

we have no jurisdiction. I have dis-
allowed the motions. If hon. Mem-
bers still persist, I am afraid they
ought not to persist.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—
Central) It is not a question of per-
sistence. We are requesting you to
consider a point which we are trying
to place before you. I do not see why
you do not consider a point which
should be placed before you. We do
want to listen to the Prime Minister
very seriously and that is why we are
not going out of the House. But we
want you to consider a point which we
are trying to place before you. It is
a considerable question, because be-
tween the Centre and the State, the
question has not been thrashed out
properly, and a levy has been impos-
ed before that thrashing out has been
done. Will you please allow us to
bring the point before you, and then
ask the Prime Minister to make the
statement?

Mr. Speaker. The hon. the Prime
Minister

12. 16 hrs

STATEMENT RE AGREEMENT FOR MILITARY AID BETWEEN USA AND TURKEY, IRAN AND PAKIS- TAN

The Prime Minister and Minister of
External Affairs (**Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru**): I have a statement here and
as promised yesterday I shall place it
on the Table of the House. Would
you desire me to read it or place it
on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long one?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It will take
about ten to eleven minutes to read.

Mr. Speaker: If it is an important
matter, portions of it may be read.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not
think it is desirable, unless the whole
of it is read.

Mr. Speaker: He may place it on
the Table of the House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am in
your hands and in the hands of the
House. Am I to read it or to place it
before the House?

Mr. Speaker: Inasmuch as the
matter is important, if it could be
read in the House, I would like to
have it read.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It would be
read, if it is your desire. I am not
trying to avoid reading it.

This statement relates to the three
agreements for military aid signed
recently between the USA and
Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

A meeting of the Baghdad Pact
Council was held in London on the
29th July, 1958. This meeting
was held soon after the revolu-
tion in Iraq. At this meeting, a
Declaration was issued on behalf of
the Prime Ministers of Iran, Pakistan,
Turkey and the United Kingdom and
Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of
State, USA. A copy of this Declaration
is attached to this statement. The
concluding paragraph of the Declara-
tion contains an undertaking given on
behalf of the USA. This paragraph
runs as follows:

"Article I of the Pact of Mutual
Co-operation signed at Baghdad
on February 24, 1955, provides
that the parties will co-operate
for their security and defence and
that such measures as they agree
to take to give effect to this co-
operation may form the subject of
special agreements. Similarly,
the United States, in the interest
of world peace, and pursuant to
existing Congressional authoriza-
tion, agrees to co-operate with the
nations making this Declaration
for their security and defence
and will promptly enter into
agreements designed to give effect
to this co-operation."

2 In pursuance of this undertaking
given on behalf of the USA, con-
sultations took place at Ankara early in

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March, 1959, and three agreements were signed on March 5th, 1959, between the U.S.A. on the one hand and Turkey, Iran and Pakistan on the other. These three agreements signed on March 5th, 1959, are identical. A copy of the Agreement between the U.S.A. and Pakistan is attached to this statement.

Article I of this Agreement of March 5th, 1959, runs as follows:

"The Government of Pakistan is determined to resist aggression. In case of aggression against Pakistan, the Government of United States of America, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States of America, will take such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as may be mutually agreed upon and is envisaged in the Joint Resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East, in order to assist the Government of Pakistan at its request."

3. It will be seen from this Article I that the United States of America agreed to assist the Government of Pakistan, at their request, in case of aggression against Pakistan by such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as would be

- (i) in accordance with the Constitution of the United States of America, and
- (ii) as envisaged in the Joint Resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East (This is commonly known as the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East).

4. Under the Constitution of the United States of America, U.S. armed forces cannot be used to assist any other country without the specific authority of the United States Congress. The Mutual Security Act authorises the U.S. Government to give military and economic aid to foreign countries but does not authorise the

use of United States forces in support of any other country. The use of the U.S. armed forces in support of any other country without specific sanction of the United States Congress, is, however, possible under the authority given by the Joint Resolution of the Congress of March 2, 1957. A copy of this Joint Resolution, generally known as the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East, is attached to this statement.

Section 2 of this Joint Resolution reads as follows:

"The President is authorised to undertake in the general area of the Middle East, military assistance programmes with any nation or group of nations of that area desiring such assistance. Furthermore, the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the preservation of the Middle East. To this end, if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any such nation or group of such nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism: provided, that such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States and with the Constitution of the United States."

A study of the documents attached to the statement and, particularly, the portions to which attention has been drawn above, shows that under the latest Agreement signed between the United States of America and Pakistan, the Government of the United States have undertaken that they will not only continue to give economic and military assistance to Pakistan, but will also, on request, use the armed forces of the United States in order to assist the Government of Pakistan, in case of armed aggression against Pakistan from any country

controlled by international communism.

