

It is quite impossible not only for the forces but, as a matter of fact, even for civilian personnel. Even civilian officers cannot pass through Indian territory without specific permission from us.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: Sir, in the Thana District of Bombay State, Daman consists of two parts, one is on the coast and the other, the bigger portion, is inside, and, in between, is our Indian territory. Did the Portuguese Government send any reinforcements to these enclaves in Indian territory recently?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I cannot say, but I am quite positive that no Portuguese soldier can set foot on Indian territory.

SHRI B. GUPTA: Sir, the Prime Minister said that not even a civilian of foreign nationality can pass through Indian territory without the consent of the Government. Sir, may I draw his attention to the fact that on the 12th May, 1954, at 4-25 A.M., an aircraft belonging to Air France, registered No. FB-GRZ, with French soldiers from Indo-China touched down at Dum Dum and then left?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look here, this question does not refer to what we are discussing now. My dear friend, you must satisfy yourself about the facts. The other day we had two questions put by you and the Minister for Communications said, "absolutely nothing".

SHRI B. GUPTA: Sir, I have given the number of the aircraft.

May I, Sir, now ask him another question? The Prime Minister has referred to the speech made by the Prime Minister of Portugal. I had also read that speech with attention. In that speech, it is clearly stated by Dr. Salazar that he stood by the obligations of NATO. He also made indirect suggestions that the Portuguese possessions in India came within the ambit of the obligations under

the NATO Treaty. I do not know, Sir, how the Prime Minister had studied the speech but I would like to have his reactions to that speech which is solely devoted to answering the Prime Minister of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, the Prime Minister has already answered that we are not bound by the agreements made between one nation and another. So far as we are concerned, we are not touched by them.

SHRI B. GUPTA: That is not my point. My point is that in that speech the suggestion is clear that Portugal retains the right of using these possessions in India under the Treaty obligations that I have referred to. This is a direct challenge to India. That is what I am saying.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: May I point out that I have just now fully answered that very question. The hon. Member will not listen to me.

This matter has been dealt with before in this House and in the other House about half a dozen times at length.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is the Prime Minister aware that a booklet has been sent to Members of Parliament by the Portuguese Legation here embodying the speech of the Portuguese Prime Minister which makes some objectionable references to the speech of the Prime Minister here?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I have not seen it.

SHRI B. GUPTA: The Prime Minister should get a copy of that booklet as a Member of Parliament.

#### CENSUS OF LAND HOLDINGS

SHRI ABDUL RAZAK: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Travancore-Cochin

have declined to undertake census of land holdings as suggested by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, if so, why; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to bring the Government of Travancore-Cochin to conform to their suggestion?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) The State Government pointed out that the question of land reforms had been examined by the Travancore-Cochin Land Policy Committee and that its recommendations were under the consideration of Government. In the circumstances the holding of a census of land holdings and cultivation was not very essential.

(b) The Government of India have suggested that the census should be held in order that comparable figures on an all India basis may be available.

SHRI ABDUL RAZAK: May I know which committee has been appointed by the Government of Travancore-Cochin to go into the question of land reforms?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: That Government has made a reference to the Travancore-Cochin Land Policy Committee.

SHRI ABDUL RAZAK: When was it appointed?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I am afraid I have not got the details.

SHRI ABDUL RAZAK: Does that committee refer to Accchuta Menon's Committee which submitted its report early in 1952?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Sir, we have not gone so deeply into the constitution, the date and the personnel of this committee. We addressed them to hold a land census. In reply they said that they have this committee

and therefore it would not be necessary. We are trying to press them to agree to our view and to hold the census because we want to have comparable figures on an all India basis.

SHRI ABDUL RAZAK: The answer to part (b) is not clear. May I know the actual steps that are proposed to be taken or that have been taken?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I do not know what steps we can take, Sir, except to request the Travancore-Cochin Government to fall in line with the letter which we have addressed to all the State Governments.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: May I know, Sir, whether any other State Government have declined to follow the line taken by this Government?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: No, Sir.

#### EXCLUSION OF INDIA FROM THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF THE FAR EAST

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is sought to be excluded from the membership of the International Military Tribunal of the Far East;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the proposed exclusion of India from the said Tribunal; and

(c) how the matter stands now?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU): (a), (b) and (c). The International Military Tribunal for the Far East was set up by a Proclamation issued in January 1946 by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the Pacific for the trial of Japanese war criminals. The Governments of the following eleven countries were members of the Tribunal:

(1) Australia.

(2) Canada.