

P.K. Deo

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

(LOK SABHA)



29-Ferozeshah Road,
New Delhi.
7.8.1962.

My dear Masani,

On 3.8.62 I attended the meeting called by the Prime Minister at his office to discuss with the Opposition leaders the recent developments on the Sino-Indian border, East of Leh. You must have read the Press Sport. In addition, however, I wish to give below a brief resume of this meeting for your information:

1. At the beginning of the meeting a pamphlet entitled 'Leading Events in India-China Relations 1947-61' containing a chronology of events was distributed.

2. Most of the time Prime Minister did the talking. According to him our people in Ladakh are outnumbered by the Chinese by 15 to 1. Moreover, because of the road they have built in Aksai Chin area which is a plateau and other communications facilities Chinese can easily manage to send reinforcements and supplies to their troops posted there in the field by means of lorries and other motor transport. They are, therefore, placed in an advantageous position unlike our people who have to face considerable difficulties in this regard because of the poor communications and the difficult terrain of the country.

3. As per our Party's attitude on this problem, I suggested in favour of breaking of diplomatic relations with China. Despite my repeating this suggestion the Prime Minister evaded commenting on this suggestion of mine.

4. Next I suggested the desirability of exploring the possibility of common security measures with South East Asian Countries so that to safeguard democratic institutions against Communist regime. To this the Prime Minister was of the view that none of our neighbours is militarily so strong as to be able to give any material help to us. Hence talking in terms of formation of a security alliance was futile. Regarding Nepal, he denied any strained relationship

between India and Nepal.

5) The Prime Minister also touched on the recent developments in Tibet. / Consequently, it has become very difficult for the Chinese to feed either the Tibetans or their own men with arms. So they being placed in such a difficult economic situation may force a war on us.

/He said that there was a considerable troop concentration in Tibet.

6) As I could assess, the Prime Minister feels the country is not in a position to repel the Chinese aggression. Whatever territory they have taken is theirs. But what is causing concern is that China is not satisfied with 20,000 square miles. Prime Minister Nehru is not in a mood to give a statement that India will not sign an agreement with China without surrendering any part of our territory. He seems ready even to go to Peking as a return courtesy call to Shri Chou En-lai.

To sum up there was hardly any useful outcome of this meeting except, I must say, the wastage of time. However, I am confident, with the help of other colleagues, we shall be in a position to expose the Govt's weakness in the House. The debate on Chinese aggression is on the 13th instant.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(P.K. Deo).

Shri M.R. Masani,
General Secretary,
Sassoon Buildings,
143-Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bombay.

2/4
4 AUG 1962

2,500 SQ. MILES OF INDIAN AREA SAVED FROM CHINESE

Defence Measures Yield Results

NEHRU'S RESUME OF DEVELOPMENTS

Express News Service

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, revealed today that as a result of the recent defence measures in the Ladakh sector, India has saved about 2,500 square miles of Indian territory from the Chinese occupation. The Chinese had claimed nearly 14,000 square miles in this sector.

In a resume of the developments on the North and North-Eastern frontier during the last three months, Mr. Nehru is understood to have told the leaders of the Opposition groups in Parliament that India's defence position on the Ladakh front was much improved now. A number of new check-posts had been set up and India would continue to build up its position.

He, however, added that the Chinese enjoyed certain natural advantages over us, but the Indian troops had been instructed to hold on to their positions, come what may. The troops would not fire the first shot.

In NEFA, India's position was stated to be quite strong and the Chinese had attempted no fresh incursions in the recent months.

Mr. Nehru is reported to have thrown interesting light on India's defence problems by pointing out that Pakistan's main strategy perhaps was to engage India with China to further her designs on Kashmir. India, therefore, could not afford to concentrate all its strength on the Ladakh border.

Although several members asked for a categorical assurance that there would be no negotiations or settlement unless the Chinese vacated aggression completely, Mr. Nehru was reported to have been reluctant to commit himself to such a position. He did not rule out minor adjustments in a peaceful settlement.

The conference of the Opposition leaders was summoned at the suggestion of the Jana Sangh leader Mr. A. B. Vajpayee. The Service Chiefs, including Gen. Thapar were present. They explained the border situation with the help of maps.

MENON-CHEN YI TALKS

The Defence Minister's meeting with Mr. Chen Yi, the Chinese Foreign Minister at Geneva, as also his observations that the recent shooting incident took place in "unoccupied territory" came in for severe criticism by the members. The Communist representatives, Mr. Govindan Nair and Mrs. Renu Chakravorty, were conspicuous by their silence.