The spokesmen of the Government of Pakistan have, however, given a wider interpretation to the latest agreement.

In view of this interpretation on the part of Pakistan and the doubts that had arisen because of this Agreement, a request was made to the United States authorities for clarification. We have been assured by the U.S. authorities that their latest bilateral agreement with Pakistan has no effect other than the extension of the Eisenhower Doctrine to cover Pakistan and that the Eisenhower Doctrine restricts the use of United States armed forces to cases of armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism. We have been specifically assured that this Agreement cannot be used against India. We have also been assured by the United States authorities that there are no secret clauses of this Agreement nor is there any separate secret supplementary agreement.

Spokesmen of the Pakistan Government have on various occasions stated that their objective in entering into a defence aid agreement with the U.S.A. and in joining military pacts and alliances is to strengthen Pakistan against India. We have repeatedly pointed this out and emphasised that the United States defence aid to Pakistan encourages the Pakistan authorities in their aggressiveness and increases tension and conflict between India and Pakistan. We have known for some time that in cases of attempted sabotage in Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistanis have used some military equipment of United States origin. It is not possible to say whether this equipment is part of the United States defence aid equipment to Pakistan or whether it has been purchased through normal commercial channels. The wider interpretation given by the Pakistan authorities to the latest Agreement is, therefore, a matter of grave concern to us, parti-

cularly in the context of our past experience of repeated and increasing aggressive action on the part of Pakistan.

We welcome the assurance given to us by the United States authorities, but aggression is difficult to define, and Pakistan authorities have in the past committed aggression and denied it. In the context of this past experience, the continuing threats held out by Pakistan, and Pakistan's interpretation of the latest Agreement with the U.S.A., it is difficult for us to ignore the possibility of Pakistan utilising the aid received by it from other countries against India, even though those other countries have given us clear assurances to the contrary. We have, therefore, requested the United States authorities to clarify this position still further.

We have repeatedly stated and it is our firm policy that we will not take any military action against Pakistan or any other country except in self-defence. We are sure that the Government and the people of the United States have nothing but goodwill for us and that they will not be parties to any arrangement, formal or informal, open or secret, which may threaten the security of India.

There is one matter which arose out of yesterday's discussion. A reference was made by an hon. Member opposite to one of our senior officers, Major General Henderson Brooks; it was stated that he was not an Indian national, whereupon I said that Major General Brooks was an Indian national and he was an efficient, competent and loyal officer. Another hon. Member, Shri Patnaik, seemed to doubt this statement. I have enquired into this matter and the position is this.

Major General Brooks was born in Burma and was commissioned as King's commissioned Indian officer in 1929. All King's commissioned Indian officers had to be officers of Indian domicile and Major General Brooks

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has all along been treated as an Indian national. Like all other Indian Services Officers, he took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India soon after the Constitution was framed in 1950. I may add that he has served with distinction in various important channels.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty (Basir hat) The hon Prime Minister stated that this bilateral agreement has been arrived at in the context of the Constitution of the USA and its treaty obligations. So, I would also ask our External Affairs Ministry to make available to us the actual texts of SEATO as well as the Mutual Security Act of USA, so that we may ourselves be able to go into the details of those clauses. It will help us in our debate on External Affairs, specially because Foreign Office spokesmen of USA have specifically stated that in addition to the Constitution of USA and the Eisenhower Doctrine, they will be bound by certain other treaty obligations—it was specifically mentioned in one of the newspaper reports—such as SEATO and certain other treaties. So, we have to look into all those treaties and copies may be made available to us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They can be made available, as a matter of fact, they have been published repeatedly. I think the Lok Sabha Secretariat has brought out a compendium of all these documents.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: That is more or less a short summary of the various treaties to which we are a party. Normally I do not think it contains treaties in which we are not a party.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon Lady Member will let me know specifically copies of what documents she wants and she shall certainly have them.

Mr. Speaker: If necessary, I will get a copy.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, a copy of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957, along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1280/59]

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha—

- (i) Supplementary statement—Sixth Session 1958 No III [See Appendix IV annexure No 18]
- (ii) Supplementary statement—Fifty Session, 1958 No VII [See Appendix IV annexure No 19]
- (iii) Supplementary statement—Fourth Session, 1958, No XVI [See Appendix IV, annexure No 20]
- (iv) Supplementary statement—Third Session, 1957, No XVIII [See Appendix IV annexure No 21]
- (v) Supplementary statement—Second Session, 1957, No XXII [See Appendix IV annexure No 22]
- (vi) Supplementary statement—First Session, 1957, No XX [See Appendix IV, Annexure No 23]