

MINISTRY.

Branch.

File No.

NOTES.

II-L-17-9

19

Subject.

Indian Ambassador in NEPAL - Shri.

C. P. N. Singh.

To whom sent.

Date.

To whom sent.

Date.

To whom sent.

Date.

INDIAN EMBASSY
NEPAL.

Katmandu
Sept 18, 1950.

My dear Sardar Sahib,

I received your very kind letter dated the 29th of August. The accident to Mr. Dutt has been a matter of surprise and speculation for us too. There are, however, many interesting incidents connected with this and I hope to relate them to you when I see you next. I do not wish to mention them in a letter as that might take lot of your valuable time. Mr. Dutt has now been removed to Patna hospital where he has been put under plaster for the fracture in lumber bones and the heel bones.

I am likely to be in Delhi by about the 22nd of September and hope to take the earliest opportunity to see you on my arrival there.

With my best compliments,

I am,
Yours very sincerely,

Chandrasekar

Hon'ble Sjt. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister of India,
No.1. Aurangazeb Road,
NEW DELHI.

D.O.No. 649-DEM/50.
New Delhi, 29.8.50.

My dear C.P.N.Singh,

Thank you for your letter of the
17th August 1950.

I am sorry that the spiritualist
could not foresee the earthquake, or
the accident which happened to him;
probably, he had no time to consult the
other world. I am really sorry, how-
ever, that he met with this accident.
I hope he is improving.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

St. Vallabhbhai Patel

His Excellency Shri C.P.N.Singh,
Ambassador for India in Nepal,
Katmandu.

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INDIAN EMBASSY

NEPAL.

Katmandu
Aug 17, 1950.

My dear Sardar Sahib,

U.S. 24-8

I am grateful to you for your letter which was sent from Dehra Dun. I had been pursuing Mr. Dutt, the spiritualist and after very vigorous efforts of nearly six weeks I was able to get hold of him on the 15th August. I was arranging to send him under proper escort to Delhi. Unfortunately, the same night when the earthquake occurred the electric lights completely failed and Mr. Dutt in his nervousness to get out of the house jumped through the window and fell on the stone pavement. He has fractured his heel bones and has sustained injuries at his back. He is, therefore, laid up in bed and I am taking all possible care to enable him to recover as quick as possible. It is obvious, however, that he will now take some time to get over the injuries he has sustained; but as soon as he recovers I shall take immediate steps to despatch him to Delhi.

It really has given me a shock to find him meet with this accident after all the efforts I had put in to secure him and at a time when I was arranging to send him to Delhi. I do not wish to relate the story of how it was ultimately possible to catch him as that is a long chapter and may unnecessarily take your most precious time which is so valuable to all of us.

Trust God has enabled you to keep fit and work for us.

With highest regards to you and to your noble daughter,

I remain,
Yours very sincerely,

Chandrasekar

(C.P.N. Singh)

Hon'ble Sjt. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister of India,
No. 1, Aurangzeb Road,
NEW DELHI.

F 4
D.O. No. 485-DPM/50
Camp: Doon Court,
Dehra Dun, 15.6.1950.

My dear C.P.N. Singh,

Thank you for your letter
of the 9th June 1950.

The spiritualist seems to
be an elusive bird, and you will
have to try hard to get him!

I am feeling quite well in
Dehra Dun. This time the summer
has been less rigorous. We have
already had a spot of rain.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

His Excellency
Shri. C.P.N. Singh,
Ambassador for India in Nepal,
KATMANDU.

INDIAN EMBASSY
NEPAL.

Katmandu
June 9, 1950.

I

My dear Sardar Sahib,

14/6
I am writing this just to say that it has not been possible to catch hold of Mr. Dutt, the spiritualist, so far. I made several attempts to contact him without much success. I am continuing my efforts and as soon as I am able to get hold of him I will send him to Delhi. Somehow this man has always been difficult to catch.

I hope your stay at Dehra Dun has been beneficial to your health which we all feel is the nation's greatest asset.

With best of my compliments,

I remain,
Yours very sincerely,

Chandrasekar
(C.P.N. Singh)

Hon'ble Sjt. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Minister for Home Affairs,
Camp. DEHRA DUN.

New Delhi,
29th February 1950

My dear

I am sending herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from General Sarda whose daughter is shortly going to marry to the Yuvaraj of Kashmir. General Sarda is, as you probably know, the son of His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal who is at present in Delhi. General Sarda mentioned this matter to Sardar when they came to call on H.M. yesterday. On the face of it it seems rather a tall order, but in view of the position which General Sarda occupies and the fact that when he came to India with the Nepalese contingent in 1948 in connection with Hyderabad operations he was most useful and helpful to us, we would be glad if the Government of Bombay could meet his request to the extent that they can. I am asking General Sarda to contact you in Bombay.

