

1956-57

Contents

Jan 01, 1956

REPORT

1956-57

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

28 M. of E.A.-f

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INDIA
 BHUTAN AFGHANISTAN BURMA CHINA NEPAL PAKISTAN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND
 USA

Jan 01, 1956

Administration

PART I

ADMINISTRATION

ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY

(i) Headquarters.-A chart showing the Organisation of the Ministry as on Mar 31, 1957, is given in Appendix VI. There are 88 Sections in the Ministry, of which 39 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 the Sudan, Afghanistan, Iran, South-East Asia, Burma, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Passports and Visas.
5. African Division-Africa (other than North Africa and the Sudan), the United Kingdom and Colonies.
6. Pakistan Division.
7. Protocol Division-Protocol, Consular work and Emigration.
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 1,282 junior officers (including 75 Section Officers), one Officer-in-Charge of the Central Cypher Bureau, 37 Under Secretaries, one Deputy Chief of Protocol, 16 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, one Foreign Service Inspector, six Joint Secretaries, three Secretaries and one Secretary General. In addition there are two Officers on Special Duty of the status of Under Secretaries, one Legal Adviser of the status of Under Secretary, one Officer on Special Duty (Hindi) of the status of Under Secretary and three Officers on Special Duty of the status of Deputy Secretaries.

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 the charge of a Joint Secretary designated as Chief of Protocol. The American, Pakistan and External Publicity Divisions are in the charge of Deputy Secretaries who are also, designated as Directors. The Historical Division, the Research and Intelligence Section and the Library are in the charge of the Director of the Historical Division. The Foreign Service Inspector is an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary.

The Organisation and Methods Section in the Ministry, set up in 1954, is 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 organizational problems. The same officer is in charge of the duties of the Vigilance Officer, in which capacity he ensures 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. He is responsible, for co-ordination among the various Divisions in the Ministry.

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

The Special Secretary is in general charge of administration in the Ministry. In matters involving policy the Special Secretary works in close collaboration with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretaries.

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

(ii) The Indian Foreign Service.-At present the permanent strength of the service is 184, In addition 24 permanent supernumerary posts were created during the year under report in, addition to the 9 permanent supernumerary posts created earlier,, making a total of 33 supernumerary posts. There are also 57 temporary posts of various grades necessitated by the expansion of Indian representation abroad.

The Cabinet finally approved the constitution of a new Central Service, to be called the Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B', in September 1955; and the new Service formally came into being with effect from 1 August 1956. The new Service, patterned on the Central Secretariat Services, includes all posts in the Ministry of

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External Affairs and Indian Missions and Posts abroad which are not

included in the I.F.S. "A", together with some posts in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A major step has thus been taken towards achieving a long cherished objective, namely, complete control by the Ministry of External Affairs over all personnel manning Indian Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular posts abroad. This objective, when finally reached-and this will take some time as more than two thousand persons have to be recruited to fill the posts borne on the Cadre of the new Service-will not only facilitate the task of the administration in manning Indian Missions abroad, but will also ensure the building up from the lowest level of a corps of trained personnel for service abroad.

Rules for the initial constitution of the Service, setting out conditions of eligibility, fixation of seniority etc., were issued at the end of July 1956 and copies were placed on the tables of both Houses of Parliament. Printed copies of these Rules, together with application forms, were forwarded in the first instance to all persons serving in Indian Missions and Posts abroad, the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Two Selection Boards have been set up for the selection of candidates to the higher and lower grades of the Service respectively. 2,435 applications were received; of these 349 were for Grades I and II. Selection to these grades of the Service from these candidates has been completed and offers of appointment have been issued to those approved. The Junior Selection Board, which has to consider 2,186 applications in the first instance, has so far disposed of 1,872 cases. Progress by the Senior and Junior Selection Boards in their task has been sufficient to enable the Ministry to call for applications from persons serving in other Ministries of the Government of India as, well as under State Governments. A very large number of applications has been received and consequently recruitment to the Service is not likely to be finalized for some time.

Rules for the initial constitution of the Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B' contained a provisional Cadre Schedule of the new Service. This has now been finalized and it contains approximately 2,100 posts, starting from those of Lower Division Clerks, and including posts of Assistants, Stenographers, Section Officers, Under Secretaries, and a Sub-Cadre of Cypher staff. The proposal to include a Sub-Cadre for Interpreters and Translators is under consideration. Rules for the future maintenance of the Service are under active-consideration and it is hoped that they will be shortly finalized.

(iii) Missions abroad.-As in past years, a number of proposals for the purchase or construction of buildings for Missions abroad were considered during the year. A plot of land has been acquired

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at Tokyo for the construction of the Chancery building. Plans for construction of the Chancery building at Karachi on the land acquired earlier have been finalized during the year, and construction work Will begin shortly. The construction of the Chancery building on the land leased from the local Government at Accra

is also expected to start soon. Construction of buildings for the Agencies, at Gyantse and Gartok will start as soon as weather condition permit.

Our Embassy building at the Hague was gutted by fire and was partly damaged. It has been decided to reconstruct the building.

The purchase of the Embassy building at Brussels has been finalized. Buildings at Colombo and Shanghai and six houses owned by the Australian Government and now occupied by the High Commission staff at Canberra, have also been purchased.

A plot of land has been acquired at Addis Ababa from the Ethiopian Government in exchange for land at Chanakyapuri (New Delhi) for the Ethiopian Embassy in India.

(iv) Inspectorate.-During the year, the Foreign Service Inspector accompanied by a representative of the Ministry of Finance, visited several Indian Missions and Posts in Europe, West Asia, Africa, East Asia and Ceylon. Missions and Posts located in North and South America and Afghanistan were also inspected by ad-hoc Inspecting Teams. On the basis of their reports, decisions have been taken on the revision of foreign allowances and on several other administrative matters.

(v) Expenditure.-The expenditure of this Ministry falls under four demands, (i) External Affairs, (ii) Tribal Areas, (iii) State of Pondicherry and (iv) Miscellaneous. According to the final estimates, expenditure in 1956-57 is expected to be Rs. 16,19.33 lakhs. Some of the items included therein are either fixed or do not relate to External Affairs proper:-

Rs (in lakhs)

1. Tribal Areas including Assam Rifles and provision for economic development (39.73 lakhs) and community projects (5.56 lakhs)
5,47.22
2. Payment to neighbouring States and expenditure on Pondicherry
3,01.27
3. Contribution to U.N.O., Delegations thereto and Delegations to the International Armistice Supervisory Commission in Indo-China .
1,06.55
4. Expenditure on demarcation of boundaries between India and Pakistan, recovery of abducted women and children and implementation of Prime Ministers' Agreement
15.88
5. Passport and Emigration Establishments
20.37

6. Miscellaneous expenditure, e.g. that on pilgrimage and evacuees, repatria-

tion of Indians, Loss by exchange etc
6.80

9,98.09

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The expenditure of External Relations proper amounts to Rs. 621.24 lakhs. This includes Rs. 60.15 lakhs on the High Commission's Office in London and Rs. 109.72 lakhs on pay and allowances of officers and staff and other expenses at Headquarters. Expenditure on 81 Missions and Posts abroad totals Rs. 451.37 lakhs. This gives an average of Rs. 5.57 lakhs per Mission. Of this, an average of Rs. 1.35 lakhs per Mission is spent on pay and allowances of officers, Rs. 1.45 lakhs on pay and allowances of staff and Rs. 0.77 lakhs on office and residential accommodation.' The balance consists of contingent and other miscellaneous expenditure.

In spite of the expansion in the activities of the Ministry, all possible steps have been taken to keep the expenditure at the minimum. The original sanctioned grant under the four demands mentioned above was Rs. 1719.72 lakhs which was subsequently increased by two Supplementary Grants of Rs. 79.32 lakhs and 5.51 lakhs under 'External Affairs'. The net saving of Rs. 185.22 lakhs is mainly under "Tribal Areas" and "Pondicherry", owing to a rephasing of the Economic Development Programme and economy in Administrative charges.

(vi) Tribal areas.-North East Frontier Agency.-The administration of the North East Frontier Agency has made satisfactory progress during the year in extending effective administration into the interior and in providing amenities and facilities for the tribal people living in the Agency. The law and order situation in the Tuensang Frontier Division improved by the end of the year and substantial progress has been made in resettling the villagers affected by the disturbances.

The Indian Frontier Administrative Service was finally constituted during 1956. The selection to the service has been made after taking into account the difficult and trying conditions of service and it is hoped that the cadre will now provide the key personnel for the administration of the Agency. The Administration is now free to devote its attention to the problem of recruiting other personnel, especially on the technical side, essential for implementing the programme for the development of the region.

The Second Five Year Plan for the Agency has been revised on

a more scientific and realistic basis. The targets now fixed, on the basis of the experience of the last few years, take fully into account the special difficulties of the region and the basic necessity of preserving the unique cultural and social pattern of the tribal people.

