

32 to 33. [Transferred to the 28th April, 1961.]

सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में मेड़बन्दी

३४. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मंत्री कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन के सातवें मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ १२ को देखते जितने यह कहा गया है कि कुछ गांवों में ऐसी भावना है कि मेड़बन्दी के कार्य से भूमि की उर्वरता पर दुर्बित प्रभाव पड़ता है और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस भावना का औचित्य जानने के लिये संगठन के कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने कोई प्रयत्न किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो ग्रामीणों की भावनासे किन किन बातों पर आधारित थीं और इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ?

f [BUNDING IN CD. BLOCKS

■ M. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PLAwmiG be pleased to refer to page 12 of Seventh Evaluation Report of Pro-nme Evaluation Organisation stating that there is a feeling in some villages- that bunding work affects the fertility of the soil adversely and state:-

(a) whether the workers" of the Organisation made any effort to find t the justification for this feeling; and

(b) if so, what were the bases for ihe feeling of the villagers and what is the actual position in this regard?]

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एन० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मेड़बन्दी से पानी का रुकाव होने लगा । इसलिये इसका यह मतलब लगाया गया कि इसका भूमि की उर्वराशक्ति पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

f [TKE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The basis was that bunding tended to result in water-logging. This in turn was supposed to affect soil fertility adversely.]

35 and 36. [Transferred to the 26th. April, 1961.]

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER RE CUBA AND THE CONGO

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prime Minister, I have sent you the notices on Cuba and the Congo.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): I suggest that Cuba be taken up first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Cuba first.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will come to you, Dr. Kunzru; I know it.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OP EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU) : Sir, may I just inform the House of the tragedy that occurred in Ottawa to which reference has been made in this morning's papers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is what Dr. Kunzru wanted to ask you.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Yes, Sir. It is a senior officer of ours— Mr. Sankara Pillai—and he was shot and killed almost instantaneously. We have not had any very full information. The first information we had of this from our High Commissioner there was to this effect:—

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.]

"I deeply regret to inform you that this afternoon a man shot dead the First Secretary, Mr. Sankara Pillai, in his office room. Doctor and police were called in. Death was instantaneous. Police later reported one man had surrendered and admitted having shot Sankara Pillai. Identification and police investigation proceeding. Assailant is probably demented. We are all shocked at the tragic and of a brilliant officer. The shock will be terrible for the wife who is expecting a baby."

Some further information has come. The matter was in fact referred to yesterday in the Canadian House of Commons by some Minister there. Apparently the man who shot Mr. Sankara Pillai is a person of Yugoslav origin but a Canadian national. His name is Shani Feresi. There is no obvious reason why he had been there two or three times wanting a visa and perhaps some employment in India. It may be that disappointment at not getting promise of employment in India or a visa may have had some, thing to do with it, but he was demented already more or less.

That is all the information that I can give about it at the present moment and I express my deep regret at this tragic loss of a distinguished officer.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: May I know, Sir, how this man got into Mr. Sankara Pillai's room? Was there nobody to ask him why he had come to the building and what his business was?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Well, that is a matter we are enquiring into. Thus far we are only told—how I do not know—that on a third visit the man apparently walked into the building without being seen by the receptionist. Obviously there was some lack of security or other arrangements to permit this kind of thing to happen.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It appears from the papers that the man entered the room with a rifle in hand, no? a small arm that could be hidden, and shot him with it. How is it that the man could carry a rifle and walk into his room and then shoot him? I mean, how is it that it did not occur to anybody that somebody was entering with a rifle in hand?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: AU I can say is that we are enquiring into this matter, and as soon as we have fuller information we will place it before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We express our deep sorrow along with the Prime Minister over this tragic event, and our sympathies go to the bereaved family. I have known Sankara Pillai for many years, ever since he was a student at the Cambridge University.

Next Cuba.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Before that just one word, Sir, about the Congo, because that will take much less time, and then I may go on to Cuba—merely because in the paper I am asked something about the treatment meted out to the Indian troops there. Well, there has been no question of any ill-treatment to them for the last many weeks or months, but questions have arisen about their transport, about the delays in transport for them, and all that. The question of maltreatment of Indian troops has not arisen at all in recent weeks or months.

Now, Sir, coming to Cuba . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Batore coming to Cuba, since the Congo was taken up, I take it from the Prime Minister's statement that our troops were being sent with a view to securing the expulsion of the Belgians there and helping in the restoration of

the Parliament there, and so on—disbanding of the armed forces, etc. May I know, Sir, whether the Prime Minister has any clear assurance from the U.N. authorities that everything will be done to enable the Indian troops, which have gone in defence of Congo's independence, to discharge their function?

SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: It was on that assurance, Sir, that the Indian troops were sent there originally.

So far as the Belgians and other foreign mercenaries are concerned, we are quite sure the U.N. organisation has laid the greatest stress on this and it is continuing to do this. Some of the Belgian mercenaries had been withdrawn, and we understand that some other powers concerned are also bringing pressure to bear on the Belgian authorities.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that the Belgian Government has agreed to withdraw the Belgian military and civil advisers under its control?

SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Yes, Sir. That is so. But the question is that that kind of answer is not particularly satisfactory because large numbers of them can be said to be not under its control. Most of them, as I said, are mercenaries, not under its control. Lately we learn that there are quite large numbers of South Africans there and Mr. Tshombe's men. There are very few Frenchmen now. They are mostly Belgians, South Africans and a few Englishmen. The British Government at least has laid down that any person going there, staying there in his individual capacity, will lose his passport and steps will be taken against him by the British Government to penalise him. These are fairly effective steps. But I do not know if the Belgian Government has decided so—I do not think it has—in regard to these mercenaries and others.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: Two days ago it was published, I think in some Geneva paper or the *London Times*, that the Belgian Government had undertaken to take away the passports of these people who did not observe its restrictions. Is that correct or not?

SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I could not say definitely, but so far as I know, the Belgian Government has distinguished between the people who had gone there through its own agencies and those who had gone independently as a result of invitations by the local government through advertisements. They have gone about them and they have said, "We have no authority over them."

SRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, the Belgians and their stooges in the Congo have launched a vicious attack against India and its troops and in this, we note, now they are being supported by such influential American papers as the *New York Times* and others. May I know, Sir, whether in view of this fact the Government of India have taken any additional steps to see that no obstacle is created by influential quarters in order to prevent the Indian troops from discharging their duty? This is a very important factor. I would like to know whether the Government has, in view of the latest developments after the despatch of their troops, taken up this question in order to see that expeditiously these responsibilities are discharged for which the troops have been sent there because it is very important. India's prestige is involved in this matter.

SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The Government fully realises the importance of this and is constantly making efforts to see in the context of the larger Congo situation that steps are taken, continued to be taken to implement the Security Council Resolution, and secondly that the Indian Forces more especially are used to that end.

- SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan):
Sir, from the newspapers . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may tell you that the Prime Minister has to go to the other House very soon.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Just one very small question. From the newspapers we understand that our troops are not allowed to land at their destinations and they have to fly from one place to another; they are not allowed to land. They are sent from place to place. Does this not mean a sort of harassment to the troops and does it not mean that the United Nations are not given fully support?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I do not think there is a case of their not being allowed to land in any place but there has been a case of their port of landing having been changed. To say that they are not allowed to land is not correct. This difficulty arose long before they arrived at the port that they might not be allowed to land with safety. So the U.N. diverted their course to some extent. What has happened is not quite clear even now. Most of them have landed at Dar-es-Salaam and been airlifted from there to Kamina but some are still on the high seas. I am not quite sure where they will land.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSE (West Bengal): May I know, Sir, if there is any truth in the report that our Embassy is likely to be expelled from the Congo?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: No, Sir. I am not aware of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Cuba.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, the question of Cuba and the steps taken by the Government of India may be taken up first.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The developments in Cuba. Sir, have

obviously not only affected Cuba but affected the world situation. A very dangerous situation has arisen there. Apart from what is happening in Cuba, when two great powers issue statements which are of the nature of threats to each other and which involve inevitably national prestige, then the situation becomes very dangerous.

Now, Sir, it is very difficult for me to say what is happening within Cuba. News is scanty. There is censorship and other difficulties. But one fact is clear, and that is that some kind of invasion has taken place on Cuba from outside . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Florida.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: . . . and that the invasion could only have taken place from the American mainland. It may be from some part of the United States, Central America or some other place but it is fairly well known that Cuban exiles had been collected in various places in Florida or possibly in Guatemala also or elsewhere, trained there and supplied with arms, etc. and encouraged to go and invade Cuba. It is fairly clear because even before the invasion took place there were many references to it in the American press and pictures of their being trained and all that. And then this invasion took place. Now, if that is so, it does appear to be a case of intervention. I say so because in the recent statement issued by President Kennedy he has stated very clearly that he will not permit American armed intervention in Cuba on any account. That statement has to be welcomed but I find it a little difficult to understand the major difference between that type of intervention and an intervention of encouraging and supplying arms, may be training Cuban exiles to go over there and invade. It would be a bad precedent. It is a bad precedent which, if followed elsewhere, would create international complications wherever it may be followed. I am not for a

moment saying what is happening in Cuba because I do not know except that some fighting is obviously going on between these invading forces and the forces of the Government of Cuba.

