

1955-56

Contents

Jan 01, 1955

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

Administration-	Pages
(i) Headquarters	1-2
(ii) Indian Foreign Service	2-3
(iii) Missions abroad	3-4
(iv) Inspectorate	4
(v) Expenditure	4-5
(vi) Tribal areas-North East Frontier Agency	5-7

PART II

A. States in special treaty relations with India-	
(i) Bhutan	8
(ii) Sikkim	8
B. Foreign possessions in India	8-9
C. India's neighbours-	
(i) Afghanistan	9-10
(ii) Burma	10-11
(iii) Ceylon	11
(iv) China (see under East Asia)	11
(v) Nepal	11-12
(vi) Pakistan	12-17
D. South-East Asia, Australia and New Zealand	17-18
E. East Asia	18-20
F. West Asia	20-21
G. Africa	22-26
H. Europe	26-28
I. The Americas	28-29

J. External Publicity-

(i) Information Activities	30-32
(ii) Cultural Activities	32-33

K. Miscellaneous-

(i) Emigration	33-34
(ii) Haj	35
(iii) Distinguished visitors from abroad	35-36
(iv) Consular Division	36-37
(v) Diplomatic and Consular Missions in India	37
(vi) Foreign Aid	37

PART III

A. United Nations	38-43
B. Asian-African Conference	43

APPENDICES

(i) Indian Missions Abroad	44-46
(ii) Foreign Missions in India	47-49
(iii) Treaties, Conventions, and Agreements concluded or renewed by India with other countries during 1955-56.	50-51
(iv) International Organisations of which India is a member	52-54
(v) Administration Chart of the Ministry of External Affairs	

188 E. A.

INDIA
BHUTAN AFGHANISTAN BURMA CHINA NEPAL PAKISTAN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND
USA

Jan 01, 1955

ADMINISTRATION

PART I

ADMINISTRATION

Organization of the Ministry

(i) Headquarters-A chart showing, the organization of the Ministry as on Jan 16, 1956 is given in the Appendix. There.

are 74 Sections in the Ministry of which 22 are Administrative and the rest Territorial and Technical. These Sections are grouped into, the following 10 Divisions and a Foreign Service Inspectorate:-

1. American Division.-All countries in North and South America and Foreign Aid.
2. Western Division.-United Nations, Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) and foreign possessions in India.
3. Eastern Division.-China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and the North East Frontier Agency.
4. Southern Division.-West Asia, North Africa and Sudan, South-East Asia, Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand, Fiji, Passports and Visas.
5. African Division.-Africa (other than North Africa and Sudan), the United Kingdom and Colonies, and Emigration.
6. Pakistan Division.-Pakistan.
7. Protocol Division.-Protocol, Consular work and Hospitality Organization.
8. Administration Division.-Administration relating to Missions abroad and at Headquarters.
9. External Publicity Division.
10. Historical Division.
11. Foreign Service Inspectorate.

The staff of the Ministry, including the Branch Secretariat at Calcutta, consists of 1,063 junior officers (including 60 Section Officers), one Officer-in-Charge of the Central Cypher Bureau. 30 Under Secretaries, one Deputy Chief of Protocol, 14 Deputy Secretaries, one Chief Passport Officer of Deputy Secretary's rank, one Deputy Director Historical Division, one Director Information Services of India, one Director of Historical Division, two Foreign Service Inspectors, six Joint Secretaries, two Secretaries, and one Secretary-General.

<pg1>

<pg2>

Four Territorial Divisions and the Administration Division are in the charge of Joint Secretaries who are designated as Directors of Divisions. The Protocol Division is in charge of a Joint Secretary, designated as Chief of Protocol. The American, Pakistan and Ex-

ternal Publicity Divisions are in the charge of Deputy Secretaries who are also designated as Directors. The Director Historical Division is also in charge of the Research & Intelligence Section and the Library. The two Foreign Service Inspectors are officers of the rank of Joint Secretary.

The Organisation and Methods Section in the Ministry, set up in 1954, has now been placed in the charge of a Deputy Secretary. In collaboration with the O & M Division of the Cabinet Secretariat, this section guides the Ministry in methods of work, and suggests improvements in procedure and in organisational problems. The same officer has also taken up the duties of the Vigilance Officer, a new charge which has been created at the instance of the Ministry of Home Affairs in order to ensure the expeditious disposal of all disciplinary matters.

The Foreign Secretary deals with the American, Western and Eastern Divisions and the West Asian and North African countries of the Southern Division, the Protocol Division, the External Publicity Division, and the Historical Division.

The Commonwealth Secretary deals with all Commonwealth countries excluding Canada (included in the Americas), the South Asian countries of the Southern Division, and some countries of the African Division.

The Foreign Secretary is in general charge of administration including the Foreign Service personnel. The Commonwealth Secretary is consulted in regard to matters of administration concerning the Divisions in his charge.

The Secretary General is the principal official adviser to the Prime Minister on matters relating to foreign policy and is responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the Ministry as a whole.

(ii) The Indian Foreign Service.-At present the permanent strength of the service is 184. Nine permanent supernumerary posts were created during the year under report. There are also 32 temporary posts of various grades necessitated by the expansion of Indian representation abroad. Of these, 155 posts are held by I.F.S. officers and 70 posts by non-I.F.S. officers and non-officials. It is proposed to recruit ten more officers to the I.F.S. on the results of the competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1955.

<pg3>

Cabinet approval has been obtained to the revised Scheme for the constitution of the Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B' and the new service is expected to come into existence during the year 1956-57.

(iii) Missions Abroad.-It has been decided to open a number of

new posts and missions abroad. Among these are:

- (a) Legation of India in Hungary, Budapest.
- (b) Consulate in Kobe, Japan.
- (c) Consulate in Sourabaya, Indonesia.
- (d) Office of Assistant Commissioner, Uganda.
- (e) Office of Assistant Commissioner, Lagos (Nigeria).
- (f) A consulate at Khorramshahr (Iran) in place of the consulate at Meshed.

It has also been decided to open two other missions in Europe.

The Special Mission in Cambodia has been raised to the status of a Legation. The Consulate-General at Vientiane, Laos, has also been raised to the status of a Legation consequent on the establishment of diplomatic relations with Laos.

In keeping with their policy to construct or purchase property abroad, where found more economical, Government have purchased a building for the residence of the Ambassador at Djakarta. Quarters for the staff at Kathmandu are also under construction. A plot of land has been acquired for the construction of the Chancery in Karachi. Plans for the construction of Chancery and Embassy buildings at Accra; Ankara and Canberra on plots of land which have already been acquired are under preparation.

Proposals for purchase of land or buildings in various places including Brussels, Tehran, Gyantse and Gartok are under consideration. The terms of lease on which the land will be made available to us by the Chinese Government are under negotiation.

The Advisory Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has made certain recommendations regarding supply of furnishings for residences of Heads of Indian Missions abroad. These recommendations mainly relate to the standardization of items like crockery, cutlery, glassware, linen and carpets.. The recommendations are at present under consideration.

The need for the delegation of enhanced financial powers to the diplomatic and consular representatives abroad had been engaging the attention of this Ministry for some time past. Accordingly in April, 1955, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, enhanced financial powers were delegated to Heads of Missions abroad

<pg4>

with a view to reducing clerical work, eliminating unnecessary correspondence and removing, as far as possible, administrative bottlenecks. Experience has proved that this step has contributed to efficiency and expedition of administrative work in Missions abroad.

- (iv) Inspectorate.-The Foreign Service Inspector, accompanied

by a senior representative of the Ministry of Finance, visited Indian Missions and posts in the following countries during the year: China (including Hong Kong), Japan, Indonesia, Indo-China, Burma, Singapore, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand and Thailand.

The Deputy High Commissions at Lahore and Dacca and the Embassy of India at Kathmandu were also inspected by ad hoc inspecting teams.

On the basis of the inspecting teams' reports decisions have been taken on the revision of foreign allowances at the posts inspected, and on a variety of other administrative matters.

(v) Expenditure.-The expenditure of this Ministry falls under four Demands viz. (i) External Affairs (ii) Tribal Areas (iii) State of Pondicherry and (iv) Miscellaneous. According to the revised estimates, expenditure in 1955-56 is expected to be 1454.59 lakhs. Some of the items included therein are either fixed or do not relate to External Affairs proper:-

Rs.

1. Tribal Areas including the Assam Rifles and provisions for economic development(Rs.50.68 lakhs), and Community Project (Rs.12.41 lakhs)	532.6
7 lakhs	
2. Payments to neighbouring States and expenditure on Pondicherry	255.8
4 lakhs	
3. Contributions to U.N.O. Delegations thereto and delegations to the International Armistice Supervisory Commission in Indo-China	82.2
4 lakhs	
4. Expenditure on demarcation of boundaries between India and Pakistan, Recovery of abducted women and children and implementation of Prime Ministers' Agreement	17.5
0 lakhs	
5. Passport and Emigration Establishments	20.0
9 lakhs	
6. Miscellaneous expenditure e.g. that on pilgrimage and evacuees, repatriation of Indians, Loss by exchange etc.	6.1
6 lakhs	

The expenditure on External Relations proper amounts to Rs. 540.09 lakhs. This includes Rs. 53.93 lakhs on the High Commissioner's office in London, and Rs. 83.61 lakhs on pay and allowances of officers and staff and other expenses at Headquarters. Expenditure on Missions and Posts abroad comes to Rs. 402.55 lakhs and is to spread over 78 Missions of which two (Nova-Goa and Meshed) were closed during the year and two (Madrid and Mandalay)

did not open during this year. This gives an average of Rs. 5.30 lakhs per Mission. Of this, an average of Rs. 1.29 lakhs per Mission

<pg5>

is spent on pay and allowances of officers, 1.73 lakhs on pay and allowances of staff, 0.71 lakhs on office and residential accommodation and the balance consists of contingent and other miscellaneous expenditure.

In spite of the expansion in the activities of this Ministry arising from the opening of new Missions at Budapest (Hungary), Kobe (Japan) and Sourabaya (Indonesia) and addition of Information Sections at Stockholm (Sweden), Gangtok (Sikkim) and Phnom Penh (Cambodia), all possible steps have been taken to keep the expenditure at the minimum. The closing of the Consulates General at Nova-Goa and Meshed during the course of the year has also resulted in some savings. The originally sanctioned Grant under the four Demands mentioned above, was Rs. 1470.6 lakhs which was subsequently augmented to the extent of Rs. 45.68 lakhs by Supplementary Grants under "External Affairs" and "Miscellaneous". The net saving of Rs. 61.69 lakhs is mainly under "Tribal Areas" and "Pondicherry" due to non-materialisation in full of the Economic Development Programmes and economy in Administrative charges.

(vi) Tribal Areas-North East Frontier Agency.-This area continued to be administered by the Governor of Assam as the Agent to the President, under the Ministry of External Affairs. Wider powers were delegated by the Governor to the Adviser and to the Political Officers to expedite implementation of various schemes and avoid unnecessary delays. Appreciable progress was made by the Administration in the maintenance of law and order and in furthering the economic and cultural activities of the inhabitants in spite of the agitation of a small dissident minority in one of the six divisions, namely, Tuensang. Even in this area, the law and order situation is now under control and the resettlement of disturbed villages and dissident elements who have surrendered, is being pushed ahead rapidly.

The dearth of really satisfactory personnel, technical and administrative, is still proving to be a major problem. A new administrative cadre called the Indian Frontier Administrative Service is being set up for this area. To meet increasing requirements for the expansion of administration and to provide facilities for training locally the strength of the Assam Rifles which consisted of seven battalions has now been increased to nine battalions. Of these additional battalions, one is for Manipur and the other for Tripura.

