

# 1953-54

## Contents

Jan 01, 1953

REPORT  
1953-54

THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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INDIA  
PAKISTAN

Jan 01, 1953

## **A. United Nations & Other International Organizations**

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REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
1953-54

PART I

A. UNITED NATIONS  
&  
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(i) International Conferences

The Eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations commenced its work on the Sep 15, 1953. The leader of the Indian Delegation, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, was elected as President. The dignity and impartiality with which she conducted the Proceedings of the Assembly were acknowledged by the Representatives of the various Member States in the Assembly on the last day of the first part of the Session.

2. The Korean question, which was the principal subject on the Assembly's agenda during the preceding Session, remained in the background during the 8th Session. Other developments were taking place in Korea and the majority view was that a concurrent debate in the Assembly should be avoided. Korea was, however, very much in the minds of the various Delegations and India herself was directly involved in some of these developments. Details are given in Section F of Part II of this Report but it should be mentioned here that the conduct of our own Custodian Force in the performance of a task unprecedented in history in connection with the repatriation of the Prisoners of War was warmly commended in the United Nations and elsewhere.

3. The African Continent and its problems formed the subject of many discussions under a variety of items on the agenda.

The question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa engaged, once more, the attention of the Ad Hoc Political Committee. The resolution adopted by that Committee provided for the continuance of the Committee of Good Offices which was set up at an earlier session, and for that body to make suggestions for consideration by the Assembly at its next session.

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On the question of South West Africa, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions. The first provided for the establishment of a Seven-Member Committee for examining reports and petitions-which might be submitted to it or to the Secretary-General, and for reporting to the General Assembly conditions in the territory of South West Africa. The second resolution asked the Union Government to place South West Africa under the International Trusteeship-System in compliance with the previous resolution of the Assembly-and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

On the question of apartheid, the Assembly had before it the illuminating report of the United Nations Commission the Racial situation in the Union of South Africa, a body which was presided over by Dr. Santa Cruz of Chile. The Commission held that it was within the competence of the United Nations to deal with this question, and concluded its report by expressing its conviction that "if the South African Government merely indicated its wish to review-its racial policy and to accept spontaneously, in complete sovereignty and independence, the fraternal. collaboration of the community of nations in solving that problem, a simple gesture of that kind might even now clear the air and open a new path of justice and peace to the development of the Union of South Africa within the United Nations". The Delegation of India with the co-operation of many others was able to secure the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution whereby the Commission is enabled to continue its study and to suggest for consideration, at the next Session of the Assembly, measures which would help to alleviate the situation and provide a peaceful settlement.

Although the requisite support was not forthcoming for the, adoption by the Assembly of resolutions calculated to ease the tensions in Morocco and Tunisia, the Representatives of the Asian-African Group made spirited appeals for the recognition of the right of those peoples to self-determination.

With regard to the Trust Territories of Togoland, our Delegation laid emphasis on the need for ascertaining the freely expressed wishes of the inhabitants before embarking upon any radical changes in their status.

4. On the question of Disarmament and the prohibition of the use, of the atom bomb, it became evident that the Commission which, was set up by the United Nations to deal with this problem had little progress to record. Since the co-operation of the permanent members of the Security Council was essential in this direction, the Indian Delegation suggested that a Sub-Committee of the Commission should be set up, that it should consist of the Powers principally

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involved and that this body should be able to accomplish much if it held its meetings in private. These suggestions were embodied in the resolution as finally adopted by the General Assembly.

5. In the economic sphere though much progress was not registered, the Indian Delegation lent its whole-hearted support to resolutions which were designed to carry forward proposals for the economic development of under developed areas and-for the setting up of an International Finance Corporation.

6. The question of forced labour formed the subject of heated discussion in the Social Committee and the Indian Delegation made it clear that India was opposed to forced labour in any form, whether for economic, social or political purposes, and whether sanctioned by law, or merely tolerated by administrative action, or lack of action.

7. The question of the revision of the Charter of the United Nations was debated both in the Plenary meetings of the Assembly and in the Legal Committee: considerable reluctance was expressed by many delegations to anticipate the stand their respective Governments would take at the General Conference envisaged in the Charter as it was considered undesirable even to ask Member-States in advance what amendments they would suggest for the consideration of the Conference. In the circumstances, the General Assembly did nothing beyond authorizing the Secretary-General to compile and publish the documents of the San Francisco Conference (1945) together with the relevant index etc.

8. India continued to serve on the Economic and Social Council during the year under review and has also been elected by the General Assembly to serve on the Trusteeship Council for a period of three years.

9. One of the resolutions adopted by the UNESCO at its last general conference stemmed from the report of the Seminar on the Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Techniques, which was held in Delhi in January 1953. By this resolution the Executive Board and the Director-General of UNESCO were asked to study the possibilities of giving effect to the measures proposed by the Government of India in the Draft Programme for 1955-56.

10. At the instance of the Indian Delegation to the main session of the FAO, a proposal for setting up an emergency famine, relief under the auspices of the FAO for providing quick and timely relief in case of famine was considered during 1952-58. While the scheme, as envisaged was not finally accepted in view of the unwillingness of the surplus countries to provide necessary finances, the principle

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has been accepted that the FAO will, through its existing machinery,

watch famine trends in member nations with a view to convening a meeting of its Council to decide on international co-operation for timely assistance in case of an emergency.

11. The Government of India continued its interests in the activities of the other specialized Agencies of the United Nations, namely, WHO, ILO, ICAO, ITU, UPU, UMO, IMF and IBR & D. India was re-elected to the Council of ICAO and FAO in 1953. She was also represented on the UNICEF, Human Rights Commission, Social Commission, Statistical Commission, Narcotic Drugs Commission, Transport and Communications Commission and the Fiscal Commission. India also became a party to the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the cultivation of the Poppy Plant, and the Production, etc. of Opium.

12. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with its headquarters at Bangkok continued to render useful work, and the Government of India have extended their co-operation to this regional body in many matters relating to economic development, in particular, by taking an active part on the various Committees set up for the promotion of Industry and Trade, Inland Transport, Highways, Electric Power, Railways, Small Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing.

13. India was also represented in other International Conferences such as on Public Education, Travel Organizations, Vital and Health Statistics, Theoretical Physics, Protection of Literary and Artistic Work, and Administrative Science. A few important International Conferences were also held in India such as the International Legal Conference, and the Seminar on Low-Cost Housing.

#### (ii) Colombo Plan

India is a member of the Colombo Plan along with other nations of this region. While the Ministry of Finance, are the coordinating Ministry for the Plan, the Ministry of External Affairs has to receive and transmit requests under the Plan to and from other member nations. This is done through Indian Missions abroad.

India played a dual role under the Colombo Plan. She received economic and technical aid from the more advanced countries of the Plan, notably Canada, the U.K., Australia and New Zealand, and also extended aid to other member countries who were in need of it, mainly countries of South Asia. Such technical aid includes the grant of scholarships in India for Technical Training.

The Colombo Plan Conference for September-October, 1953, was held in New Delhi.

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#### (iii) Foreign Aid

India continued to receive economic and technical assistance from the United States of America under the T.C.A. Agreement. India also received some economic and technical assistance from Norway under the tripartite agreement between the United Nations and the Governments of India and Norway concerning the economic development of India.

INDIA

USA KOREA SOUTH AFRICA CHILE MOROCCO TUNISIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SRI LANKA AUSTRALIA CANADA NEW ZEALAND UNITED KINGDOM NORWAY

Sep 15, 1953

## ***External Relations***

### PART II.-EXTERNAL RELATIONS

#### B.-INDIA'S IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURS

##### (i) Bhutan

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan, accompanied by the Maharani and an entourage of about 40 persons, paid a State visit to India in January 1954. He was accorded a warm reception with all the ceremonial and courtesy due to his status and position, and his three weeks' sojourn in India, as a State guest, contributed substantially towards fostering a better understanding and a closer relationship between India and Bhutan.

##### (ii) Burma

In December, 1953, an Indian Delegation went to Rangoon to discuss the New Burma Land Nationalization Bill, particularly the clause dealing with the rate and mode of payment of compensation to the land owners. The Delegation was well received. The discussions were cordial and friendly. The Burmese authorities have promised to consider the Government of India's views very carefully,

2. An event of special significance to both countries was the joint tour of the Prime Ministers of India and Burma for about a week in March/April, 1953, in the tribal areas on either side of the Indo-Burma frontier in order to convince the tribal people of the great interest both the Governments were taking in their welfare.

3. At the invitation of the Government of Burma, the Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, visited Rangoon in October, 1953,

in order to participate in the Festival of Lights. The enthusiastic reception given to her by the Government and the people of Burma showed the close bonds of friendship and goodwill that exist between the two countries.

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4. Burmese Expert Missions dealing with a variety of subjects, such as the Trade Union Movements and Organisations, Methods of Water Sewage, Transport and Communications in big cities, Tube-Well Water Supply for rural areas, and Hydro-electric and other Engineering Projects, etc. visited India on study tours. They were afforded necessary facilities. The Government of India are also assisting the Government of Burma in the recruitment of engineers for employment in Burma.

5. The Government of India gave their strong support to Burma's complaint to the United Nations in connection with the aggression of K.M.T. troops on Burmese territory.

6. The Government of Burma agreed to the opening of an Indian Consulate at Mandalay.

7. A number of cases relating to the settlement of ex-Burma Government Employees claims for pension, gratuity, arrears of pay, leave salary etc. were taken up with the Government of Burma through the Indian Embassy, Rangoon and a few of them have been settled.

8. About 100 Indian nationals who were rendered destitute in Burma, were repatriated at Government expense during 1953.

### (iii) Ceylon

Shri C. C. Desai on his appointment as High Commissioner for India in Colombo in March 1953 proceeded to prepare the ground for a discussion of the Indo-Ceylon citizenship issue by the Prime Ministers of the two countries when they met in London for the Coronation of the Queen.

2. The London talks between the Prime Ministers were inconclusive for while there were no great differences regarding the group which would qualify for citizenship and that which would be enabled to stay on in Ceylon on long-term residence permits, no agreement could be reached regarding the third group. While India was anxious for the settlement of an issue which had for some time affected her relations with a neighbouring country, with which she had close ties, no agreement which envisaged compulsory repatriation was acceptable to her.

3. Little progress was made during the summer. On the other hand the question of illicit immigration from South India to Ceylon assumed a form which caused further friction between the two



countries. India was as anxious as Ceylon to stop this traffic and

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she took a series of measures towards this end which had resulted in a visible decrease in it. On the Ceylon side, however, this continued to be treated as a danger to national existence and therefore warranting drastic measures.

4. In October, Mr. Dudley Sennanyake resigned and was succeeded by Sir John Kotelawala. One of Sir John's earliest acts was to investigate the question of illicit immigration himself. He visited the Mannar Peninsula accompanied by the Indian High Commissioner. The Inspector General of Police, Madras, and the Superintendents of Police of Ramanadhapuram and Tirunelveli Districts also met the Ceylon Prime Minister and his party at Mannar.

Subsequently, it was agreed that the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon should meet again some time in the New Year to continue the discussions initiated at the London talks.

The Prime Ministers met in New Delhi from the 15th to the 18th January and reached an Agreement which has since been ratified. The main features of the Agreement are:-

- (i) the two Governments reiterate their determination to suppress illicit immigration from India to Ceylon. Further to this end, the Ceylon Government will prepare a register of adults not already on the electoral register. After this register is completed; any unregistered person whose mother tongue is an Indian language will be presumed to be an illicit immigrant from India and so liable to deportation. Before such a person is prosecuted under the Immigrants and Emigrants Act, the Indian High Commissioner will be given the opportunity to satisfy himself that a prima facie case exists, the final decision being, the Ceylon Government's;
- (ii) no change will be made in the Indian and Pakistani (Citizenship) Act which will be administered so as to dispose of all pending applications within two years;
- (iii) registered persons will for a period of 10 years only be placed on a separate electoral register and will send representatives to Parliament. Their representation will be effected in the present Parliament;
- (iv) persons not registered as citizens of Ceylon will be given inducements by the Ceylon Government to register as Indian citizens and if they voluntarily accept these inducements, the Government of India will give the necessary facilities for their registration as Indian citizens;

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- (v) the Prime Ministers will continue the practice of close-consultation in matters affecting the mutual interests, of their Governments.

(iv) Nepal

Relations with Nepal continued to be close and cordial. Under various aid schemes, India extended to Nepal financial and technical assistance as well as scholarships for students and training facilities for technical and other personnel. The completion of the road linking Nepal and India, repair and maintenance of the Gauchar air field at Kathmandu, survey of roads in the interior, partial completion of an aerial survey of parts of Nepal, help in irrigation works, installation of a 200-line telephone exchange at Kathmandu were amongst the important items under financial and technical assistance.

A senior Indian official, Shri K. B. Bhatia, was appointed as Director of Technical Mission in Nepal.

Shri M. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal visited Delhi in July and had consultations with the Government of India on matters of mutual interest.

The depots maintained by the British in India for recruiting Gurkhas were closed down during the year.

A Treaty of Extradition was signed with Nepal in October, 1953.

(v) Pakistan

The year under review marks an important period in the history of Indo-Pakistan relations, as strenuous efforts were made, at all levels, to settle all outstanding disputes between the two neighbouring countries, as well as to promote their co-operation in matters of common interest. The atmosphere of peaceful co-operation so laboriously built up in the earlier part of the year was vitiated by the U.S.-Pakistan Military Aid Agreement, and this intervention of a third party has not only defeated the efforts made earlier in the year to solve Indo-Pakistan problems in a peaceful co-operative atmosphere but also produced serious repercussions in several South Asian countries.

2. Prime Ministers' Talks.-The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan took the opportunity of their visit to London, in connection with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and the Coronation, to discuss these issues in an informal and friendly manner. Then followed two more conferences between the Prime Ministers one in Karachi (25th-27th July) and the other in New

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Delhi (17th-20th August), when concrete decisions were taken in the direction of settling the outstanding problems between the two countries, including Kashmir, canal waters, Evacuee and Trust properties and Shrines, avoidance of propaganda and attacks in the Press, Radio, speeches, etc. and even zonal issues like the exchange of Cooch Behar and East Bengal enclaves and travel and border trade.

3. In addition to these discussions, the two Prime Ministers also remained in correspondence with each other on these and other issues of common interest with a view to resolving them and watching the progress in matters agreed upon between them.

4. This diplomacy of direct contact ushered in a new attempt at all levels to strive at the settlement directly and in peaceful and co-operative manner of the problems, which had plagued the two, neighbours since the Partition.