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The allocations among the various Sectors in the revised Second Five Year Plan, as approved by the Planning Commission, are as follows:-

Rs.
(n lakhs)

Agricultural production, Minor Irrigation and Land Development
50.00

Animal Husbandry
10.00

Forests
35.00

Co-operation
5.42

Fisheries
1.00

TOTAL.--Agricultural Sector
101.42

Community Development Projects & National Extension Service
76.27

Power
13.00

Village and small industries
18.48

Roads
197.43

Approach Roads by Army Engineers
344.00

Airstrips
30.00

TOTAL-Transport
571.43

Education
60.00

Health
90.00

TOTAL.-Social Services
150.00

Miscellaneous

1. Publicity
4.50
2. Statistics and Planning
2.00
3. Research
13.40

TOTAL.-Miscellaneous
19.90

GRAND TOTAL:
950.50

There are now one Community Development Block and six National Extension Service Blocks in the Agency. Progress has also been made in training selected tribal personnel for administration and development of their areas. Satisfactory progress has been made regarding education. There are now 7,600 students and 3 High Schools. in the Agency. Steps have also been taken to compile, and print text books in tribal dialects in the Devnagri script.

INDIA

CHINA JAPAN KOREA MONGOLIA BHUTAN NEPAL SUDAN AFGHANISTAN BURMA IRAN
AUSTRALIA FIJI NEW ZEALAND USA PAKISTAN CANADA GHANA BELGIUM SRI LANKA
ETHIOPIA UNITED KINGDOM LATVIA

Mar 31, 1957

A. States in Special Treaty Relations with India

PART II

A. STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

(i) Bhutan.-The relations of friendship and mutual co-operation with Bhutan were strengthened during the year.

The Government of India, as a token of their keen interest in the economic progress of Bhutan, made a gift of about 146 tons of fertilizers, costing approximately Rs. 42,000. In addition, arrangements have been made to present hospital equipment worth approximately Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs and medicines and drugs worth about Rs. one lakh. 2,000 maunds of cement were also presented to Bhutan as a flood-relief measure.

The Government of Bhutan continued to extend their full co-operation to Indian authorities in flood control measures. Students from Bhutan have been given full facilities for training in river gauge and rain gauge observations. Some of them have also been given scholarships for education in India.

(ii) Sikkim.-The seven year development plan for Sikkim, formulated and financed by the Government of India, has now completed its third year. Appreciable progress has been made in the execution of the schemes.

The Sikkim Darbar and the Government of Bhutan took keen interest in the exhibition of Buddhist art arranged by the Ministry of Education in November, 1956 as part of the 2500th Buddha Jayanti celebrations. Valuable exhibits of Buddhist art and culture were brought from Bhutan and Sikkim, for this exhibition and the two Royal Families took great personal interest in arranging these exhibits. The exhibits received widespread appreciation in India.

At the invitation of the organisers, the Maharaja of Sikkim attended the symposium of Buddhist art and literature organized by the Buddha Jayanti Celebrations Committee, in co-operation with the UNESCO, from Nov 26, 1956 to 29 November, 1956. The Maharaja was the guest of the Government of, India and after attending the symposium visited some of the Buddhist places of pilgrimage in India.

A daily half-hour broadcast in Tibetan, consisting of a news bulletin, Indian and Tibetan music etc., was inaugurated on 15 December, 1956, by the All India Radio to cater for listeners in Sikkim, Bhutan and other frontier regions.

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B. FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

The Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondi-

cherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam was signed on 28 May 1956. The Treaty, however, awaits ratification by the French National Assembly. A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allotted to the Pondicherry Government to cover expenditure during the year on development schemes in the State under the Second Five Year Plan. The Government of India have also sanctioned the establishment of a Medical College at Pondicherry. The scheme for construction of a new, pier at Pondicherry has also been sanctioned and construction has begun.

There have been no important developments concerning the Portuguese possessions in India since the last report. The Portuguese authorities have shown no change in their intransigent attitude. Conditions in the Portuguese possessions continue to be very unsatisfactory and the nationalist movement continues unabated despite the repressive measures adopted by the Portuguese authorities. It is reported that several hundred Goans have been arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for participation in the nationalist movement and defiance of the administration. Goan political parties in Bombay and other places have continued their peaceful struggle. Economic conditions in Goa, Daman and Diu continue to be unsatisfactory, and this has led to illegal immigration into India. Smuggling still continues; but the strengthening of anti-smuggling operations has effected a noticeable decrease, particularly in smuggling by land.

There were 42 Indian nationals in jail or in detention in Goa. Of these, one was released last year due to lack of evidence for sending him up for trial; and the Portuguese recently granted an amnesty to and released 34. Seven persons are still in detention; one has been convicted for offences involving violence and is, therefore, not covered by the recent amnesty and the other six persons are stated by the Portuguese authorities to be Goans. The Government of India are taking necessary steps to collect evidence to prove their Indian nationality.

The First Secretary of the Egyptian Embassy, in New Delhi paid a second visit to Goa, Daman and Diu for about, ten days in January 1957 and submitted a detailed report to the Government of India. A representative of the Brazilian Embassy, which is looking after Portuguese interests in India, was permitted to visit Bombay twice in 1956 and once in January 1957.

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On the June 1956, Portugal presented a Memorial before the International Court of Justice seeking right of passage to the liberated enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. India was initially given time till 15 December 1956, to file her Counter-Memorial. The Government of India have decided to enter a Preliminary Objection. The time given for the purpose was considered inadequate in view of the extensive research that was involved. An extension of time

was therefore sought and the Court granted an extension of four months upto 15 April 1957.

The disbursement of pensions to about 900 pensioners in Goa, Daman and Diu was stopped on 31 December 1955 and could not be continued because of the refusal of the Portuguese authorities to give the necessary permission and facilities. After prolonged correspondence the Portuguese authorities agreed to the opening of a pension office of the Government of India in Goa. The advance party of the staff for the pension office left for Goa on 14 March 1957.

There have been several cases of violations of Indian territorial waters and air space over prohibited areas by Portuguese boats and aircraft. The Government of India have protested against these violations.

C. INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

(i) Afghanistan.--Relations with Afghanistan continued to be friendly and cordial. To facilitate the transit of goods between Afghanistan and foreign countries through India, the Government of Afghanistan requested the Government of India to formulate a definite procedure. The procedure is being finalized in consultation with the Afghan Government.

As usual this year also the Government of India participated in the Afghan Jashan celebrations in August 1956. Two teams (hockey and football) visited Afghanistan at the invitation of the Afghan Government. In November 1956, an Afghan hockey team also visited India en route to the Olympic Games at Melbourne.

For the development of community projects in Afghanistan, the Government of India have, as a gesture of goodwill, presented to the Government of Afghanistan livestock, fertilizers and equipment.

The Government of Afghanistan have requested the Government of India to send a mission to investigate the coal resources of Afghanistan. The proposal is under examination.

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At the request of the Afghan Government, the Government of India have agreed to present and install a fumigation chamber at Kandahar. The chamber has been purchased and will soon be despatched. This is expected to promote trade between the two countries.

At present there are five Indian teachers serving in Afghanistan and two more will be selected. The Government of Afghanistan have also asked for the services of expert craftsmen in cocoonery and reeling and mosaic floor-laying.

The training of Afghan Air Force personnel in Indian Air Force establishments is in progress. Some of the trainees have returned to Afghanistan after completing their training in India.

The Government of India had undertaken to install meteorological and aeronautical communication equipment at Kabul and Kandahar and to operate it for two years. The necessary aeronautical equipment had already been sent and installed at Kabul; and meteorological equipment was sent during the year. The installation work both at Kabul and Kandahar is now complete and the operation work is being looked after by our teams in Afghanistan.

Messrs. Aryana Airlines (an Afghan concern) started a regular weekly scheduled two-way service on the Kabul-Amritsar-Delhi route on 13 October 1956.

A 3-member delegation sponsored by the Silk Export Promotion Council of Bombay visited Afghanistan in October 1956.

Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan visited India in March 1956 on her way home from Munich.

An Indian Archaeological Mission visited Afghanistan in May-July 1956 to explore the pre-historic sites along the river valleys of South Afghanistan. The Mission also visited the site near Kandahar, where excavation is being carried out by the French Archaeological Mission, and drew up a list of antiquities with Indian affinities in the Kabul Museum. Lectures on the cultural affinities between the two countries were also delivered by the members of the Mission.

There were heavy floods in Afghanistan. The Indian Red Cross Society donated a sum of Rs. 5,000/- for the relief of flood sufferers.

A series of earth tremors caused considerable loss of life and property in Afghanistan in June 1956. The Government of India sent 2,800 blankets and 5,000 shirts for the use of the earthquake victims. A sum of approximately Rs. 50,000/- was spent.