The Second Five-Year Development Plan has been prepared and sanctioned by the Planning Commission involving an expenditure

<pg6>

of Rs. 10 1/2 crores (minus 5 per cent. overall reduction); the main features of this Plan are indicated below-

(In lakhs)

1. Engineering-		
(a) Roads	250.00	
(b) Air Strips	20.00	
(c) Power	19.00	
2. Agriculture	118.16	
3. Forest	41.84	
4. Community Projects/National Extension Service		117.00
5. Medical & Public Health	212.50	
6. Education	145.00	
7. Industry	47.48	
8. Research	15.00	
9. Publicity	12.52	
10. Statistics & Planning	2.00	

TOTAL	1000.50	

Two more N.E.S. Blocks were allotted to the Agency in the year 1954-55 and another two in the year 1955-56.

More and more tribal people are being trained to run the administration and development of the tribal areas. Basic Education is being encouraged with the tribal language as the medium of instruction in the lower classes and Hindi in the upper classes. Academic progress has been very satisfactory and the total strength of the students is 7,000 and the number of schools 170. Communications are still backward but are being pushed forward with the help of the people themselves on a self help basis.

As in the previous year, a party of tribal representatives took part in the Republic Day Celebrations.

In order to carry out the directive given by the Prime Minister that the development of the people of NEFA must be carried out along the lines of their own genius, certain fundamental decisions have been taken. Instructions have been issued to our staff to approach the people of NEFA with an attitude of sympathy and friendliness and to ensure that they do not interfere with their social and cultural traditions. The people's religious beliefs are to be respected and sympathetically understood, and on no account, are any efforts to be made to draw them into the rituals and faith of another religion. The necessity for high moral conduct and integrity has been particularly impressed upon the staff. The use of the local dialects is to be encouraged and developed. Indigenous

art and craft are to be preserved and, wherever possible, improved upon by the introduction of equipment which makes for quicker production. Nothing is to be imposed on the people and care has been taken to ensure that in the process of development the people do not lose their natural gift of self-reliance and all that is fundamentally good in their present way of life.

188 E. A.

INDIA

CHINA JAPAN KOREA MONGOLIA BHUTAN NEPAL SUDAN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND USA
FIJI PAKISTAN CANADA HUNGARY INDONESIA UGANDA NIGER NIGERIA IRAN CAMBODIA
LAOS GHANA TURKEY BELGIUM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BURMA HONG KONG
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE THAILAND UNITED KINGDOM SPAIN SWEDEN

Jan 16, 1956

A. STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

PART II

A. STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

(i) Bhutan.-Relations with Bhutan continued to be friendly and the opportunity for co-operation for mutual benefit of the people is increasing steadily. Thanks to the assistance rendered by the Maharaja and the authorities in Bhutan, flood control stations have been opened at various places in Bhutan. Bhutanese personnel have been posted to some of these Hydro-Meteorological posts after having been given a course of training in river gauge, rain gauge and silt observations. Students from Bhutan are also being given free education facilities in schools in India. The former Foreign Secretary paid a visit to Bhutan in May 1955, the first high official of the Government of India to visit that country. This visit contributed considerably towards increasing friendly co-operation between India and Bhutan.

(ii) Sikkim.-The 7 year development plan formulated for the development of the economy of Sikkim is making slow but steady progress. Out of the total estimated expenditure under the Plan of Rs. 223 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 202 lakhs is being given by the Government of India to the Sikkim Durbar as a grant-in-aid, while the balance is advanced as a loan, to be re-paid in 15 equal annual instalments, for the construction of an aerial ropeway. Apart from giving financial aid the Government of India are providing facili-

ties for the training of Sikkimese personnel in technical institutions in India. The Maharajakumar and his younger brother are taking keen interest in the welfare of the people and the various development projects, and the people of Sikkim are fully co-operating in this.

In order to foster and encourage interest and research in Indo-Tibetology a Library-cum-Research Institute in Indo-Tibetology is proposed to be established in Gangtok for which an ad hoc grant of Rs. 2 lakhs is to be made by the Government of India to the Sikkim Durbar.

B. FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

The de jure transfer to India of the former French Possessions in India is awaiting the conclusion of a treaty of cession between India and France. The French Government has been approached but the delay in the conclusion of the treaty has been due to the French Government's preoccupations at home and also with more pressing problems elsewhere.

<pg8>

<pg9>

The first general elections for the Representative Assembly were held on the basis of adult franchise in July, 1955 and a Council of Government was formed with six Councillors to assist in the administration of the Pondicherry State.

The Planning Commission allotted a sum of Rs. 67.2 lakhs to cover expenditure on some important development schemes in the State under the First Five Year Plan to be completed during the year 1955-56. Another sum of Rs. 6 crores has been allotted for the same purpose by the Planning Commission under the Second Five Year Plan.

A limited number of Indian Acts were applied to the State during the year under report. Most of the French regulations and decrees remained in force.

The intransigent attitude of the Portuguese Authorities over Goa was exemplified by their brutal firing and shooting down of unarmed and non-violent satyagrahis on Aug 15, 1955. As a protest the Government of Portugal were asked to close their Legation in New Delhi and their Consulates in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The Indian Consulate General in Goa was also withdrawn on 1 September 1955.

On the termination of diplomatic relations between India and Portugal, the Government of India agreed, at the request of the Portuguese Government, to Portuguese interests in India being looked after by the Brazilian Government through their Embassy

in New Delhi. The Portuguese Government also agreed to the Egyptian Government looking after Indian interests in Portugal and Portuguese territories overseas through the Egyptian Legation at Lisbon and the Egyptian Embassy at New Delhi.

C. INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

(i) Afghanistan.-During the year there was steady and continued development of friendly relations between India and Afghanistan. Consequent upon the difficulties in transit of goods, the Indian Airlines Corporation made special arrangements for air traffic between Amritsar and Kabul/Kandahar for carrying goods from India and fresh fruits and other commodities from Afghanistan. As considerable merchandise belonging to Afghanistan was passing through Amritsar, the Afghan Government desired to establish a Trade Agency there, and the Government of India agreed to this.

The Government of India participated in the Afghan Jashan celebrations. On that occasion, three Indian sports teams (one

<pg10>

hockey, one, football and one table-tennis) led by, Shri Shah Nawaz, M.P., visited the country.

The Government of India have provided training facilities to Afghan nationals in various fields. Six Afghan teachers came to study the methods of work in cottage industries at Bombay, Nagpur, Bangalore and Chandigarh for about two months. Three Afghan nationals completed training in milk production and distribution in India. One Afghan official is receiving training as a librarian in India.

A number of Afghan Air-force personnel completed their training in various trades in the I.A.F. establishments in India. Some more trainees also arrived here during the year.

At the request of the Afghan Government, the services of a planning expert were made available to them to advise on the development and organisation of cottage and small-scale industries in Afghanistan. He stayed in Kabul for about four weeks and submitted a report to the Government there. A sugar expert was also sent to Jalalabad to advise the Government of Afghanistan on the setting up of a sugar factory at that place.

As the Government of Afghanistan proposed to set up meteorological and aeronautical communication facilities at Kabul and Kandahar, the Government of India undertook to provide the necessary equipment and to instal the same at the two airports, and to operate the same for a period of two years. The necessary aeronautical equipment has already been sent there and installed at Kabul. The Indian personnel who installed the equipment there

will now be proceeding to Kandahar. Another working party is operating the equipment at Kabul. It is proposed to send the necessary meteorological equipment in the near future.

The Government of Afghanistan established their own internal "Aryana Airways" during the year. For that purpose, the Government of India agreed to de-register four Indian Dakota planes.

(ii) Burma.-Our friendly relations with Burma grew in strength during the year under review. The two Prime Ministers met a number of times during the year and had discussions on subjects of common interest. The Government of Burma have been appreciative of our help to them in their economic difficulties. The Economic Delegation headed by U. Raschid, Burmese Minister for Trade Development, visited India and concluded a Rupees 20 crore loan agreement. The Government of India purchased nearly two lakh tons of rice from Burma to enable the latter to dispose of surplus stocks although India was not very much in need of rice at that time.

<pg11>

In the international sphere also there has been close co-operation, to mutual advantage, between the two Governments.

As in previous years, several Burmese delegations visited India to study various branches of Industry. Every facility was given to students and technicians from Burma. as also to service personnel to undergo training in educational and technical institutions and military establishments in this country.

The close co-operation between the officials of the two governments in dealing with various problems arising on our common border has been maintained.

(iii) Ceylon.-28,406 applications from persons of Indian origin for registration as Ceylon citizens were considered, and of these 1,028 were accepted and 27,378 rejected. Comparative figures for the previous year were 23,752, 1,985 and 21,767 respectively. The Government of Ceylon continued to serve quit notices on Indian nationals whose Temporary Resident Permits had expired, irrespective of their length of stay in Ceylon. 5,721 applications were received from persons of Indian origin in Ceylon for registration as Indian citizens under article 8 of the Constitution, 5,561 were accepted and not a single application was rejected. Comparative figures for the previous year were 8,163, 5,618 and Nil respectively.

The interpretation of some of the clauses of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement came under dispute. There was an exchange of letters between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon, but the differences have not yet been settled.

This, however, has not affected the general co-operation between

the two countries in matters of common interest.

(iv) China.-(See under East Asia)

(v) Nepal.-Relations with Nepal continued to be friendly and mutual co-operation between the two countries increased. Development schemes and projects taken up in pursuance of Government of India's Aid Programme in Nepal have made satisfactory progress. The construction of the 79 mile long Tribhuvan Rajpath linking Thankot and Bhainse-Dhorban is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1956. The Gaucher airfield at Kathmandu has been metalled with the help of our Military Engineers and the co-operation of Nepal Government. The construction of a terminal building at the Gaucher aerodrome is in hand. Facilities have been offered by the Government of India for the education and training of Nepalese students and technicians in the various institutions in India under the Colombo Plan.

<pg12>

In April-May 1955 certain districts of Nepal were stricken by famine. A free gift of 10,000 tons of rice was made by the Government of India to Nepal and supplies were air-dropped by the Indian Air Force in inaccessible areas Where relief was urgently needed.

Their Majesties King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva and the Queen of Nepal paid a state visit to this country in December 1955. They toured various parts of the country and visited a number of multipurpose projects, factories, and community projects centres. They received a very warm welcome from the people of India wherever they went.

A party of 45 students and teachers from Nepal were invited to India and taken round on visits to educational institutes, development centres, Community Projects etc.

Nepal was admitted as a member of the United Nations at the end of the year. The King of Nepal said in his message to the Prime Minister "I am convinced that our presence in the United Nations side by side with India will enhance the scope of co-operation between India and Nepal and further strengthen the close relations existing between our two countries."

(vi) Pakistan.-Efforts for settlement by negotiation of disputes outstanding between India and Pakistan and for greater co-operation at all levels were continued during the year. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, accompanied by the Pakistan Minister for the Interior, Major General Mirza, visited India in May 1955 and discussed various Indo-Pakistani problems, including Kashmir.

Canal Waters.-The Indus Basin Working Party, consisting of engineers of India and Pakistan, assisted by engineers and the management of the International Bank for Reconstruction and

Development continued its discussions for preparation of a comprehensive plan for utilisation of the waters of the Indus system of rivers. The discussions continued on the basis of a proposal put forward by the Bank in February 1954 envisaging in general that the waters of the three eastern rivers viz. the Sutlej, Ravi and Beas, should be allocated for use by India and those of the three western rivers viz. Jhelum, Chenab and Indus, be allocated for use by Pakistan Pending conclusion of the discussions, India and Pakistan entered into two agreements for ad hoc Transitional Agreements for Kharif 1955 and Rabi 1955-56. The discussions, for the preparation of a comprehensive plan are still in progress in Washington and are expected to last till the end of March 1956.