#### INDO-PAKISTAN CONFERENCES

5. Evacuee Property.-One of the important results of this new approach was the discussions held in Karachi on the evacuee property and allied issues between the Advisers of the Ministries of Rehabilitation of the two countries, assisted by the officers of the Ministries concerned from the Jul 27, 1953 to the 13th August, 1953 thus breaking a stalemate which had presisted since June 1950, when the last conference was held.

6. These discussions ranged over the whole field of evacuee property and evacuee claims; and the agreements reached at the conference on various issues, particularly those relating to movable property, have been ratified by the two Governments, and instructions for their implementation have been issued in January 1954. It was also agreed that a further conference should be held in September 1953 to discuss matters on which no agreement was reached, mainly: those relating to agricultural property and the urban immovable property. Unfortunately, however, this conference has not yet been held.

7. Steering Committee.-A new approach was also made during the period under review to settle all outstanding issues between the two countries. The two Governments issued a directive to all their Ministries to take up immediately with their opposite numbers those issues with which they were concerned. In order that the two Prime Ministers be kept fully informed of the progress made in these discussions, the two Governments appointed an official Steering, Committee.

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8. The Steering Committee met in Karachi on the 14th and 15th July, 1953 and laid down the procedure for the settlement of the outstanding issues. The specific agenda itself included over a

hundred items,

9. Progress has, admittedly, been slow, particularly, as the problems, many of which are financial in character, have been pending for a long time. The important contribution of the Committee, however, has been in the devising of a machinery for the settlement of these issues as well as in the efforts that are being made (e.g. in the verification of claims) towards their settlement.

10. Eastern Zone Conference.-An Indo-Pakistan Conference, at official level, was held in Calcutta from the 30th September to the 2nd October, 1953, to discuss various Eastern Zone problems. This Conference was held in pursuance of the agreement reached by the two Prime Ministers during their talks in New Delhi.

11. The subjects discussed at the Conference included the Exchange of Enclaves in Cooch Behar and East Bengal, the Demarcation of Boundary and the settlement of boundary disputes in the Eastern Zone, Freedom of Movement, Border Trade, and certain important issues arising out of the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April 1950 regarding minorities, etc. Satisfactory progress was achieved in the solution of some of these problems, particularly in regard to the boundary disputes and as a result, the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments accepted and signed the relevant maps in this connection at a meeting held in Karachi on the 22nd January, 1954.

12. Experts Committees on Kashmir.-The joint communique issued by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan at the conclusion of their talks in New Delhi in August 1953 stated inter alia, that it was their firm opinion that the Kashmir dispute should be settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of the State. They also agreed to appoint official committees to advise them on the preliminary issues relative to the Kashmir dispute.

13. The Indian and Pakistani official committees, accordingly, met in New Delhi from the 21st to the 29th December, 1953 and held informal discussions on these issues. In accordance with the agreement reached between the two Prime Ministers, the reports submitted by those committees will be considered by them directly in order to arrive at agreements in regard to these issues.

14. Canal Waters.-The discussions which were held last year as a result of the initiative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development regarding canal waters between the Working

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Parties of India and Pakistan entered their final phase during the period under review. These discussions were held in Washington since September 1953 for the purpose of studying, together with the Bank's Engineers, possible technical measures to increase the supplies of water available to the two countries from the Indus system

of rivers.

15. Other Matters.-Reference was made in the last report to Pakistan's decision to replace the permit system between India and West Pakistan by a passport-cum-visa system and also to apply that system to the travel between East Pakistan and India which, had hitherto been free. The decisions of the Indo-Pakistan Passport Conference, which was subsequently held in New Delhi in order to review the working of this system and to liberalise travel restrictions as far as possible, were ratified by the two Governments during the period under review.

16. One of the decisions of the above Conference was the agreement of the two Governments to open additional visa offices in Hyderabad (Sind), Rajshahi (East Bengal), Bombay and Shillong.

17. U.S.-Pakistan Military Aid.-While the new approach mentioned earlier in this report was being pursued vigorously for the settlement of all outstanding issues between the two countries, other developments vitally affecting India and Pakistan were taking place in the international field since the August talks of the two Prime Ministers. Negotiations for military aid to Pakistan from the U.S.A. created a new situation, which affected the Kashmir and other issues between the two countries and raises wider issues relating to the peace area in this region and to the cold war antagonisms in the world. The negotiations resulted in a U.S.-Pakistan military aid agreement. On the 25th February, 1954 the President of the United States made a statement on this subject and also wrote to the Prime Minister. The complications this intervention introduced in Indo-Pakistan relations and the serious consequences of this projection of the cold war area in South Asia are reviewed in a statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of the People which also contains the Prime Minister's reply to President Eisenhower's letter. (See Appendix II).

(vi) Sikkim

A State Council consisting of a majority of elected representatives came into being, and an Executive Council consisting of representatives of the major parties was also formed.

The Government of India have lent the State an official to serve as Planning Officer and have from time to time deputed other officers-

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to advise on specific matters. Some Sikkimese students are to be awarded scholarships for study in India.

The Maharajkumar of Sikkim was made a Honorary Lt.-Colonel in the Indian Army. He and the Maharajkumarani visited India as State guests.

### C. FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

The problem of the French and the Portuguese possessions in India continued to present difficulties.

The French Government did not agree to India's proposal that negotiations be started for the direct transfer of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam to India without a referendum. They pleaded that the French Constitution did not allow such a transfer without consultation with the people of the settlements. Acts of terrorism and violence, directed mainly against the pro-Indian elements, were on the increase in these territories. The veteran pro-merger leader, Shri Sellane Naicker, was shot at in Pondicherry and he was forced to seek refuge in Indian territory. There are many others like him who have migrated to India fearing violence from lawless elements. Measures have been taken to prevent untoward incidents on the Indian side of the border following repressive measures in French territory.

Since smuggling has continued unabated across the border, stringent measures have been taken to check it. Barbed-wire fencing has been erected around parts of Pondicherry and Karikal, and other measures are under examination. In Mahe, consequent on restrictions being placed on Indian motor vehicles, it has been decided to divert the main roads which now pass through French territory.

The refusal of the Portuguese Government to discuss, much less to accept, the proposals of the Government of India regarding the future of the Portuguese possession in India, resulted in the closing of our Legation in Lisbon on the 11th June, 1953. All possible measures to check smuggling, which continues on a large scale, are being taken. Goan nationalist opinion is greatly agitated over the repressive measures taken by the Portuguese authorities in Goa and over the protracted delay in the settlement of the future of these territories. A notable development during the period under review was the new delimitation of the archdiocese of Goa. No area in any State in India is now under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa.

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### D-SOUTH-EAST ASIA

#### (i) Indonesia

The Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship between the President of India and the President of the Republic of Indonesia were exchanged in New Delhi on the 1st of May, 1953. The Treaty was registered with the United Nations Secretariat on the 17th June, 1953.

#### (ii) Malaya

It has been decided that the assets of the Indian National Army and the Indian Independence League now lying with the Custodian of Enemy Property in Malaya are to be divided between India and Pakistan in the ratio of 2:1. The Government of India's Representative has already approached the authorities concerned for an early settlement. The exact value of the Government of India's share is not yet known but when the money is realised, it will be added to the proposed Scholarship Fund. A Trust Deed is being drafted in consultation with the Ministry of Law for the purpose. As mentioned in last year's report, the Government of India's Representative will be the trustee and he will be assisted by a committee in the selection of candidates for the award of scholarships.

The Government of India have decided to open two posts at Ipoh and Penang for passport work. These will be subordinate to the Government of India's Mission in Singapore. The formal concurrence of the U.K. Government is awaited.

The Government of the Federation of Malaya have prepared two pilot schemes to settle Indian labourers in Malaya on land. The settlers will enjoy full rights over the lands allotted to them but they will not have the right to sell.

#### (iii) Thailand

The Government of Thailand indicated their desire to terminate the Formal Agreement which was signed in Singapore on the 1st January, 1946, between them on the one hand and the Governments of the United Kingdom and India on the other. This Agreement had ended the state of war between Siam and U.K. and India. The U.K. Government have already terminated the Agreement by exchange of suitable notes and we have informed the Thailand Government of our willingness to do the same.

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#### E.-MIDDLE EAST

##### Relations with countries of the Middle East

During the year friendly relations with India's neighbours in the Middle East were further strengthened by the conclusion of treaties and agreements (vide Appendix V) and by the visits of delegations from these countries to India and from India to them. Units of the Indian Navy paid visits to ports in Egypt, Libya, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey.

#### (i) Afghanistan

At the request of the Afghan Government, a batch of 10 teachers was sent to Afghanistan during 1953.

2. The Government of India undertook to train 79 Afghan Air Force Personnel in various Air Force Courses in India. 64 trainees are already receiving training and more are expected to arrive, shortly.

3. The Government of India agreed to 'grant exemption to Tribal Pathans from registration under the Foreigners' Act 1939 and from taking out residential per its under the Foreigners' Order 1948.

4. At the invitation of the Afghan Government, two Indian Hockey and Football teams and a Goodwill Mission organised by the Delhi Schools Parliament visited Kabul during August, 1953 to participate in the Afghan Jashan Celebrations.

5. The Government of India invited a Hockey team from Afghanistan to play friendly matches with various University teams, in India in November-December 1953.

6. A weekly scheduled air service between India and Afghanistan, on the route Delhi-Amritsar-Lahore-Kabul-Kandahar was introduced on the 7th November, 1953. As this service is seriously handicapped for want of communication and meteorological facilities in Afghanistan, the Government of India have agreed to provide, suitable equipment to the Afghan Government and also to post Indian personnel in Afghanistan to operate the communication and meteorological stations at Kabul, and Kandahar for two years on the understanding that the Afghan personnel will be trained to assume responsibility thereafter.

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(ii) Egypt

The Prime Minister of India while returning to India after attending the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, stayed in Cairo for 3 days. He was received there with great enthusiasm and he met the leaders of the Revolutionary Council and other Egyptian personalities.

2. At the invitation of the Government of India, an Egyptian Military Mission arrived in India on the 23rd January 1954. The mission visited important military installations, training establishments and development projects.

3. A Press Delegation from Egypt also arrived on the 23rd January and was taken on a tour of the country. It left India on the 8th February, 1954.

4. On 18th June 1953 Egypt announced a change of its Constitution from Monarchy to Republic. The Government of India readily accorded recognition to this change and their Ambassador in Egypt presented his credentials to the President of the new Republic.



(iii) Iran

Dr. Syed Mahmud M.P. and Shri Anil K. Chanda Deputy Minister of External Affairs, went on a Goodwill Mission to Tehran after their visit to Baghdad.

2. In response to the representations of the Indian Embassy in Tehran, the Iranian Government modified the Iranian Foreigners Act whereby restrictions on foreign traders, including Indians engaged in the import trade of Iran, have been removed.

3. A small party was sent in April, 1953 in order to help the Iranian Government to combat the locust menace in the South East Coastal area of Iran. A gift donation of Rs.15,000 was made to the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society through the Indian Red Cross in aid of the victims of earthquake at Torud in February, 1953.

4. The Indian Consul-General, Shanghai, assumed responsibility for looking after Iranian interests in that area following the withdrawal of the Iranian Consul-General from the city.

(iv) Iraq

A special mission consisting of Dr. Syed Mahmud, M.P. and Shri Anil K. Chanda, visited Baghdad in connection with the coronation of King Feisal.

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(v) Haj

Arrangements were made for over 8,000 pilgrims to visit Hejaz on a pilgrimage during the year. The pilgrims were provided facilities to carry Indian currency, food rations, cloth and other articles to Hejaz. As a special case to avoid inconvenience to the pilgrims. during this year, they were exempted from obtaining income-tax clearance or exemption certificates.

2. Permission was also granted to some air lines to carry pilgrims from India to Hejaz and back on pilgrims passes.

3. Medical facilities were provided as usual to pilgrims in Jeddah, Mecca and Medina. An ambulance car has been supplied to the Indian Consulate-General, at Jeddah, for use by the Medical Officer-during the haj season.

(vi) Turkey

A Turkish Parliamentary Delegation visited India during the-period 8th/31st March 1953.

2. The Turkish Parliament has reciprocated by inviting a Parlia-

mentary Delegation from India. This invitation has been accepted by the Speaker of the House of the People and the visit of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation will take place some time later in 1954.

(vii) Sudan

The Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of Self-Government and self-determination for the Sudan provided for the establishment of a mixed election commission of seven members with an Indian Chairman. At the invitation of the British and Egyptian Governments, the services of Shri Sukumar Sen, Chief Election Commissioner, were lent for the purpose of organizing the new elections in Sudan as Chairman of the Commission. The elections have come to a successful conclusion and the work of the Election Commission has been greatly appreciated by the countries concerned.

2. The Government of India have decided to appoint a liaison officer at Khartoum to look after Indian nationals and Indian commercial affairs, in that country.

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F.-FAR EAST

(i) China

India's relations with China continued to be cordial and friendly. The Government of India continued their efforts to secure representation in the United Nations for the People's Republic of China.

A delegation was sent to Peking to discuss with the Chinese Government matters of common concern relating to Tibet. Discussions are proceeding in Peking and will soon be nearing completion.

(ii) Korea

India efforts, since June 1950, to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Korea, bore fruit when the two sides agreed to a procedure for the repatriation of the prisoners of war--a question which had held up the signing of an armistice in Korea for over a year. The procedure eventually evolved followed closely the proposals made by India and accepted by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1952. Earlier, India had also directed her efforts towards (1) preventing the crossing of the 38th parallel in Korea, (2) securing agreement among the powers concerned for a conference to discuss Korea and other Far Eastern problems and (3) preventing China being branded as an aggressor.

India was invited by both the Commands to assume certain responsibilities under the P.O.W. Agreement. In order to help in the restoration of peace she accepted the invitation. She provided the Chairman and Executive Agent of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission as envisaged in the Agreement. She also provided a custodian force to guard the prisoners of war of both sides for the

period laid down in the Agreement. Lt.-Gen. K. S. Thimayya was India's representative on the N.N.R.C. and General Thorat was in charge of the Custodian Force. The Commission experienced many difficulties arising from conflicting interpretations of the terms of the Agreement and the use of coercion by P.O.W. organisations in the Camp. The work was, however, completed on 22nd February. The prisoners who had not opted for repatriation in the South Camp were restored to U.N. Custody. The prisoners in the North Camp were conducted to China and North Korea by the Chinese and North Korean Red Cross. 88 prisoners who had expressed a desire to go to neutral countries were brought to India where they are under Indian protection at present, pending final settlement. Their cases have been referred to the Secretary General, United Nations.

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(iii) Japan

At the invitation of the Japanese Government, a Goodwill Mission consisting of three women Members of Parliament made a three-week tour of Japan last September.

2. During the year, discussions continued on the settlement of claims relating to Japanese assets in India and Indian assets in Japan, as provided for in Articles 4 and 5 of the Treaty of peace between India and Japan.