Yours sincerely,

(V.Shankar)

M.D.Bhat, Esq ICS,
Chief Secretary to the
Government of Bombay,
Secretariat,
BOMBAY.
m.

87

New Delhi,
20th February 1950.

My dear General Sarda,

Please refer to your letter of the
19th February 1950.

2. I have written to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay about your requests. I am sure they will do the best they can consistent with the law and regulations and their anticipation of public reactions. As you will appreciate, prohibition is a strong point with the Ministry as well as with the Congress Party in Bombay.
3. I think it would be best if you could contact the Chief Secretary on arrival in Bombay.
4. As regards purchasing the quantities in Delhi, I believe it would be necessary to square up the matter with the Bombay Government. I have not, therefore, moved in the matter here until the Bombay Government can be persuaded to agree. I have, however, informed the Chief Commissioner about your request.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Major-General
Sarda Shumshere Jung Rana,
Hyderabad House,
New Delhi.

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New Delhi,
20th February 1950.

My dear General Sarda,

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19th February 1950.

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With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Major-General
Sarda Bhimshere Jung Rana,
Hyderabad House,
New Delhi.

Hyderabad House,
New Delhi.

19-2-50.

My dear Mr. Shankar,

I shall be grateful if the following matters were kindly arranged in connection with the wedding of my daughter in the first week of next month in Bombay.

- 1). Relaxation of the Bombay Govts' Order that no individual can hold in possession more than the prescribed quota of alcoholic drinks during the marriage week.
- 2). Permit for purchasing requisite quantity of alcoholic drinks (to be purchased in Delhi) in Delhi for the purpose of taking them to Bombay to be used during the marriage week.

I need not assure you that, only the minimum quantity of these drinks will be supplied to the guests and I will try to conform to the regulations enacted by the Government of Bombay.

H

As it is in the form of a reminder, I have written to
you in an informal way.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sarada Chandra.

Major Genl.

New Delhi,
20th February 1950.

My dear Shankar Prasada,

Major-General Garda, whom probably you know as he was here in 1947-48 as G.O.C.-in-Chief of the Nepalese Contingent, wishes to purchase some alcoholic drinks in Delhi and transport them to Bombay for the purpose of his daughter's wedding on the 5th March. I have written a letter to Bhat, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, a copy of which I enclose. Presumably it would be necessary to clear the matter through the Government of Bombay before you can grant any permit or licence. I have accordingly explained the position to General Garda. I enclose a copy of my letter to him.

Yours sincerely,

(V. Shankar)

Shankar Prasada Esq ICS,
Chief Commissioner,
Delhi Province,
DELHI.

m

Notes for the talks with the Maharaja of Nepal.

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There are three main questions which have to be settled between ourselves and Nepal.

- i) What are we to do for the defence of Nepal?
- ii) How could the people of Nepal be made to identify themselves with the administration in that country?
- iii) What is to be done to remove the difficulties experienced by Indian nationals in Nepal?

Re.i):- Nepal's present army is an old fashioned force. They have neither the equipment nor the training for modern warfare. It is good enough for maintenance of order in Katmandu Valley; but it is not good enough even for maintaining order in the whole of Nepal should any disturbance start in that country. Nepal Government have taken no steps to strengthen its northern boundaries nor have they surveyed the strategic positions of defence. The defence of that country, therefore, under the present threatened conditions, must be taken over by Government of India. I have made it plain to Maharaja and his Government that they are not in a position to defend their country against outside aggression or a general uprising inside the country. The Maharaja agreed that that was so and expressed his willingness to arrange the defence of the country in collaboration with us. I, therefore, do not anticipate much difficulty on this point.

Re.ii):- With regard to democratizing the country, the Maharaja and his Government have failed to realise either the importance or the necessity of it. When this is pointed out, they seem to have a vague realisation but no clear perception of the present situation in Nepal and the necessity of immediate action. They are too greedy to lose the advantageous position they hold at present and which they are hugging at all costs.

The position in the country, on the other hand, is :

- (a) the people everywhere are anxious for a change and seem to be in a mood of desperation now;
- (b) Large number of Gurkhas who have gone back home after obtaining pensions in the Indian Army have been restless for obtaining similar conditions in Nepal.

as in India;

- (c) the hopes that the Nepalese had from India since 1947 have been evaporating. People have started feeling that India is supporting the present regime and that there would be very little likelihood of a change in their condition through the efforts of Indian leaders;
- (d) even the non-communist parties have a feeling that their hope lies now in a general revolution in Nepal.