<pg13>

Flood Control.-In a communication to the Government of Pakistan in December 1954, the Government of India, while, expressing gratification that agreement had been reached between the two Governments on the need for a cooperative approach to the future development by India and Pakistan of the water resources of the Ganga, stated it to be their opinion that, in view of the extensive and frequent damage caused in East Bengal and West Bengal by floods in the Ganga and Brahmaputra a further field for fruitful cooperative work would be the formulation of flood control measures on the two rivers. In May 1955 the Government of Pakistan replied welcoming the proposal. In September 1955, in response to a proposal by the Prime Minister of Pakistan for cooperation between the two countries for control of floods in the eastern regions of India and Pakistan, a delegation of four Indian engineers visited Karachi for preliminary discussions. As a result of these discussions, the Government of India agreed to give wireless flood warnings and other relevant data during the monsoon to the Government of East Bengal to enable them to devise ways and means to control floods in their territory. In October 1955, the East Bengal Minister for Works and Irrigation, Mr. Abdus Salam Khan, visited New Delhi for discussion of this subject.

Following the floods in East Bengal in August 1955, there were heavy floods in the East and West Punjab in October. As a token of sympathy the Government of India donated Rs. 100,000/- for flood relief in East Bengal in the form of corrugated iron sheets and sarees and Rs. 10,000/- for flood relief in West Punjab in the form of mazri cloth. The Prime Minister of Pakistan sent a message of sympathy to the Prime Minister of India regarding the floods in the East Punjab.

Minorities in East Bengal.-The Annual Report for 1954-55 mentioned the increased exodus of Hindus from East Bengal which in the later portion of that year was taking place at the rate of 20,000 persons a month. The continuance of migration at approximately the same high rate in the present year has been a matter of grave concern to the Government of India. In April 1955, the subject was discussed in Karachi by the Indian Minister of Rehabilitation, Shri

Mehr Chand Khanna, with the Pakistani Minister for the Interior, Major General Mirza and as a result, the Government of Pakistan undertook to take steps to create favourable conditions for the safety and wellbeing of the minority community. In the same month, the Indian Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Shri Anil K. Chanda (deputising for the Indian Minister of Minority Affairs) and the Pakistani Minister for Minority Affairs undertook a joint tour of certain areas of East Bengal. On conclusion of the tour, the Pakistan

<pg14>

Minister for Minority Affairs assured his Indian counterpart in a letter that the Government of Pakistan would take effective steps to redress the grievances of the minorities in East Bengal.

According to available figures, 117,879 Hindus migrated from East Bengal to India on Migration Certificates in the calendar year 1954. The corresponding figure for 1955 is 238,826.

Evacuee Property.-In pursuance of decisions taken at an Indo-Pakistan Conference held at Karachi in March-April 1955, when the Indian Minister of Rehabilitation visited Karachi, the working of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June 1950 on movable evacuee property was reviewed. Agreed conclusions were reached and were published in November 1955 in the form of Consolidated Implementation Instructions.

Financial Matters.-An Indo-Pakistan Financial Conference at official level was held in Karachi in June 1955. The decisions reached have been ratified by the two Governments and are now being implemented.

Trade.-An Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement providing inter alia for border trade between West Bengal, Assam and Tripura on the one hand and East Bengal on the other came into force on the 1st September 1955.

Communications.-Resumption in October 1954 of rail traffic, between Amritsar and Lahore was mentioned in the report for 1954-55. Efforts to extend the facilities for traffic between the two countries continued in the present year and met with some success. As a result of an agreement in April 1955 in Karachi between the, Indian Minister of Rehabilitation and the Pakistani Minister for Communications, Dr. Khan Sahib, through traffic between Amritsar and Lahore was resumed on the 1st August 1955. On the same date, through traffic was also resumed on the Jodhpur-Barmer-Munabao (India)-Khokrapar (Pakistan)-Hyderabad route. Proposals are under examination for running through bogies (i) from Lahore to Calcutta (ii) from Lahore to Delhi (iii) from Hyderabad (Sind) to Ajmer and Ahmedabad and for running a through train from Calcutta through East Pakistan to Haldibari in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal.

Passport and visa Scheme.-With a view to liberalising the Indo-Pakistan Passport and Visa Scheme, discussions were held in March 1955 between the Indian Minister of Rehabilitation and the Pakistani Minister for the Interior. On the basis of the decisions reached by the two Ministers, the Government of India drafted a revised Indo-Pakistan Passport and Visa Scheme and referred it in May-

<pg15>

1955 to the Government of Pakistan for concurrence. The reply of the Government of Pakistan has not so far been received.

As in the case of the Indo-Pakistan Cricket Test Match held in Lahore in January 1955, the Passport and Visa Rules were relaxed by the two Governments on the occasion of the Horse Show in Lahore in February 1955, the Polo tournament in Jaipur and Delhi in March 1955, the Exhibition Hockey Matches of the Police teams of East and West Punjab in Amritsar, Jullundur, Lahore and Lyallpur in April 1955 and the Pakistan-MCC cricket Test Match in Lahore in January 1956. Similar arrangements are being made for the Horse Show to be held in Lahore in February 1956.

Border Incidents.-In May 1955, the Indian Minister of Home Affairs and the Pakistani Minister for the Interior, who had accompanied the Prime Minister of Pakistan to New Delhi, discussed measures to prevent incidents on the borders of the two countries. The two Ministers reached an Agreement which was ratified by the Government of India soon after. In December 1955 the Government of Pakistan suggested certain modifications to the agreement before they ratified it. The question is under examination.

The most serious border incident of the year occurred on the 7th May 1955 near the Indian village Nekowal on the Jammu-West Pakistan border when the Pakistan border police suddenly and without provocation attacked a party of Indian civilian employees of the Central Mechanised Farm ploughing with tractors under the protection of a small Indian army escort. As a result of firing by the Pakistan border police, 12 Indian nationals, including the officer in charge of the escort, were killed and one person was injured. Some tractors were also damaged. The UN Observers who investigated the incident came to the conclusion that there was a pre-conceived design on the part of the Pakistan border police and declared the incident a border violation on the part of Pakistan. The Government of India lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan and asked them to take steps to punish the guilty persons and to pay compensation to the victims of the incident. Correspondence took place between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in the matter. The Government of Pakistan are disputing the facts in spite of the findings of the UN Observers and are disclaiming responsibility on the part of their forces involved.

Shrines and Holy Places.-In May 1955 the Indian Minister of Home Affairs and the Pakistani Minister for the Interior reached

<pg16>

an agreement for the appointment of a Joint Committee of representatives of the two Governments which would (i) work out details of implementation of the Agreement of July 1953 on shrines and holy places (ii) prepare lists of important shrines in the West Pakistan and in certain selected areas in India, the protection and preservation of which should be the special responsibility of the Government concerned and (iii) consider the question of properties attached to the shrines and the income derived therefrom. The Joint Committee is to report to the two Ministers within three months of its formation. If necessary, the Committee may visit the shrines concerned in the two countries. The Ministers also agreed that all facilities and assistance should be given to pilgrims visiting shrines and holy places in the two countries either as individual pilgrims or in pilgrim parties.

The Government of India ratified this Agreement soon after it was concluded. The Pakistan Government ratified it at the end of December 1955. Steps are now being taken to implement the Agreement.

Under the agreed procedure which has been in force for some years, 19 pilgrim parties sponsored by the Government of Pakistan visited shrines in India during the year and 15 pilgrim parties sponsored by the Government of India visited shrines in West Pakistan.

Steering Committees.-In May 1953, the Governments of India and Pakistan directed their Ministries to take up immediately the issues outstanding between the two countries for the purpose of reaching early and lasting solutions. In order to keep the two Prime Ministers fully informed of the progress made, the two Governments set up Steering Committees to meet from time to time to, review progress and to devise means by which unsolved or long-pending issues might be resolved. The two Steering Committees met in Karachi in July 1953 and again in Karachi in February 1955 and in Delhi in March 1955. The Committee did not meet in 1955-56. However, the Ministries of the two Governments continued their approaches to each other in regard to specific issues, in terms of the directives given by the two Governments.

Recovery of Abducted Women and Children.-The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949, as subsequently amended is valid upto the end of November 1956.

<pg17>

The table below shows the recoveries made both in India and Pakistan since the problem arose in 1947:-

MUSLIM ABDUCTED PERSONS RECOVERED IN INDIA

		From 6-12-47	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Total
955	Total								
		to							
		31-12-49							
97	Sew across to Pakistan		12,552	1,413	1,974	1,162	2,040	1,114	5
68	Restored to relatives or other-wise released in India		344	276	328	126	926	812	5
65	Total		12,896	1,689	2,302	1,288	2,966	1,926	1,1

NON-MUSLIM ABDUCTED PERSONS RECOVERED IN PAKISTAN

67	Arrived in India		6,272	871	743	474	324	160	2
48	Restored to relatives or other-wise released in Pakistan		31	25	30	31	30	60	
15	Total		6,303	896	773	505	354	220	3

D SOUTH-EAST ASIA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

India's relations with her neighbours in South East Asia continued to be friendly. Several countries in this region share India's approach in matters of foreign policy and desire to create an area of peace.

(i) Indonesia.-The Vice-President of Indonesia, Dr. Mohammed, Hatta, visited India during the month of October and November, 1955.

A Cultural Agreement between India and Indonesia was concluded on 29th December, 1955.

Links have been established between the Air Forces of the two countries by instituting a measure of cooperation and mutual assistance in the form of exchange of officers, equipment, and courier service.

it has been decided to open a Consulate at Sourabaya which will start functioning some time in March, 1956.

(ii) Malaya.-The Government of India have noted with satisfaction the constitutional progress in Malaya. Mr. Tungku Abdul" Rahman, Chief Minister of Federation of Malaya passed through Bombay in January, 1956 on his way to London for discussion with the Government of the U.K. on measures for further constitutional progress in Malaya.

Mr. David Marshall, the Chief Minister of Singapore, visited India in December 1955 on his way to London, where he went for

<pg18>

talks for constitutional reforms in Singapore. While in Delhi, he had informal talks with the Prime Minister.

(iii) Indo-China.-The International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indo-China set up as a result of the Geneva Conference of July 1954 continued their activities during the year. Implementation of the military clauses of the cease fire Agreements was satisfactorily completed by the middle of 1955. A major part of the Commission's work in Cambodia has been completed and the Commission has started a progressive reduction in its activities and personnel. However in Vietnam and Laos some complex problems still confront the Commissions and vigorous efforts are being made in consultation with the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference to resolve them.

The Government of India have also been making efforts to strengthen our economic and cultural relations with the Indo-China States. Free gifts of 5000 and 500 tons of rice were made to Cambodia and Laos respectively to enable them to tide over local shortages. The Crown Prince and the Prime Minister of Laos visited India and it has been decided to establish diplomatic relations at Legation level. A technical Survey Team comprising specialists in various fields was sent to Cambodia to assess that country's requirements of technical assistance from India.

(iv) Thailand.-India's relations with Thailand continued to be friendly. An HT.2 trainer aircraft designed and built in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Bangalore was taken to Thailand for demonstration purposes in December 1955.

(v) Australia.-The Right Honourable R. G. Casey, Foreign Minister of Australia, visited India and had talks with the Prime

Minister.

(vi) New Zealand.-The Rt. Honourable K. J. Holyoake, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture, Government of New Zealand, visited India during the month of December, 1955.

(vii) Philippines.-Relations with the Philippines remained cordial.