3. On an approach made in November 1952 by the Government of Japan, the Government of India conveyed their agreement, on humanitarian grounds, to the grant of clemency-to the 12 Japanese Class 'A' war criminals who had been sentenced, in 1948, by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. In 1953, the Governments of the U.S.A., U.K., and others represented on the Tribunal adopted the view that India had forfeited her right to participate in the clemency proceedings as she was not a signatory to the Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at San Francisco in 1951. They further maintained that Pakistan, as a party to the Treaty, and as a successor to British India, was eligible to exercise a vote. The Government of India regarded this interpretation as wholly unwarrantable and lodged a strong protest with the Governments concerned. As these Governments have maintained their former stand, it has been decided to reiterate India's views on the subject.

G.-AFRICA

(i) British East Africa

India's interest in British East African territories arises from (a) her general attitude towards colonialism and her desire to see subject people achieve their independence, (b) her membership of the U.N. whose charter lays down that non-self-governing territories should achieve political advancement, (c) her membership of the Commonwealth, which consists of a number of races, (d) her general desire

for peace, which can be jeopardised by large-scale racial conflicts, and (e) finally, the presence in these territories of appreciable numbers of people of Indian origin.

2. The main event in British East Africa during 1953 was the continuance of the Emergency proclaimed in Kenya in October 1952 following the outbreak of the violent activities of the Kikuyus and the repressive measures taken to counter them. There was however no sign of the situation being brought under control. Military successes have not resulted in any easing of the tension; they have

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only succeeded in driving the hard core of the Kikuyu into the dense forests. There have been attacks on "loyal" Africans and a general deterioration of race relations in Kenya.

3. In relation to this emergency, the Government of India have made it clear that, while they unreservedly condemn violence repression alone offers no solution and that efforts should be made to deal with the root causes of the outbreak of violence by the Kikuyu tribe, and for the removal of their just grievances and numerous disabilities.

4. An important objective of policy during the year was to impress upon the local Indian community in Kenya the need for their co-operating with other racial groups in the area and for adopting a positive attitude towards measures necessary to establish racial peace so that a really multi-racial society can be built up on the basis of goodwill and tolerance. There are grounds for believing that this policy is achieving success.

5. The settler elements in Kenya who do not appreciate the policies and objectives of the Government of India had sought to build up the bogey of India's imperialist designs on Africa. These attempts have not succeeded in antagonising the African population against the Indians, although there have been isolated attacks on Indians and Indian property.

#### (ii) Ethiopia

Relations with Ethiopia continued to be friendly.

2. Under the scheme, formulated at the request of the Ethiopian Government, for permanent settlement of Indian agriculturists in Ethiopia the first batch of 8 Indian peasant families reached Ethiopia in October 1953. The Ethiopian Government have allotted them about 96 acres of land per family and are giving them certain facilities.

3. The Indian Navy ships DELHI, RANJIT and TIR visited the Ethiopian port of Massawa in August, 1953, and were cordially received.

### (iii) Central Africa

The scheme of federating the three British Central African territories of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia was finally put into effect in 1953. The Government of India were greatly

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interested in the scheme and had made clear their view that Federation should only be promulgated after consulting and obtaining the definite consent of the African people of the territories. This was considered of particular importance because African opposition to the scheme had been strongly expressed. The Government of India were also concerned for the future of the Indian population in the three territories and at the likelihood of the future Federal Government adopting for the Federal territory the ban on Indian immigration already existing in Southern Rhodesia.

2. The Federation was, however, established in November 1953 in spite of the opposition of the Africans. The Government of India have urged that necessary steps should be taken for the removal of the disabilities from which non-Europeans, including Indians, suffered in the Federated territory and for ensuring that no fresh disabilities are imposed, particularly with regard to immigration into the Federation.

### (iv) West Africa

Developments in West Africa presented a totally different picture of progress towards the ultimate goals of African political and social emancipation. In Nigeria and particularly in the Gold Coast, there exist factors more favourable to such progress than in Central or East Africa: for example, the absence of racial tensions due to the presence of white settler communities a higher level of African education and greater adjustment among Africans to the pattern of life of modern nation states, and stronger economies, etc. The degree of political development especially in the Gold Coast has enabled African leaders to co-operate in the task of accelerating development towards self-government.

2. To India, this situation with its potentialities is of the highest importance and the first task was therefore to establish permanent contacts with West Africa by opening an Indian Mission there. This was done in the second half of 1953. A Commissioner accredited to the Gold Coast and Nigeria, with headquarters at Accra was appointed.

### (v) South Africa

The South African Government took further steps in 1953 to implement the Group Areas Act. The Land Tenure Advisory Board held hearings in several cities and towns. The Indian community on the whole steadfastly continued to oppose the principle of racial

segregation explicit in the Act and took a firm stand against its implementation.

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2. The South African Government enacted the Immigrants Regulation Amendment Act in 1953. The Act bans entry into South Africa of wives and children of South African nationals of Indian origin with the exception of certain specified categories of wives and children who are eligible for entry into South Africa up to the 9th February 1956. As this measure constitutes a breach of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927, the Government of India strongly protested against it. The South African Government, however, proceeded to have it passed into law.

3. The questions of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa and Racial situation have been dealt with in para. 3 of Part I of this Report.

#### H.-SOUTH PACIFIC REGION

##### Australia and New Zealand

India continued to receive economic and technical aid from the Governments of Australia and New Zealand under the Colombo Plan.

Mr. R. G. Casey, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, and Mr. Marshall, the New Zealand Minister for Health, attended the 5th session of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan held in New Delhi during October, 1953.

The Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference was held at Sydney in January 1954. Its object was to facilitate consultations among Commonwealth countries in regard to the economic policies that should be followed by the sterling area countries in order to strengthen their balance of payments and to promote the expansion of world production and trade. The Indian delegation to the conference was headed by Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Minister for Finance.

A medium sized 14-year old elephant named 'Bhavani' was given by the All India Women's Conference as a gift to the women and children of New Zealand.

##### Fiji

On the 14th of September, 1953, an earthquake of unprecedented intensity rocked Suva, the capital of Fiji. A message conveying the deep sympathy of the Government of India was sent by the Prime Minister of India to the Governor of Fiji.

Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Government of India, about three Indian students from Fiji come to India every year to pursue studies in various subjects.

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## I.-EUROPE

The Prime Minister attended the Queen's Coronation in June, and after it the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

In the larger context of the world situation, India's policy of working actively for peace was assisted by her Commonwealth connection and especially by the support which the U.K., because of her particular interests in the Far East and in Southern and South-Eastern Asia, was able to give to India's efforts in this direction. In other areas, however, there was a certain amount of divergence between Indian views and those of the U.K., particularly in colonial Africa.

Negotiations are being carried on with the Governments of Italy and the Netherlands for the conclusion of debt settlement agreements. Trade talks were also held, and, trade agreements concluded, with the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. The existing trade agreements with Western Germany, Norway and Poland have been extended.

Shri K. P. S. Menon, Indian Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. and concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Poland and Minister to Hungary paid a visit to Poland and Hungary during the year.

Certain grievances of the Indian merchants in Gibraltar have been enquired into.

### Visits of distinguished Indians to Europe

The Prime Minister took the opportunity of his visit to London last summer to call a conference at Burgenstock, in Switzerland, of the Heads of Indian Missions in Europe and the U.S.A. The conference was held from the 17th to 20th June 1953.

The Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, paid an informal visit to Belgium, Holland, Austria and Yugoslavia in the summer of 1953.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, visited Geneva, Prague and the U.S.S.R. during the months of May and June 1953. During this visit she toured some of the Central Asian Republics.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture headed the Indian Delegation to the Seventh Session of the F.A.O. Conference held in Rome in November 1953. He also visited Milan and thereafter Yugoslavia.

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Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Minister for Commerce headed the Indian

Delegation to the G.A.T.T. Conference held in Geneva in October 1953. He also visited West Germany, Italy, and Egypt.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited the U.K., Switzerland and the U.S.S.R. in 1953. She also visited some of the Central Asian Republics.

## J.-THE AMERICAS

### (i) United States

The Vice-President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, went on a tour of Europe, the United States of America and Canada during May to July, 1953. He spoke on India's policies and other matters to large audiences.

Shri Anil K. Chanda, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, visited some parts of the United States and Canada during the latter part of 1953.

A number of important, and influential personalities including Congressmen and Senators from the United States visited India.

The 1946 Bilateral Air Agreement between India and the United States of America was found to affect adversely the legitimate interests of Indian Airlines. The discussions held between the representatives of the Governments of the two countries in the summer of 1953 proved inconclusive and notice of the termination of the agreement was given on the 14th of January, 1954. It is expected that a fresh Agreement will be negotiated which will safeguard Indian interests.

Negotiations for a treaty of friendship and establishment which have been carried on for some time past with the representatives of the Government of the United States are continuing.

### (ii) Canada

Relations between India and Canada were extremely cordial and there has been a free exchange of views between the two governments at high levels on various international problems.

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### (iii) Latin America

Relations with Latin American countries continued to be friendly and there has been appreciable co-operation between them and India's Delegation to the United Nations, particularly on racial questions.

### (iv) British West Indies

India is interested in the Caribbean chiefly because of the sub-



stantial number of persons of Indian origin settled there. For example, there are 204,000 Indians in British Guiana where they form 46 per cent. of the population; in Trinidad there are 243,000 forming 37 per cent. In Jamaica there are 25,000; in Surinam (Dutch Guiana over 60,000.

Indians came to the Caribbean as indentured labour and it was to a large extent their hard work which developed the plantation economies of the West Indian Islands. In many of the territories e.g. British Guiana, the Indians live in great poverty and at a low standard of life. Almost everywhere they are with the passing of time rapidly losing their national and cultural identity. India's policy is to encourage Indians abroad to assimilate themselves in the countries of their domicile and to work for the emergence of multi-racial or plural societies functioning democratically. At the same time it is felt that a renewal of contacts between India and Indian culture and these scattered populations of Indian origin will strengthen them and will assist them to emancipate themselves.

#### (v) British Guiana

The promulgation in April of a new Constitution based on universal adult suffrage passed barely noticed by the world. In October, however, British Guiana was in the news for a few weeks when the Governor dismissed the elected Ministers and suspended the Constitution to the accompaniment of landings from a British cruiser and allegations of Communist conspiracy.

The People's Progressive Party, a party based on plantation labour and the trade unions of Indian and African Guianese workers and the intelligentsia, had decisively won the election and secured all the 6 elected ministerships. Conflicts arose within the Party itself and between the Party and the Head of the Government which led to the dismissal of the ministers.

These events aroused interest in India where they were regarded as symptomatic of certain trends in the colonial areas of the world. This interest was heightened by the visit to India, after a visit to the U.K., of Dr. Jagan and Mr. Burnham, two of the leading elected Ministers who had been dismissed.

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#### K.-DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD

During the year under review, India attracted a large number of distinguished visitors from abroad, including heads of governments, ministers and eminent public men. In many cases they were the guests of the Government and they had an opportunity of meeting leading personalities in this country, as also to see some of the development projects and other nation-building activities.

2. Among those who visited India were Mr. S. G. Holland, Prime

Minister of New Zealand; Mr. M. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal; Mr. Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan; Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon; Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. M. Djilas, then Vice-Chairman of the Government of Yugoslavia; Mr. Richard M. Nixon, Vice-President of the, United States of America; Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State of the U.S.A. Mr. J. M. A. H. Luns, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands; Mr. Sunarjo, Foreign Minister of Indonesia; Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations of the U.K.; Mr. James Sinclair, Minister of Canada; Mr. M. A. Raschid, U Kyaw Nyein and Thakin Kyaw Dun, Ministers of Burma; Marshal Shah Wali Khan of Afghanistan; Mr. R. A. Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Rhoderick Mc Grigor, First Sea Lord of the United Kingdom; Mr. C. R. Attlee; Mr. A. Bevan; Mr. C. F. Cobbold, Governor of the Bank of, England; Mr. Adlai Stevenson, and Mr. Emmanuel Celler.

3. These visits show the increasing interest which is being taken by other countries in Indian developments and their desire to understand India's attitude on world problems.

4. State hospitality was also extended to the following visitors: His Imperial Highness Prince Abdur Reza Pahlavi of Iran, who visited India on a Shikar tour; The Maharajkumar of Sikkim; Leaders of trade delegations from Burma and Ceylon; Mme. Li Teh-Chuan, Chinese Health Minister and Mme. M. D. Kovrigina, Soviet Deputy Health Minister, who visited the country on the invitation of the Government of India; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mr. James Torres-Bodet and other distinguished delegates who participated in the Gandhian Seminar; some of the delegates to the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan, including Mr. R. G. Casey, Minister for External Affairs of Australia; some of the leading delegates to the International Legal Conference; Mr. Luther Evans, Director-General of U.N.E.S.C.O.; Mr. Georges Picot, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations; the Afghan Cultural Delegation, headed by Dr. Ali Ahmed Khan Popal, Afghan Deputy Minister for Education; and the Soviet Cultural Delegation, headed by Mr. Nikolai N. Bepalov, Soviet, Deputy Minister for Culture.

## INDIA

BHUTAN USA BURMA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SRI LANKA UNITED KINGDOM PAKISTAN  
NEPAL LATVIA BANGLADESH PORTUGAL INDONESIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE THAILAND  
EGYPT LEBANON LIBYA SYRIA TURKEY AFGHANISTAN IRAN IRAQ CHINA SAUDI ARABIA  
SUDAN KOREA NORTH KOREA JAPAN KENYA ETHIOPIA NIGER NIGERIA GHANA SOUTH  
AFRICA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND FIJI ITALY THE NETHERLANDS BULGARIA NORWAY  
SLOVAKIA GERMANY POLAND HUNGARY SWITZERLAND AUSTRIA BELGIUM YUGOSLAVIA  
CZECH REPUBLIC CANADA JAMAICA

Jul 27, 1953

# Administration

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## PART III-ADMINISTRATION

### L.-ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY

#### (i) The Set-up A Headquarters

The Secretary General is responsible for supervision and co-ordination of the work of the Ministry as a whole. The Foreign Secretary deals with the Far East, the Middle East, the North East Frontier and Nepal, Continental Europe, the Americas, and the United Nations Organisation. He is also in charge of Administration. The Commonwealth Secretary deals with the Commonwealth countries (except Canada), South East Asia and Africa. The Director of the Historical Division is also in charge of the Research and intelligence Sections of the Ministry and of the Library. There are five joint Secretaries, nine Deputy Secretaries and 24 Under Secretaries. The work is divided among these officers on a functional as well as on a regional basis.

The Ministry has 53 sections, 17 of which are administrative and the others territorial or technical. About 500 officials are employed in these sections and there are 46 Section Officers to supervise their work.