JSFow, so far as India is concerned, we in common with a large number of other countries have recognised the Government of Cuba which is represented here in Delhi. Their representative was even here. Our Ambassador to Cuba, in fact, is the same person as our Ambassador to Washington. He goes there from time to

time. So the position has 12 NOON, been that the Government

we recognise and which is functioning there has been attacked by an invading force. If there had been some kind of internal turmoil, it is none of our duty or anybody's duty to interfere in their internal difficulties but where force comes from outside, it does make a difference and to encourage a force to come from outside does seem to us a kind of intervention which leads to difficulties and which may lead to any other party intervening also. Then it becomes an issue beyond that of the future Government of that particular island; it becomes a world issue and that is the grave difficulty that has arisen in Cuba and is arising. We try and naturally we are so anxious to see that these matters do not lead to a tremendous increase of world tension. It is more important for us to see that tensions come down than merely to express opinions this way or that way. We have therefore refrained from saying much. Of course, to some extent our position is being clarified by our representatives at the U.N. We have also drawn the attention of the major powers concerned to this matter and to the anxieties we feel because we do think that this invasion and the manner in which it has taken place is dangerous, is a precedent which is bad for the future and is particularly harmful to international relations. I think perhaps it has immediately resulted in further difficulties in Laos when the

Laotian issue was coming to some kind of a settlement. We were on the verge of it. Maybe it has come in the way of it and this may happen elsewhere too. I cannot give any further details now but if anything very special happens I shall inform the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: From whatever has appeared in the press even from Washington sources, it is quite clear that American planes and bombs are being used and in some cases American pilots are directly participating in the invasion. They are equipping and training the personnel—the mercenaries and counter revolutionaries—and it is also clear from the press reports that these are coming from Florida not from Guatemala. May I know, in view of this naked aggression against a great but small nation that Cuba is, why the Government is not directly condemning it under the U.N. Charter? It has to be condemned. The Prime Minister can take up diplomatically whatever is to be done but the first thing for the Government of India to do is to condemn it outright especially when we have a Prime Minister who went to Spain in 1939 to side with the Republic and condemned the aggression that took place there. You know it. Secondly, we would like to know as to what steps the Government of India have taken—that is in my motion also—by way of directing our representatives in the U.N. Organisation to take up this matter because it is a clear violation of the Charter of the U.N. For the peace of the world and the security of small nations, the Charter has got to be invoked, its sanctions have got to be invoked. May I know whether the Government have given any such categorical, clear direction to our representatives there in order to invoke the Charter because we cannot just look on. A nation like us cannot remain silent when aggression is taking place nakedly and openly against a friendly nation like Cuba

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] which had won her independence recently. This is the position. The *people* are looking forward to India to take a firm and clear stand.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, do the Government apply to Cuba the same principle which they applied to the Congo and are asking our representatives at the U.N. Headquarters to move for the ending of foreign invasion in Cuba, whether of the American variety or the Russian variety because it seems that America is doing the same thing as Belgium did in Katanga?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I was under the impression that I had dealt with the very points raised by hon. Members. I have clearly stated the position. I cannot be master of all the facts there at the present moment but one major fact stands out that there has been an "Invasion from outside and that invasion I cannot see how it could take place without the organisation, encouragement and help of the authorities, public or private, of the U.S.A.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Public authorities.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I deliberately said that because sometimes private authority is there. They have been very powerful. Even they cannot go without the support of the public authorities. There are great industrial concerns there sometimes, who are very strong, very powerful, very rich, whose interests may be there, I do not know. Anyhow, this fact is a matter of the greatest import and of grave danger. We think so and think that there should be no intervention from any side. Cuba should be left to work out its own destiny. The fact is that a Government which is functioning there has been attacked by invasion and from all accounts, it appears that that invasion was based somewhere either in the U.S. or in Central America or some State there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Clearly in the U.S.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: As for the U.N. there are several resolutions there in the U.N. and our representative has already participated in the debate and will no doubt do so more later.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the session shown against each:

- (i) Statement No. XI—Twenty-sixth Session, 1935.
- (ii) Statement No. IX—Twenty-seventh Session, 1959.
- (iii) Statement No. VI—Twenty-eighth Session, 1960.
- (iv) Statement No. VII—Twenty-ninth Session, 1960.
- (v) Statement No. V—Thirty-first Session, 1960.
- (vi) First Statement—Thirty-second Session, 1961.

[See Appendix 'XXXIV, Annexure Nos. 3 to 8 for (i) to (vi).]

THE COFFEE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, a copy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification G.S.R. No. 451, dated the 21st March, 1961, publishing the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2824/61]