E. EAST ASIA

(i) China.-The growth of Sino-Indian relations during the year was marked by visits of leading men and women from both sides and an exchange of cultural and goodwill delegations between the two countries.

<pg19>

In May, following the invitation extended to him by the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou-En-lai, at the Bandung Conference, Shri Krishna Menon visited Peking.

At the invitation of the Chinese Health Minister, the Health Minister of India, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, paid a three-week visit to China in October. In December, Madame Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Peoples' Congress of China visited this country at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India. During her brief tour of various parts of the country, Madame Soong received a warm and enthusiastic welcome from the people of India.

A delegation of Students and Doctors led by Shri C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and a delegation of Film artists, technicians and writers under the leadership of Shri Prithviraj Kapoor visited China during September-October. At the invitation of the All China Athletics Federation, the Volley-ball Federation of India sent a team to China in the middle of September. The Political Science and Law Association of China invited a lawyers' Delegation which also visited China during the same month.

The Governments of India and China also agreed to exchange Scholars for studies. Ten Chinese scholars arrived in India to study in various Universities and Colleges in the country. The Government of India also granted scholarships to ten students for studies in China.

Sino-Indian Trade showed an upward trend. In 1954-55 figures of imports and exports showed substantial improvement in the total trade between the countries as compared to 1953-54.

The Government of India's efforts to secure for the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the United Nations continued. India's representatives at the tenth session of the General

Assembly and meetings of the United Nations organs continued to support and put forward this demand.

(ii) Japan.-Friendly relations with Japan were further strengthened during the year.

An Air Agreement was signed with Japan on 26th November, 1955. The Agreement provided for designated air services of India and Japan to operate to the other country on agreed routes.

A Cultural Agreement with Japan is under negotiation.

<pg20>

(iii) Mongolia.-The Government of India agreed to establish diplomatic relations with the Mongolian People's Republic at ambassadorial level. The Mongolian Ambassador in Peking has been accredited to India and the Indian Ambassador in Peking has been concurrently accredited to the People's Republic of Mongolia.

(iv) Korea.-The Government of India's efforts to promote peaceful solution of the Korean problem continued during the year.

During the year efforts were also made by the Government of India to solve the problem of the eighty-two ex-Prisoners of War from Korea who were still in their care. Fifty-five of them have now, in accordance with their wishes, been sent to Brazil. It is hoped that homes will be found for some others also in other neutral countries. A few ex-prisoners will still remain in India of their voluntary choice and the Government of India have arranged training courses for them in various vocations.

F. WEST ASIA

Relations between India and the countries of West Asia continued to be cordial during the year under review. Several steps were taken to promote goodwill and friendship existing between India and these countries.

An Air Agreement was concluded with Iraq on the 27th July 1955.

An exhibition of Iraqi Fine Arts and Crafts was held in New Delhi, Calcutta and Hyderabad in March-April, 1955.

Negotiations are under way for the conclusion of an Air Agreement and a Direct Wireless Agreement with Iran.

A number of books were presented by the Iranian Ambassador in India to the National Archives of India and various Institutions and Libraries in India.

In the sphere of cultural relations, various measures were taken

or are under contemplation to promote closer understanding between the peoples of India and the West Asian countries. A cultural agreement has been signed with Iran and a library of 4,000 books opened in Tehran.

The Indo-Arab Society, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister at Bombay in October 1954, is also engaged in promoting the exchange of cultural, educational, social and economic relations between India and Arab countries.

<pg21>

Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Government of India, ten scholarships were offered to students from West Asian countries for studies in India.

The three Indian students who were selected for study at the Tehran University last year have been granted extension of their scholarships for another year by the University.

A number of distinguished visitors including His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Amir Feisal, Prime Minister and "Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia", and Prince Saif Al Hussain of Yemen and their Majesties the Shah and Queen of Iran paid visits to India during the year. These visits have considerably helped in the promotion of friendly relations between India and the countries concerned.

A Syrian Press Delegation visited India in May 1955 at the invitation of the Government of India.

An Indian Army Football team visited Iran during May 1955 to participate in the Army meet of West Asian countries. At the invitation of the Pahlevi Estate Department of Iran, an officer of the Community Project Administration visited Iran during October-November 1955 to advise the Department. An Indian Entomologist from Jodhpur visited Iran to watch Anti-locust operations there during May 1955.

Two service teams from Iran (one football and one polo) have been invited to visit India during February-March 1956.

At the invitation of the Government of Syria, the Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs will be paying a visit to that country in March 1956.

As a gesture of goodwill and sympathy to the Arab refugees of Palestine, the Government of India have made a further contribution of cloth worth Rs. 2.5 lakhs for the use of the school children in Jordan.

The West Asian countries showed their sympathy for the people of India by contributing liberally to the Prime Minister's National

Relief Fund and other worthy causes. These included donations of Rs. 3 lakhs by His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia and Rs. 1-5 lakhs by the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

The Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran presented a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Indian Red Cross Society for flood relief in India. The Indians residing in Ahwaz (Iran) also contributed Rials 10,510 (Rs. 667/4/- approx.) for the sufferers of flood in Punjab and PEPSU.

<pg22>

G. AFRICA

(i) Egypt.-The year was distinguished by the development of very close relations between India and Egypt. Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Prime Minister, Col. Anwar El Sadath, Minister of State, and Wing Commander Gamal Salem, Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt, visited India during the year at the invitation of the Government of India. The Prime Minister, on his way back to India from Europe in July, halted at Cairo and had talks with the Egyptian Prime Minister on the world situation and on matters of common interest to India and Egypt. These exchanges of visits paved the way for closer relations and friendship between the two countries. A joint statement issued by the two Prime Ministers at Cairo stated that there was general agreement in their approach to various international problems. "The Prime Ministers attach great value to, maintaining close contacts and having consultations on important matters of international interest as well as of concern to the two countries".

A Treaty of Friendship was signed at Cairo on 6 April 1955. The Treaty inter alia provides for the conduct of commercial and industrial relations as well as those pertaining to customs, navigation, civil aviation, cultural affairs, extradition, and other matters of interest to both countries in accordance with special agreements as may be already in operation or may hereafter be concluded between them, India and Egypt agree to strengthen and develop cultural ties and assist each other as far as possible in industrial and agricultural progress.

An Egyptian education mission visited India to study sports and social welfare activities in the country. An officer of the Planning Commission of Egypt has been deputed to study the working and organization of the Planning Commission and the implementation of India's Five Year Plans. The Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri A. P. Jain, paid a ten-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Abdel Razak Sidky. At the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief of Egypt, General Srinagesh, Chief of the Army Staff, visited Egypt.

Five Egyptian scientists will be arriving in India shortly for a tour of Atomic Energy institutions and centres.

A Goodwill Military Mission from India has been invited to tour Egypt. The Mission is expected to leave for Egypt in February 1956.

Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Government of India, two scholarships have been given to students from Egypt.

<pg23>

Two, scholars have been sent to Egypt under the Government of India scholarship scheme for studying Arabic.

An Indian student has been sent to Egypt for studies in cotton growth and research on a scholarship offered by the Government of Egypt.

The Government of Egypt donated (Pound)E. 10,000/- to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

(ii) Sudan.-The year has seen important developments in the Sudan culminating in its attainment of independence. The Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1953 concerning the Sudan had provided inter alia for an International Commission to supervise the elections to a Constituent Assembly which was to decide the future of the Sudan and to draw up a constitution. On 22 August 1955 the Sudanese Parliament decided that the International Commission should consist of the representatives of India, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. The Governments of Egypt and the United Kingdom invited India to nominate her representative to serve on the Commission. The Government of India accepted the invitation. Later the Sudanese Parliament, in a resolution adopted on 19 December 1955, declared that the Sudan would be a fully independent sovereign State, and requested the Condominium Powers to recognize this. The Governments of Egypt and United Kingdom recognized the independence and sovereignty of the Sudan with effect from 1 January 1956. Consequently, the International Commission was not set up. India was among the first countries which recognized the independence and sovereignty of the Sudan.

The Prime Minister of Sudan, Mr. Ismail El Azhari, visited India at the invitation of Government.

Several officials of the Sudan Government visited India during the year. The Government of Sudan have recruited a number of technical and judicial personnel and teachers for service in Sudan.

Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Government of India, one scholarship has been given to a student from Sudan.

Eight Sudanese students have joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, for studies in various courses at their own expense.

(iii) French North Africa.-The Government of India have made clear their sympathy with the nationalist movements in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco and have expressed satisfaction at the efforts being made to reach peaceful solutions in Tunisia and Morocco.

188 E. A.

<pg24>

(iv) British East Africa.-The State of Emergency proclaimed in Kenya in October, 1952, following the outbreak of violence on the part of the members of the Kikuyu tribe continued during the year under review. There has, however, been a marked decrease in the incidence of crime though there are as yet no perceptible signs of complete restoration of normal conditions. The Government of India have all along maintained that, while violence and counter-violence must be condemned, repression alone offers no solution and that every effort should be made to deal with the economic and other causes which lie at the root of the trouble.

India is interested in enlarging the area of peace and opposes all forms of racial domination. She stands for co-operation between different races and for political and economic emancipation of the Africans. Her policy has caused misgivings in the minds of a section of the European settlers who have, in turn, built up the bogey of India's imperialistic designs on Africa and sought to foment hatred against Asians. While a few isolated attacks on Indians and Indian property have taken place there is no deterioration in relations between Asians and Africans in Kenya.

In Uganda the principal event was the return, after a period of nearly two years exile. of the Kabaka of Buganda.

Another significant event in Uganda was the reconstitution of the Government of the Protectorate in pursuance of the constitutional reforms announced in April, 1955. These reforms envisaged an increase in African membership from their original strength of 20 in a Legislative Council of 56 to 30 in a Legislative Council of 60. On the Representative side, Africans were provided 18 seats as against six for Asians and six for Europeans. The reforms also envisaged the introduction of a ministerial system in the Government with one of the portfolios going to an Asian. There was considerable opposition to these proposals. Criticism, particularly that emanating from African quarters, fastened itself on Indians getting separate representation as well as a Ministership in the Uganda Government. An Asian Minister has since been appointed though, as the Governor of Uganda put it, the appointment will not become a precedent for communal representation in the Ministry by laying down the allocation of posts in the Constitution as between different races. In regard to these constitutional changes, the Government of India have adhered to the view that people of Indian origin in the Protectorate should identify themselves completely with the

interests of the country of their adoption, wholeheartedly supporting the national aspirations of the African people. This is consistent with the oft-repeated Indian policy of extending full support to the

<pg25>

aspirations of the African people for racial equality, freedom and independence.

In Tanganyika, the membership of the Legislative Council was increased in 1955 in conformity with proposals announced in 1954. It now consists of a Speaker (an unofficial member), 31 ex-officio and nominated official members and 30 non-official members (10 Africans, 10 Asians and 10 Europeans). One non-official member of each of the three races represents the eight provinces and Dar-es-Salaam and one of each race represents such interests as the Governor deems fit.

(v) Central Africa.-Constitutional changes in respect of the Protectorate of Nyasaland were announced by the United Kingdom Government in June, 1955.

(vi) West Africa.-The Gold Coast and Nigeria continued to make progressive advancement towards independence. In the Gold Coast, the controversy arising out of the demand of the Ashantis for a federal constitution remained unresolved. However, it is hoped that a solution acceptable to all concerned will soon be found and that the Gold Coast will shortly emerge as an independent nation.

The U. N. General Assembly during its last session accepted the recommendation of a Special Mission presided over by an Indian representative to hold a plebiscite in British Togoland which is now administered as a Trust territory.