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(ii) Burma.-The cordial relations between India and Burma were maintained during the year. In the international sphere the close cooperation between the two Governments continued to the mutual advantage of both countries.

The maintenance of trade between the two countries at a high level was recognized as essential by both Governments. A Burmese purchase mission visited India and concluded agreement for the purchase of jute, cotton piecegoods, prawns and other commodities. The Burmese Minister for Food and Trade Development visited India twice during the year and had discussions, with the Government of India. As a result of these discussions, with a view to ensuring two-way trade and stabilising Burma's economy a long-term arrangement was reached for the purchase, by India of two million tons of

Burma rice during the course of five years commencing 1 June 1956. This agreement was designed to furnish the necessary exchange to enable Burma to obtain a larger proportion of her requirements from India, and, on their part, the Government of Burma undertook to provide adequate facilities for the trade between the two countries to be developed to the highest practicable level. The Burmese Minister for Food and Trade Development, who visited India a second time in November 1956, held discussions with the Government of India regarding the renewal of the old agreement concluded in October 1955, for a loan of Rs. 20 crores to Burma, as Burma had not availed herself of the loan under the previous agreement. This new Agreement was signed on 12 March 1957.

U Ba Swe, the then Prime Minister of Burma, accompanied by the Foreign Minister and other ministers and senior officials, attended the Colombo Powers Conference held in New Delhi in November 1956, after having participated in the Asian Socialist Conference earlier in Bombay. Several other Burmese delegations, including a number of technical missions that came to study various branches of industry, also visited India during the year. U. Nu, accompanied by other dignitaries and renowned Buddhist scholars, visited India in connection with the Buddha Jayanti celebrations. The Indian Parliamentary Delegation, headed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, spent a few days in Burma en route to the Inter-parliamentary Conference in Bangkok. An Indian Air Force Goodwill mission visited Burma and a Burma Air Force Goodwill mission visited India in January 1957. Units of the Indian Navy also paid official visits to Burma.

As in previous years facilities were given to students and technicians and service, personnel from Burma, to undergo training in the various educational, technical and military establishments in this country.

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Certain measures taken by the Government of Burma in the sphere of trade and economy have adversely affected Indian interests in that country. Indian nationals living in Burma have experienced difficulties in making remittances to their dependents in India. A large number of cases involving the claims of Indian ex-employees of the Burma Government for pension, gratuity, arrears of pay, leave salary etc., still remain to be settled although as a result of our Embassy's efforts some relief was secured. The Government of Burma invited applications during the year for payment of compensation for lands nationalized by the Government. While the Government of Burma is responsive to our requests in matters concerning Indian nationals, its own economic difficulties have not permitted a great deal of co-operation in this regard in the past. This, however, was not allowed to interfere with the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

A new Indian Vice-Consulate was opened in Mandalay in February 1957.

(iii) Ceylon.- Relations between India and Ceylon continued to be cordial. Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, leader of the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (Peoples United Front), became the Prime Minister of Ceylon. Immediately after his appointment, the new Prime Minister stated that there was general agreement between him and the Prime Minister of India on almost all important international problems. India acted in close association with Ceylon at the London Suez Conference in August 1956 and later, the Prime Minister of Ceylon participated in the Colombo Powers Conference in Delhi. The similarity of approach and understanding between the two countries on vital international issues disclosed, at these conferences is a matter of great satisfaction to the Government of India.

As regards the Indo-Ceylon problem, Mr. Bandaranaike said that a solution satisfactory to the people of India and Ceylon would certainly be reached. The two Prime Ministers had informal talks of a preliminary and general nature in London in June 1956 at the time of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. It was then decided to continue these conversations at a later date. It is noticed that under the instructions of the new Prime Minister the Government of Ceylon have taken steps to speed up the disposal of applications for Ceylon citizenship and it is expected that the work will be completed by the end of 1957.

The Prime Minister of Ceylon attended the Colombo Powers' Conference held in New Delhi in November 1956. Various other ministers and delegations from Ceylon including a number of prominent Buddhists who came for the Buddha Jayanti Celebrations

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also visited India during the year. Units of the Indian Navy paid goodwill visits to Ceylon. Facilities were given to students, technicians and service personnel from Ceylon, to undergo training in various educational, technical and naval establishments in this country.

An agreement on the avoidance of double taxation between India and Ceylon was signed in September 1956. By another agreement executed in October 1956, Air Ceylon Limited, was permitted to operate a weekly service from Colombo to Amsterdam via Bombay with limited traffic rights at Bombay.

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

(v) Nepal.- Relations with Nepal continued to be friendly. The close cultural bonds between Nepal and India were underlined by many exchanges of visits by high dignitaries, poets and politicians. At the Coronation ceremonies of His Majesty King Mahendra Bir

Bikram Shah Deva in April and May, India was represented by a special delegation headed by the Vice-President and including the Deputy Minister and the Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs. In October 1956 the President, accompanied by the Minister for Planning and Irrigation and the Foreign Secretary, paid a visit to Nepal-the first ever undertaken by the President to any foreign country-in response to the invitation extended by His Majesty the King of Nepal during his visit to India last year. The Prime Minister of Nepal, Shri Tanka Prasad Acharya, visited India at the Government of India's invitation and had discussions Prime Minister on problems of mutual interest. He also toured important centres in the country for a fortnight and inspected several development projects. Teams of poets and musicians from India Visited Nepal during the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations, and parties of students and politicians from Nepal were taken round India. All these visits helped to strengthen the bonds of goodwill and friendship between the two countries and led to better appreciation of each other's problems.

During the year, the Nepal Government formulated a Five Year Plan for economic development. The Government of India have indicated their willingness to help Nepal in implementing this Plan and to extend financial aid upto ten crores of rupees. Included in this offer, was aid for the Trisuli Hydroelectric project already undertaken by the Government of India. The construction of the Tribhuvan Raj Path has been completed and the construction of a terminal building at the Gaucher aerodrome made satisfactory progress during the year. More students and technicians were given training in various educational institutions in India under the Colombo Plan.

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(vi) Pakistan.-Efforts to settle outstanding disputes by negotiations continued throughout the year.

(a) Canal Waters.-The negotiations through the good offices of the World Bank between the Governments of India and Pakistan on the Canal Waters dispute were resumed in Washington on 6 December 1954. As a result of these negotiations, three ad hoc Transitional Agreements for Kharif 1955, Rabi 1955-56 and for the period from 1 April 1956 to 31 March 1957, were signed on 21 June 1955, 31 October 1955 and 24 September 1956, respectively. In pursuance of these Agreements, Pakistan has been receiving supplies of water released by, India from the eastern rivers for irrigation requirements in Pakistan.

On 21 May 1956, the World Bank handed to the representatives of India and Pakistan an aide-memoire proposing that the two Governments agree to extend the co-operative work, through the good offices of the World Bank, upto 31 March 1957. This proposal

was accepted and negotiations continued till the end of March 1957.

(b) Flood Control.-Following a suggestion made by the Government of India in December 1954, the Prime Minister of Pakistan proposed in August 1955 that the Government of India and Pakistan should co-operate in a common endeavour for the control of floods in the eastern regions of India and Pakistan, This proposal was welcomed by the Government of India and a team of four senior engineers visited Karachi in September 1955 for preliminary-discussions. This was followed by a meeting at New Delhi on 24 August 1956, between the Indian Minister of Irrigation, and Power and Planning and the Pakistan Minister of Industries and Commerce. The conference finalized arrangements for the exchange of flood warnings, rainfall and hydrological data and other information relating to flood control in the eastern. region. It also, authorized the Chairman of the Brahmaputra River Commission (India) and the Chairman of the East Pakistan Flood Commission, to correspond directly on technical matters.

(c) Border Incidents.-There were two major border incidents, during the year. One arose from, Pakistan's attempt in February 1956 to occupy forcibly the Indian territory of Chhad Bet in the Rann of Kutch. The second arose from. the attempt on the part of the Pakistani Border Police in March 1956 to advance their positions in certain sectors of the border between Punjab (India) and West Pakistan in the vicinity of the Ferozepore Headworks. Timely action to prevent violation of Indian territory was taken in both cases.

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Following these incidents there was an exchange of correspondence between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. The two Prime Ministers agreed to issue instructions to the authorities concerned to avoid any kind of clash or conflict on the border and to make it clear to them that the Governments viewed such conflicts with extreme disfavour. There was no incident on the border between Punjab (India) and West Pakistan during the rest of the year.

The Government of India continued to pursue with the Government of Pakistan their claim for compensation in respect of the Nekowal incident. The Government of Pakistan eventually agreed to make an ex gratia contribution of Rupees one lakh for the rehabilitation of the families of the victims. The contribution received from the Government of Pakistan has been disbursed to the dependants of the persons concerned.

