SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I think we are going into, the merits of the agreement as such. I would say that, just .as we are entitled to have all patent rights, we have also agreed to purchase the parts and components so long as we ourselves are unable to manufacture them.

PROF. G. RANGA: That is understood. First of all, I wish to make a request. Let such portions of the agreement the disclosure of which is not prejudicial to the public interest, be placed on the Table of the House at the earliest convenience of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a question.

PROF. G. RANGA: My question is this. Whenever the company is not able to manufacture such of the spare parts as are needed by us, even though they alone are at present competent "to manufacture them, and whenever they are not able to help us to manufacture them in our factory, then in that case, if other companies are prepared to supply them, would we be free to purchase them in those circumstances?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would res pectfully submit that the entire tele phone equipment has got as many as 1>,000 parts. And I may also say that we have the right to purchase and utilise everything that is manufactured in our own workshops whether at Jubbulpore or Bombay or Calcutta and everything that is manufactured by our own company, but .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question-Mr. Govinda Reddy.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: This is the first time that an answer has been stopped, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are going on. Next question.

RADIO-ACTIVE TREATMENT

*61. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement for radio-active treatment of cancer and other diseases in India;

(b) whether the Calcutta Institute of Nuclear Physics is engaged on this work; and

(c) if so, what progress has so far been made by that institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Arrangements exist for the radio-active treatment of cancer at certain important hospitals in India. As regards other diseases information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know in which hospitals this arrangement exists?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: There is a list of hospitals. May I read it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Long list?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: Yes. Nearly 30 hospitals.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know about South India?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: I canont say about South India: altogether there are 30 hospitals in India.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: How many experts are working in the Calcutta Institute of Nuclear Physics on this subject?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: I require notice.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Is there an expert of the World Health Organisation giving assistance in this matter?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: I have no information

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Are Government informed of the progress of the research that is being done in this connection from time to time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is another department.

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: Yes, it is another department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Natural Resources and Scientific Research. The Calcutta Institute of Nuclear Physics is essentially a technical institute doing theoretical work.

DR. D. H. VARIAVA: Have the Cancer Institute which has been newly established at Bombay and the Cancer Institute of Patna which is there for the last 30 years imported any isotopes collected from the atomic piles in America and England for the cure of cancer and other malignant diseases?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: I have no information.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: In view of the fact that the Institute of Nuclear Physics obviously, apart from advising about cancer, is also engaged in other researches, would the Government please see that there is no conflict between making atom bombs and preventing diseases?

(No *reply.)*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC

*62. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the systems now used for disposal of foreign telegraph traffic from India;

(b) whether a high speed tape relay system is proposed to be used or is being used for the purpose;

(c) the time normally taken for relaying a telegraphic message from India to Londan; and

(d) whether any saving in time could possibly be effected by using a more efficient system of despatch?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) High speed automatic cable code on submarine cables and high speed automatic double current cable code or Morse Reperforator/Printer, Morse Undulator on Wireless Telegraph Circuits.

(b) It is already in use.

(c) It depends on the state of congestion of traffic, i.e. number of telegrams awaiting transmission and' the class of message i.e. whether it is Most Immediate, Immediate, Urgent or Ordinary. The actual transmission of a message is done at a speed varying between 100 to 200 words a minute according to the volume of traffic to be disposed of and depending on radio conditions.

(d) The equipment which is at present in use with the O.C.S. compares favourably with the type of equipment in use in other parts of the world. No significant saving in time will become available merely by the installation of other types of equipment.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: I have not been able to understand the despatch systems that were explained. But I would like to know if the system that is used in our post offices, and telegraph offices is the latest?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It is one of the latest.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Have the Government observed from papers that there was a complaint that the telegraph system used here was not the latest and that messages reaching foreign countries took more time than messages from the same distance from other countries.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am not aware of the specific complaint to which the hon. Member has referred to. but I am sure that that is not the case.