(vii) South Africa.-The South African Government continued its apartheid and other oppressive measures. A detailed memorandum summarising the various administrative and legislative measures adopted by the Union Government and the dangers inherent in its racial policies was submitted by the Government of India to the U. N. Commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa. The Commission submitted its third report to the U. N. General Assembly.

(viii) Ethiopia.-Relations with Ethiopia continued to be friendly. India participated in the Emperor's Silver Jubilee Celebrations and the International Trade Fair held in Addis Ababa. The Indian community in Ethiopia presented to the Emperor, as a gesture of their esteem and goodwill, a fully-equipped hospital at a cost of over Rs. 4,00,000.

(ix) Mauritius.-A nine-member delegation, headed by the Governor, was invited to the United Kingdom for discussions with the Secretary of State for Colonies on constitutional reforms. Agre-

ement was reached on a number of proposals designed to improve

<pg26>

and strengthen the machinery of Government, on the need for a change in the status and powers of the present liaison officers, and on the appointment of a Speaker for the Legislative Council from outside the Island. There remained, however, differences of opinion among the Mauritian representatives, on certain other proposals. These proposals will be further considered by the United Kingdom Government in the light of these discussions.

H. EUROPE

(i) United Kingdom.-During his visit to Europe last summer, the Prime Minister paid a short visit to the United Kingdom at the request of Sir Anthony Eden, to exchange views on matters of common interest

(ii) U.S.S.R.-During the year 1955-56 a number of delegations, official and unofficial, from India visited the U.S.S.R. and similarly a number of delegations from the U.S.S.R. came to India at the invitation of the Government of India. The most outstanding visits were that of the Prime Minister of India to the Soviet Union in June 1955 and the return visit to India in November-December 1955 by Mr. N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Prime Minister of India received an enthusiastic welcome wherever he went in the U.S.S.R. At the conclusion of his visit, a joint statement was issued by him and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. expressing, among other things, firm adherence to the Five Principles known as the Panch Sheela.

The people of India reciprocated the warm reception given to their Prime Minister by the people of the U.S.S.R. by according a similarly enthusiastic welcome to the two Soviet leaders. At the conclusion of this visit, a joint statement was issued on the 13th December 1955 by the Prime Minister of India and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. This joint statement reiterated the adherence of the leaders of the two countries to the principles of the Panch Sheela and dealt with several matters of international importance. A joint communique signed by the representatives of India and the U.S.S.R. was also issued on the same day. This indicated the desire of the two countries to increase the volume of trade between them to their mutual benefit.

(iii) Czechoslovakia.-The Prime Minister paid a visit to Czechoslovakia from 6th to 7th June 1955.

<pg27>

(iv) Poland.-The Prime Minister of India paid a visit to Poland from 23rd to 26th June 1955. At the conclusion of the visit a joint, statement was signed by the Prime Minister and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The two Prime Ministers fully approved of the Five Principles known as Panch Sheela, which have already been accepted by a number of countries for the conduct of international relations.

(v) Yugoslavia.-The friendly relations already existing between the two countries were further strengthened by the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Yugoslavia in July 1955. At the conclusion of the visit a joint statement was signed by the Prime Minister and the Yugoslav President which inter alia said:

"The President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction at the development of political co-operation between their two countries, guided by the principles of international co-operation and of peaceful and active co-existence as set forth in their first Joint Statement on their mutual relations. Yugoslavia and India have drawn closer together and established bonds of warm friendship that reflect the sentiments of their peoples. The President and the Prime Minister expressed the desire that in the spirit of existing friendship, there should be an exchange of views from time to time between the two countries on current international questions."

(vi) Austria.-While in Europe in June 1955 the Prime Minister called a conference at Salzburg of Heads of Indian Missions in Europe to discuss and apprise them of the general international situation.

(vii) Italy.-The Prime Minister visited Rome and the Vatican on 7th and 8th July 1955. His Excellency Professor Gaetano Martino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Italy, visited India from 3rd to 8th January 1956 to return on behalf of his Government the visit paid by the Prime Minister. Close co-operation between Italy and India in the efforts for peace is envisaged in a joint communique issued on 6th January 1956 by Dr. Martino and the Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister and the Italian Foreign Minister have agreed that the two countries should utilize all opportunities within the frame-work of the United Nations, of which Italy became a member recently, for the preservation of peace. They further agreed that all possibilities of co-operation between the two countries in economic and cultural fields should be utilised.

<pg28>

(viii) West Germany.-Dr. Franz Bleucher, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, paid an official visit to India in January 1956 at the invitation of the Government of

India. At the conclusion of his visit, a joint statement was issued. The Prime Minister of India expressed the hope that the parties concerned would reach an early agreement about the peaceful unification of the two parts of Germany in accordance with the wishes of the German people. Both the leaders considered possibilities of closer economic co-operation and cultural relations between the two countries.

The Prime Minister has accepted the invitation extended by the Government of Federal Republic of Germany through Dr. Bleucher, to visit the Federal Republic some time this year.

I. THE AMERICAS

(i) THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Repatriation of Chinese Nationals from the U.S.A.-As a consequence of the Agreed Announcement issued by, the Ambassadors of China and the United States during their talks at Geneva, last September, India was invited to assist in the repatriation of Chinese nationals in the United States who were desirous of returning to China. We have undertaken to give this assistance in the belief that it will help the Governments of China and the United States to proceed further in their present efforts to reach, by negotiation, a settlement of various matters of common interest and concern.

Air Agreement.-The conclusion of a new Air Transport Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States, early in 1956 has happily terminated a period of temporary arrangements and uncertainty that followed in the wake of unsuccessful negotiations for a new Agreement, in January 1955 when the original Air Agreement of 1946 was due to expire.

General.-Cultural relations between India and the United States continued to be maintained through a series of "exchange" schemes and programmes, chiefly of an academic and cultural character.

Distinguished among a large number of American visitors to India, last year, were Mr. Harold Stassen, Director of the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration, Mr. Thomas Dewey, a former Governor of New York State, and Senator Estes Kefauver who

<pg29>

has announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

(ii) Canada

Atomic Reactor.-In August 1955, the Government of Canada

offered to make an atomic reactor available to us, under the Colombo Plan, in addition to the funds for assistance in financing our conventional development projects. In accepting the gift, the Government of India have agreed to allow accredited foreign scientists including those from other Colombo Plan countries in South and South-East Asia to use the facilities that will be available at the atomic energy centre in India where the reactor will be located. The Government of India have welcomed the reactor as a further link between India and Canada which will bring about close cooperation between their scientists and will serve as an invaluable medium for the furtherance of research and the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

General.-During a State visit to India in November, Mr. L. B. Pearson, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, declared open a dam at the Mayurakshi Multi-purposes Project towards the construction of which substantial Canadian assistance had been received under the Colombo Plan.

The baby elephant presented by the Prime Minister to the Granby Zoo, at the request of some Canadian boys, was given a tremendous reception by the municipal authorities and has created much goodwill for India among Canadian citizens.

(iii) Latin America

In extension of our policy of friendliness to the peoples of Latin America, the Government of India accepted an invitation from the Government of Cuba to send a special envoy to attend the installation ceremony of the President of Cuba in February, 1955, and a similar invitation from the Government of Uruguay for the inaugural ceremony of the new National Council, at Montevideo, in March.

The Government of India have accorded de jure recognition to the Government of Guatemala and have agreed in principle to an exchange of diplomatic relations with the Government of Cuba. Government have also recognised the new Government of the Argentine which succeeded the Peron Government.

(iv) British West Indies.-At the invitation of the Government of India, a five-member Trade-cum-Cultural Delegation from the British West Indies visited India.

<pg30>

J. EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

(i) Information Activities.-In 1955-56 there was further expansion in the activities of the Information Service of India. Four new Information posts were created during the year. These were at Brussels, Gangtok, Phnom Penh and Sikkim, respectively.

The External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Information Posts abroad employ a total number of 81 technical officers: five Public Relations Officers, one Director, one Assistant Public Relations Officer, 35 Press Attaches or Information Officers, 20 Assistant Press Attaches or Assistant Information Officers and 19 Information Assistants.

The total expenditure of the External Publicity Division as well as by the Information Posts abroad, including pay and allowances of the staff, amounted to about Rs. 77,26,000 during the year 1955-56. Out of this amount Rs. 22,89,700 were accounted for as expenditure at headquarters and Rs. 54,36,300 were spent on the Information Posts abroad.

Supply of authentic news and information about India is the most vital and elementary necessity for the Information Posts abroad. This is met by means of telegraphic morse transmissions. During the year under review one new morse transmission was commenced. There are now five such transmissions in operation; two of these are General Transmissions for all publicity posts; and the remaining three are of regional interest.

At present only 27 of the Information Posts are equipped with the necessary apparatus to receive morse transmissions. It is, however, proposed to extend the facilities to cover as many posts as possible. There would, nevertheless, remain certain posts which cannot, by reason of their location, receive these transmissions owing to technical difficulties. Among such posts are Canada, the United States and the Gold Coast. These posts are being served by a daily cable service.

The cable service and the morse transmissions are meant to keep Indian missions abroad fully informed of national and international developments in which India is interested. The Information posts use the news also for issuing news bulletins and special releases for the local press.

If it is important for our missions abroad to have authentic information, it is equally important for the Government of India to

<pg31>

have information about political developments in other countries as reported in the Press. Accordingly, Information Posts abroad are required to send to the X.P. Division daily press cables. These provide material for the Summary of the Foreign Press on India which is published daily by the Division and distributed to various departments of the Government of India. It is also made available to the newspapers in India. A fortnightly printed bulletin, "World Press on India" is also published by the External Publicity Division.,

In addition to supplying news by daily morse transmissions and cable service, the External Publicity Division also supplies to In-

formation Posts abroad an increasing amount of printed material, e.g. feature stories, special articles, reports from various State Governments and Ministries, pamphlets, posters, charts and other miscellaneous publications. The External Publicity Division as well as the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting publish large number of books and pamphlets. All these are sent to the Information Posts for free distribution within their respective areas. In selecting the material for these publications, special stress is naturally laid on India's development plans, Community Projects and on measures taken to ensure social and economic progress.

The External Publicity Division supplied 130 special features, articles to the Information Posts abroad. These posts were also required to publish pamphlets, journals and periodicals to meet the special needs of each region. 18 separate publications were thus issued in important regional languages including Arabic, Dutch, French, German, Gorkhali, Indonesian and Italian. During the Haj pilgrimage a special pamphlet, "Tohfah-ul-Hajjaj", was published in Urdu and distributed among the pilgrims.

On Republic Day 1956 Information Posts issued special publications for the occasion.

There is an increasing demand in every country for more information about various aspects of Indian life, its history, art, religion and culture. In order to meet these demands, most of our Information Posts have reading rooms and libraries. Approximately 14,000 books, in addition to Indian newspapers and periodicals, were supplied during the year to these libraries.

In a number of countries mobile libraries have been established; nine additional library-cum-cinema vans were sanctioned for our

<pg32>

Missions at Accra, Bangkok, Colombo, Dacca, Djakarta, Karachi, Nairobi, Sikkim and Suva.

An index of the growing interest in India is the increasing demand for Indian documentaries and feature films, as well as for Indian grammophone records. Approximately 2,000 prints of 25 new documentary films and overseas edition of Indian News Review Were supplied to our posts abroad for non-commercial exhibition. This heavy demand, in turn, necessitated supply of projectors. Purchase of 16 new projectors was sanctioned during the year.

External Publicity Division was called upon to assist in the preparation for India's participation in a number of film festivals abroad. There were, during the year, nine such festivals, at Rome, Cannes, Sao Paulo, Berlin, Damascus, Tehran, Tokyo, Phnom Penh and Mexico city.