There are no organised divisions at present, but groups of branches have been placed under some Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries. One Joint Secretary deals with Nepal and the North East Frontier, Tibet and South-East Asia, in addition to emigration problems; another deals with North and South America, the United Nations, Africa and Foreign Technical aid. The Chief of Protocol, who is an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary deals with the United Kingdom and Ceylon in addition to protocol work and the issue of passports. The fourth Joint Secretary deals mainly with Europe and the fifth is Joint Secretary, Administration. Other areas have been placed in charge of Deputy Secretaries. Two of the Deputy Secretaries are employed on administration work, one on external publicity and one on work relating to international conferences and the United Nations Organisation. The Deputy Secretary, External Publicity Division, is assisted in his work by a Director, and four Information Officers.

Proposals for re-organisation of the Ministry and redistribution of the work among rationally constituted divisions, each under a relatively senior and experienced officer, are under consideration.

The Historical Division continued to produce during 1953-54 a number of useful papers on different topics for the Ministry, some at the request of the Ministry and others at their own initiative.

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The Library concentrated on the work of organising its collection on scientific lines. Begun in 1949 on the formation of the Historical-Division, this work is now reaching its final stages. An interim' catalogue for maps was prepared. Supply of serial publications was regularised with the help of all-purpose check cards. Work has also begun on improving reference and bibliographical service. The Library gets over 450 periodicals of different kinds, many of which are given free by other institutions. Some of these are regularly circulated among the staff of the Ministry.

#### (ii) The Indian Foreign Service

The Indian Foreign Service has crossed the formative stage and new entrants are now selected on the results of an annual competitive examination which is open to university graduates within the ages of 21 and 24. Recruits on first appointment as probationers spend a few months at the Indian Administrative Service Training School in Delhi where, along with cadets of other services, they receive instruction in subjects connected with the administration of the country, and in Indian History, Economics and Hindi. They are also encouraged and assisted to acquire some understanding of India's cultural heritage and of current political and sociological problems. At the end of this course they are sent to a university abroad for one academic year. During this time they study international affairs, international law, history and economics, and also begin the intensive study of a foreign language. On leaving the university they spend some months in the country whose language they are studying. Thereafter, they receive about a year's training at the headquarters of the Government, in the Ministries of External Affairs, and Commerce and Industry, to gain familiarity with some aspects of their future work. A period of service at the headquarters or in a mission abroad in the rank of an Attache may follow. At the end of the three year probationary period, the young officer embarks on his career as a member of the Foreign Service after crossing the final hurdle of a departmental and a language examination. The present schedule of training, though sufficiently extensive as well as intensive, does not give the trainees an adequate opportunity of acquiring personal knowledge of the people of India and of the local problems. In a democratic India, the importance of such basic knowledge is obvious. Steps are now being taken to introduce a system whereby young IFS probationers will be attached to the districts where they will get intimate knowledge of the Indian scene as well as the background of our history and culture.

The present permanent sanctioned strength of the Indian Foreign Service is 172. This number is not sufficient to meet all the requirements of our expanding diplomatic and consular representation

abroad. The leave reserve which is included within this number also is not adequate and it is not possible to grant leave without keeping important posts unfilled. The question of expansion of the cadre strength is receiving attention.

The present number of officers appointed permanently to the Indian Foreign Service, including probationers and those taken on deputation from other established services, is 144. Twenty posts of Heads of Missions are held by non-officials and 18 posts are held by officers temporarily borrowed from other services. Ten IFS officers are holding temporary posts or are on deputation to ex-cadre posts.

Seven candidates were recruited to the Indian Foreign Service through the open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1952. Of these, one is receiving training in the U.S.A.; five in the United Kingdom and one has been attached to the Middle East Centre for Arabic Studies at Shemlan (Lebanon).

#### FOREIGN SERVICE B.

Owing to the complicated nature of the work an officer has been specially appointed to deal with the setting up of the IFS(B). While the ground work has been prepared, important issues, which require consultation and agreement between the Ministries of External Affairs, Home Affairs, and Finance, are still, under detailed examination. These issues, which have already been informally discussed with the Ministries' concerned and about which formal discussions will be initiated in the near future, are:-

- (i) Formation of a cadre of the Service.
- (ii) The setting up of a U.P.S.C. Board for selection for the initial constitution of the Service from-
  - (a) persons already in Government Service (C.S.S.),
  - (b) Ad hoc recruits already in service, and
  - (c) Indians locally employed in our Missions abroad.
- (iii) Maintenance of the Service.
- (iv) Framing of rules for the B Service on the same lines as; the rules for the I.F.S.(A).

2. It is hoped to complete action and to form the I.F.S.(B) cadre within the next few months.

#### (iii) Missions Abroad

South-East Asia.-Shri B. F. H. B. Tyabji has been appointed India's Ambassador to Indonesia.

Middle East.-Shri Bhagwat Dayal was appointed Ambassador in Afghanistan in the place of Wing Commander Rupchand who handed over charge in May 1953 to Mr. G. L. Puri, Charge d' Affaires ad-interim.

Shri K. M. Panikkar, India's Ambassador in Egypt, was appointed a member of the States Reorganization Commission. He has been succeeded by Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Indian Ambassador in Buenos Aires.

The Legation of India in Iraq was raised to the level of an Embassy with effect from the Jul 29, 1953. Mr. Khub Chand, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India to Iraq continues to hold charge of the Indian Embassy in Iraq.

Mr. John A. Thivy, who has been appointed as India's first Minister to Syria, presented his credentials on the 14th January 1954.

Shri A. S. Dhawan succeeded Shri A. B. Thadani as the Government of India's Commissioner in Aden.

Messrs. D. Sareen and K. L. S. Pandit were appointed Vice-Consuls at Jalalabad and Kandahar, respectively.

The opening of a trade agency in Muscat in order to look after Indian, interests in that area is under consideration. The First Secretary at Baghdad paid periodical visits to Bahrein and Qatar and maintained contacts with Indian nationals there.

The Commercial Section of the Embassy at Tehran was reopened in April, 1953. Shri M. K. Roy assumed charge of the Section as Second Secretary (Commercial) in February, 1954.

Far East.-Consequent on the Chinese Government's refusal to accord recognition to the Indian Consulate-General at Kashgar on the ground that Sinkiang was a closed territory, it was decided to close down the Mission. The staff returned to India in November 1953 after handing over to the Chinese Government, for temporary custody, all movable and immovable properties of the Government of India in Kashgar. Almost all Indian traders had already left Sinkiang before the Mission was closed.

An Indian Commission was opened in Hongkong in March 1953.

Africa.-Towards the end of the year, the Governments of India and Ethiopia decided to raise their legations in Addis Ababa and New Delhi to Embassy status.

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An Indian Mission was established during the second half of 1953 in West Africa. A Commissioner accredited to the Gold Coast and

Nigeria with headquarters at Accra was appointed.

There are about 10,000 persons of Indian origin in Madagascar. An Indian Consulate-General was set up there in 1952. India's Commissioner in Port Louis (Mauritius) is concurrently accredited as Consul-General to Madagascar. In 1953 a Vice-Consul was posted to Tananarive, the chief city.

South Pacific Region.-General K. M. Cariappa was appointed as High Commissioner for India in Australia. He is concurrently accredited to New Zealand.

Shri N. V. Rajkumar was appointed as Commissioner for India in Fiji. (Suva).

Continent of Europe.-Shri Dharma Vira has been appointed India's Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Shri A. C. N. Nambiar was appointed Minister of India with the personal rank of Ambassador to Denmark, Finland and Sweden with headquarters at Stockholm in succession to Shri M. J. Desai

Shri K. P. S. Menon, India's Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., was concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Poland and Minister to Hungary.

In Switzerland, Shri Y. D. Gundevia succeeded the late Shri Asaf Ali as Minister on the 22nd May 1953. He was concurrently accredited as India's Minister to Austria and the Vatican on the 9th September 1953, and 19th December 1953 respectively. The status of the Legation at Berne has since been raised to that of an Embassy and Shri Gundevia has been appointed India's first Ambassador to Switzerland.

Mr. Juho Savio, a Finnish national, who has been closely connected with Indo-Finnish Social and cultural organisations, was appointed Honorary Consul-General of India in Finland.

Shri Kewal Singh Chowdhry succeeded Shri R. K. Tandon as Consul-General at Pondicherry on 14th November 1953.

Proposals are under consideration for the appointment of a separate Ambassador in Yugoslavia.

A Consulate-General was opened at Geneva in July 1953 with Shri S. Sen as Consul-General.

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The Americas.-The question of establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba was raised by the Government of that country and is at present under consideration.

Proposals were being considered in 1953 to strengthen the organisation of our Commission in Trinidad and to extend the Commissioner's jurisdiction and the scope of his activities. These proposals will be implemented in 1954.

Shri B. N. Nanda, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry was appointed to succeed Shri A. M. Sahay as Commissioner.

Accommodation.-Continued shortage of accommodation in most of the capitals of the world has created difficulties for Indian Missions. The Government of India have, however, been able to acquire land at Ankara on which they propose to build a Chancery and an Embassy. They have also bought a building for the Indian Embassy in Tokyo.

2. In regard to accommodation problems mentioned in the last report, less progress has been made than was expected. A squatter continues to occupy the building site for the mission in Singapore. Steps are being taken to have him ejected. Work on the building, in Karachi has not yet started, but plans for the building, which will incorporate as many Indian characteristics as possible, will shortly be completed. In Nairobi, more progress has been made. Houses have been built for the staff, the Registrar and the Information Officer; the First Secretary's house is nearing completion; and tenders for the construction of the Commissioner's house have been invited.

3. The Government of India are about to buy a building in Peking from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which will, after alterations, be used as a combined Chancery and Embassy. It is also intended to construct new houses and extensions to existing buildings in Kathmandu. As this is likely to take some time, expenditure on this project will be spread over two to three years.

4. There are a number of other proposals under consideration. As funds are limited, a system of building priorities relating the problem of accommodation shortages to rents and currencies is being worked out. It is intended that priority should be given to places where Government have to pay the highest rents, or where payment has to be made in hard currency. Construction will, as far as possible, be carried out departmentally so that the buildings may have an Indian character in accordance with plans prepared by experts of the C.P.W.D. This will have the further advantage of reducing cost of construction.

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#### (iv) Expenditure

The expenditure of this Ministry falls under four Demands, viz. (i) External Affairs, (ii) Tribal Areas, (iii) Chandernagore and (iv) Miscellaneous.



Total expenditure under all these heads in 1953-54 according to the revised estimates is expected to amount to Rs. 967.35 lakhs. Included in this amount are certain items of expenditure which are either fixed in nature or do not relate to External Affairs proper These are: -

1. Tribal areas including the Assam Rifles, and provision for Economic Development Schemes (Rs. 29.31 lakhs) and Community Projects (Rs. 8.10 lakhs) in the North East Frontier      Rs. 377.45 lakhs
2. Payments to neighbouring States and expenditure of the Chandernagore Administration      Rs. 48.26 lakhs
3. Contribution to the U.N.O. and Delegations thereto      Rs. 72.33 lakhs
4. Expenditure on demarcation of boundaries between India and Pakistan, Recovery of abducted Women and Children and implementation of Prime Ministers' Agreement      Rs. 15.74 lakhs
5. Passport and Emigration Establishments      Rs. 13.48 lakhs
6. Miscellaneous expenditure e.g. that on pilgrims and evacuees, repatriation of Indians, loss by exchange etc.      Rs. 5.08 lakhs

If the special items enumerated above totalling Rs. 532.34 lakhs are excluded, the expenditure which may be described as direct expenditure on External Relations works out to Rs. 435.01 lakhs. This includes Rs. 51.42 lakhs on the High Commissioner's office, London and Rs. 77.85 lakhs on pay and allowances of officers and staff and other expenses at the Headquarters of the Ministry.

Excluding the expenditure at headquarters and in the High, Commissioner's office, London, the expenditure incurred on our Missions and Posts abroad comes to Rs. 305.74 lakhs. Spread over 73 Missions of which two (Lisbon and Kashgar) were closed during the year, the average works out to Rs. 4.19 lakhs per Mission. Out of this expenditure an average of Rs. 1.16 lakhs per Mission was spent

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on pay and allowances of Heads of Missions and other officers. Expenditure on rent for office and residential accommodation alone

worked out to Rs. 39.45 lakhs.

Every effort was made to cope with the increasing volume of work without a corresponding increase in the number of senior officers. The closing down of the Legation at Lisbon and the Consulate-General at Kashgar, vacancies in establishments abroad and in various departments of the North-East Frontier Agency, are expected to yield a saving of Rs. 44.56 lakhs, but the bulk of this saving will be used to cover additional expenditure on account of expansion of Diplomatic and Consular Services India's Delegation to Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and Development Work in the North-East Frontier Agency area.

#### M.-TRIBAL AREAS

##### North-East Frontier Agency

There has been an extension of administration in the tribal areas and new administrative centres were set up. Since 1947, nearly 16,000 square miles of territory with a population of about 800,000 people have been brought under administration.

The administrative units in the North-East Frontier Agency were readjusted and a Regulation promulgated in January 1954 by which the entire area was divided into the following six frontier divisions:-

1. Subansiri,
2. Kameng,
3. Tirap,
4. Siang,
5. Lohit,
6. Tuensang.

Schemes for the development of the Agency were brought within the scope of the national Five-Year Plan. A Community Development Block and a National Extension Service Block were assigned to it, at an estimated total cost of about Rs. 11 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 39 lakhs was provided for the development of agriculture and forestry, and the extension of education and medical services. The construction of new roads was provided for at an estimated cost of Rs. 102 lakhs. Air strips were constructed and sanction given for the establishment of Communication Flights of the Indian Air Force at Jorhat. The Air Force continued to carry out supply-dropping operations in the area.

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Government scholarships will be awarded to selected residents of the Agency.

The administrative cadres of the North-East Frontier Agency are being reorganised. Special Selection Boards were set up to recruit officers for administrative posts in the Agency from the existing

services and other sources. The officers selected were put through a course of training in Delhi and at Shillong before being posted to their individual charges.

The opportunity afforded by the Republic Day celebrations was utilized to invite tribal representatives from the Agency to visit New Delhi and other places of interest.

In October 1953 there was an unfortunate incident at Achingmori in the Tagin area, in which a small party of civil officials and Assam Rifles was set upon by tribesmen. Some persons were killed and several held as hostages; arms and ammunition were also lost. Three columns were later sent to the area and they successfully completed their mission by January 1954. They met no organized resistance and casualties on both sides, were very small. The hostages and the arms were recovered and many of the offenders captured. Two new administrative centres were established and the Indian officials made friendly contact with the tribes. Essential supplies for the officials as well as for the local people were dropped by air.