While the Defence Minister, who was present, preferred not to participate in the discussion, Mr. Nehru is reported to have justified the meeting. He thought there was no harm in availing of the opportunity to convey India's strong reaction to the shooting incident at Chip Chap valley and to warn them of the dangerous consequences of such incidents.

Members were also critical of the Prime Minister's repeated remarks that the Chinese did not want war as such observations by him were bound to create false hopes that a settlement was in the offing.

Mr. Nehru is reported to have explained that the Indian troops at the Galwan Valley check-post did not fire at the Chinese troops.



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Mr. Nehru is reported to have explained that the Indian troops at the Galwan Valley check-post did not fire at the Chinese troops, almost encircling them, as they (Indian troops) were in small number and did not want the check-post to be overpowered.

It was however, revealed that the Chinese had set up a post at the Galwan Valley only recently. The Indian patrols did not find any Chinese in the Valley ever in January this year. The Chinese had not set up check-posts all along the border but at certain points they had advanced up to the territory claimed in 1960.

Mr. Nehru could not explain why the Chinese troops withdrew from near the Indian post at the Galwan Valley, but added that there was no link between the withdrawal and the Menon-Chen Yi meeting at Geneva.

SEVERANCE OF TIES

While the Swatantra Party leader Mr. P. K. Deo, demanded severance of diplomatic relations with China, several others wanted reciprocal restrictions on the Chinese diplomats in India. Mr. Nehru was opposed to both the suggestions.

The Prime Minister is believed to have ruled out a suggestion for military alliance with the East Asian countries as such an alliance would be of no material advantage to India.

Some members expressed a desire to visit the Ladakh front. Mr. Nehru is reported to have said that they could go up to Leh.

Mr. Nehru said India's relations with Nepal were quite friendly and the ties between the two countries should be further strengthened.

1st Class Graduates or 1st class Post-Graduates in Commerce may be exempted from the minimum experience.

Age: Not to exceed 35 years on 1-9-62.
Educational qualifications and age relaxable in cases of candidates with atleast 7 years of experience of co-op. audit, accounts or supervision of co-op. societies.

3. Junior Auditors (24 posts) Rs. 75-120.

Atleast Intermediate preferably in Commerce or Economics. Cooperative or audit training from a recognised institution will be an additional qualification. Educational qualification relaxable to High School for candidates with atleast 2 yrs. experience of audit, supervision or accounts in Industries or Co-operative Department.
Age: Below 30 on 1-9-62.
4. Indl. Inspectors (Co-operative): (23 posts) Rs. 120-100.

(i) Graduate preferably in Economics or Commerce from a recognised University. Educational qualifications relaxable to High School for departmental candidates with atleast 5 years experience of supervision and audit of co-operatives; and
(ii) Trained from a recognised Co-op. Institution.
1st Class Graduate or 1st Class Post-Graduate may be exempted from Co-op. training.

(iii) **Age:** Below 35 years on 1-9-62. Maximum age limit is relaxable for departmental candidates upto 40 years.
5. Supervisor-cum-Accs: (34 posts) Rs. 60-110.

(i) High School.
(ii) Co-operative trained. Preference will be given to those who have an experience of atleast 1 year in Industrial or Co-op. Deptt. or in any Co-op. Society.
Age: Below 30 years on 1-9-62. 1st Div. H.S. & II Div. Inter with Commerce or Economics may be exempted from Co-op. training.

The applications may be addressed to the Deputy Registrar, Industrial Co-op. Societies, 7192, Swarnop Nagar, Kanpur so as to reach by August 9, 1962.

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persons domiciled in Uttar Pradesh for a temporary (likely to continue) post of Welfare Officer in Government Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow. In the scale of Rs. 200-10-250-EB-15-400. Selected candidate will be appointed pending formal selection and approval by the U.P. Public Service Commission.

QUALIFICATIONS: Degree in Economics or Sociology from a recognised University and a diploma of Sri Kashi Vidyapeeth Varanasi, or of J.K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations Lucknow University, or a degree or diploma from any other institution, in the subjects as mentioned in U.P. Labour Department Notification No. 1916(LT) XXXVI-B-400(LT)-50 dated April 20, 1955. Thorough knowledge of Hindi in Devnagri Script is essential.

Other conditions of recruitment and service will also be as laid down for a III Grade post in U.P. Labour Department Notification dated April 20, 1955.
AGE: Between 25 years and 31