The library of grammophone records in each of our missions was augmented during the year by 34 new sets of selected records of music of India. External Publicity Division also met demands for records and musical scores of the National Anthem. These demands came both from our Missions abroad as well as from foreign missions in India.

In addition to libraries of books, of grammophone records and documentary films in each of the Information Posts abroad, they also maintain libraries of photographs and ebonoids. In 1955-56, 70,000 photographs and 7,500 ebonoids were supplied to these posts by the External Publicity Division.

(ii) Cultural Activities.-Although the External Publicity Division is not directly responsible for the promotion of cultural exchanges with foreign countries, the Division renders assistance in organising exchange of goodwill missions, art exhibitions, music and dance troupes, etc. It also assists in India's participation in international fairs and festivals.

During the year 1955-56 India participated in the following international exhibitions:

1. International Police Exhibition held in Paris;
2. Fete organised by Nairobi Girl Guides' Association in Nairobi;
- <pg33>
3. International Exhibition of Postage Stamps held in Prague;
4. International Exhibition held in Phnom Penh to promote economic, technical, social and cultural welfare of Cambodia;
5. International Show of National Costumes held in Graz (Austria);
6. Uganda Trade Show organised by Nakivobu Stadium in Kampala;
7. Exhibition of Photographs, Books and pamphlets, etc. held in Dacca;
8. Celebrations in connection with the birth anniversary of Tagore in Dacca.

An Indian Art Exhibition was sent on a tour of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania. The exhibition stimulated very great interest in Indian art.

A cultural delegation consisting of 54 members and which

included musicians and singers visited China under the leadership of Shri A. K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs. The visit lasted for about 9 weeks. Later, a Film Delegation also visited China. During their visit Indian feature films and documentaries were shown in almost all the principal cities of China and the films evoked very great interest and enthusiasm.

During the year Press Delegations from Syria, Gold Coast and Holland visited India at the invitation of the Government. It will be recalled that an Indian Press Delegation had visited Holland earlier.

The External Publicity Division published a special calendar to mark the 2,500th birth anniversary of Lord Buddha. 13,000 copies of this special art calendar, depicting various aspects of Lord Buddha's life and teachings, were distributed.

K. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Emigration.-There was no change during the year in the administration of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1952). Emigration of unskilled workers continued to be prohibited. Indian labourers already settled in Malaya and Burma were, as in the previous year, permitted to return to those countries after short visits to India. Permission was also granted from time to time to the dependents of labourers already settled in Malaya, Burma and Ceylon and they were enabled to proceed to those countries. Emigration for the purpose of "skilled work" (as defined in the Act) continued to be permitted by the Protectors of Emigrants

<pg34>

at the ports of embarkation on compliance with the formalities prescribed under the Act, including signing of agreements, stipulating the terms and conditions of employment by the emigrants and the employer in each case. Such emigration took place notably to the Persian Gulf Area for employment in the Oil Companies and to Burma, for employment under various Government and Quasi-Government bodies in that country. The agreements were executed in standard forms prescribed by the Government. The standard forms were revised, from time to time, in the light of experience gained in the disposal of complaints dealt with by Emigration authorities.

The decline in passenger traffic to Malaya which was noticed during the year 1954, continued during the year under review. No difficulties were experienced in obtaining sea passages and there were no longer any noticeable malpractices of passage brokers and touts, black-marketing in tickets etc.

Efforts to prevent illicit emigration to Ceylon were intensified during the year. A conference of officers of the Emigration and Police Departments was held at Tanjore in October 1955, at which

important decisions were taken regarding preventive measures and action against offenders. As a result of a conference with the police authorities of Ceylon, the police authorities of Madras were able to effect closer collaboration with them.

Care was taken by the Protectors of Emigrants concerned to, ensure that Indian labourers coming from Ceylon on short visits, did not suffer any undue hardship in the matter of their return to Ceylon, provided they were in possession of the necessary travel documents.

The question of amending the Indian Emigration Act to bring it in line with present day requirements (e.g... extension of the provisions of the Act to departure by air) was still under consideration when the year closed. However, as a result of a number of complaints from Indian employees in West Africa and Hong Kong-regarding the treatment meted out to them by their employers, it was decided to introduce a procedure whereby prospective, employers in those countries, wishing to take out skilled workers-from India for employment, were required to obtain "No objection" Certificates from the Indian Commissioners in these territories, after signing the Standard Form of Agreement prescribed for the purpose, before permission for their emigration was granted by Protectors of Emigrants.

<pg35>

(ii) Haj.-This year's Haj was "Haj-i-Akbar", and as such, the number of pilgrims who went to the Hejaz was over 9,200 as compared to about 7,300 in 1954. As the shipping company was not in a position to provide passages for all passengers, special exemption was given to them to carry passengers in excess of the carrying capacity of the ships. The Haj pilgrims were given the usual facilities such as exemption from income-tax certificates, permission to take Indian currency, food rations and cloth. Medical assistance was provided at Jedda, Mecca and Madina.

The Government of India sent a special Medical Mission of four doctors and four compounders for rendering medical aid to the pilgrims visiting the Hejaz. The work of the Mission was appreciated by the visiting pilgrims.

(iii) Distinguished visitors from abroad.-Among the distinguished visitors to India during the year were H.E. Col. Anwar El Sadaath, Minister of State of Egypt; Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt; H.E. Mr. Pham Van Don, Dy. Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; H.E. Royal Highness Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs-of Afghanistan and H.E. Dr. Najibullah, Afghan Ambassador to the United Kingdom; H.E. Sayed Ismail El Azhari, Prime Minister of Sudan; a Ministerial Delegation from Ceylon led by the Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, Minister of Food and Agriculture; The Liberian Delegation to

Bandung Conference led by H.E. Mr. Momolu Dukley; Delegations of Lebanon, Syria, Ethiopia and Pakistan to Bandung Conference; H.R.H. Amir Faisal Al-Saud, Crown Prince and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia; Hon'ble Mr. Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan accompanied by Begum Mohammed Ali, Hon'ble Major General Iskandar Mirza and Begum Mirza; Prince Saif El Islam Al Hussein of Yemen; H.E. Dr. Soekarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia; An Egyptian Trade delegation led by H.E. Mr. Mohammed Abou Nosier, Minister for Commerce and Industry Hon'ble U Raschid, Minister for Trade Development of Burma; H.E. Wing Commander Gamal Salem, Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt; Their Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Laos and Princess Savang and H.E. Katay D. Sasorith, Prime Minister of Laos; the Rt. Hon'ble R. G. Casey, Minister of External Affairs of Australia; the Hon'ble U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma and Madam Nu; the Rt. Hon'ble The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations of U.K. Government accompanied by the Countess of Home; the Hon'ble L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and Mrs. Pearson: H.E. Dr. Hatta, Vice-President

<pg36>

of the Republic of Indonesia; Naval Mission from Indonesia led by Rear Admiral R. Subijako; their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal; H.E. Mr. N. A. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. and H.E. Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia; Her Excellency-Madam Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress of China; H.E. Prof. Gaetano, Martino, Foreign Minister of Italy; Dr. Franz Bluecher, Dy. Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany; their Majesties the Shah and Queen of Iran; the Rt. Hon'ble Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom; the Hon'ble Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State in the U.S.A.; and H. E. M. Christian Pineau, Foreign Minister of France.

(iv) Consular Division.-The Division is concerned with compilation and revision of Indian Foreign Service Instruction, levy of consular fee, all consular matters including repatriation, relief payments and recoveries; extradition and deportation and enquiries about welfare and whereabouts of Indians abroad in respect of Europe, South-East Asia, Arab World and Turkey; residual work relating to the scheme of financial assistance to evacuees from Burma.. Malaya, etc., and the long-term scheme for the maintenance, of refugee-orphan who came to India from Burma, Malaya etc.

The work of the Division-has continued to grow in volume during the year under review.

The Special Marriage Act, 1954 (Act No. 43 of 1954) came into, force with effect from the 1st January, 1955. This Act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and applies also to citizens of India domiciled in the territories to which,

the Act extends who are outside the said territories. Under Section-3(2)(b) of the Act, Marriage Officers in Indian Missions and Posts abroad have since been appointed. Besides the Special Marriage (Diplomatic and Consular Officers) Rules, 1955, have been framed under Section 50 of the Act. Copies of relevant Notifications relating to the appointment of Marriage Officers and the Rules have been supplied to Indian Missions and Posts abroad.

One hundred and twenty judicial documents, such as Powers of Attorney, Affidavits, Certificates etc. intended for use in foreign countries, were legalised during the year as against one hundred and twenty-nine legalised last year. The Division dealt with eighty-seven cases of deaths of Indian nationals abroad during the same period as against eighty-four cases during the preceding year. As a result of action taken by the Division, the estates left by the deceased Indian citizens in fifteen cases were transferred to their

<pg37>

legal heirs in India. The remaining cases are still the subject of correspondence with the foreign authorities concerned.

Thirty-seven judicial documents, e.g., Letters of Request and Commissions etc., received through various State Governments for service in Europe, South East Asia, Arab World and Turkey, were after proper scrutiny, forwarded to the authorities concerned through the Indian Missions abroad as against the seventy dealt with last year. Four cases of Letters of Request, Commissions, etc. received from abroad for service in India were also dealt with in the Division.

There were ninety-seven cases of Relief and Repatriation of destitute Indian citizens from countries like Thailand, Iraq, Persian Gulf, Malaya etc. at a cost of Rs. 8,000 as against thirty-seven cases at a cost of Rs. 9,000 last year. The recoveries effected from the repatriates after their arrival in India have as usual been negligible, the Policy of the Government of India being not to subject the repatriates to undue hardship. The Division also dealt with two, cases of extradition of undesirable aliens from India.

The position regarding the evacuee orphans, maintained by the State Governments has not undergone much change. Many orphans have been admitted by the State Governments into higher courses of study and handicrafts which will enable the orphans to have good start in life. The overall position of the orphans and the institutions in which they are being maintained has been satisfactory. Expenditure incurred by the State Governments in this respect is shared half and half between the Government of India and the Governments of the respective States.

(v) Diplomatic and Consular Missions in India.-At the end of 1955, there were 14 Legations, 5 High Commissions and 25 Embassies in India in addition to the Apostolic Internunciature. Towards the end of this year, diplomatic relations were also established with the

People's Republic of Mongolia, who Ambassador at Peking has been concurrently accredited to India, with headquarters at Peking. Similarly the Indian Ambassador at Peking is to be concurrently accredited to People's Republic of Mongolia. India has also agreed to exchange diplomatic relations with Laos at Legation level.

The total number of foreign Consular Posts in India at the end of the year was 87. Two new foreign Consular Posts were established at Calcutta. Five foreign Consular Posts closed down during the year.

(vi) Foreign Aid.-The Colombo Plan, originally scheduled for a period of six years (July 1951-June 1957) has now been extended upto June 1961.

INDIA

BHUTAN USA FRANCE PORTUGAL BRAZIL EGYPT AFGHANISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BURMA CHINA NEPAL ITALY SRI LANKA PAKISTAN LATVIA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND INDONESIA UNITED KINGDOM REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE SWITZERLAND CAMBODIA LAOS VIETNAM THAILAND PHILIPPINES JAPAN MONGOLIA KOREA IRAQ IRAN SAUDI ARABIA YEMEN SYRIA JORDAN SUDAN NORWAY SLOVAKIA SWEDEN YUGOSLAVIA TUNISIA ALGERIA MOROCCO KENYA UGANDA NIGER NIGERIA SOUTH AFRICA ETHIOPIA MAURITIUS POLAND AUSTRIA GERMANY CANADA CUBA URUGUAY GUATEMALA BELGIUM GHANA FIJI MEXICO CZECH REPUBLIC BULGARIA HUNGARY MALI HONG KONG LIBERIA LEBANON TURKEY

Aug 15, 1955

A. UNITED NATIONS

PART III

A. UNITED NATIONS

The 10th session of the United Nations General Assembly which was held in New York from the Sep 20, 1955, to the 20th December, 1955 commenced its proceedings in a favourable climate. In refreshing contrast to the vehement attacks and counter-attacks which characterised the speeches in the general debates of previous sessions, the tone of statements made in the General debate of the 10th Session pointed to a definite improvement.