#### N.-CHANDERNAGORE

A former French possession, Chandernagore, was transferred to India de jure on the 9th June, 1952, by a Treaty between India and France. Since then it has been administered, as an interim measure, under regulations made by the President in accordance with Article 243 of the Constitution. In November 1953 the Government of India appointed a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Dr. Amaranath Jha to ascertain the wishes of the people of Chandernagore and to make recommendations about the future administrative status of the territory. Dr. Jha's report is under examination by the Government of India in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

#### O.-CONSULAR AFFAIRS

The Consular Division of the Ministry which was set up 2 1/2 years ago has taken over several functions from other Divisions, but the transfer of all consular functions is not yet complete. Compilation and Revision of chapters of Consular Instructions; advice to Indian Missions abroad on the interpretation of these instructions as well as

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on matters relating to marriage laws, registration of births and deaths of Indians etc., and other legal and quasi-legal matters; legalization of documents such as powers of attorney, affidavits and the like; transmission of Letters of Request, Commission and other judicial documents for service abroad; and the securing of information about the deaths of Indians abroad, the properties left by them and their transfer to the legal heirs-all form part of the functions of the Consular Division. Besides, the Division keeps watch over the working of the Consular Offices and the levy of fees for different consular and notarial functions performed by them. Repatriation, relief payments, recoveries, extradition, and deportation are also matters which

receive the attention of the Consular Division, besides the residual work connected with the schemes of financial assistance to evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc., during World War II and the evacuee orphans.

2. During the year under review, four chapters of Consular Instructions have been prepared for print and one is in the Press already. Ninety-three documents such as powers of attorney, affidavits etc., were legalized and sent to the Foreign Missions in India and Indian Missions abroad. Fifty-nine judicial documents, e.g., Letters of Request and Commissions, received through the State Governments for service abroad were sent to the Indian Missions concerned. 80 cases of death of Indian nationals abroad were reported; in eighteen of them properties were transferred to the legal heirs of the deceased and action is in progress in the rest. Assistance was given to Indians in Indonesia, Indo-China, and Morocco to send remittances to India for the maintenance of their dependants. Not much progress, however, was made in effecting recovery of the advances paid to Indian nationals stranded in Europe during the Second World War. There were 28 cases of repatriation during 1953 from countries like Iraq, Jeddah, Egypt, Malaya, Switzerland etc., and an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 was incurred on this account. Only Rs. 400 out of this could be recovered as the repatriates were almost destitute. Relief payments were advanced in 10 cases by the Indian Missions abroad and recoveries effected in 8 of them.

3. The total amount advanced under the Government of India's Scheme of Financial Assistance to Evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc. (war zones) was about Rs. 7,17,97,000, including a sum of Rs. 85,000 paid in territories which are now in Pakistan. A sum of approximately Rs. 19,01,141 has been recovered and a sum of approximately Rs. 1,45,89,722 has had to be written off up-to-date. The policy has been to effect the maximum amount of recovery in the minimum period of time, with due consideration to the capacity of the evacuees to repay without causing them undue hardship. In West Bengal,

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recovery and writing off work is being attended to by the Branch Secretariat of this Ministry. Temporary staff for the purpose has had to be employed in some States which has since been disbanded except in Madras.,

4. Under the scheme for the long-term maintenance of evacuee children from Burma, Malaya and other places whose parents died while trekking to India during the Second World War, 235 orphans are being looked after by respectable institutions or individuals in various parts of the country under the supervision of the State Governments. The orphans are maintained till they reach the age of 18 and efforts are then made to see that they are suitably settled in life. Half the cost of the scheme is met by the Centre and the other half by the State Government concerned.

## P.-EMIGRATION

The provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, continued to be enforced on the same basis as during the previous year. While the emigration of "unskilled" labour was not permitted, except in the case of specified categories and under the special or general orders of exemption by the Government of India, emigration of "skilled" workers was allowed under the provisions of the Act. The largest contingent of "skilled" labour recruited by any one organisation during the year, was the recruitment of nearly 600 workers by the Aden Refinery Project.

2. After the introduction of the new Immigration Regulations in Malaya and Singapore on the 1st August 1953, there was considerable reduction in the number of Indians proceeding to these territories. The new regulations imposed severe restrictions on the entry of foreigners into Malaya and Singapore. Wherever necessary, representations were made by the Representative of the Government of India in Malaya to the authorities concerned in order to alleviate hardships to the people of Indian origin.

3. As a result of the reduction in the number of people going to Malaya, the demand for deck passages on ships sailing to Malaya has fallen considerably. Consequently, of late, there have been no complaints of black-marketing and other malpractices on the part of passage brokers, touts, etc., which were rampant when the traffic to Malaya was heavy.

4. There was an appreciable fall in the incidence of illicit emigration to Ceylon. The Government of India have accepted most of the

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recommendations made at the conference of the Central and the Madras Government officials, held at Madras on the 17th November 1952, for the prevention of such illicit traffic. The following are some of the important measures taken to combat illicit emigration:-

- (a) The Protector of Emigrants at Tuticorin has been appointed Special Officer in charge of the operations against illicit emigration. A special police unit has been placed at his disposal. He has been conducting raids with the help of the Police, Customs, Port and other local officials for arresting potential illicit emigrants, touts, boat-owners and others responsible for promoting this illegal traffic.
- (b) Due publicity is being given about the dangers of illicit emigration by means of handbills, posters and pamphlets, and by radio broadcasts.
- (c) A system of coastal patrolling has been started by the Madras police authorities.

- (d) Periodical conferences of the police officials of Madras and Ceylon are to be held to review the situation and take coordinated action.

5. The scheme which the Government of British North Borneo had of inviting about 10,000 Indian families for permanent settlement in that country and which was accepted in principle by the Government of India, was subsequently given up by the Government of British North Borneo. No proposal for any large scale emigration of Indians to any other country is under consideration.

6. The Philippine Cabinet having adopted a resolution on the 2nd October 1951 to the effect that the Philippines should admit for permanent residence only those aliens whose countries grant a reciprocal privilege to Filipinos, the immigration quota for Indian nationals desiring to enter the Philippines for permanent residence remained suspended during 1952. As a result of considerable efforts and protracted correspondence with the Government of the Philippines, the immigration quota for permanent residence in the Philippines was restored to the Indian nationals who were otherwise eligible under the provisions of the Philippine Immigration Act. This relieved the Indian community in the Philippines of many difficulties and hardships. The immigration quota of Indians is fixed at 50 per annum.

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#### Q.-INFORMATION SERVICES

Factual information and detailed accounts of the country's domestic and foreign policies and programmes are made available abroad by the Information Services of India which is the technical side of the External Publicity Division of the Ministry. The internal and external activities of the country are projected to other parts of the world through the written and spoken word, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets and brochures, books, photographs, cinematographic films and cultural exhibitions. Erroneous impressions of the country and misrepresentations of its policies, domestic and foreign, created by imperfect or distorted news and accounts are corrected by the supply of correct information. Visits; of press delegations from other countries are arranged to enable people of other lands to gain first hand knowledge of India. The Information Service of India also reports regularly and continuously the state of public opinion abroad on India and her policies.

2. There are in all 30 Information Posts in 26 countries which are centrally guided by the External Publicity Division at New Delhi. Of these, 5 posts at Colombo, Rome, The Hague, Salisbury, and Beirut were opened during the year under report. The Missions at Jeddah, Manila, and Port of Spain were provided during the year with skeleton publicity staff. The opening of an additional Information Post in U.S.A. and the creation of new ones in Switzerland, Mauritius and

Fiji where there is a large population of Indian origin is under consideration.

3. Twentysix of the Information Posts have facilities for reception of Morsecast transmissions issued daily from Headquarters. These are subsequently issued through bulletins or regular news sheets by the field posts in English and/or the Language of the country in which they operate, the frequency of such issues depending on local requirements. This is supplemented by detailed background material and feature articles accompanied by photographs or ebonoids according to need; during the year 5,500 ebonoids and 50,000 photographs were distributed through Indian missions abroad.

4. Thirty-four thousand copies of pamphlets on special topics prepared at the Headquarters, were widely distributed through the Missions abroad. Regional posts also brought out pamphlets for local distribution. These included publications in Arabic on "Mahatma Gandhi", "Prime Minister of India", and "Constitution of India", Persian, Indonesian and Turkish publications on "Muslims in India" and Japanese and German booklets entitled "About India". Publications which are awaiting release or which are in the press include "India in 1953" and a collection of the Prime Minister's speeches on Africa.

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5. Sets of books dealing with a variety of subjects concerning the country, numbering in all 8,592 volumes, were supplied to the Missions, abroad either to constitute the nucleus of a library in the newly established Information Posts, or to augment the stock already existing, in their libraries. These included sets of books by and about Mahatma Gandhi, totalling 1,108 volumes. Further, sets of Mahatma Gandhi's "My Experiments with Truth" and the biography of Gandhiji written by Kr. Tendulkar, making in all 1,449 volumes were sent to the Missions for presentation to foreign libraries and institutions.

Books of elementary standard and light literature in Hindi, were supplied to twentysix selected Missions. Tamil books were also supplied to selected Missions in neighbouring countries. As an experimental measure mobile cinema vans which will also serve as travelling libraries have been sanctioned for the Missions in British West Indies, Mauritius and Fiji. It is proposed to supply such vans, to some more Missions next year.

6. 1,273 prints of selected news-reels and documentary films e.g., "National Physical Laboratory", "Music of India", "Century of Progress", "Wealth of Our Waters" etc., produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, were despatched during the year to forty-six Indian Missions abroad. These were exhibited by the Missions and also loaned for exhibition to educational and cultural institutions on a non-commercial basis. A further 800 prints are under preparation for despatch. Besides these,

copies of four feature films which were purchased last year were put into circulation overseas through Indian Missions on a non-commercial basis.

#### R.-CULTURAL RELATIONS

Various steps were taken during the year to make people in foreign countries acquainted with Indian art and culture and to establish closer cultural relations between them and India. These, consisted mainly of:-

- (a) Exhibitions of Indian paintings and photographs in foreign countries.
- (b) Visits of Indian dancers and musicians abroad and similar-visits by foreign artists to India.
- (c) Exchange of cultural delegations.
- (d) Award of scholarships to foreign students to study in India.

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An exhibition of Indian paintings organised by the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society and sponsored by the Government of India visited the U.S.S.R., Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany during the last quarter of 1953. The exhibition was held in several cities in these countries and attracted a large number of visitors.

Collections of Indian paintings were exhibited also in Kuala Lumpur and in Goa.

A collection of paintings brought together by the Calcutta Arts Academy was sent to U.S.A. and Canada at the instance of the Government and was exhibited in several centres in these two countries.

A collection of photographs by Raymond Burnier depicting Indian Art and Architecture was displayed in the Victoria and Albert Museum, in London. Thereafter the collection was exhibited in various cities in Argentina; requests for the further exhibition of this collection received from other South American countries are under consideration.

An exhibition of Indian paintings and objets d' art organised by Mr. Subha Tagore is on its way for an extensive tour of countries in the Middle East, Europe and South America.

Eight thousand copies of a calendar for 1954 containing reproductions, in colour of Indian paintings on art paper were distributed in foreign countries through the Indian Missions.

Fine specimens of Kashmir arts and crafts and Indian saris and brocades were put on show at Ankara and Istanbul.



Several Indian Missions abroad also organised exhibitions in connection with the Republic Day celebrations and other suitable occasions.

A set of Indian musical instruments was presented to a school for the blind at Colombo, Ceylon. A visit to Ceylon by Miss Shirin Vijifdar and her party was sponsored. The recitals which were well attended were in aid of the Ceylon Estate Workers Education Trust which grants scholarships to the children of plantation workers for higher studies. An amateur dance troupe was assisted to proceed to Goa, where it participated in the Republic Day celebrations. An Iranian Ballet toured India in May 1953 with the assistance and co-operation of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

About four thousand gramophone records of Indian music were distributed to 60 Indian Missions abroad which used them for gramophone recitals and musical evenings and loaned, them to Radio

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stations for broadcasting and to other interested institutions. These included classical and other songs, vocal and instrumental, Karnatik and North Indian, as well as records of Mahatma Gandhi's post-prayer speeches.

There was an exchange of cultural delegations between Iran and India, and between Afghanistan and India. A cultural delegation from the Soviet Union headed by the Soviet Dy. Minister of Culture toured India during the year.

The Cultural Scholarship Scheme which was initiated in 1949 to promote friendly cultural relations between India and the Asian and African countries was continued in 1953. 100 scholarships were awarded. For financial reasons, it was impossible to meet the expanding demand and increase the number beyond 100. Since 1949, 339 scholars have been admitted for studies in India, including several women.

To increase the facilities for African students from East and Central Africa, the Governments of Parts 'A' and 'B' States were asked to give free education in their States to two African students each. The response has been encouraging; this scheme will be developed in 1954.

Another scheme was sanctioned in 1953 for giving 25 scholarships to Africans for training in cottage industries in India. Only one of these scholarships could be awarded in 1953; the scheme will be developed in 1954.

In December 1953, over one hundred African students in India met in a conference in Delhi which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

At the invitation of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, Mr. Oginga Odinga, a prominent Kenya African leader paid a 7-week visit to India early in 1953.

All India Radio started broadcasts in Swahili during the, year.

The Delhi University is examining the question of starting a School of African Studies in order to enable Indians to study African history and culture.

Mr. T. N. Ramachandran, Deputy Director of Archaeology in India, delivered lectures on cultural subjects of mutual interest to India and Thailand under the auspices of the Chulalongkorn University. These lectures were arranged in Thailand in furtherance of the Government of India's policy of improving cultural contacts with neighbouring countries.

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Scientists from Burma, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., and U.S.A. attended the 41st session of the Indian Science Congress held at Hyderabad in January 1954. A representative of the UNESCO and two representatives of the F.A.O. also attended the Congress.

#### S-RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949 as amended by the Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Act 1952-No. LXXVII of 1952-is valid to the end of February 1954. It is proposed to extend the Act to the end of February 1955 because a large number of abducted persons still remain to be recovered on both sides.

The table below shows the recoveries made both in India and' Pakistan since the problem arose in 1947. As far as the recovery in India of Muslim Abducted Persons is concerned, the results, achieved in 1953 were satisfactory.

MusliAb ucted Persons recovered in India.

		From 6-12-47 to			
1953	Total	1950	1951	1952	
					31-12-49
Restored to relatives in Pakistan		12,552	1,413	1,974	1,162 2

,040 19,141

Restored to relatives

in India 344 276 328 126  
926 2,000

-----  
TOTAL RECOVERIES 12,896 1,689 2,302 1,288 2  
,966 21,141  
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Non-Muslim Abducted Persons recovered in Pakistan.