(d) Demarcation of Boundary.-Another result of the correspondence between the two Prime Ministers was the decision to take immediate steps to start demarcation of the Western boundary. It was agreed that a beginning should be made with the boundary between Punjab (India) and West Pakistan. In pursuance of this

agreement the Surveyors General of India and Pakistan met at New Delhi on 11 April 1956, discussed the programme of demarcation and settled other details. The demarcation operations commenced on, 1 October 1956 and are continuing.

(e) 'No War' Declaration.-The correspondence in March 1956 between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan dwelt also on the question of the "no war" Declaration by the two countries. The Prime Minister of India repeated his offer of an unconditional "no war" declaration.

(f) Kashmir.-The Government of Pakistan in their letters dated 16 November and 26th November 1956 and 2 January 1957, to the President of the Security Council, proposed further consideration of the Kashmir question by the Security Council. The discussion in the Security Council started on 16 January 1957. The Government of India were represented in the discussions by the Minister Without Portfolio, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

The Security Council in a resolution adopted on 24 January 1957 declared that the decisions of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly did not constitute a disposition of the state. India made it quite clear that this resolution was not acceptable to her. Another resolution providing inter alia for consideration of a proposal to send a United Nations force to Kashmir was vetoed by the Soviet Union. Finally on 21 February 1957 the Security Council adopted a resolution requesting the representative of Sweden, Mr. Gunnar Jarring, who was the President of the Council for the month, to examine with

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the Governments of India and Pakistan any proposals which were likely to contribute towards the settlement of the Kashmir dispute and to report back not later than 15 April 1957.

The Government of India received Mr. Jarring who arrived in Delhi on 22 March. Mr. Jarring had consultations on the Kashmir question with the Prime Minister, the Minister Without Portfolio and officials of the Government of India.

(g) Passport and Visa Scheme.-The revised Indo-Pakistan Passport and Visa Scheme, based on the decisions reached at the meeting between the Indian Minister of Rehabilitation and the Pakistani Minister for the Interior in March 1955, which was referred to the Pakistan Government in May, 1955, continued to be the subject of reminders to that Government. No reply had been received from the Pakistan Government by the end of 1956.

(h) Minorities in East Pakistan.-Migration of Hindus from East Pakistan to India assumed alarming proportions during the year. In February and March 1956 there was an exodus of 50,393 and 55,381 respectively. The total exodus in 1955 was 239,031, whereas the figure for 1956 was 319,726.

The question was discussed at an Indo-Pakistan Conference at Ministerial level held at Dacca on 5 and 6 May 1956. It was agreed that the minorities were the responsibility of the Government of the country to which they belonged and that they should look to their own Government for the redress of their grievances. The problem of the minority communities in East Pakistan was accordingly one to be solved by the East Pakistan Government but the Government of India would be happy to extend all possible co-operation to the Government of Pakistan in solving it. On behalf of the Government of Pakistan their representatives reiterated their determination to safeguard fully and effectively the rights of the minorities, to enable them to live honourably as full citizens of Pakistan as guaranteed by the Pakistan Constitution. They were, however, of the view that the problem would partly be solved if the procedure for the issue of migration certificates by the Indian Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Dacca were tightened up. The Indian representatives stated that certificates were issued only in deserving cases after proper scrutiny. A Chief Migration Officer has been appointed in the office of the Deputy High Commissioner of India in Dacca and procedure for issue of Migration Certificates has been rationalized to reduce the possibility of any abuse of this facility.

A number of serious cases of crimes against, and harassment of, members of the minority community in East Pakistan came to the notice of the Government of India. In accordance with the Prime

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Ministers' Agreement of 8 April 1950, by which the two Governments guaranteed the safety, security etc., of their respective minorities, these incidents were taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Pakistan for redress.

(i) Shrines and Holy Places.-In accordance with the Agreement reached between the Indian Minister of Home Affairs and the Pakistan Minister for the Interior in May 1955, a Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan has been setup to work out the details of implementation of the Agreement. The Committee's functions include the preparation of a list of important shrines in West Pakistan and certain selected areas in India, the protection and preservation of which should be the special responsibility of the Government concerned, and the consideration of the question of properties attached to these shrines and the income derived from them. The first meeting of the committee is proposed to be held in the near future.

During the twelve months of 1956, eleven parties of Muslim pilgrims from West Pakistan visited shrines in India and four parties of Hindus and Sikhs visited the shrines in Pakistan.

(j) Evacuee Property.-The Implementation Committee, set up under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Movable Evacuee Property, had its second meeting at Karachi, on 4 and 5 February 1957, to

expedite the transfer from one country to the other of postal savings bank accounts, lockers and other items of movable property. According to the Agreement, the release and restoration of movables of evacuees was to follow the exchange of lists/statements. At the meeting all outstanding lists relating to movable property of evacuees such as personal and household effects, lockers and safe deposits, sale proceeds and court deposits were exchanged. Bank drafts in respect of sale proceeds of movable property were also exchanged. To mitigate substantially the hardship of displaced persons, the Committee agreed that physical restoration of movable property, included in the lists which had already been exchanged, would be expedited; that lists of claims regarding movable property lying with Railway authorities would be exchanged between the two countries by 31 March 1957; that fire-arms covered by the lists exchanged upto the end of February 1956 would be exchanged by 15 March 1957; that necessary steps should be taken for speedy verification of claims of contractors, pensions, etc.; and that the Joint Committee set up under the Movable Property Agreement would start functioning from 25 February 1957.

(k) Financial Matters.-An Indo-Pakistan Financial Conference was held in May 1956. Overall partition settlement between the two countries, overall financial settlement between the two Punjabs,

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remittances from India to Pakistan and vice versa on private account for current and capital transactions and settlement of pre-partition claims of Pakistan nationals for supplies and services rendered to the undivided Government of India, were some of the outstanding financial issues-totalling more than thirty-discussed at the Conference. The decisions reached at the Conference have been ratified by the two Governments and steps have been taken to implement them.

(l) Trade.-The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement concluded. in September 1955 was extended upto 31 January 19 57. Instances of violation of the Agreement by the authorities in Pakistan came to notice from time to time and were taken up with the Government of Pakistan. Talks for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement were held in New Delhi between the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan in January 1957 and a new Trade Agreement was signed on 22 January 1957.

(m) Communications.-The Railway authorities of India and Pakistan have agreed, in principle, to start through booking of passengers between India and Pakistan. The operational details were discussed at a conference of the railway authorities of the two Governments in New Delhi in October 1956. The decisions reached at this conference were ratified by the Government of India in December 1956. Ratification by the Government of Pakistan is awaited.

The question of running a through train service from Calcutta through East Pakistan to Haldibari in Cooch Behar is under examination.

(n) Steering Committees.-The Indo-Pakistan Steering Committees, which met last in New Delhi in March 1955, have not met again and no date has yet been fixed for the next meeting. However, the Ministries of the two Governments have been dealing with the various outstanding matters in accordance with the classifications decided upon by the Committees.

(o) Gift of Rice to Pakistan.-Heavy floods during the year resulted in acute food shortage in East Pakistan. The Government of India made a gift to the Government of Pakistan of 5,000 tons of rice to relieve distress in the flood-stricken areas in East Pakistan. The value of the gift amounted to over Rs. 27 lakhs.

(p) Recovery of Abducted Women and Children.-The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act 1949, as amended from time to time, has been extended to the end of November 1957. It has also been decided that the Recovery Organisation should be made progressively smaller with a view to terminating it at the end of the extended period of the validity of the Act.

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An Indo-Pakistan Conference on Recovery of Abducted Persons was held at Karachi on 28 July 1956, at which inter alia the following decisions were taken:

(1) The principle and desirability of a joint fact-finding commission to ascertain the extent of outstanding work of recovery was re-emphasised and two senior officers were asked to submit their report in this connection as early as possible.

(2) The need for associating the district administration with the recovery work was recognized and it was agreed that local officials should be encouraged to give clues for tracing abducted persons. The identity of the informants would be kept secret. Officials and non-officials who did commendable work would be suitably rewarded.

(3) It was decided that the responsibility of the village lambardar to supply information regarding the whereabouts of abducted persons should be re-emphasized. Political organizations in the two countries would be requested to lend their support to this humanitarian work. Relatives and guides would be given full facilities to visit the other country for tracing abducted persons.

D. SOUTH-EAST ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

India's relations with her neighbours in South-East Asia continued to be friendly. An official cultural delegation of dancers and musicians headed by Shri Prithviraj Kapur visited Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaya in April-June 1956.

(i) Indonesia.-The Vice-President of India visited Indonesia and Japan during September-October 1956 on a goodwill tour.

An agreement between India and Indonesia, providing for co-operation between the air forces of the two countries, was concluded on 28 February 1956.