The more important decisions of the General Assembly, in so far as India was able to contribute thereto, are described in the para-

graphs that follow.

India was one of the co-sponsors of the resolution relating to the admission of new Members: and the entry of 16 countries augurs well for the future, particularly as the concept of universality to which India has consistently subscribed, has now been well established in this Organization.

On the question of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, our strenuous efforts resulted in the General Assembly agreeing to call an International Conference of all Members of the United Nations and of Specialised Agencies to participate in the Conference on the final text of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Membership of the States participating in the preliminary negotiations was also widened by the inclusion of Brazil, Czechoslovakia, India and the U.S. S. R. Moreover, an Advisory Committee will study the question of the relationship of the Agency to the United Nations.

As regards the item relating to the effects of atomic radiation, the Indian Delegation succeeded in enlarging the scope of the proposed study of the effects of atomic radiation. India has been appointed one of the members of the Scientific Committee established by the General Assembly which is to study this problem and disseminate information pertaining to it to member states of the U.N. or members of the specialized agencies. While the Delegation was successful in its efforts to expand the membership of this Committee, it did not get the necessary support for its proposal to throw the doors of this body open to States outside the present U.N. system which may wish to transmit or receive information from it.

<pg38>

<pg39>

With regard to the question of Disarmament, the Indian Delegation succeeded by means of draft amendments in achieving the following results:-

- (i) The objectives laid down in the resolution adopted unanimously at the 9th Session of the General Assembly in 1955 were reiterated in the preamble of the resolution.
- (ii) The resolution as adopted provides for "agreement on and implementation of" the Eisenhower Open Skies Plan and the Soviet proposal for establishing control points whereas the original proposals merely provided for implementation of these plans. This was a distinct change because the purpose of the original draft was to proclaim a majority decision only and to abandon the idea of negotiated agreements.
- (iii) The Disarmament Commission has been asked to take into,

account India's proposals regarding suspension of experimental explosions and an "Armament Truce" along with the proposals made in Geneva by the British and French Prime Ministers.

On the question of the Treatment of people of Indian Origin in the Union of South Africa, the General Assembly adopted a resolution urging the parties concerned to pursue negotiations with a view to bringing about the settlement of the question and inviting them to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly at its next session.

On the question of "Apartheid" in the Union of South Africa the resolution proposed by India and certain other States recommending the continuance of the U.N. Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union was adopted by the Ad Hoc Political Committee by a vote of 37 in favour, 7 against and 13 abstentions. However, in the plenary, certain members changed their position, and the paragraph relating to the continuance of this U.N. Commission failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority. The remaining paragraph's commending the Commission's report and expressing regret at the continuation of the Union Government's policy of apartheid were adopted by the required two-thirds majority.

On the Korean question, India submitted a draft resolution which noted with appreciation the generous offer of the Governments of Argentina and Brazil to re-settle a number of ex-prisoners of the Korean war and which requested Member Governments who are able to do so to assist in bringing about a full solution of this problem by accepting for resettlement those not covered by the

<pg40>

present offers. This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly.

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.-India continued to be a member of the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories during the year under review and took an active part in the deliberations of these bodies. The U.N. Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British and French administration, of which the Indian representative Shri S. K. Banerjee was the Chairman, submitted a report to the Trusteeship Council suggesting that the wishes of the inhabitants of Togoland under British administration as to their future should be ascertained by a plebiscite. This suggestion was accepted by the Trusteeship Council as well as by the General Assembly. The General Assembly recommended to the U.K. Government to take steps in consultation with the U.N. Plebiscite Commissioner, to organise and conduct without delay under the supervision of the U.N. a plebiscite to ascertain the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants in regard to their future. The main resolution of the General Assembly was based on the draft submitted by India.

The life of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories has been extended by the General Assembly for a further period of three years and India has again been elected member of this body. During the discussion on the report of this Committee, the Indian Delegation submitted a draft resolution concerning information on community development which emphasised the benefits resulting from community development and other forms of co-operation in under-developed countries and asked the Administering Powers to render information as complete and upto-date as possible on programmes and progress in this field. To facilitate this, certain changes were suggested in the Standard Form used in the transmission of information under Article 73(e) of the U.N. Charter. This resolution with certain amendments was adopted by the General Assembly.

Administrative and Budgetary.-As a result of the continued efforts made by our representatives, India's contribution to the U.N. Budget has been reduced from 3.30 per cent. to 2.25 per cent. i.e. from (Dollar)\$1,308,120 to (Dollar)\$1,288,300 approximately.

The Chairman of the Indian Delegation pleaded once again for a better geographical distribution of the staff of the U.N. Secretariat and stressed in particular the desirability of recruiting more persons from Asian and African countries and thereby give the U.N. Secretariat "a real international personality". He further suggested that more funds should be expended for the operation of U.N. Information Centres in countries where information media were not fully developed.

<pg41>

International Conference on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy.-Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy held at Geneva in August 1955 presided over this Conference. This was the largest conference so far organised by the United Nations and was attended by 1,400 delegates and 3,000 observers. The conference dealt with the subjects on its agenda objectively and its proceedings were not marred by any unseemly controversy.

Election to U.N. Bodies.-India is one of the members of the U.N. visiting Mission which is to visit the Trust Territories in the Pacific early this year and submit a report later to the Trusteeship Council.

Two members of the Indian Delegation to the 10th Session of the General Assembly were elected to two U.N. bodies viz., the U.N. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the U.N. Administrative Tribunal.

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.-India continued to serve on the Economic and Social Council during 1955 as

also on most of its functional Commissions.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.-India participated in the 11th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade held in Tokyo. India also took part in the various sub-committees such as on Highway, on Inland Waterways, on Iron and Steel and in various working parties like those on Economic Development and Planning and on Housing and Building Materials held in different countries of this region.

On the invitation of Indian Delegation, extended at the 11th session of the Commission, the Commission accepted to hold its 12th session in India in February, 1956. The Commission will also hold the meetings of its Committee on Industry and Trade, Railway Sub-Committee and Electric Sub-Committee in India in the year 1956.

A training centre for water resources development has been established at the University of Roorkee with the aid of the Economic commission for Asia and the Far East, and the U.N.T.A.A.

Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.).-The following international training centres were held in India with the cooperation of the F.A.O.:

Soil Fertility (Himayatsagar-Hyderabad) from the 18th July to the 15th October, 1955.

<pg42>

Rice Breeding (Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack) for 3 months from the 1st September, 1955.

Agricultural Extension Service in Bhopal from the 5th-15th December, 1955.

A seminar on Forest Research Workers (F.R.I.D., Dun) was held in India in co-operation with the F.A.O. from the 12th October to the 10th December, 1955.

International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.).-India provided training facilities for foreign nationals under the expanded technical programme of the I.L.O.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).-India took an active part in the activities of the UNESCO particularly in its fellowship and scholarship programme. Many foreign nationals visited India under this programme. The UNESCO has accepted India's invitation to hold its next General Conference in Delhi in 1956.

World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.).-The 2nd Regional

Association of the World Meteorological Organisation was held in New Delhi in February 1955 and Dr. S. Basu, Director General of Observatories, was elected its President.

India has actively been participating in the Expanded programme of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. Many Indian Officials were sent abroad for training under this programme. At the same time, many officials of other countries came to India for training and observation of the working of various projects. A team of senior Indian Officers was sent to the U.S.S.R. to explore the possibilities of utilising the Russian aid to the U.N.T.A.A. for the economic development of the under-developed countries.

The United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East was held at Mussoorie (India) in February, 1955 in which delegates from all over the world participated.

A seminar on the education of the blind child and adolescent was also held at Mussoorie during this year.

India has been arranging regular quarterly courses of statistical education at Calcutta for the last 3 years in co-operation with the International Statistical Institute.

India was represented on the meetings of many international organisations such as the General Assembly of the International

<pg43>

Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the International Bureau of Military Documentation, the International Technical Conference to study the problems of the International conservation of the living resources at sea, etc.

B. ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

At the invitation of the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, a Conference of Asian-African countries was held in Bandung (Indonesia) in April, 1955. Twenty-nine countries of Asia and Africa participated in the Conference. The object of the Conference was to promote goodwill and co-operation, to consider common social, economic and cultural problems, to consider problems of special interest to Asian and African people such as racialism, colonialism etc. and to view the position of Asia and Africa in the world and the contribution they could make to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

The deliberations of the Conference resulted in the historic Joint Communique on economic and cultural co-operation, colonialism, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and on the promotion of world peace and co-operation. The communique also incorporates the Five Principles or the PANCH SHEELA

which India regards as the basis of her relations with other countries.

The Conference was a world event which attracted great attention, marking the coming together, for the first time in history, of self-governing and independent nations of Asia and Africa. It generated goodwill and friendship among the Asian-African countries and helped to establish personal contact among the leaders of these countries. The psychological impact of this Conference on the peoples of Asia and Africa in particular is bound to have far-reaching consequence. The communique issued at the end of the Conference received world-wide attention.

USA

PERU INDIA BRAZIL NORWAY SLOVAKIA SWITZERLAND SOUTH AFRICA KOREA ARGENTINA
UNITED KINGDOM JAPAN RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BURMA INDONESIA
PAKISTAN

Sep 20, 1955

APPENDIX I INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Jan 01, 1955

APPENDIX I

INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

EMBASSIES

1. Afghanistan
2. Argentina
3. Belgium
4. Brazil
5. Burma
6. China
7. Czechoslovakia
8. Egypt
9. Ethiopia
10. France
11. Germany
12. Indonesia
13. Iran
14. Iraq
15. Ireland
16. Italy
17. Japan

Also Head of the Indian Military
Mission, Berlin,

Ambassador resident in London.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 18. | Mexico | Ambassador resident in Washington. |
| 19. | Nepal | |
| 20. | Netherlands | |
| 21. | Poland | Ambassador resident in Moscow. |
| 22. | Switzerland | |
| 23. | Thailand | |
| 24. | Turkey | |
| 25. | United States of America | |
| 26. | U.S.S.R. | |
| 27. | Yugoslavia | |

HIGH COMMISSIONS

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| 1. | Australia | |
| 2. | Canada. | |
| 3. | Ceylon | |
| 4. | New Zealand | High Commissioner resident in Canberra. |
| 5. | Pakistan | Deputy High Commissioners at Dacca and Lahore and Assistant High Commissioners at Hyderabad and Rajshahi. |
| 6. | United Kingdom | |

<pg45>

LEGATIONS

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Austria | Minister resident in Berne. |
| 2. | Bulgaria | Minister resident in Belgrade. |
| 3. | Cambodia | |
| 4. | Chile. | Minister resident in Buenos Aires. |
| 5. | Denmark | Minister resident in Stockholm. |
| 6. | Finland | Minister resident in stockholm. |
| 7. | Hungary | Minister resident in Moscow. |
| 8. | Jedda (Saudi Arabia) | |
| 9. | Jordan | Minister resident in Baghdad. |
| 10. | Luxemburg | Minister resident in Brussels. |
| 11. | Lebanon | Minister resident in Cairo. |
| 12. | Libya | Minister resident in Cairo. |
| 13. | Norway | Minister resident in Paris. |
| 14. | Philippines | |
| 15. | Rumania | Minister resident in Belgrade. |
| 16. | Sweden | |
| 17. | Syria | |
| 18. | Vatican | Minister resident in Berne. |

SPECIAL MISSIONS

1. Berlin
2. Bhutan
3. Sikkim
4. Sudan (Khartoum)
5. United Nations

COMMISSIONS

1. Aden
2. British East Africa
3. British West Indies (including British Guiana)

4. Fiji
 5. Gold Coast
 6. Hong Kong
 7. Mauritius
 8. Malaya
 9. Nigeria
 10. Central African Federation.
- Commissioner resident in Accra.
Commissioner resident in Nairobi.