It is feared, therefore, that there may be a wide-spread revolt and disturbance after the return of Maharaja from Delhi if it is known to the public that Maharaja's visit has only strengthened his position and has not brought any advantage to the people; and the various parties may so time their movement in Nepal as to make it coincide with the expected disturbances in Tibet next summer. My feeling is that when this happens the leaders in Nepal will not prove strong enough to control the movement to proper channels and a very violent type of disorder will ensue. This disorder will ultimately lead to communist victory in Nepal.

If the present Government of Nepal wish to keep themselves in a position of advantage or even if they have a desire to survive and if the Government of India definitely feel that Nepal should be saved from communism, there is no other alternative but to immediately establish some kind of democratic government through which the people's wishes could be expressed. The dilatory procedure adopted by Nepal Government in this respect will take number of years, and will be completely futile. In fact, it is almost irritating to the people and had better been abandoned.

The Maharaja may use the following arguments against immediate change in the governmental set up:-

- (1) that setting up of any machinery is bound to take time;

- (ii) that the people of Nepal have represented to him that they do not wish to have the democratic type of Government;
- (iii) that in his country, he has not got sufficiently large number of trained people to take up administration;
- (iv) that his experiment of running Katmandu Municipality on democratic lines failed;
- (v) that his own officers and Bhardhars are against any sudden change.

All this stock arguments are results of wishful thinking, complacence and inherent greed on the part of the rulers of Nepal. Unless a bold policy is adopted and something is done immediately to make the people identify themselves completely with the administration nothing will stop the country from turning to communism.

Re.(iii):- Briefly, the position is that Indian nationals in Nepal will be perfectly satisfied if they were given exactly the same position as the Nepalese have in India. I am not entering into the details of this as I have already sent all papers in this connection to Government of India. Consideration of this point, however, is important when the terms of the Treaty are negotiated.

and
18/1/50

14
New Delhi,
14th February 1950.

My dear Pai,

Thank you for your letter No. DIS/1712 dated the 13th February 1950 which I got this morning. H.M. would be glad to call on His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal on the 17th afternoon at 5-00 p.m. Since he won't be able to climb up, please ensure that His Highness receives him on the ground floor, *the Hyderabad house.*

Yours sincerely,

(V.SHANKAR)

Shri A.V.Pai, ICS.,
Principal Private Secretary to the
Hon'ble the Prime Minister,
New Delhi.

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PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

13th February, 1950.

DIS/17/2

My dear Shankar,

As you know, the Maharaja of Nepal, Lt.-General his highness Maharaja Mohan Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, is paying an official visit to Delhi from the 17th to the 24th instant. A visit to the Deputy Prime Minister at his house has been fixed for 11 A.M. on the 19th instant. The Nepalese Prime Minister will call on the Deputy Prime Minister on the 19th at 11 A.M. The Prime Minister suggests that it might be a good thing if Sardar Patel could informally call on the Maharaja before the latter goes to No. 1, Aurangzeb Road. Perhaps some time on the 17th afternoon might be convenient to the Deputy Prime Minister for this call. The Maharaja will be staying at the Hyderabad House. If you will kindly let me know what time will suit the Deputy Prime Minister, I shall have it incorporated in the programme.

Yours sincerely,

AVP
(A.V. Pai).

Shri V. Shankar, ICS.,
P.S. to J.P.M.,

PRIME MINISTER.
INDIA.



SECRET

No: 88 PM
New Delhi,
February 9, 1950.

Sardar Vallabhbhai

Your letter of the 9th February containing a cutting from the Pakistan Times about India and Nepal. This morning we sent a telegram to our Embassy in Washington on this subject. I enclose a copy of this telegram.

Wick

Amber

The Hon'ble
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
1 Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.

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~~xxxxxx~~

Secret

9th February, 1950.

copy

From

Foreign, NEW DELHI.

To

Indembassy, Washington.

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram (en clair) dated 6th-February regarding article in New York Times and No.56 of same date. In view of influence of newspaper, we consider it necessary that our relations with Nepal should be correctly explained. We suggest statement on following lines. -

Begins -

In a recent despatch published in the New York Times, one of its correspondents, Mr. Sulzberger, has referred to "prevailing impasse" between India and Nepal. This impasse is attributed to India (i) appropriating dollars received for Nepal at Calcutta and paying the Nepalese their rupee equivalent, and (ii) consistently making difficulties in the availability of rolling stock for Nepalese goods. The despatch further states that "some Nepalese suspect that India would like to isolate them economically with the eventual aspiration of absorbing Nepal into the Indian Republic".