(ii) Malaya.-The Government of India are glad to note the progress made during the year in the negotiations regarding constitutional advance in Malaya and Singapore. Mr. Tengku Abdul Rahman, Chief Minister of the Federation of Malaya, passed through Calcutta and Bombay on his way to the United Kingdom for talks with the British Government on economic, financial and defence problems. Mr. Lim Yew Hock, Chief Minister of the Colony of Singapore, passed through Bombay on his way to the United Kingdom to arrange the dates and the agenda with the

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British Government for a full scale Anglo-Singapore conference scheduled to begin in London on 11 March 1957. The Government of India look forward to the emergence of these close, neighbours as independent self-governing states in the near future.

Inche Abdul Aziz bin Ishak, Minister for Agriculture, Federation of Malaya, visited India in January 1957, to study cooperative marketing, community development projects and other aspects of agricultural interest. Towards the end of January 1957, the Federation of Malaya opened their office in New Delhi under the charge of an officer styled the Commissioner for Malaya.

(iii) Thailand.-An air agreement between India and Thailand was concluded on 12 June 1956 for the operation of air services, between and beyond their respective territories.

(iv) Indo-China.-The International Commissions for Supervision and Control in the states of Indo-China continued to function during the year. The work of the Commission in Cambodia was considerably reduced as the major portion of its tasks had been completed. The Commission in Laos helped to bring the two parties together to negotiate the terms of a political settlement in Laos. The Prime Minister of the Royal Laotian Government and the Leader of the Pathet Lao issued a joint communique in December 1956. Further progress in the negotiations since December 1956 has however, been extremely slow.

In Vietnam, a political settlement has not been reached and the

Commission is faced with many problems. In South Vietnam, the authorities agreed to assist the Commission in its task even though they claimed that legally they were not bound by the Geneva Agreements. The Co-Chairmen have requested the Commission in Vietnam to persevere in its efforts to maintain peace with a view to, the unification of the country.

The authorities in North and South Vietnam opened Consulates-General in New Delhi during the year and de facto Consuls-General for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam, have set up their offices in New Delhi.

The Technical Survey team from India which had visited Cambodia last year presented its report. This report and its recommendations are being studied by the Government of Cambodia.

A trade delegation from South Vietnam, headed by Mr. Nguyen Huu Chau, Minister for the Interior, visited India in August 1956. Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia visited Delhi in November 1956. Distinguished Buddhist personalities came to India from the states of Indo-China for the Buddha Jayanti celebrations.

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(v) Australia and New Zealand.-Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister, went to Australia and New Zealand in October 1956 on a goodwill visit.

At a conference held in New Delhi from 12 to 19 February 1957, the Indian and Australian delegations discussed the operation of the Indo-Australian Air Agreement of 1949. A Government-sponsored trade mission from Australia arrived in India on 23 March 1957 to explore the possibilities of developing trade between Australia and India.

(vi) Philippines.-Relations with the Philippines remained cordial. The Government of India heard with deep regret of the death of President Magsaysay in an air crash.

E. EAST ASIA

(i) China.-Relations with China were further strengthened during the year. A number of goodwill, cultural and technical missions were exchanged between the two countries.

Prime Minister Chou En-lai paid three separate visits to, India at the end of 1956 and spent nearly three weeks touring the country and visiting some of the important development and industrial projects. This visit, which coincided with the Buddha Jayanti celebrations, enabled the Chinese Prime Minister to participate in some of the, functions. During these visits, he had important discussions with our Prime Minister on Sino-Indian relations and other international problems affecting world peace.

Their Holinesses, the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama visited

India to attend the 2500th Buddha Jayanti Celebrations. During their stay in India for two months, the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama, visited almost all the sacred places associated with the Buddha and also some of the important cities and development centres in India. They were received throughout India by people of all faiths with marked warmth and enthusiasm.

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, India sent a Parliamentary Delegation to China in September/October, 1956. The Delegation consisting of 29 members representing, both Houses of, Parliament and led by the Speaker, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, was accorded a warm welcome by the Government and the people of China and toured different parts of the country. Similarly, at the invitation of the Chinese Government, a Defence Services delegation of nine members representing the three Armed Services, under the leadership of Lt. General J. N. Chowdhury, visited military institutions and installations in different parts of China.

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The Government of India also sent three technical Delegations to China to study the Chinese economy and agricultural planning and techniques. A Planning Commission Delegation of three members led by Shri Pitamber Pant, Private Secretary to the Chairman, Planning Commission, studied the Chinese economy in June and July 1956. A Planning Commission Delegation of seven members including experts in co-operative organisations and led by Shri R. K. Patil, studied Chinese agrarian co-operatives from July 1956 for two months. An agricultural delegation of six members including agricultural experts, led by the Deputy Minister, Shri M. V. Krishnappa, studied Chinese agricultural planning and techniques in July 1956.

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 representative at the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly proposed the inclusion of an additional item on the agenda of the United Nations, entitled "Representation of China in the United Nations".

(ii) Japan.-With India's active support, Japan was admitted to the United Nations at the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly. A cultural agreement with Japan to foster greater exchanges in the cultural field was signed on 29 October 1956.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kataro Tanaka, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan, and Mrs. Tanaka, visited India on a goodwill mission in January/February 1956.

A Mission of leading Japanese industrialists and bankers, consisting of thirteen members and led by Mr. S. Takasugi, visited India

during September/October 1956 to explore the possibility of extending economic relations and technical co-operation between the two countries.

Some Japanese members of Parliament also visited India in September 1956 to study economic, political and social conditions and development activities in India.

For strengthening the friendship between Japan and India, another Japanese delegation headed by the ex-Minister Mr. Matsumura in his capacity as the Personal Representative of the new Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Isibashi, visited Delhi and Bombay early in January 1957 and met the Prime Minister.

The Vice-President of India during his goodwill mission to the countries in East Asia paid a short visit to Japan in October 1956.

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The Planning Commission Delegation led by Shri Pitamber Pant visited Japan in the summer of 1956 to study the Japanese economy.

Negotiations continued during the year for mutual and amicable settlement of the claims of compensation arising from the loss of properties of the nationals of the two countries during the war.

It is proposed, pending negotiations of a formal Trade Agreement, to extend for six months the relevant clauses of the Peace Treaty in order to facilitate the trade between the two countries.

Committee to Investigate into the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.-The Government of India appointed a committee of three members, under the Chairmanship of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the alleged death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The report of the Committee was placed before both Houses of Parliament on 11 September 1956. According to the report, Netaji met his death in a plane crash at Taihoku in 1945. Shri S. C. Bose, the third member of the Committee submitted a dissenting report. This report was also placed before the Parliament on 12 December 1956.

(iii) Mongolia.-The Government of Mongolia nominated a new Ambassador to India resident at Delhi. The Ambassador presented his credentials on 29 December 1956.

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

The Government of India have been able to send nine ex-prisoners of the Korean war to Argentina and one to North Korea, leaving sixteen prisoners who have yet to be settled. Of these, five ex-prisoners have opted to remain in India and the Government of Argentina have indicated their willingness to accept five more.

F. WEST ASIA

India's relations with the countries of West Asia continued to be friendly during the year. Several measures were taken to strengthen the goodwill and friendship existing between India and these countries.

Under the programme of cultural activities, various steps were taken, or are under consideration, to foster better understanding between the peoples of India and these countries. A cultural agreement was signed with Iran. Grants-in-aid have been given to the Indo-Egyptian, Indo-Iranian and Indo-Arab Societies. The Indo-Iranian Cultural Association at Tehran continued to do useful work.

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The Government of India have acceded to the request of the Iranian Embassy that necessary facilities be provided to them for establishing cultural institutes in Delhi and Bombay. One such institute has been established in Bombay. Professor Indu Shekher was appointed Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Tehran. The expenses are to be borne by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The Government of India have decided to subsidise the translation of some of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's books into Persian. A sum of Rs. 5,000/- has been sanctioned in connection with the translation of his "Autobiography"; the book has since been printed. The translation of "Glimpses of World History" and the "Discovery of India" is being taken up. The Government of India have also subsidized the Arabic translations of "Gitanjali" and "Fruit Gathering". A cultural tour of West Asia by Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, President of the Indo-Arab Society, was sponsored by the Government of India. It is proposed to present books to National or other leading libraries in West Asian and North African countries; and proposals for sending a student delegation from India and inviting a women's delegation and prominent educationists from West Asian countries are being examined. Under the Cultural Scholarships Scheme of the Government of India, nine scholarships were offered to students from West Asian countries for studies in India. The Government of Iraq have offered two scholarships to Indian scholars for studies in Iraq. Arrangements are being made in collaboration with the Ministry of Education to secure admission for Iranian students who wish to receive training in various technical institutions in India. An exhibition of Indian photographs was held in Turkey.

