particular, the developments following the signing of the Tashkent Declaration. As the House is aware, Indo-Soviet co-operation in the economic and other fields has grown steadily during the past many years. A number of projects are currently under execution with Soviet assistance, and the Bokaro steel plant has been added to the list very recently. The Soviet Union

continues to take a friendly and sympathetic interest in our Fourth Plan, and during our talks in Moscow we agreed that the preliminary discussions, which we have already had in this regard, will be expeditiously pursued.

Chairman and Mrs. Kosygin have agreed to visit India later this year. This will give us yet another opportunity to strengthen the bonds of friendship and goodwill between our two countries.

I was reluctant to be away from India even for a brief period when Parliament is in session and at a time when we have many pressing problems to tackle at home. But as the House will appreciate, despite the urgency of our tasks and the underlying friendship of other nations towards us, it is necessary to develop contacts at the personal level from time to time with the leaders of countries with which we have established strong ties of cooperation and understanding. I have every hope that my discussions during this visit abroad will advance the cause of friendship and cooperation not only between our respective countries but also in the wider comity of nations.

Madam Deputy Chairman, throughout my ten-day visit, I found an abundance of friendship and goodwill for India and a growing understanding of the significance of India's foreign policy and of its developmental efforts. We can derive satisfaction and strength from these manifestations of friendship. But we must never forget that there is no substitute for hard and determined effort and sacrifice on the part of the Indian people. The nations of the world are watching the Indian experiment and they will respect us and be willing to assist us only in the measure of our own effort and sense of dedication. This is the task to which we must now, as before, address ourselves, with faith and confidence in the capacity of our people to shape the destiny of India.

Thank you, Madam.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat) : Madam Deputy Chairman, in so far as the matter of goodwill is concerned, the visit of the Prime Minister can be considered a successful visit. I am sure her personal charm and manners have

contributed considerably to the bringing back of some of the lost goodwill. But may I ask the Prime Minister what it means in concrete terms? It seems that the Prime Minister did not talk business with the President of the United States of America. I think the country will be disappointed to learn that the Prime Minister did not even go prepared to talk business with the President of the United States. I think the opportunity has been sadly missed. She herself admitted in her statement that there is abundant goodwill in the U.S.A. Perhaps it would be there also in England in spite of the little misunderstanding that might have cropped up during the last few months. But if she had not gone fully prepared and if a team of officers is to go later on, what is going to happen in the meantime? We still continue to be short of food. Our foreign exchange crisis still remains to be met. In these circumstances can we consider the visit was so successful? It seems that the President of the United States has passed the buck to the World Bank. And the World Bank is also thinking about it. There is not that easy flow of money which used to be there some time back, for which we have to thank only ourselves—we cannot blame the World Bank—and the way in which we have used the aid that had been coming freely.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is the point to be clarified? What actually do you want the Prime Minister to clarify.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Madam, I am trying to put before the House what I surmise is the result of the Prime Minister's visit and I would like to be corrected if I am wrong and if my surmise is not correct. Is it correct that the President of the U.S.A. has passed the buck on to the World Bank instead of dealing with it? And is it a fact that the Prime Minister did not go prepared to talk business with him and therefore a team of officers is to follow from here? What is the concrete achievement of the Prime Minister's visit? That is what I would like to ask first.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI . Madam, it is not a fact that I did not go prepared. We did have business talks.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :
Then I would ask what is the result of those business talks ?