In the course of a speech delivered as recently as the 22nd January, His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal stated: "I am soon proceeding to New Delhi in response to an invitation from the Government of India for an exchange of views

and advice on many urgent problems. I accepted the invitation with pleasure in the hope that my visit will lead to an increase in the ancient friendship and understanding which exist between us and our great neighbour. On my return from Delhi I hope to be able to announce to you the successful realisation of that very desirable aim of mine". The cordial tone of the speech of the Prime Minister of Nepal provides sufficient refutation of the statement that any impasse exist between Nepal and India. India has no territorial, political or economic designs on Nepal. She respects the sovereignty of this ancient Kingdom and her sole interest is that Nepal should be strong and prosperous and that the two countries should, in complete friendship and understanding, cooperate in the many common tasks that must confront neighbours related to each other so intimately, both historically and geographically as are Nepal and India.

The arrangement regarding dollars is a long standing one by which India meets Nepal's entire requirement of foreign exchange in lieu of which — foreign exchange earned by Nepalese exports, accrue to India. The amount accruing to India is usually less than the foreign exchange released for Nepal's imports. India has received no complaint from Nepal that the latter's requirements of dollars are not met. The charge that rolling-stock is not made available for Nepalese goods is also unfounded. ENDS.

D.O.No. 99 - D.P.M./50,
NEW DELHI? 9th February 1950.

My dear Jawaharlal,

I am sending herewith a cutting from the Pakistan Times which contains a despatch which has appeared in the New York Times, presumably from its Paris Correspondent. It concerns the relations between India and Nepal. You will notice how an attempt is being made to show that India is doing down Nepal.

Yours sincerely,

S. Vallabhbhai Patel

The Hon'ble
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister,
NEW DELHI.

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THE PAKISTAN TIMES: Dated, Lahore the 7th Feb., 1950.

IMPASSE BETWEEN INDIA AND NEPAL

LITTLE KINGDOM LOOKS FOR FRIENDLY COUNSEL TO U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5: The New York Times reported from Paris today that the United States, "which has immense prestige in India," was being looked to in the hope that its friendly counsel could end the "prevailing impasse" between India and Nepal.

The writer of the despatch, Mr. C.L. Suezberger, said: "Events are forcing the United States to take a diplomatic interest throughout Asia on a scale without precedent." He added: "One case in point is that of Nepal."

Mr. Suezberger said Nepal was "on the verge of becoming a borderland in the ideological contest between Soviet Communism and Western Democracy."

"Mao Tse Tung's Peiping Government has its intention of taking over Tibet. If that manoeuvre is accomplished, Nepal will have to decide whether to recognise the new master of its neighbour. Furthermore, Nepal, home of the famous, brave Gurkhas, will face the tide of Communism."

The article pointing out that Nepal's only link with the outside world was across India, alleged that Nepal's jute exports to the dollar area - "the only source of dollars for the little kingdom" had been tampered with by India.

INDIA TAKES DOLLARS

The Indians take dollars received for Nepal at Calcutta and pay the Nepalese their rupees equivalent. Furthermore India has consistently made difficulties in the availability of rolling stock for Nepalese goods, it added.

This had led some Nepalese to suspect that India would like to isolate them economically with the eventual aspiration of absorbing Nepal into the Indian Republic, it added. Until New Delhi acted more co-operatively these suspicions were likely to remain.

"Negotiations have been going on in New Delhi between Indian and Nepalese representatives for a long time without any conclusive results. As a result Nepal has taken the occasion of her new diplomatic relationships with the United States to complain of this," The New York Times article continued.

"Nepal argues not only that she wants her own small stock of dollars but that she would like to avail herself of possible opportunities under President Truman's Point Four Programme to develop hydro-electric power in her valleys.

"Furthermore she would like to open herself up to surveys for economic development and possibly private investment," the article said.

Studies were now being made with a view to possible establishment of an airline, but until regularised transit rights across India were not only guaranteed but carried out, this important borderland must remain in isolation.

"For this reason," the paper said, "the United States

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which has immense prestige in India, is being looked to in the hope that its friendly counsel can end the prevailing impasse." - Reuter.

22
Camp: Doon Court,
Dehra Dun,
26th June 1949.

Thank you for your letter
of the 24th June 1949. I shall not
be returning to Delhi until about
the middle of July.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

~~Mr. P. K. Roy~~
Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia,
'Saraya Estate',
P.O. Sardarnagar,
Distt: GORAKHPUR, (UP)



S. Vaya Estate 23
P.O. Sardarnagar
Dist. Gorakhpur
(U.P.)
24th June, 1949

Respected Sardarji,

As you already know I have come back from Nepal. I went to Delhi on the 20th June, but was unlucky to find you not there. I wanted to pay my respects to you. So please let me know when you are likely to come down to Delhi. If it is sometimes in the middle of July, then I am thinking of coming up to Simla and I could make a detour to Delhi on my way. I hope you are keeping fit. With kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,

Surya Singh
Majithra