

PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Before he concludes, I would like to say one thing. Enough time has been allowed and the subject has been sufficiently debated. My esteemed colleague, the Minister of External Affairs, has said that the matter will be kept under study. Therefore, under rule 340 of the Rules of Procedure, I move that the debate on the question may now be adjourned *sine die*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Read rule 341 (1) if you want to abuse the rule.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am not abusing the rule. I have made my request on two grounds namely, that the Minister of external Affairs has already stated position. It is a developing situation. We cannot take a decision all of a sudden ; that is any sort of a snap decision. Since the situation is a developing one it will be kept under review. We also have to study the implication and the repercussion of the statement or the declaration made by President Yahya Khan. I would therefore,, request that the debate may be adjourned *sine die*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no abuse of the rules. (*Interruption*) The debate is adjourned *sine die*. Shri A. K. Gopalan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, since the debate is adjourned *sine die*, the resolution will remain alive. I do not want to divide the House. If there was no bar from the side of the Government, I have no doubt that this resolution would have been adopted by an overwhelming majority, but I do not want to divide the House ; I want to create a national consensus, and not divide the House. I therefore agree for the adjournment of this debate on my resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the debate be adjourned *sine die*".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir. Before getting the vote of the House, you declared that the debate is adjourned *sine die*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After that, I have taken the vote of the House also.

17.21 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. RECOGNITION TO
PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM
ETC.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Sir, I beg to move :

"This House is of the opinion that the Government should take firm line of supporting the National Liberation movements and condemn in unequivocal terms the American aggression in three Indo-Chinese States, give recognition to Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, and full recognition to the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Korean People's Democratic Republic and German Democratic Republic."

My Resolution seeks to express the opinion of the House on three vital aspects of the same question (1) I am asking the Government to take a firmer line of supporting the national liberation movements. (2) I am asking the Government to condemn in unequivocal terms the American aggression in three Indo-Chinese States and (3) I am asking the Government to give recognition to Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and full recognition to the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and German Democratic Republic. All these issues are inter-related and seek the Government to take a firmer position along with the forces of national liberation fighting against imperialism, especially the American imperialism.

Our country has got the bitter experience of imperialist domination. We had to make tremendous sacrifices in our struggle for national liberation. Our struggle got sympathy and support from the working class of various countries, from the people fighting for liberation in the other countries of the world and the socialist Soviet Union, which had been liberated itself from the rule of exploitation. On our side we also lent support to the people of various countries fighting for liberation. We send a medical mission to China. Many of our patriots fought in the Spanish civil war in defence of the Republic against the fascist Franco. It is because of this that our national

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

movement won the widest sympathy and support the world over.

But after independence, the situation began changing. In the beginning, we began looking towards the imperialist power for help and were cut off from the rising current of the national liberation movements. In the UNO, we were seen mostly on the side of imperialism whenever important issues of peace and liberty came up for discussion. Later on, we learnt a lesson and found whatever our anxiety, imperialism is neither interested in the development of our economy nor in the strengthening of independence. We began championing the cause of newly liberated countries and at the time of Suez crisis, we in clear terms condemned the efforts of the British and American imperialists to intervene militarily in Egypt. It is in this period that the prestige of our country went high not only in the newly liberated countries but also in the comity of nations. But again our dependence on imperialistic aid for developing our economy forced us to take a soft attitude towards imperialism. And today we are finding ourselves isolated when important questions of the national liberation have come in the forefront.

Though over 25 years have passed since the termination of the second world war, there is no lasting peace; flames of war have not yet been extinguished in different parts of the world. There are people who are still languishing under slavery. There are people who are separated owing to the artificial boundaries. The people of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia are still refused the right to decide their destinies by themselves. Disregarding UN Resolutions, Portugal, a NATO State, against whom we had to fight for the liberation of Goa, persists in its bloody war of oppression against the people of Angola, Mozambique, Guineabissao and Capeverde islands kept under Portuguese colonial yoke. In South East Asia; US imperialism has for many years waged a murderous war of extermination against people who have no other wish than to live in free self-determination and independence. The aggression of Israel and its imperialist allies against a number of Arab States is also aimed at holding up of free and independent development of these States, and for the suppression of the just struggle of the

Palestine people. Today the people of Latin America are carrying on their fight against the domination of American imperialism during the last year they have scored significant successes.