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore) : Madam, I would like to seek clarification from the Prime Minister on this point. From the statement it appears the Prime Minister discussed Indo-Pakistan relations with the President of America. I would like to know whether she brought to the notice of the President that the friendship between China and Pakistan is growing and that until and unless the wa-pacts that America has with Pakistan are abrogated and the supplies of military aid to Pakistan are done away with, the situation in the sub-continent may again be threatened and peace may be endangered ? I would like to know whether this point of view was pressed and if so, what was the reaction.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :
Our point of view was put before the President and at various forums. The President himself is very well aware of the dangers of Pakistan's growing friendship with China.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
महोदय, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी अमरीका में थीं, उस समय कम्युनिस्ट चीन के नेता पाकिस्तान की यात्रा पर आए, उसी समय पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रीय दिवस के 'अवसर' पर कम्युनिस्ट चीन के टैंकों का, विमानों का प्रदर्शन हुआ । क्या अपनी यात्रा के दौरान मे अमरीकी नेताओं से बातचीत करते समय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस बात का अनुभव हुआ कि अब अमरीका के नेता यह समझने लगे हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान को एक ही पलड़े में रखने की उनकी नीति ठीक नहीं थी और पाकिस्तान को हथियार देकर जिस तरह से उन्होंने मजबूत बनाया है उससे कम्युनिस्ट चीन के संकट को रोकने में सहायता नहीं मिलती, उससे बाधा पैदा होती है ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को बातचीत में इस तरह के संकट मिले कि अमरीकी नेताओं की अब आँखें खुलने लगी है और वे समझने लगे हैं कि अगर दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में कम्युनिस्ट चीन के प्रभार को रोकना है तो वह अवसर-

वादी साथी पाकिस्तान की पीठ थपथपाने से नहीं होगा, एक सच्चे, लेकिन स्वाभिमानी, मित्र भारत का साथ देने से होगा ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी : वे तो खुद ही मानते हैं कि भारत का साथ देना चाहिए । अब वे कितनी नाप-तौल करेंगे, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकती ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : It is very difficult to ask for clarifications. Anyhow . . .

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh) : Then don't attempt the difficult.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : When the Swatantra Party agrees here then it is difficult for me even to ask clarification.

May I know, while pointing out the various dangers did the hon. Prime Minister point out the danger created by the U.S. aggression in Asia especially the war in Vietnam which is threatening peace in this region of Asia ? If so, if she did point it out, what was the reaction of the U.S. authorities and whether she demanded that this aggression should stop ? That is number one. Secondly, I would like to know something more clearly about this Foundation. It is not at all clear. But one thing good she has done. She said that it was done one year ago. Was she under the obligation that she must also ditto and sign on the dotted line ? Or was there any discussion that it should be annulled, because this Foundation, this Indo-American Educational Foundation, seems to be a preposterous adventure. Then I would also like to know something about this economic aid. We are told now the World Bank will come into the picture and my friend here said she was not dealing with the business part of it. I think it was very great business, but on the wrong side. She was very well prepared I must say, Madam Deputy Chairman. Her advisers had prepared her very well and that is why now according to the American line things have gone from the President at Capital Hill to the President of the USA in the World Bank. I would like to know whether in this connection the Prime Minister pointed out that it was absolutely a breach of faith when in the autumn

of last year the United States of America unilaterally suspended, and goaded others to suspend the promised aid for the last year of the Third Five Year Plan? If so what was the reaction? And finally I would also like to know from the Prime Minister whether a categorical statement was made to President Johnson that any continuance of military arms aid to Pakistan under the U.S.A. Pakistan war-pact of 1954 would be regarded or would be considered something in the nature of—I put it mildly—an unfriendly act, and would not be conducive to the promotion of good relations and so on.

Then as far as Prime Minister Wilson is concerned, nobody bothers about Wilson nowadays. And as for President de Gaulle . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you have made three points. Don't you want them to be answered before you go on to the next?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: About the United States of America there were three points. Now about President de Gaulle. Now it is very difficult for mortals like us to understand . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Say something about Soviet Russia.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am coming to that. Now, she arrived at an understanding with President de Gaulle and also with President Johnson when the two are openly quarrelling. I do not know what magic touch brought about that wonderful understanding.