Arrived in India 6,272 871 743 474  
324 8,684

Restored to relatives

in Pakistan 31 25 30 31  
30 147

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6,303 896 773 505  
354 8,831  
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#### T-DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN INDIA

There was no change in the number of countries having diplomatic representation in India. The present number is 42. The Legation of Iraq was raised to the status of an Embassy. 6 new foreign Consular Posts were established in India-2 at Bombay. 3 at Calcutta and 1 at Madras. 3 foreign Consular Posts were temporarily closed during the year. The total number of foreign Consular Posts in India at the end of the year was 81.

#### NEPAL

CANADA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA LEBANON INDONESIA AFGHANISTAN  
EGYPT IRAQ SYRIA OMAN QATAR IRAN ETHIOPIA GHANA NIGER NIGERIA MADAGASCAR  
MAURITIUS AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND FIJI NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK FINLAND  
SWEDEN POLAND HUNGARY SWITZERLAND AUSTRIA YUGOSLAVIA CUBA TURKEY JAPAN  
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE PAKISTAN KENYA CHINA HONG KONG UNITED KINGDOM  
PORTUGAL FRANCE BURMA MOROCCO PHILIPPINES ITALY SRI LANKA SPAIN GERMANY  
MALAYSIA SEYCHELLES ARGENTINA THAILAND

Jul 29, 1953

## **Appendix I EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE POLICY STATEMENTS OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

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### APPENDIX I

#### EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE POLICY STATEMENTS OF THE PRIME MINISTER

"I visited Karachi and had long and profitable talks with the Prime Minister of Pakistan. At the end of those talks we issued a joint statement in the course of which we stated. that "the independence and integrity of the two countries must be fully respected, each country having full freedom to follow a policy of its choice in domestic as well as international affairs." "At the same time", the statement continued, "The Prime Ministers are convinced that the interests of both countries demand the largest possible measure of co-operation between them and that, therefore, every effort should be made not only to resolve the existing Indo-Pakistan disputes, but also to promote goodwill and friendship between the two countries. They consider this essential to progress in both countries and to the promotion of the welfare of the common man, which is their primary concern". By this statement our Government stands and I have no doubt that our people generally are firmly behind this policy. It is a matter of deep regret to me that some sections of the people of Pakistan as well as some in India occasionally challenge this basic policy. Only those who have little understanding of the world today and of our respective countries and have no vision at all, can think in terms of conflict between the two countries which geography, history and a common past inevitably bring together. We are firmly resolved to pursue this policy and not to be diverted from it, even though some people may be swept away by the passion and prejudice of the moment".

(House of The People-Aug 17, 1953).

"The mere fact of a number of countries, even though they might not be militarily powerful or financially strong-that do not accept the inevitability of war, do not want to do anything which helps war, do not, if I may say so, with all respects, talk about security and peace, in terms of heavier and heavier armaments, will act as a brake; if there are such countries, they are, in some measure, a brake on war. Therefore, those people who seek peace, who welcome the idea that certain parts on the world's surface do not want war, and do not propose to go in for war, even though others go in for it, should have welcomed our policy. But anyhow, whether they welcomed it or not, this was a policy which can be understood and appreciated by our neighbour countries in Asia. They did appreciate it. If it is so, if military aid comes from the United States of America to Pakistan, obviously there is a breach in that peace area, it is not an insurance of peace that it brings

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about, but it lessens the chances of peace, undoubtedly and I have no doubt in my mind.....

"That is why we have drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to this matter. Because I would have thought, as a matter of fact, that in a matter of such an import, in such a matter, it would have been desirable for the Pakistan Government even previously to keep us informed of what they were doing-whether, or not they accept our advice-because it is a matter which concerns-neighbour countries. But if they did not do-so, it would be utterly wrong for us not to inform the Pakistan Government of our reactions, and all the possible consequences of that action. Therefore, in all friendliness, and at the same time, in all firmness, we have pointed out these consequences.....

(House of The People-23rd December 1953)

"We have had many troubles, many conflicts with Pakistan, and some continue. We have found it difficult to resolve them. Nevertheless, whether the conflict has continued or not, it has been our firm policy, and I do submit, that is the only logical and reasonable policy for our country to have to work for friendly relations with Pakistan because I see no future, - no good future, for India or-Pakistan except on the basis and foundation of friendly relations..."

(House of The People-23rd December 1953).

"We have declared that we should be parties to no war even if unhappily a war breaks out. We had hoped that other Countries, more especially the countries of Asia which were situated more or less like us, would also follow that policy because it was to their advantage as well as to the larger advantage of Asia. There was no intention on our part and no effort on our part to impose any-policy of ours on other countries of Asia but inevitably because of our past background, common experience and the like in this matter, there was common thinking. It did not require many arguments from us to make a country, let us say, like Burma or any other of our neighbouring countries to think like us. They themselves, by their own process of reasoning and experience, arrived at the same conclusion. Indeed, I should imagine that most countries would arrive at that conclusion unless pressure of circumstances forced them not to so, as a matter of fact, a number of countries of Asia-were more or less following- that line of policy. Also, in the United Nations, there grew up gradually an Arab-Asian or African-Asian group of nations, conferring together and even co-operating together. There was no binding link between them; sometimes they did not co-operate too. Nevertheless this habit of consulting together grew. It was a good thing. It was an encouragement

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We, in our own quiet way, worked for and looked forward to this area, if I may say so, as the 'No-war area' in Asia. Naturally we, hoped that Pakistan which as in a sense, similarly circumstanced as we are would belong to that area also. Now, if any military aid comes to Pakistan from the United States it is obvious that Pakistan drops out of that area. Whatever else may happen, Pakistan lines up with a major group of Powers. Previously she might have felt, inclined that way but it now becomes an actual fact because one does not receive free military aid without that particular conse-

quence following. That is a serious thing. It means that the war, as it is called, comes to Pakistan and, therefore, comes to, India's borders on the West and the East, on both sides. It means that if a hot shooting war developed it also comes right upto the borders of India.

"Now it is obvious that any such development in the shape of aid from the United States of America to Pakistan affects all the problems we have to deal with Pakistan because the new context the new environments and the new background change all these problems. Whatever they may be, one has to treat them afresh with that new background. That is one consequence, as well as others.

"I do not myself-and I want to make it perfectly clear-I do not myself look forward to any race in armaments between Pakistan and India. Obviously I am not going to have a race with the United States of America or with any other great country. Is it possible? Nor is it our mood or our practice, and if some people think in terms of that, it is completely wrong. We propose to continue to be friendly to these countries but at the same time to continue to carry out the policy of our choice and not any other people's choice".

(Council of States-24th December, 1953).

"Now, look at another aspect of this question. Obviously if military aid comes to Pakistan from the United States of America, it upsets all kinds of balances, the present existing equilibrium and all that. Now, we have been considering many questions with Pakistan in the past, gradually-rather warily-going step by step-forward towards some agreement on this issue or that issue. Now, all those questions were considered in a particular context which existed then, and which exists-if you like-even today. Now all that context changes; all that background and context change when, one of the greatest Powers of the world sponsors military aid to.

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Pakistan. And again, I say it is a matter of little consequence how much that aid is; it is the sponsoring of aid that makes all the (difference in the world .....

(House of The People-23rd December 1953).

"Why did we go to Korea? Was it to gain honour, glory and prestige that we went to Korea? We went to Korea because, if we did not go to Korea, the first thing was that there would have been no truce, no cease-fire in Korea, the war would have gone on with all the dangers of that war expanding. Regarding our going or not going, I cannot speak, of course, with the prophet's certainty. but as we saw the problem then and subsequent events have justified it the only way at that time to get that Resolution through in the United Nations first, and subsequently between the two Commands, was for India to fill a gap, which no other country could fill. I am not talking in terms of any virtue of India but it is a factual statement that no other country was agreeable to fill that particular gap. If that gap was not filled, then the agreement did not come off. If that agreement did not come off, then the cease-fire did not take place and that terrible war went on. I am not going into the merits of the war-that presents a different story. Therefore we had to face

the problem with the utmost reluctance. We accepted the job and I would accept it not once, but a hundred times again, because I owe a duty not only to my country but to others."

(House of The People-24th December 1953).

"Also, if I may say so, in these matters which are no doubt matters of world importance and in which every country of the world is entitled to take interest, nevertheless, geographically and otherwise, many of these matters relate to a part of Asia and it does not seem becoming to me that problems which affect Asia and which are happening in Asia should be disposed of largely by ignoring, Asia. That seems to me to be a wrong approach and that approach is one which will produce results less and less as time goes on. Even now, it is becoming a rather difficult approach; tomorrow and the day after it will become still more difficult till it becomes quite impossible. It is not proper that these vital problems of Asia, should now be disposed of as if the countries of Asia do not count very much. Now, our approach has been and is that if we can help we are willing to do so; if some responsibility is cast upon us which we cannot evade without endangering that very help that we are trying to give, then We cannot evade that responsibility. It was in pursuance of this that we accepted certain heavy responsibilities in Korea.

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"You may as well blame the world in its present context as blame the United Nations. It just represents what we are in India and the other sixty or seventy countries which are put together in all kinds and shapes. Certainly let us try to think of how to facilitate the working of the United Nations so that it may be able to fulfil what has been laid down so well in the Charter in such noble language: Let us do that Let us-if you like-vary its constitution if by doing that it will help, us or help the world. But ultimately it is not a question of varying that constitution but of dealing with the problems of the world which are reflected in the United Nations.

"So let us-not condemn the United Nations. Let us not just turn it down, because it is struggling with very great problems; it is struggling with human nature, and what is worse, the nature of independent States, independent national States none of which wants to give up any of its sovereign powers, And so long as you have that you will have to face all kinds of difficulties".

"I am merely putting it to the House not in a spirit of complaint nor of making any demand or anything of that kind-as I said we have decided not to stand for membership of the Security Council-but merely to point out that it is going to be less and less feasible in future for any world organisation to leave Asia out of account or to consider Asia as only a playground for their politics, or for their conflicts. Inevitably Asia is not going to listen to this kind of treatment.

(Council of States-23rd September 1953).

"We have sought the friendship of all countries. We have not agreed with what many other countries may have said or done, but we have tried to proceed on a basis of friendly relations with all

countries, and certainly with a great country like the United States of America. And we have thought that it was highly desirable for India and the United States to have friendly and cooperative relations. We have received a certain measure of help from America for some of our schemes. We welcome it, although we have made it always clear that we cannot accept any help to which any string is tied or any conditions are attached."

(Council of States-24th December, 1953).

"It is not a question of expressing an academic opinion, but realizing that one of the basic facts of the world situation is this,-

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that the United Nations which presumes to be a universal organisation in this world has ceased to be that because of this first major fact that a great country (China) which is obviously a running country, obviously a stable and strong country is not represented there."

(House of The People-18th February 1953).

"Well, so far as we are concerned, we believe that war is not inevitable, it is a dangerous possibility. Sometimes it becomes a probability-but it is not inevitable and therefore to the utmost and to the end one should work for its avoidance. One can work for avoidance apart from the political or diplomatic field, essentially in the human, psychological field, in so far as we can. Naturally, we cannot do much but we try to do what we can in this matter.

"Our test is always this. Does this help in lessening the tensions of today or does it add to those tensions? That is our major test. If it adds to these tensions we are against it. If it worsens the situation we are against it. If it somehow helps, if it goes far, that is all the better. So that is the test that we apply whether in the United Nations or elsewhere".

(House of The People-18th February, 1953).

"It is quite impossible for us as a Government and as a People to tolerate any foreign foothold in any part of India.

"After all the way of peaceful approach, though it may appear rather humdrum, brings results more speedily and, what is more, does not leave any trail of bitterness which is left among nations even after they have won a victory.

"Therefore we have proceeded in regard to these foreign establishments firmly, I think, in the declaration of our policy-in the sense of pursuing that policy in a quiet way at the same time peacefully and not trying to take, what I would call, measures that are not peaceful. We are perfectly alive to the questions relating to them. We are constantly giving thought and taking such action as may appear expedient within the four corners of that peaceful approach.

"We have said quite, clearly in this House that if war breaks out



anywhere-it does not matter between whom it is so far as we are concerned, we will not admit the right of any part of India, including

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those parts that are called foreign establishments in India, to be associated with that war in any way. I want to make it perfectly clear that if these places are used, directly or indirectly, in connection with a war, we shall have to take action to stop that. I say that not, obviously, in any sense as a threat, but because it is well to make clear some things so that others may be aware of the consequences of some action they might conceivably indulge in."

(House of The People-17th September 1953).

"Our long struggle for freedom in this country led us to an understanding of, and a deep sympathy with, similar struggles in other countries. That was the basis of our policy, even when we worked for our own independence. That policy inevitably continues today not only as an inheritance from the past but as an understanding of the present. Peace, it has been said, is indivisible. So also is freedom, and no structure of world peace can be built on the denial of freedom to countries and large masses of people. It is a matter of deep regret to us that this basic fact is not recognised and given effect to in many countries.

"Even apart from the question of political freedom, the question of racial discrimination and suppression has become one of the outstanding problems of today. We have no desire to interfere in the affairs of other countries just as we are not prepared to tolerate any interference with our country. But there are certain factors which override national boundaries and which affect the well-being of the human race. Among these factors is this question of racial discrimination and the suppression of one race by another. That is an affront to the men and women of Asia and of Africa, as well as to every sensitive human being. I have, therefore, ventured to express in clear language what we think of this inhumanity and complete denial of what the Charter of the United Nations stands for. I am certain that, in saying so, I have echoed the feeling of every single person of the 360 millions who inhabit this country as well as of hundreds of millions of other peoples in Asia and Africa. We can never tolerate this idea of racial discrimination and inequality."

(House of The People-17th August, 1953).

"We Are concerned with the fate of hundreds and thousands of these people who, though no longer citizens and nationals of India, were in the past connected with India, about whom we have various agreements and assurances and the like, and therefore we have a certain responsibility with regard to them, although they are not our nationals.

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"I do not mean to say that we are very virtuous and all that, and other countries are not, but we have rather gone out of our way to tell our own people in Africa, in East Africa, or in some other parts of Africa, that they can expect no help from us, no protection from us if they seek any special rights in Africa which are not in the interests of the people of Africa.

"Now, that is a Very clear statement which sometimes, naturally, has not been welcomed by our people in East Africa, many of the merchant classes there who have done well, but it is our firm policy and I want them-our Indians abroad - to realise it, and I want others to realise it too. And if that is our firm policy, we cannot actually remain quiescent when things happen in various parts of Africa which, apart from affecting Indians as such, might create dangerous world situations. In Africa, one sees today in its extremest form both racial discrimination and domination, and the old colonialism at work."

(House of The People-17th September, 1953).