Many coups are organised to turn the wheel of history; local wars are started to suppress the movement and militarisation of economics is resorted to in a big way. Don't we know who is responsible for it? For how long are we going to look towards imperialism? Is there any issue concerning the national liberation movement in the world which is not clear? Our own experience now tells us what role American imperialism is playing today. We have seen its attitude in relation to Bangladesh. Even the blind are able to see as to who is the enemy of the people fighting for their liberation. Even a paper like the *Indian Express* had to condemn American imperialism in very strong words. In its editorial of 1st July it says:

"Between them the Whitehouse and the Pentagon have been trying to make the world safe for democracy over the past 25 years. One conspicuous result of this herculean effort is Vietnam where the Americans still plunge in a morass largely of their own making. Washington's historic method of solving international problems is to bisect them. In Asia, apart from Vietnam, China has been divided into Mainland and Taiwan; Korea has been split into twins. In Europe one has East and West Germany

It may be that Americans were beaten by the British Bug which partitioned the former Indian sub-continent into India and Pakistan. Old habits die hard. . . . It is difficult for either Britain or United States to repudiate the legacies they have left in their way. The happenings in Bangladesh, the repercussions they have produced in Washington and in a more minor key in Whitehall point to the trendy politics of today."

As to the attitude of the British Government, its decision to resume and continue arm deliveries to South Africa in flagrant violation of the Security Council's resolution amount to

direct support for the racialist and colonialist oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia; it threatens the independence of American States and it is at the same time directed against the national liberation movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and Guineabissao. Thus, it also endangers peace and security in the world.

But in spite of these policies of imperialism, national liberation movements continue to grow in tempo and sweep. In spite of the American conspiracies in Cuba, barely 150 kilometres from the US coast, it continues stoutly and firmly to carry aloft the banner of socialist revolution. Latin America, in the vanguard of anti-imperialism, is further slipping away from the clutches of Washington, in spite of the ten years of 'alliance for progress'. In Vietnam, in Middle East the plans of US imperialism are being frustrated. The Vietnam war has led to a sharp division inside the American nation. The recent revelations made by the American papers about the conduct of the Vietnam war has put American imperialism in the dock as the worst criminal before the people of the world.

17 29½ hrs.

[SHRI SRZHIYAN in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gopalan will continue his speech on the next day. Now, we will take up Half-an-Hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION RE. TEST BREEDER REACTOR

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, on 25th July last year the Government announced that our Atomic Energy Commission is interested in studying the situation of peaceful explosion and in reply to my question also they have almost given the same answer.

Sir, there is no marked change in the attitude of the Government even after twelve months. But I am glad to know that they have already completed the design of having

a bigger test reactor. They are going to start making it. I would like to know from the Government when the Kalpakkam reactor is going to be completed and whether it will be possible for the Government to complete it before 1974. I also want to know from the Government because India has immense resources of thorium and thorium can be used to make U 233, another fissile material, and which if you can use it and utilise it for the purpose of using as a nuclear isotopes for our reactor also for the purpose of peaceful nuclear explosion that will not only help us to obviate our difficulty in regard to nuclear explosion but it will be helpful for us to be independent of obligation of world powers in supplying nuclear isotopes for our reactor.

Out of these two questions I want to know from the Government how long they will continue to study this situation of having peaceful nuclear explosion, underground nuclear explosion before this nuclear explosion or nuclear energy is used for nuclear engineering purpose like exploration of oil or converting the desert into a fertile land. It is obvious unless we make some preliminary experiments it is not possible to apply this nuclear energy for nuclear engineering purposes. I want to know from the Government what steps the Government have taken in regard to making certain preliminary tests for achieving that end and also to muster the technology of applying nuclear energy for oil exploration and other purposes.

It is known to us and to the world that India does not lack in the know-how and technology about nuclear blasts. India has produced nuclear fuels also. We do so not lack in the possession of fuel for under taking this preliminary test on nuclear blast or nuclear explosion or mustering the technology of nuclear engineering. But we have been told that although India possess nuclear fuel unfortunately India does not own that nuclear fuel. Because according to our contract with Canada, we are not free to use the nuclear fuel that we have from our reactors for any blast or explosion purposes.

I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that when this contract was entered into with Canada in 1954, the concept of peaceful nuclear explosion was not there. Except for the utilisation of nuclear isotopes