A commercial show room was opened in Tehran in September 1956 to exhibit Indian industries and handicrafts. An Indian Air Force football team visited Iran to participate in the football competitions held in October 1956. Necessary facilities were afforded by the Government of India to the officials deputed by the Government of Iran to study the organization of Indian railways and the technical aspects of road construction in India. The Iranian Social Reform and Village Development Society are sending some officials to India to study community development projects and the national

extension service. Arrangements are being made to provide for them the necessary facilities.

The President of Syria visited India at the invitation of the Government of India. A Syrian Parliamentary delegation halted in India on its way to China and visited Parliament.

Dr. Ahmad Samman, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Damascus, undertook a goodwill and cultural tour of India at the invitation of the Government.

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Consequent on the severance of diplomatic relations between Syria and the United Kingdom, the Government of India agreed, at the request of the Government of Syria, to look after the interests of Syria in the United Kingdom.

An Air Transport Agreement between India and Lebanon was initialled at New Delhi on 22 March 1957.

The Ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Ali Bin Abdullah al Thani, visited India at the invitation of the Government of India,

A Treaty of Friendship is being negotiated with Saudi Arabia,

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs visited Syria and the Lebanon on a goodwill tour. The Prime Minister halted at Damascus and Beirut on his way to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and had talks with the leaders of these countries. At the invitation of His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia, the Prime Minister accompanied by Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, the Foreign Secretary, and three Members of Parliament visited Saudi Arabia. The communique issued at the end of the visit declared, inter alia, adherence to the Bandung principles, the necessity for settling the Suez Canal dispute by peaceful means and the resolve of India and Saudi Arabia to work together in the common interests of the two countries and for peace, progress and freedom in the world.

As a gesture of sympathy, the Government of India despatched blankets, tents, medicines and textiles, worth Rs. 50,000/- for the relief of the earthquake victims in Lebanon. A Medical Mission equipped with medicines has been sent to Jordan under the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine, to afford relief to the Arab refugees. To combat an out-break of small-pox in Syria and Iraq, the Government of India have sent one lakh and two lakh doses of small-pox vaccine respectively, as a gift to these countries. There were heavy floods in Iran in July 1956. The Indian Red Cross Society donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 for relief.

G. AFRICA

(i) Egypt.-The year witnessed the further strengthening of relations between India and Egypt. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs visited Egypt on a goodwill mission. Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, President of the Indo-Arab Society, visited Egypt on a cultural tour sponsored by the Government of India. Shri Sadath Ali Khan, M.P. Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, visited Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Government. The Prime Minister halted at Cairo

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en route to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and had talks with Egyptian leaders. The Prime Minister of India, the President of Egypt and the President of Yugoslavia met at Brioni; the joint communique issued at the end of the talks emphasized inter alia that the freedom and goodwill of the peoples of West Asia were essential not only for peace but also to safeguard legitimate economic interests, and called for a peaceful and just solution of the Algerian question.

The instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship between India and Egypt, which was signed at Cairo on 6 April 1955, were exchanged at New Delhi on 3 April 1956. The Treaty has come into force from that date.

Under the cultural scholarships scheme of the Government of India, two scholarships, have been given to students from Egypt. Three scholars are being sent to Egypt under the Government of India scholarships scheme for studying Arabic. The Government of Egypt have offered three scholarships to Indian students for studies in Egypt.

The Government of India have sent tea, coffee, blankets, medicines and textiles worth Rs. 1,35,000, to Egypt, as a gift for the relief of the Egyptian people.

Consequent on Egypt's severance of diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom and France, the Government of India have agreed, at the request of the Government of Egypt, to look after Egyptian interests in the United Kingdom and France.

An Egyptian Trade Delegation, headed by the Permanent Under Secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce, visited India in March 1957 in order to promote trade between India and Egypt.

(ii) Sudan.-Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, visited the Sudan on a goodwill tour. Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, President of the Indo-Arab Society, also visited the Sudan in the course of her tour.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. Mirghani Hamza, Deputy Prime Minister of the Sudan, attended the inauguration of the atomic reactor in Trombay by the Prime Minister.

More technical personnel from India have left for the Sudan for service under the Government of Sudan. Under the cultural scholarships scheme of the Government of India, two scholarships have been given to students from the Sudan.

India, along with other countries, sponsored the admission of the Sudan to the United Nations Organisation.

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(iii) Tunisia and Morocco.-The year witnessed important developments in these two countries culminating in the attainment of their independence. The Government of India had steadfastly supported the right of these two countries to full independence and India was among the first countries to recognize their independence and sovereignty after agreements had been reached between the French Government and the Tunisian and Moroccan leaders. India was, among the countries which sponsored the admission of Tunisia and Morocco to the United Nations Organisation.

The Government of India have decided to open an Embassy in Morocco.

Under the cultural scholarships scheme of the Government of India, one scholarship each has been offered to students from Tunisia and Morocco.

(iv) British East Africa.-The Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, visited Kenya in July 1956 to perform the opening ceremony of the Gandhi Memorial Academy incorporated in the Royal Technical College at Nairobi. He also visited the adjoining territories of Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The state of emergency proclaimed in Kenya in October 1952 continued during the year. However, there was a marked decline in the incidence of crime and the restoration of normalcy in the near future seemed possible.

Another event of importance in Kenya was the publication by the Government of a Sessional Paper embodying their new immigration policy. According to the Paper, "the future immigration policy of the Government will be largely based on economic considerations, the main criterion for suitability as a permanent immigrant being the contribution which the immigrant can make to the economy of the country". The Paper further states that "the Government wishes to make it clear that it regards Great Britain not only as the exemplar of a Way of life but also the primary source of immigrants of the kind the Colony needs". While the Government of India welcomed the new immigration policy of the Government of Kenya insofar as it proposed to secure more effective participation of Africans in the economic, social, political and cultural life of the country, they viewed with concern the implied discrimination against Asian immigration contained in the statement that the Government of Kenya regarded Great Britain as the principal source of immi-

grants for the Colony.

The Government of India have been watching with keen interest the progressive evolution of Uganda into a self-governing African state. A goodwill delegation consisting of six prominent Africans from Uganda visited India in March-April 1956 at the invitation of
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the Indian Council for Culutral Relations. Mr. Y. K. Lule, Minister for Rural Development, toured India in November-December 1956. The main purpose of his visit was to study activities in the fields of community development, co-operation, social welfare and cottage industries. Mr. Lule is the first African Minister from Uganda to, visit India.

In 1956, three Buganda Government scholars came to India for higher studies. They were admitted to appropriate institutions in India. Three more scholars applied for vocational training and their admission is being arranged.

Three African leaders to visit India from Tanganyika were Messrs. Stephen Mhando, Ali Mogne Haloua and Lawie Sijona. Mr. Mhando is the Organizing Secretary-General of the Tanganyika African National Union, the most influential African Organisation in Tanganyika. The main purpose of their visit was to attend the Asian Socialist Conference at Bombay in November 1956, but they also visited Delhi and other places in India.

(v) Central Africa.-The Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan; during his African tour in July 1956, also visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He took the opportunity to present 73 books on India to the University at Salisbury.

(vi) West Africa.-The services of Shri S. Ratnam, Financial Adviser (Defence), were loaned to the Government of the Gold Coast for short periods in February and April 1956 to assist that Government in their negotiations with the United Kingdom Government in connection with the Volta River Project.

The Gold Coast became an independent self-governing country under the new name of GHANA on 6 March 1957. She was admitted as the first African member of the Commonwealth from the same date and to the United Nations from 8 March 1957. Another significant event in regard to the Gold Coast was the approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the union of the Trust Territory of Tongoland under British administration with independent Gold Coast.

The Government of India raised the status of their Mission at Accra from that of a Commission to that of a High Commission with effect from 6 March 1957.

The Ghana Independence celebrations were held at Accra between 3 and 10 March 1957. India was represented at these celebration."

by Shri M. J. Desai, Commonwealth Secretary, and Shri R. Venkateswaran, Director of International Trade and Development in the Planning Commission.

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An exhibition of Indian industries was held in Accra in April-May 1956 and in Lagos in May-June 1956. Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Chairman, All India Handicrafts Board, was present both at Accra and Lagos for opening the exhibitions.

Admission was arranged in the Civil Engineering Class at the University of Roorkee of two scholars nominated by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board for the Engineering course in India at the Board's expense.

(vii) South Africa.-The South African Government continued its policy of apartheid and other oppressive measures. New measures affecting 'non-whites' were brought on to, the Statute Book.

The South African Government continued the implementation of the Group Areas Act, 1950, which has been proclaimed in Johannesburg city. In terms of this proclamation, gazetted in August 1956, more than 9,000 Indians have been served with notices to vacate western areas of Johannesburg within two years. Of these 9,000 Indians, 750 are traders who face economic ruin. According to an estimate, ultimately more than 22,000 Indians owning property in Johannesburg worth about (pound)10,000,000 will be uprooted. The Government of India have brought these developments to the notice of the United Nations General Assembly.