CONSULATES-GENERAL AND CONSULATES

1. Cairo.
 2. Basra
 3. Belgian Congo
- Consul-General resident in Nairobi.

<pg46>

4. Copenhagen
 5. Geneva
 6. Hamburg
 7. Hanoi (Vietnam)
 8. Helsinki
 9. Kobe
 10. Lhasa
 11. Medan
 12. Muscat
 13. New York
 14. Ruanda Urundi
 15. Saigon
 16. San Francisco
 17. Shanghai
 18. Tananarive (Madagascar)
 19. Vientiane (Laos)
- Consul-General resident in Nairobi

VICE-CONSULATES

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

AGENCIES

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

INDIA

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

Jan 01, 1955

APPENDIX II FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

Jan 01, 1955

APPENDIX II

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. Poland
 21. Thailand
 22. Turkey
 23. United States of America
 24. U.S.S.R.
 25. Yugoslavia
- (ii) HIGH COMMISSIONS
1. Australia
 2. Canada
 3. Ceylon
 4. Pakistan
 5. United Kingdom
- (iii) LEGATIONS
1. Austria
 2. Bulgaria
 3. Cambodia
 4. Chile
 5. Denmark
 6. Finland
 7. Apostolic Internunciature.
 8. Hungary
 9. Norway
 10. Philippines
 11. Rumania
 12. Switzerland
 13. Syria
 14. Saudi Arabia
 15. Sweden.

(iv) FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

Country	Location	Status.
1. Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate General.
2. Austria	Bombay	Consulate.
3. Austria	Calcutta	Consulate.
4. Austria	Madras	Consulate.
5. Belgium	Bombay	Consulate General.
6. Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate General.
7. Belgium	Madras	Consulate.
8. Bolivia	Calcutta	Consulate General.
9. Brazil	Bombay	Consulate (Vacant)
10. Brazil	Calcutta	Consulate.
11. Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General.
12. Burma	Madras	Vice-Consulate.
13. China	Bombay	Consulate General.

<pg48>

14.	China	Calcutta	Consulate General.
15.	Colombia	Calcutta	Consulate (Vacant)
16.	Colombia	Madras	Consulate.
17.	Costa Rica	Bombay	Consulate.
18.	Costa Rica	Madras	Consulate General.
19.	Cuba	Calcutta	Consular Agency (Vacant)
20.	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General.
21.	Denmark	Bombay	Consulate.
22.	Denmark	Calcutta	Consulate.
23.	Denmark	Cochin	Consulate.
24.	Denmark	Madras	Consulate.
25.	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Consulate General.
26.	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Consulate.
27.	Ecuador	Calcutta	Consulate.
28.	Egypt	Bombay	Consulate General.
29.	Egypt	Calcutta	Consulate General.
30.	El Salvador	Calcutta	Consulate.
31.	Finland	Bombay	Consulate.
32.	Finland	Calcutta	Consulate.
33.	France	Bombay	Consulate.
34.	France	Calcutta	Consulate General.
35.	France	Cochin	Consular Agency.
36.	France	Madras	Consulate.
37.	Germany	Bombay	Consulate General.
38.	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate General.
39.	Germany	Madras	Consulate.
40.	Greece	Bombay	Consulate General.
41.	Greece	Calcutta	Consulate General.
42.	Haiti	Calcutta	Consulate.
43.	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate.
44.	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate.
45.	Iran	Bombay	Consulate General.
46.	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate General.
47.	Israel	Bombay	Consulate.
48.	Italy	Bombay	Consulate.
49.	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate.
50.	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General.
51.	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General.
52.	Liberia	Calcutta	Consulate.
53.	Luxemburg	Bombay	Vice Consulate.
54.	Monaco	New Delhi	Consulate General.
55.	Monaco	Bombay	Consulate.
56.	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate
57.	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General.
58.	Netherlands	Calcutta	Consulate.
59.	Netherlands	Cochin	Consulate.
60.	Netherlands	Madras	Consulate.
61.	Nicaragua	Bombay	Consulate.

<pg49>

62.	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Consulate.
63.	Norway	Bombay	Consulate General.
64.	Norway	Calcutta	Consulate General.
65.	Norway	Cochin	Vice Consulate.
66.	Norway	Madras	Consulate.
67.	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General.
68.	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General.

69.	Spain	Bombay	Consulate.
70.	Spain	Calcutta	Vice Consulate.
71.	Spain	Madras	Vice Consulate.
72.	Sweden	Bombay	Consulate General.
73.	Sweden	Calcutta	Consulate.
74.	Sweden	Madras	Consulate.
75.	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General.
76.	Switzerland	Calcutta	Consulate.
77.	Switzerland	Cochin	Consular Agency.
78.	Switzerland	Madras	Consular Agency.
79.	Syria	Bombay	Consulate General.
80.	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate General.
81.	Turkey	Bombay	Consulate.
82.	Turkey	Calcutta	Consulate.
83.	U.S.A.	Bombay	Consulate General.
84.	U. S. A.	Calcutta	Consulate General.
85.	U. S. A.	Madras	Consulate General.
86.	Venezuela	Calcutta	Consulate General.
87.	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate General.

(v) NEW DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OPENED IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1955-56.-

- (1) Legation of Cambodia, New Delhi.
- (2) Legation of Rumania, New Delhi.
- (3) Legation of Bulgaria, New Delhi.

(vi) NEW FOREIGN CONSULAR MISSIONS OPENED IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1955-56.-

- (1) Consulate for Finland at Calcutta.
- (2) Consulate for Turkey at Calcutta.

INDIA

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

Jan 01, 1955

APPENDIX III TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX III

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED
 OR RENEWED BY INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES DURING
 1955-56

1. Trade Agreement with Austria signed on Jul 02, 1955 and 29th December 1955 at Vienna.

2. Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia signed on 3 June 1955 at Prague.

3. Trade Agreement with Italy signed on 14 December 1956 at New Delhi.

4. Trade Agreement with Norway signed on 24 June 1955 at New Delhi.

5. Trade Agreement with Poland signed on 31 December 1955 at New Delhi.

6. Trade Agreement with Sweden signed on 31 May 1955 at New Delhi.

7. Trade Agreement with Indonesia signed on 16 August 1955 at New Delhi.

8. Trade Agreement with Iraq signed on 4 January 1956 at Baghdad.

9. Trade Agreement with Pakistan signed on 19 July 1955 at Karachi.

10. Cultural Agreement with Indonesia signed on 29 December 1955 at New Delhi.

11. Loan Agreement with Burma signed on 17 October 1955 at New Delhi.

12. Agreement with Pakistan regarding resumption of rail traffic via additional rail links signed on 15 April 1955 at Karachi.

13. Pant-Mirza Agreement regarding shrines and holy places signed on 17 May 1955 at New Delhi.

14. Treaty of Friendship with Egypt signed on 6 April 1955 at Cairo.

15. Air Agreement with Iraq signed on 27 July 1955 at Baghdad.

<pg50>

<pg51>

16. An interline agreement between the Air India International and the Main administration of Civil Air Fleet attached to Council of Ministers of USSR on Commercial Corporation (Aeroflat) was signed on 20 September 1955 at Moscow.

17. Agreement between the Indian Airlines Corporation and the General Department of the Civil Air Fleet attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR relating to regular air transportation between New Delhi and Moscow signed on 20 December 1955 at New Delhi.

18. Air Transport Agreement with the United States signed on 3 February 1956 at New Delhi.

19. Air Agreement with Japan signed on 26 November 1955 at New Delhi.

20. A Protocol with the People's Republic of China regarding the handing over to the Government of China of the postal, telegraph and public telephone services and the Rest Houses operated by the Government of India in Tibet region of China signed on 1 April at Lhasa.

INDIA
AUSTRIA USA NORWAY SLOVAKIA CZECH REPUBLIC ITALY POLAND SWEDEN
INDONESIA IRAQ PAKISTAN BURMA EGYPT RUSSIA JAPAN CHINA

Jul 02, 1955

APPENDIX IV INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

Jan 01, 1955

APPENDIX IV

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

1. United Nations General Assembly.
2. Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
3. United Nations Commissions and Committees:-
 - (a) International Law Commission.
 - (b) Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.
 - (c) Peace Observation Commission.
 - (d) Committee on Contributions.
 - (e) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
 - (f) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
 - (g) Special Committee on the review of the decisions of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
 - (h) Advisory Committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
 - (i) Scientific Committee on the effects of atomic radiation.
 - (j) Committee to consider the question of convening a General Conference to review the U.N. Charter.
4. United Nations Trusteeship Council. India was also a member of one of the United Nations Visiting Missions to the Trust Territo-

ries in West Africa.

5. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its following functional commissions:-

- (a) Commission on International Commodity Trade.
- (b) Commission on Human Rights.
- (c) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- (d) Population Commission.
- (e) Social Commission.
- (f) Statistical Commission.
- (g) Transport and Communications Commission.

<pg52>

<pg53>

6. United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E. C. A. F. E.), its committee and sub-committees.

7. India is also a member of the following Specialised Agencies. of the United Nations:-

- (a) Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.).
- (b) General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (G.A.T.T.).
- (c) International Bank for Re-construction and Development (I.B.R.D.).
- (d) International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.).
- (e) International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.).
- (f) International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.).
- (g) International Telecommunication Organisation (I.T.U.).
- (h) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.).
- (i) Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.).
- (j) World Health Organisation (W.H.O.).
- (k) World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.).

8. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich.

9. International Astronomical Union, Brussels.

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

11. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, Paris.

12. International Commission on Large Dams. Paris.

13. International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.

14. International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Brussels.

15. International Conference of Social Work, Paris.

16. International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington-

17. International Council of Archives, Paris.

18. International Council of Scientific Union, London.

19. International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
20. International Custom Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
21. International Electro-Technical Commission, Geneva.
22. International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.

<pg54>

23. International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, The Hague.
24. International Federation of University Women, London.
25. International Hospital Federation, London.
26. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
27. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels.
28. International Institute of Scientific Travel Research of the International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Geneva.
29. International Materials Conference, Washington.
30. International Organisation for Standardisation, Geneva.
31. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
32. International Scientific Radio Union, Brussels.
33. International Tea Committee, London.
34. International Tin Study Group, The Hague.
35. International Union of Aviation Insurers, London.
36. International Union for the Protection of Nature, Brussels.
37. International Union of Biological Sciences, Paris.
38. International Union of Crystallography, Cambridge.
39. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris.
40. International Union of Geography, New York.
41. International Union of History of Sciences, Paris.
42. International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Geneva.
43. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris.
44. International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, Paris.
45. International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Delf, Netherlands.

46. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress,
Brussels.

47. Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Paris.

48. Union International Centre Le Cancer, Paris.

49. World Union of Free Thinkers, Lourain, Belgium.

INDIA
USA SWITZERLAND BELGIUM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC UNITED KINGDOM FRANCE
LATVIA ITALY

Jan 01, 1955