Now my friend here wanted me to refer to Chairman Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. It seems she discussed the Tashkent Declaration with him, and I should like to know if she asked—why she should ask I do not know—how he liked all that thing that was done in the United States of America.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There are so many questions, Madam. The first is about the Indo-American Foundation. Perhaps hon. Members are aware that the money for this is already here. It is PL 480 money which is in India some of which up till now used to be re-loaned to the Government of India for

Plan investment. Some very small proportion, five per cent., is kept for the so-called Cooley Fund from which private investment with American collaboration is supported and the balance of 15 per cent has been reserved for U.S. Government use in India. Up till now this was entirely in the discretion of the Americans. This Foundation brings, if I may put it that way, a little discipline into it and, as I have said, the programmes which will be financed through this Foundation will be within the Framework of our Plan and our own priorities. All investments will be made in Government of India bonds. Now I think this is a better way of using the money than has been the case up till now.

About Vietnam, naturally one cannot agree on every point with everybody and different nations do have different points of view. They appreciate India's stand in this respect.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Did you appreciate the American stand?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let the Prime Minister give her full answer.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What I said was that I appreciated President Johnson's desire to have peace there and he had made an effort for it.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Peace of napalm bombs, peace of explosives?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Peace of stopping bombing and beyond that too; I mean full peace.

As far as arms aid to Pakistan is concerned, naturally this was mentioned. What they will do and how they will look into this matter is their own concern. We can only put forward our own point of view with regard to these matters.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: What was their point of view?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think their point of view is known to hon. Members.

Now about the question of World Bank. Here firstly nothing has been postponed.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

The food aid to India message has already passed through the Congress. As far as economic aid is concerned, the consortium has already held a meeting and other meeting will be held soon. Naturally this has to be now discussed in the perspective of our Fourth Plan and those details can only be gone into by experts from both sides, not only from my side but even from the American side. It is not for President Johnson to discuss the points but for his experts. And routing the aid through the World Bank enables the aid-giving countries to muster the support of their people and their legislatures for it and thus they find it easier to go through with their different proposals if the people know that these proposals are endorsed by the World Bank. And I do not think it harms our own interests in any way.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Shakuntala Paranjpye.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Madam on a point of clarification . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have called an hon. Member already.

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJPYE (Nominated) : I would like to ask the Prime Minister, Madam Deputy Chairman whether, when she met Chairman Kosygin—of course they must have discussed Tashkent—she tried to find out what he thought about Pakistan's attitude towards the Tashkent Agreement and whether Chairman Kosygin was satisfied that Pakistan on her side was also carrying it out to the letter.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Naturally, Madam, people were rather disturbed at the speeches, rather provocative speeches, which have been delivered in Pakistan recently on this question but they did all feel that India should show patience and that we on our part should try not to act in the same way but to see if it is possible to implement the Declaration.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात को कृपया स्पष्ट करें कि उनके साथ कौन-कौन लोग गये और उनके साथ कौन-कौन लोग आये । हमारे एक

सम्मानित सदस्य ने यह बात पूछ ली है किन्तु उसका उत्तर साफ नहीं हुआ था इसलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ ।