PAKISTAN  
USA INDIA BURMA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC KOREA CHINA

Aug 17, 1953

**Appendix II PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT AND LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER  
ON U.S.-PAKISTAN MILITARY AID**

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APPENDIX II

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT AND LETTER TO THE  
PRIME MINISTER ON U.S.-PAKISTAN MILITARY AID AND  
THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Text of letter from President Eisenhower (Delivered by Ambassador  
Allen on Wednesday, February 24)

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I send you this personal message because I want you to know about my decision to extend military aid to Pakistan before it is public knowledge and also because I want you to know directly from me that this step does not in any way affect the friendship we feel for India. Quite the contrary. We will continually strive to strengthen the warm and enduring friendship between our two countries.

Our two governments have agreed that our desires for peace are in accord. It has also been understood that if our interpretation of existing circumstances and our belief in how to achieve our goals differ, it is the right and duty of sovereign nations to make their own decisions. Having studied long and carefully the problem of opposing possible aggression in the Middle, East, I believe that consultation between Pakistan and Turkey about security problems will serve the interests not only of Pakistan and Turkey, but also of the whole free world. Improvement in Pakistan's defensive capabilities will

also serve these interests and it is for this reason that our aid will be given. This Government's views on this subject are elaborated in a public statement I will release, a copy of which Ambassador Allen will give you.

What we are proposing to do, and what Pakistan is agreeing to is not directed in any way against India. And I am confirming publicly that if our aid to any country, including Pakistan, is misused and directed against another ins aggression, I will undertake immediately, in accordance with my constitutional authority, appropriate action, both within and without the United Nations to thwart, such aggression. I believe the Pakistan-Turkey collaboration agreement which is being discussed is sound evidence of the defensive purposes which. both, countries have in mind.

I know that you and your Government are keenly aware of the need for economic progress as a prime requisite for stability an strength. This Government has extended assistance to India in recognition of this fact, and I am recommending to Congress a

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continuation of substantial economic and technical aid for this reason. We also believe it in the interest of the free world that India have a strong military defense capability and have admired the effective way your Government has administered your military establishment. If your Government should conclude that circumstances require military aid of a type contemplated by our mutual security legislation, please be assured that your request Would receive my most' sympathetic consideration.

I regret that there hag been such widespread and unfounded speculation on this subject. Now that the facts are known, I hope that the real import of our decision will be understood.

I am, my dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Text of a statement by President Eisenhower on February 25

On February 19, Turkey and Pakistan announced their intention to study methods of achieving closer collaboration on various matters, including means designed towards strengthening peace and security. This Government welcomed this move and called it a constructive step towards better ensuring the security of the whole area of the Middle East. The Government of Pakistan has now asked the United States for grant of military assistance.

I have said repeatedly that regional groupings to. ensure security against aggression constitute the most effective means to assure survival and progress. No nation can stand alone today. My report to the Congress on Jun 30, 1953, stated that we should strengthen efforts towards regional political, military and economic integration. I, therefore, under the authority granted by the Congress, am glad to comply with Pakistan's request, subject to the negotiation of the required Mutual Defense Assistance Program agreement. This Government has been gravely concerned over the weakness of the defensive capabilities in the Middle East. It was with the purpose

of helping to increase the defense potential in this area that Congress, in its last session appropriated funds to be used to assist those nations in the area which desired such assistance, which would pledge their willingness to promote international peace and security within the framework of the United Nations, and which would take effective collective measures to prevent and remove threats to peace.

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Let me make it clear that we shall be guided by the stated purposes and requirements of the mutual security legislation. These include specifically the provision that equipment, materials or services provided will be used solely to maintain the recipient country's internal security, and for its legitimate self-defense, or to permit it to participate in the defense of the Area of which it is a part. Any recipient country also must undertake that it will not engage in any act of aggression against any other nation. These undertakings afford adequate assurance to all nations, regardless of their political orientation and whatever their international policies may be, that the arms the United States provides for the defense of the free world will in no way threaten their own security. I can say that if our aid to any country, including Pakistan, is misused and directed against another in aggression, I will undertake immediately, in accordance with my constitutional authority, appropriate action both within and without the United Nations to thwart such aggression. I would also consult with the Congress on further steps.

The United States earnestly desires that there be increased stability and strength in the Middle East, as it has desired this same thing in other parts of the free world. It believes that the aspirations of the peoples in this area for maintaining and developing their way of life and for realizing the social advances close to their hearts will be best served by strength to deter aggression and to reduce the fear of aggression. The United States is prepared to help in this endeavour, if its help is wanted.

Text of the Prime Minister's statement in the House of the People  
on 1st March 1954

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for this opportunity to make a statement in regard to a matter which is no doubt in the minds of most Members of this House as well as many people in the country. This relates to a recent letter which I received from the President of the United States of America, together with a copy of a statement which was issued by him. I received the letter on the 24th February, and both that letter and the statement, I believe, appeared in the public Press on the morning of the 26th February. Hon. Members have seen those and I do not propose to read them, but for facility of reference, I am placing copies of that letter and that statement, as well as a copy of my reply, on the Table of the House. The reply has not yet been published. It is a relatively brief reply and so I shall read it out to the House.

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"Dear Mr. President,

I thank you for your personal message which your Ambassador in Delhi handed to me on February 24th. With this

message was a copy of your statement in regard to the military aid being given by the United States to Pakistan. I appreciate the assurance you have given. You are, however, aware of the views of my Government and our people in regard to this matter. Those views and the policy which we have pursued, after the most careful thought, are based on our desire to help in the furtherance of peace and freedom. We shall continue to pursue that policy.

That is the reply. I should like to add a few more words in regard to this matter. In his letter, President Eisenhower, as the House knows, gave certain assurances, and stated what his objectives or motives were. I have at no time in this House challenged any individual's or any country's motives-I cannot go behind their minds. We have to consider facts as they are. So far as President Eisenhower is concerned; on my part I am convinced that certainly he bears no ill-will to India; he wishes well of India, and that he would not take any step to injure India, It is not a question of motives, but rather of certain results which inevitably follow certain actions, and it has seemed to us in regard to this matter of military aid to Pakistan, that the results were bound to be unfortunate. It is stated that the aid is merely meant to strengthen Pakistan so that it can defend itself against aggression and also to ensure security and peace. It is not clear to me what kind of aggression and from what quarter it is feared. I am unable to see any danger of aggression on Pakistan from any quarter; but perhaps to throw light on this question, the Pakistan delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Ahmed Bokhari, only a day or two ago spoke in New York, and made it clear as to what his fears were. He said: "We want the guarantee that the two biggest countries in Asia will leave us alone." He referred to China and India. Now, it is not again clear to me how China is going to invade Pakistan, whether it "is going to come over the Karakoram Pass into Pakistan, or how it is going to get there. As for India, it is not necessary for me to remind the House as to what our attitude has been. I may say a little about it later.

So far as ensuring security and peace are concerned, one need not go into any argument about it. It is a fact that since this aid has been announced there has been greater insecurity and greater tension. Whatever, as I said, the motives may be, the result, the fact, is, there, that there has been in India, in Pakistan, an upsetting of things as they were and a sense of insecurity. In other countries in Asia, West

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and other, there has also been a sense of the situation becoming, if I may say so, "fluid", and a certain apprehension as to what the consequences might be.

Now, so far as India is concerned, the House will remember that for the last three years we have repeatedly offered a No-war Declaration to Pakistan. A No-War declaration is what is called in perhaps more precise language a Non-Aggression Pact. Now we have offered that repeatedly and Pakistan, has been repeatedly rejecting that for whatever reason it may be. If there had been such a No-War declaration or Non-Aggression Pact, obviously that would have eased tension between the two countries and in surrounding areas and produced a greater feeling of security in both countries. It would have helped us to solve the problems that face us. Now it

is in the context of this rejection of our proposal for a No-War declaration that we have to view this military aid from the United States to Pakistan. I venture to say that it is not easy to even imagine any aggression on Pakistan as things are, either from that great country China, or from India, regardless, I say, of motives about it. I am looking at the barest physical possibilities of the matter.

How then does this question of aggression arise and is made a pretext for this kind of military aid being given, from Pakistan's side? I am wholly unaware of any possible reason which I can understand. For my part, I would welcome the strengthening of Pakistan, economically, even militarily, in the normal sense, if they build themselves up I have no complaint. But this is not a normal procedure. This is a very abnormal procedure, upsetting normality, and in so far as it upsets normality it is a step away from peace.

Now, the President of the United States has stated that if the aid given to Pakistan is misused and directed against another in aggression, he will undertake to thwart such aggression. I have no doubt that the President is opposed to aggression. But we know from past experience that aggression takes place and nothing is done to thwart it. Aggression took place in Kashmir six and a half years ago with dire consequences. Nevertheless, the United States have not thus far condemned it and we are asked not to press this point in the interests of peace. Aggression may take place again and be denied as the previous aggression was denied till it could not be hidden. If conditions are created for such an aggression to take place it may well follow, in spite of the desire of the United States to prevent it. Later long arguments will be carried on as to whether it was aggression or not. The military aid given by the United State to Pakistan is likely to create the conditions which facilitate and encourage aggression.

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The President of the United States has been good enough to suggest that he would consider sympathetically any request from us for military aid. In making this suggestion the President has done less than justice to us or to himself. If we object to military aid being given to Pakistan, we would be hypocrites and unprincipled opportunists to accept such aid ourselves.

As I have said repeatedly, this grant of military aid by the United States to Pakistan creates a grave situation for us in India and for Asia. It adds to our tensions. It makes it much more difficult to solve the problems which have confronted India and Pakistan. It is vitally necessary for India and Pakistan to solve these problems and to develop friendly and co-operative relations which their geographical position as neighbours, as well as their long common history demand. These problems can only be solved by the two countries themselves and not by the intervention of others. It is indeed this intervention of other countries in the past that has come in the way of their solution. Recently a new and more friendly atmosphere had been created between India and Pakistan, and by direct consultations between the two Prime Ministers progress was being made towards the solution of these problems. That progress has now been checked and fresh difficulties have arisen.

The Military aid being given by the United States to Pakistan is a form of intervention in these problems which is likely to have more

far-reaching results than the previous types of intervention.

At the present moment there is, a considerable number of American Observers attached to the United Nations team on either side of the "cease-fire" line in the Jammu and Kashmir State. These American Observers can no longer be treated by us as neutrals in this dispute, and hence their presence there appears to us to be improper.

I have referred previously to the wider aspects of this aid, aspects which may affect the whole of Asia. Many countries in Asia have recovered their freedom after long years of colonial subjection. They prize their freedom, and any intervention which lessens their freedom is considered by us to be harmful and a step away from both freedom and peace.

Recently, on the 26th of January the Assistant Secretary of State in the United States, Mr. Walter S. Robertson, made a statement to the House Appropriations Sub-Committee of the Congress of the United States of America. Now, I have no official record of the statement. The statement was made on January 26th. It was released, I believe, on February 23rd or 24th I have to rely on press reports of which I have two, which are not identical though the

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meaning perhaps is much the same. One Press report states that' he told the House Appropriations Sub-Committee of Congress that the U.S.A. must dominate Asia for an indefinite period and pose a military threat against Communist China until it breaks up internally. Another report says that the U.S. must hold a posture of strength in Asia for an indefinite period till these results follow. Whether it is a posture of strength or clear domination-I do not know what the exact words were-the idea behind it appears to be much the same. This testimony, as I said, was made public about five days ago. It is known that India's policy in regard to the People's Government of China differs from that of the U.S.A. We have recognised this Government in China and have friendly relations with it. Our two policies, therefore, in this respect are wholly opposed to each other. What is more important is that a responsible- official of the U.S. should say that it is their policy that the U.S.A. must dominate, Asia for an indefinite period. Whatever the objective may be, the countries of Asia, and certainly India, do not accept this policy and do not propose to be dominated by any country for whatever purpose. It is in this wider context that we must view these recent developments and more especially the military aid to Pakistan.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan has stated that by the receipt of this military aid, a momentous step forward has been taken towards the strengthening of the Muslim world and that Pakistan has now entered a glorious chapter in its history and is now cast for a significant role in world affairs. It is not for me to criticise what the Pakistan Prime Minister says, but I have endeavoured to understand how the Muslim world is going to be strengthened through arms supplied by a Foreign Power, and how any country is going to play a significant role in world affairs relying on military aid from another country.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan has also stated that this military aid will help to solve the Kashmir problem. That is an indication of the way his mind works and how he thinks this military aid might

be utilised. Military aid is only utilised in war or in a threat of war.

There is another aspect which I should like to mention. These separate pacts between countries take place some of them in the nature of military alliances, It is for us and others to consider how far they are in consonance with the spirit of the UN Charter, even with the letter, I might say, But, I am not for the moment speaking in legal or juristic terms. The United Nations was formed for a particular purpose and the Charter lays down that purpose. I would like the House to consider-this is not the time to discuss this

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matter-how far those purposes are being furthered by all these developments that we see in regard to countries linking up militarily against other countries, both sides often being represented in the United Nations.

Also it is becoming rather significant how discussions on particular vital matters affecting, world peace are avoided in the United Nations General Assembly, and when something is discussed, previous decisions have been taken which almost appear to be imposed upon the United Nations in the General Assembly. That, I submit, is not the way either to work the United Nations to fulfil the purposes of the Charter or to remove the tensions of the world.

The world suffers today from an enormous amount of suspicion and, fear. And we have to judge every matter from this point of view as to whether it adds to suspicion and fear or lessens them. Can there be any doubt that the recent step taken in regard to military aid being given to Pakistan is a step which adds to suspicions and fears, and therefore, the tensions of the world, instead of bringing about any feeling of security?

There is another small matter-not a small but relevant matter-relating to Kashmir. The House will remember its long history and how for the last two years among the questions being discussed has been the quantum of forces to be left in Kashmir with a view to having afterwards a plebiscite; that is, a reduction of forces-sometimes it is called demilitarisation. There has thus far been no agreement on that issue. Now the whole issue has to be considered from an entirely different point of view when across the border, across the 'cease-fire' line on the other side, large additional forces are being thrust from outside in Pakistan and put at the disposal of Pakistan. It does make a difference. I said some time back that this military aid was changing the balance of things in India and Asia. I was not thinking so much of the relative military strength of Pakistan or India, although that of course is a relevant matter, but I was rather thinking of all these other upsets, to some of which I have drawn the attention of the House.

India has no intention of surrendering or bartering her freedom for any purpose or under any compulsion whatever.

In this grave situation that has arisen this House and the country will, I have no doubt, stand united. This is no Party matter, but a national issue, on which there can be no two opinions.