(viii) Ethiopia.-Relations with Ethiopia continued to be friendly. The State visit of the Emperor of Ethiopia to India in October-November 1956 brought the two countries closer to each other. In a Joint Statement, the Emperor and the Prime Minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the principles of the "Panch Sheel" and their opposition to colonialism and racialism. The Joint Statement also expressed the resolve of the two parties to strengthen the friendship between India and Ethiopia in the cultural, economic and social spheres.

During his visit to India, the Emperor of Ethiopia made several donations to various funds and institutions including a sum of rupees two lakhs to the Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund.

In August 1956, preliminary to the Emperor's visit, a three-man delegation led by the Ethiopian Minister of Commerce, visited India. They held discussions with officials of the Government of India on matters of common interest. They also visited centres of developmental activities and industrial centres in India. An official Indian delegation consisting of Shri M. J. Desai, Commonwealth Secretary, Shri Tarlok Singh, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission and Shri R. Venkateswaran, Director of International Trade and

Development in the Planning Commission, visited Ethiopia in March 1957. Matters of mutual interest and particularly the Ethiopian

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Government's requirements of Indian technical personnel were discussed.

At the request of the Government of Ethiopia, the Government of India have agreed to send a party of senior military instructors and civilian teachers to Ethiopia to organize a Military Academy at Harar. The Commandant of the proposed academy will be an Indian Military Officer.

Six Ethiopian police officers are now receiving training in India. One Ethiopian naval cadet is also receiving training at the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, for the Special Entry Naval Course.

In response to a request from the Government of Ethiopia one doctor and two nurses were sent to Ethiopia to serve in the Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Addis Ababa.

A private Indian firm signed a contract with the Ethiopian Government to set up a textile mill in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Government will own 51 per cent. of the shares and of the remainder, some shares will be available to private Ethiopian citizens.

The Indian naval ships, 'Kistna' and 'Tir' called at the Ethiopian port of Massawa in October 1956 on their way to Perim and Aden in the course of an operational training visit.

The French Government have agreed to the Indian Embassy at Addis Ababa looking after Indian consular and commercial interests in French Somaliland, and the Second Secretary visited Djibouti in December 1956 and called on the Governor to discuss matters concerning the Indian community there. The agreement of the French Government to the accreditation of the Second Secretary as India's Consul in French Somaliland is awaited.

(ix) Madagascar.-The Government of Madagascar have agreed to issue entry permits to wives and children of Indian nationals domiciled in Madagascar with regard to all the fourteen persons whose cases were represented to them by the Consul-General. The Government of Madagascar also agreed to issue permits to four Indian male nationals who had previously been refused permission to enter Madagascar.

H. EUROPE

(i) United Kingdom.-Frequent and detailed exchange of views on various matters of mutual interest continued throughout the year between the Government of India and the Government of the

United Kingdom. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, visited New Delhi in March, 1956, and had discussions with the Prime Minister of India on various matters of common interest. The Prime Minister attended the Commonwealth

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Prime Ministers' Meeting in June-July 1956 where the Commonwealth Prime Ministers exchanged views on the current state of international affairs and on various economic and other matters of mutual interest to members of the Commonwealth.

The Prime Minister made a brief halt in the United Kingdom, both on his way to and on his way back from the United States, in December 1956, and had talks with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

(ii) U.S.S.R.-A number of official and unofficial delegations from India visited the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and many delegations from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics came to India. The most important were the visits to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the Vice-President, the Minister of Production Shri K. C. Reddy, the Minister for Agriculture Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting Dr. B. V. Keskar and the Indian Cultural Delegation of 36 members, led by Shri A. K. Chanda, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs. The Indian Cultural Delegation was warmly welcomed wherever it went, and its performances were appreciated by both the people and the press.

Important visits from the Soviet Union were those of Mr. Mikoyan, a member of the Soviet Presidium, Marshal Zhukov, Soviet Defence Minister, and the Soviet Delegation to the UNESCO Conference, the Soviet Circus and the Film Delegation.

Tourist traffic and shipping service were developed between the two countries. Exchange of books, scholars and experts also featured prominently during the year. The Russian People paid their homage to the famous Indian dramatist Kalidasa by celebrating his birthday.

On a request from the Soviet Government, the Government of India assisted them in recruiting suitable Indians as translators and announcers in Indian languages for the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

(iii) Czechoslovakia.-Our relations with Czechoslovakia were further strengthened during the year. The Indian Cultural Delegation led by the Deputy Minister visited that country. The Vice-President of India also paid an official visit. On that occasion the Czechoslovak Government expressed their goodwill to India by presenting him with a mobile dental clinic. Czechoslovakia sent a Cultural Delegation of 12 members, led by Dr. Karol Bedrna, First

Deputy Minister for Education and Culture. The Czechoslovak Minister for Education and Culture, Dr. Kahuda, led his country's delegation to the UNESCO General Conference at Delhi.

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Trade between the two countries was strengthened and books and scholars were exchanged. The Czechoslovak people celebrated Kalidasa Day.

(iv) Hungary.-The Indian Cultural Delegation visited Hungary. Books and publications were exchanged between various institutions in the two countries.

The year witnessed serious disturbances in Hungary. The Government of India sent tea, coffee, shirts, blankets and other relief supplies to the Hungarian people as a token of goodwill.

(v) Poland.-The Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz, visited India in March-April 1957. The Indo-Polish Trade Agreement was renewed for the year 1956. It was decided to establish an Indian Mission at Warsaw.

(vi) Bulgaria and Rumania.-The Vice-President of India paid goodwill visit to Bulgaria and Rumania. This contributed greatly to the strengthening of understanding and friendship with those countries.

The Indian Cultural Delegation also visited these two countries. The trade agreement with Rumania was further renewed for one year. Mr. Nehru's "Discovery of India" was translated into the Rumanian language. Rumania has been co-operating with India in the development of oil resources.

(vii) Albania.-Diplomatic relations with Albania were established in March, 1956.

(viii) Yugoslavia.-Relations between the two countries, which have been extremely cordial, were further strengthened by the visits of various delegations. The Prime Minister visited Yugoslavia in July 1956 and had talks with Marshal Tito and the President of Egypt at Brioni. A Yugoslav women's delegation visited India in October, 1956. An Indian Cultural Delegation visited Yugoslavia. Dr. Vladimir Bakaric, President of the National Assembly of Croatia, visited India.

(ix) Federal Republic of Germany.-The cordial relations between India and the Federal Republic of Germany were further strengthened.

In response to the invitation extended by Dr. Franz Bluecher, Deputy Primer Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, during his visit to India in January 1956, the Prime Minister accompanied by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri N. R. Pillai, Secretary-General in the Ministry of External Affairs, paid an official visit to

the Federal Republic of Germany from 13 to 17 July 1956. During his stay in the German Federal Republic the Prime Minister was received by the Federal President and had talks with the

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Federal Chancellor and other Ministers. A joint communique issued on the occasion affirmed the faith of the two Governments in democracy and the similarity in basic aims which were directed to the preservation and strengthening of peace. On the question of the re-establishment of German unity, the communique said that the Prime Minister of India expressed his understanding of, and sympathy with, the desire of the German people for the peaceful achievement of their national unity, which would be facilitated by a lessening of tensions and would itself contribute materially to an improvement in the European and the general international situation. The Federal Government, having implicit faith in the economic future of India, were ready to place German technical experience at the disposal of India for the achievement of its economic plans and would, if so desired by India, further increase co-operation.

Following the Prime Minister's visit a large number of scholarships were offered by the Government and private institutions of the Federal Republic of Germany for training Indian students in German technical institutions. A team of German scientists visited India in October, 1956 to advise the Government of India regarding the establishment of a technical institute on the lines of the Kharagpur Institute.

The Prime Minister met the Federal German Chancellor again at Dusseldorf airport in December 1956, on his way back from the United States. Discussions were held between them on various important developments in West Asia, Central Europe and other parts of the world.

The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany visited New Delhi in March 1957 at the invitation of the Government of India. He was received by the President and the Vice-President and had talks with the Prime Minister and other Ministers.

The issues of the European atomic energy community and the European common market as also the question of Germany's reunification were discussed. Dr. Von Brentano confirmed that his Government sought a peaceful solution of this problem; and the Prime Minister expressed once again his sympathy with the German people's desire for national unity and the hope that this unity would be achieved in accordance with their wishes and with due regard to the security requirements of Germany and of other European countries.

The Foreign Minister expressed his Government's readiness to intensify commercial and industrial co-operation between the two countries; and to assist in the establishment of a "prototype training

workshop" for the training of the technical staff necessary for small and medium scale industries in India.