उपसभापति : यह तो स्टेटमेंट में है ।

श्री राजनारायण : उसमें साफ नहीं है ।

और दूसरा प्रश्न हमारा यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जब अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और रूस गईं तो इसके पूर्व इतनी स्थिति आ गई थी कि ताशकन्द समझौता कारगर नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसी स्थिति इनके सामने थी, तो मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने जो सर्वप्रमुख प्रश्न है भारत पाकिस्तान का उसको सामने रखा, दुनिया के सामने, कि चाहे वह ताशकन्द समझौता हो या चाहे वह कच्छ समझौता रहा हो, चाहे वह नेहरू-नून समझौता रहा हो, चाहे कोई भी समझौता रहा हो, नेहरू-लियाकत पॅक्ट रहा हो, ये जितने समझौते हुए हैं ये सब नाकामयाब हुये । मैं समझता हूँ कि नव-प्रधान मंत्री ने नये ढंग से अगर विदेशों में इस प्रश्न को रखा होता तो समस्या का समाधान होता । भारत और पाकिस्तान की समस्या का समाधान एक ही है भारत और पाकिस्तान का एकीकरण, एकीकरण के पूर्व महासंघ । मैं नित्यप्रति अखबारों में उत्सुकता के साथ पढ़ता रहता था कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस समस्या को रख पा रही है या नहीं रख पा रही हैं । यही एक समस्या है कि हमने 15 अगस्त 1947 ई० को सब से बड़ी गल्ती की, जिनके दबाव में आ कर गल्ती की—माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, आपको मालूम है कि इस मुल्क का बटवारा किन ताकतों ने करवाया, इस मुल्क का बटवारा जिन ताकतों ने करवाया उसकी जानकारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी होनी चाहिये । मुझे याद है 1905 ई० की पूर्वी बंगाल के लेफ्टनेंट गवर्नर की बात, उसने कहा था . . .

उपसभापति : आप क्या प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यही प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि भारत और पाकिस्तान की समस्या के समाधान के लिये एक मूल बात होनी चाहिये। भारत और पाकिस्तान का एकीकरण, विभाजन करने वाली रेखा मिटाई जाये, इस बात को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वहाँ क्यों नहीं रखा और उसके रखने के पूर्व क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी के दिमाग में इस बारे में सफाई थी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप प्रश्न पूछिये, स्पीच नहीं दे।

श्री राजनारायण : जरा मुझे सुना जाय हल्ला न कीजिये।

14 और 15 जून 1947 ई० को आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमिटी ने—मैं जब आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमिटी कहता हूँ तो गांधी जी के कांग्रेस की बात कहता हूँ, उपसभापति महोदया, पुरानी कांग्रेस की बात कहता हूँ. . .

उपसभापति : मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रही हूँ कि आप प्रश्न क्या कर रहे हैं। जो प्रश्न होवे तो प्रश्न पूछिये, वह प्रश्न का जवाब देगी। प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री राजनारायण : हमारा प्रश्न यही है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 14 जून 1947 ई० का आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमिटी ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था जिसमें 3 जून 1947 के मनाविदे को कबूल किया था उसकी जानकारी को रखा कि हमने किस स्थिति में इसको किया था। आज वह समय आ गया है कि भारत पाकिस्तान के विभाजन को समाप्त किया जाये। तो यह दूसरा प्रश्न है।

3 P.M.

एक दूसरा प्रश्न है जिसको प्रधान मंत्री ने साफ नहीं किया। उन्होंने अमेरिका में तो द्विपतनाम के बारे में बात की, मगर जब वे कोसिजिन साहब से मिली तो कोसिजिन साहब से उन्होंने द्विपतनाम के संबंध में क्या बात-बात की। क्या कोसिजिन साहब से भी

द्विपतनाम के बारे में कोई बात बताई। चौथी बात. . .

उपसभापति : चौथी बात आखरी बात है क्या ?

श्री राजनारायण : नहीं प्रश्न है। चौथी बात यह है कि क्या भारत की जो मौजूदा हालत है भुखमरी की, क्या उस भुखमरी की हालत से प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने विल्सन, जौनसन, कोसिजिन को परिचित कराया और परिचित कराने के पूर्व क्या उनको जानकारी है कि जहाँ से वे आती हैं, इलाहाबाद से, वहाँ आज भी भुखमरी हो रही है, आज भी वहाँ पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है पीने के लिये। तो इन सवालों के बारे में उन्होंने क्या कहा ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जो लोग मेरे साथ गये थे उनके नामों का विवरण मैं मेज पर बाद में रख दूंगी। जहाँ तक भारत और पाकिस्तान के प्रश्न हैं वे पुराने इतिहास में निहित हैं और मैं नहीं समझती हूँ कि इस समय वह बात इस तरह से उठ भी सकती है। यह मेरी भी राय है और उन सब देशों के नेताओं की भी राय थी कि हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच में न केवल दोस्ती बल्कि सहयोग भी होना चाहिये और उसका रास्ता ढूँढ़ना चाहिये। द्विपतनाम के बारे में जो बात मैंने प्रेसीडेन्ट जानसन से कही थी वही बात मैंने प्रेसीडेन्ट डग्लस से कही, वही बात मैंने चेरमैन कोसिजिन और प्राइम मिनिस्टर विल्सन से कही। मेरी आदत नहीं है एक बात एक से कही जाये दूसरी बात दूसरे से कही जाये।