PAKISTAN



USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TURKEY CHINA MALI TUNISIA

Jun 30, 1953

**Appendix III INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD**

Jan 01, 1953

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APPENDIX III

INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

(i) Embassies

1. Afghanistan.
2. Argentina.
3. Belgium.
4. Brazil.
5. Burma.
6. China.
7. Czechoslovakia
8. Egypt.
9. Ethiopia.
10. France.
11. Germany  
Head of the Mission is also  
Head of the Indian Military  
Mission, Berlin.
12. Indonesia.
13. Iran.
14. Iraq.
15. Ireland  
Head of the Mission resident  
in London.
16. Italy.
17. Japan.
18. Mexico  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Washington.
19. Nepal.
20. Netherlands.
21. Poland  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Moscow.
22. Switzerland.
23. Thailand.
24. Turkey.
25. U. S. S. R.
26. United States of America.
27. Yugoslavia  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Rome.

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(ii) High Commissions.

1. Australia.
2. Canada.
3. Ceylon.
4. New Zealand  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Canberra.
5. Pakistan.  
Deputy High Commissioners at-  
Dacca and Lahore.
6. South Africa.
7. United Kingdom.

(iii) Legations

1. Austria.  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Berne.
2. Chile  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Buenos Aires.
3. Denmark  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Stockholm.
4. Finland  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Stockholm.
5. Hungary  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Moscow.
6. Jordan  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Cairo.
7. Lebanon  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Cairo.
8. Libya  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Cairo.
9. Luxembourg  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Brussels.
10. Norway  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Paris.
11. Philippines.
12. Sweden.
13. Syria.
14. Vatican.  
Head of the Mission resident'  
in Berne.

(iv) Special Missions

1. Malaya.
2. Tibet.
3. Bhutan
4. Sikkim.
5. United Nations.

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(v) Commissions

1. Aden.
2. British East Africa.
3. Southern Rhodesia  
Northern Rhodesia.  
Nyasaland.  
Head of the Mission resident  
in Nairobi.

4. British West Indies (including British Guiana).
5. Fiji.
6. Gold Coast.
7. Hongkong.
8. Mauritius.
9. Nigeria

Head of the Mission resident in  
Accra.

(vi) Consulates-General & Consulates.

1. Alexandria.
2. Basra.
3. Belgian Congo.
4. Copenhagen.
5. Finland.
6. Geneva.
7. Goa.
8. Hamburg.
9. Hanoi.
10. Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).
11. Madagascar
12. Medan.
13. Meshed.
14. New York.
15. Pondicherry.
16. Ruanda-Urundi.
17. Saigon.
18. San Francisco.
19. Shanghai.
20. Lhasa. (Tibet).

Head of the Mission resident  
in Nairobi.

Head of the mission resident  
in Port Louis.

Head of the Mission resident  
in Nairobi.

(vii) Vice-Consulates

1. Jalalabad. (Afghanistan).
2. Kandahar. (Afghanistan).
3. Zahidan.

(viii) Agencies

1. Ceylon.
2. Malaya.
3. Gyantse.
4. Gartok.
5. Yatung.

AFGHANISTAN  
 ARGENTINA BELGIUM BRAZIL BURMA CHINA NORWAY SLOVAKIA EGYPT ETHIOPIA  
 FRANCE GERMANY INDIA INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND UNITED KINGDOM ITALY  
 JAPAN MEXICO NEPAL POLAND RUSSIA SWITZERLAND THAILAND TURKEY USA  
 YUGOSLAVIA AUSTRALIA CANADA NEW ZEALAND PAKISTAN SOUTH AFRICA AUSTRIA  
 CHILE DENMARK SWEDEN FINLAND HUNGARY JORDAN LEBANON LIBYA PHILIPPINES  
 SYRIA BHUTAN KENYA FIJI MAURITIUS NIGER NIGERIA GHANA CONGO VIETNAM  
 SAUDI ARABIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MADAGASCAR

Jan 01, 1953

**Appendix IV FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA**

Jan 01, 1953

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APPENDIX IV

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

(i) Embassies

1. Afghanistan
2. Argentina
3. Belgium
4. Brazil
5. Burma
6. China
7. Czechoslovakia
8. Egypt
9. Ethiopia
10. France
11. Federal Republic of Germany
12. Indonesia
13. Iran
14. Iraq
15. Italy
16. Japan
17. Mexico
18. Nepal
19. Netherlands
20. Thailand
21. Turkey
22. United States of America
23. U.S.S.R.
24. Yugoslavia

(ii) High Commissions

1. Australia
2. Canada
3. Ceylon
4. Pakistan
5. United Kingdom

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(iii) Legations

1. Austria
2. Chile
3. Denmark
4. Finland

5. Holy See (Apostolic Internunciature)
6. Hungary
7. Jordan (Office not yet established)
8. Norway
9. Philippines
10. Portugal
11. Sweden
12. Switzerland
13. Syria

(iv) Consular Offices

S. No.	Country.	Location	Status.
1	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate.
2	Austria	Calcutta	Consulate.
3	Austria	Madras	Consulate.
4	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate General.
5	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate General.
6	Belgium	Madras	Consulate.
7	Bolivia	Calcutta	Consulate General.
8	Brazil	Bombay	Consulate.
9	Brazil	Calcutta	Vice Consulate.
10	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General.
11	Burma	Madras	Vice Consulate.
12	China	Calcutta	Consulate General.
13	China	Bombay	Consulate General.
14	Colombia	Calcutta	Consulate.
15	Colombia	Madras	Consulate General.
16	Costa Rica	Madras	Consulate General.
17	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General.
18	Denmark	Bombay	Consulate.
19	Denmark	Calcutta	Consulate.
20	Denmark	Cochin	Consulate.
21	Denmark	Madras	Consulate.
22	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Consulate General.
23	Ecuador	Calcutta	Consulate.
24	Egypt	Bombay	Consulate General.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Status
25	Egypt	Calcutta	Consulate.
26	El Salvador	Calcutta	Consulate.
27	France	Bombay	Consulate
28	France	Calcutta	Consulate General.
29	France	Cochin	Consular Agency.
30	France	Madras	Consulate.
31	Germany	Bombay	Consulate General.
32	Greece	Bombay	Consulate General.
33	Greece	Calcutta	Consulate General.
34	Haiti	Calcutta	Consulate.
35	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate.
36	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate.

37	Iran	Bombay	Consulate General.
38	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate General.
39	Israel	Bombay	Consulate.
40	Italy	Bombay	Consulate.
41	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate.
42	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General
43	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General.
44	Liberia	Calcutta	Consulate.
45	Luxembourg	Bombay	Vice Consulate.
46	Monaco	Bombay	Consulate.
47	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate General.
48	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General.
49	Netherlands	Calcutta	Consulate.
50	Netherlands	Cochin	Consulate.
51	Netherlands	Madras	Consulate.
52	Nicaragua	Bombay	Consulate.
53	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Consulate.
54	Norway	Bombay	Consulate General.
55	Norway	Calcutta	Consulate General.
56	Norway	Cochin	Vice Consulate.
57	Norway	Madras	Consulate.
58	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General.
59	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General.
60	Portugal	Bombay	Consulate General.
61	Portugal	Calcutta	Consulate.
62	Portugal	Madras	Consulate.
63	Saudi Arabia	Bombay	Consulate General.
64	Spain	Bombay	Consulate.
65	Spain	Calcutta	Vice Consulate.
66	Spain	Madras	Vice Consulate.
67	Sweden	Bombay	Consulate General.
68	Sweden	Calcutta	Consulate.
69	Sweden	Madras	Consulate.
70	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General.
71	Switzerland	Calcutta	Consulate.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Status
72	Switzerland	Cochin	Consular Agency.
73	Switzerland	Madras	Consular Agency.
74	Syria	Bombay	Consulate General.
75	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate General.
76	Turkey	Bombay	Consulate.
77	U.S.A.	Bombay	Consulate General.
78	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate General.
79	U.S.A.	Madras	Consulate General.
80	Venezuela	Calcutta	Consulate General.
81	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate General.

(v) List of new Consular Missions opened In India, during the year  
1953-54

1. Consulate General for the People's Republic of China at Bombay.
2. Consulate General for Thailand at Calcutta.

3. Consulate for Austria at Madras.
4. Consulate for Ecuador at Calcutta.
5. Consulate for Nicaragua at Calcutta.
6. Consulate for Turkey at Bombay.

(vi) List of Consular Missions closed temporarily during the year  
1953-54

1. Consular Agency for Cuba at Bombay.
2. Consular Agency for Italy at Madras.
3. Consulate for Turkey at Calcutta.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ARGENTINA BELGIUM BRAZIL BURMA CHINA NORWAY SLOVAKIA  
EGYPT ETHIOPIA FRANCE GERMANY INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ ITALY JAPAN MEXICO  
NEPAL THAILAND TURKEY USA YUGOSLAVIA AUSTRALIA CANADA PAKISTAN AUSTRIA  
CHILE DENMARK FINLAND HUNGARY JORDAN PHILIPPINES PORTUGAL SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND SYRIA BOLIVIA COLOMBIA COSTA!!DOMINICA ECUADOR EL SALVADOR  
GREECE HAITI ISRAEL LIBERIA MONACO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NICARAGUA  
PANAMA PERU SAUDI ARABIA SPAIN VENEZUELA CUBA

Jan 01, 1953

**Appendix V Conventions and Agreements concluded by India**

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APPENDIX V

Treaties, Conventions and Agreements concluded by India during  
1953-54

1. Evacuee Property (Implementation) Agreement between India and Pakistan signed at Karachi on the 27th, the 28th, the 29th and the Jul 31, 1953 and the 3rd and 4th August, 1953.
2. Indo-Pakistan (Eastern Zone) Agreement signed at Calcutta on 2nd October 1953.
3. Indo-Pakistan (Eastern Zone) Boundary Agreement signed at Karachi on 22nd January 1954.
4. Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship between the President of India and the President of the Republic of Indonesia exchanged in New Delhi on the 1st May 1953.
5. Treaty of Extradition between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal signed at Kathmandu on the 2nd October-1953.
6. Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship between India and Iraq exchanged on the 28th April 1953 at Baghdad.

7. Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation signed between India and the Sultan of Muscat and Oman on 19th March 1953 at Muscat.

8. Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed at New Delhi on the 2nd December 1953.

9. Trade Agreement signed between India and Iraq on 6th May 1953 at Baghdad.

10. Trade Agreement signed between India and Turkey on the 4th June 1953 at New Delhi.

11. Trade and Payments Agreement signed between India and Egypt on 8th July 1953 at Cairo.

12. Trade letters dated 17th June 1953 exchanged between the Government of India and the People's Republic of Bulgaria at New Delhi.

13. Trade letters dated 15th July 1953 exchanged between India and Ceylon .

14. Agreement between India and Ceylon signed at New Delhi on 18th January 1954 relating to illicit immigration of Indians into and citizenship. rights for persons of Indian origin in Ceylon.

15. Trade Agreement between India and Federal Republic of Germany signed on 16th February 1954 at Bonn.

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#### Trade Agreements renewed in 1953-54

(a) Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Czechoslovak Republic signed at New Delhi on the 17th November 1953.

(b) Trade letters dated 26th June 1953 exchanged between India and Norway at New Delhi.

(c) Trade letters dated 1st June 1953 exchanged between the Government of India and the Polish People's Republic at New Delhi.

(d) Trade Agreement between India and Austria renewed on 30th November, 1953.

(e) Trade Agreement of 1951 between India and Burma modified in some respects by exchange of letters on the 3rd July 1953 at New Delhi.

(f) Trade Agreement between India and Sweden renewed on 30th June 1953.

(g) Trade Agreement between India and Yugoslavia renewed on 24th July 1953.



INDIA  
PAKISTAN USA INDONESIA NEPAL IRAQ OMAN TURKEY EGYPT BULGARIA GERMANY  
NORWAY AUSTRIA BURMA SWEDEN YUGOSLAVIA

Jul 31, 1953

**Appendix VI INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER**

Jan 01, 1953

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APPENDIX VI

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A  
MEMBER

1. United Nations General Assembly and its Commissions and Committees. India is at present serving on the following-
  - (a) International Law Commission.
  - (b) Committee on Information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories.
  - (c) Peace Observation Commission.
  - (d) Committee on Contributions.
  - (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee.
2. International Court of Justice.
3. United Nations Trusteeship Council.
4. United Nations Economic and Social Council, and its following Functional Commissions,
  - (a) Social Commission.
  - (b) Fiscal Commission.
  - (c) Transport and Communications Commission.
  - (d) Human Rights Commission.
  - (e) Narcotic Drugs Commission.
  - (f) Statistical Commission.
5. International Labour Organization.
6. International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, The Hague.
7. International Commission on Large Dams.
8. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage.
9. World Power Conference
10. International Criminal Police Commission.

11. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
12. International Material Conferences held at Washington.
13. Food and Agriculture Organization.
14. Commonwealth. Agricultural Bureau.
15. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO.

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16. National Committee for Early Childhood Education affiliated to the World Council of Childhood Education, Paris.
17. U.N. Seminar on Youth Welfare.
18. International Conference of Social Work.
19. International Archives Council.
20. The Imperial War Graves Commission.
21. International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy.
22. International Civil Aviation Organization.
23. World Meteorological Organization.
24. International Telecommunication Union.
25. Universal Postal Union.
26. International Tea Market Expansion Board.
27. International Tea Licensing Committee.
28. Tea Council of the U.S.A. Incorporated.
29. International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.
30. International Tin Study Group, The Hague.
31. Inter Allied Reparation Agency, Brussels.
32. International Electro-Technical Commission.
33. Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
34. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
35. Asian Relations Organization.
36. Commonwealth Shipping Committee.
37. Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Paris.

38. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich (Switzerland).

39. International Union of Official Travel Organisations, Geneva.

40. Asian and Far Eastern Travel Commission.

41. International Institute of Scientific Travel Research of the International Union of Official Travel Organisation.

42. International Council of Scientific Unions.

43. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

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44. International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

45. International Union of Geography.

46. International Scientific Radio Union.

47. International Union of Biological Sciences.

48. International Union of Crystallography.

49. International Union of Astronomy.

50. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

51. International Union of the History of Science.

52. International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

53. International Commission of Table of Constants.

54. International Committee for Birds Preservation.

55. International Federation for Documentation.

56. The Sterling Area Trade Coordinator, Tokyo.

57. International Hospital Federation, London.

58. International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.

59. League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva.

60. Union International Centre Le Cancer, Park.

61. World Health Organization.

62. United Nations International Children's Fund.

63. International Organisation for Standardisation.

64. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses Brussels.

65. American Association of Port Authorities, Washington, USA.

66. Dock and Harbour Authorities Association of Great Britain.

67. International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association,  
London.

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INDIA

USA LATVIA BELGIUM FRANCE SWITZERLAND JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM CENTRAL AFRICAN  
REPUBLIC

Jan 01, 1953