खाद्य की समस्या भी सबके सामने काफ़ी सफाई के साथ रखी गई।

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab).
Madam, may I, on behalf of Members on this side of the House, congratulate the Prime Minister on a very successful tour of these countries ?

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated) : I realise that we can only ask for

[Shri G. Ramachandran.]
a clarification, but minor speeches have already been made. I would suggest it this way to the Prime Minister. Is she clear in her mind, in the most convincing manner, that the vast majority of public opinion in this country and the majority of opinion in both Houses of Parliament think that her visit has been a tremendous success?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Is she conscious that she has failed in certain vital aspects?

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Madam, the Prime Minister has told us just now that she had asked for a peaceful solution, while she had her talks with President Johnson. Now, may I ask her this question first? As the Chairman of the International Control Commission, India has a duty to do by Vietnam. Did she tell point blank President Johnson that unless the big American imperialist forces are withdrawn from Vietnam, there would not be any peaceful solution to Vietnam and that is the only way of a peaceful solution? Did she tell her that firmly and point blank to President Johnson and also to Premier Wilson of England? That is the first question which I think the Prime Minister will kindly clarify. The second question which I shall put to her is this. As far as her visit to foreign countries is concerned, reports say that—we really honour the Prime Minister—the present Prime Minister has torn the much vaunted policy of non-alignment to shreds . . .

HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : . . . and that report is strengthened by the fact that the Prime Minister did not stop over at Cairo. What explanation the Prime Minister has in not stopping over at Cairo, in not strengthening and consolidating the friendly ties that we have had so long with Egypt? That is the second question which I would like the Prime Minister to answer if she can. The third question, which I shall ask the Prime Minister to clarify, is that we know that under PL-480 crores of rupees are being amassed by the Americans here in India and, of course, some part of it will now, it appears, be diverted to the Indo-US Foundation, which, to our mind, will merely be a machinery for capitalist brainwashing of Indian youth. Did the

Prime Minister put this clearly to President Johnson, that as far as the PL-480 funds are concerned the funds will not be utilised by the American Central Intelligence Agency, as they have done in Indonesia and also in Vietnam? Has she got an assurance from President Johnson that no such thing will be done with these funds on Indian soil? These are the three points which the Prime Minister will kindly answer.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Madam, what I said was that India would be glad to find a peaceful solution to Vietnam. I did not say that India had such a solution. I think it is possible to get around a table and discuss these matters. I think if we or anybody could be instrumental in arranging such a meeting, on the basis of the Geneva Agreement, it could lead to peace in Vietnam.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Did you support the presence of Americans in Vietnam?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As regards my stop-over in Cairo, I would certainly have done so with great pleasure. Only it was not on the way. When the route was planned, I was going by Air-India and we had decided to return via Moscow. You cannot do both Cairo and Moscow on the same trip. I do not think, Madam, that I can reply to the third question, which has been asked here.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY (Mysore) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether, as a result of her visit, the iciness in the relationship which we had with the Americans till the recent past was defreezed? Secondly, may I know whether it is a fact that the Indo-American friendship and ties have been greatly strengthened? Thirdly, may I know whether the Indo-Soviet friendship has been very much stabilised and whether she would look at this visit as a starting point for growing relations with all these countries, which will pave the way for greater and better-understanding?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That is so.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We go to the next item.