A delegation of two economists visited the German Federal Republic in June 1956 to study the recent progress and economic development in that country.

(x) Scandinavian Countries.-Various measures were taken to strengthen relations with the Scandinavian countries.

At the invitation of the Swedish Export Association and the Governments of Finland and Denmark, an industrial-cum-commercial goodwill mission visited Sweden, Finland and Denmark in May-June 1956 to , study the progress made by different sectors of Scandinavian industry and to explore the possibilities of industrial and commercial co-operation. Similar missions from Denmark, Sweden and Finland visited India in the first quarter of 1957.

The Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. H. C. Hansen, paid a short visit to India in March, 1957.

1. THE AMERICAS

(i) The United States of America.-At the invitation of President Eisenhower the Prime Minister visited the United States in December, 1956. He received a most friendly welcome from the President with whom he had useful talks both at Washington and Gettysburg. He also visited New York where he addressed the U.N. General Assembly. Whatever he want he was cordially received.

In 1955, India undertook to assist in the repatriation of those Chinese nationals in the United States who were desirous of returning to China. A number of Chinese nationals have so far been repatriated to the Chinese mainland with the assistance of our missions in the United States.

To enable the United States Government to carry out the Fulbright programme for 1957, the Government of India made a further "on account" payment to them of As. 24.5 lakhs in November 1956, under the terms of the Indo-U.S. Agreement of 1.6 May 1946 regarding the disposal of United States war surplus stores in India. This brings the total paid to Rs. 2,08.50 lakhs.

On 29 August 1956 an Agricultural Commodities Agreement was signed between the United States of America and the Government of India under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. The United States undertake to finance, during the period ending 30 June, 1959, the sale to the Government of India in rupees of specified quantities of surplus wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco and dairy products. The major portion of \$ 360:1 million

involved in the Agreement is placed at the disposal of the Government of India as a long-term loan to promote economic development and, of the remainder, a part as a grant.

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

Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court of the United States with Mrs. Warren-visited India during the year. He was warmly received in all circles.

On the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, the Indian Ambassador in Washington presented Dr. D. G. Tendulkar's eight-volume biography of Mahatma Gandhi to Chief Justice Warren of the United States for the Library of the Supreme Court.

(ii) Canada.-At the invitation of Prime Minister St. Laurent of Canada the Prime Minister visited Ottawa in December 1956. He received a very warm welcome there and had useful talks with Mr. St. Laurent and his colleagues.

On 28 April, 1956, an Agreement between India and Canada for the establishment of an Atomic Research and Experimental Reactor in Trombay by the Government of Canada under the Colombo Plan, was signed at New Delhi.

On 29 December 1956, another inter-governmental agreement between India and Canada was signed at New Delhi on Canadian assistance of \$20 million to India for the Kundah Hydro-electric project in Madras.

Mr. Paul Martin, Minister for National Health and Welfare of Canada, and Mrs. Martin, arrived in Delhi on 24 December 1956, after attending the Colombo Plan meetings in New Zealand. During his visit, Mr. Martin presented to India the 120th Canadian locomotive, under the Colombo Plan, and signed the Kundah Agreement jointly with the Indian Finance Minister.

(iii) Latin America.-The President of India sent a message of greetings to the new President of Brazil, His Excellency Sr. Juseolino Kubitschek, and the Indian Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro was deputed to represent India at the inaugural ceremonies beginning on 29 January, 1956.

The Indian Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro was deputed to represent India in August 1956, at the installation, at La Paz, of Dr. Hernan Siles Zuazo as President of the Republic of Bolivia.

The Indian Ambassador in Buenos Aires was deputed to represent India at Quito on the occasion of the transfer of executive power to the President and the Vice-President of the Republic of Ecuador, on 31 August 1956.

The Indian Minister in Washington was deputed, with special rank of Ambassador, to represent India in Panama during the installation of the new Panamanian President, Senor Ernestito De La Guardia, on 1 October 1956.

The Indian Red Cross Society sent bed-sheets and bandages of the value of Rs. 3,000 to the Argentine Red Cross as help in the treatment of victims of the polio epidemic in Argentina.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. David Alfaro, Siqueiros, Mexican artist, accompanied by his wife, visited India in November 1956.

A Trade Agreement between the Government of India and Chile was signed in New Delhi on 16 October 1956 with a view to promoting closer economic relations between the two countries.

J. EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

(i) INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

The external publicity of the Government of India continued to receive the special attention of Government and the activities of the Information Service of India (External) were further improved and expanded during the year.

Organization and Staff.-Two new Information posts, at Belgrade and Damascus respectively, were opened during the year, raising the total number of such posts from 38 to 40. Their regional distribution will be seen in Appendix II. In addition, a skeleton information staff is maintained in Mauritius, Fiji, Saudi Arabia and the British West Indies.

The staff employed in the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs and in the Information Posts abroad consists of 90 Officers-1, Director, 6 Public Relations Officers, 1 Assistant Public Relations Attache, 35 Press Attaches or Information Officers, 1 Publicity-cum-Cultural Attache, 23 Assistant Press Attaches or Assistant Information Officers, 23 Information Assistants and 476 subordinate officials-India-based as well as local recruits.

Total expenditure.-The total expenditure on the external publicity during the year 1956-57 is estimated to be approximately Rs. 96,69,000-Rs. 21,31,700 at headquarters and Rs. 75,37,300 on the publicity posts abroad.

Dissemination of News.-The supply of authentic news and information about India to the Information Posts abroad was, as hitherto, continued by means of wireless morsecasts. There are five transmissions every day; the first two are intended specially for South-East Asia and West Asia respectively; the third is devoted to a review of the Indian press and is intended for all posts; and transmissions IV and V cover general news for the use of all posts abroad.

Arrangements for receiving Morsecasts from headquarters exist, at present, in 36 posts only. Proposals to extend the wireless service to some of the other posts are under active consideration.

Most of the Information Posts abroad publish daily bulletins based on the morse transmissions. This serves a useful purpose as news items about India supplied by foreign news agencies are often inadequate.

The Information Service of India Posts also prepare special hand-outs on the more important questions such as Goa, Kashmir etc., which serve as background material for editorial writers and other students of international affairs.

A number of the Posts publish printed news-sheets as miniature weekly or fortnightly newspapers. These have proved popular among readers interested in India.

Special mention must be made of the quarterly cultural review published by the Government of India's Information Post in Rome. The review is published in five European languages, namely English, French, Italian, Russian and Serbo-Croat. It has a very wide distribution. Many information posts also publish annual reviews. The one published in London is widely distributed.

It is as important for the Government of India to have information about political developments in other countries as reported in the local press as it is for missions abroad to have authentic information about India. Accordingly, information posts abroad are required to send to the External Publicity Division daily press cables. These provide material for the World Press Review which is published daily by the Division and distributed to various departments of the Government of India. It is also made available to Delhi representatives of newspapers in India.

Supply of Publicity Material.-

(a) Books and Publications.-In addition to supplying news by daily morse transmissions and cable service, the External Publicity Division also supplies to Information 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 a 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 measures taken to ensure social and economic progress. The year saw considerable material produced on such special topics as the Kashmir problem, Goa, Suez Canal, etc.

The External Publicity Division supplied 134 special feature 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. A number of 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.

Information Posts issued special publications on the occasion of Republic Day 1957.

There is an increasing demand in every country for more information about various aspects of Indian life, its history, art, religion and culture. To meet these demands, most of our Information Posts have reading rooms and libraries. These libraries were continuously expanded during the year under report and in addition to Indian newspapers and periodicals, books worth approximately Rs. one lakh were supplied to them.

In a number of countries, mobile libraries have been established, Library-cum-cinema vans were supplied to our publicity posts at Accra, Bangkok, Colombo, Dacca, Djakarta, Karachi, Lahore, Nairobi and Sikkim. Additional vans have been sanctioned for our posts at Kathmandu, Phnom penh, Rangoon and Suva.

(b) Films.-The Government of India's Documentary Films have proved to be popular in all the countries and there is a growing demand for them. During the year 1956-57, about 1,300 prints of 24 new documentaries were supplied to our Posts abroad, apart from overseas editions of Indian News Reviews. The External Publicity Division also assisted in India's participation in 17 film festivals at Montevideo, Berlin, Dublin, Damascus, Karlovy-Vary, Toronto, Sydney, Vienna, Tokyo, Venice, Edinburgh, Rome, Helsinki, Moscow, Brussels, Manila and Ottawa.

Twenty-six new 16mm. projectors were sanctioned, for various publicity posts abroad, while two 35 mm. projectors were provided to our post in Karachi.

(c) Gramophone Records.-The library of gramophone records in each of the missions was augmented during the year by a number of new selected records of music of India. The External Publicity Division also met demands for records and musical scores of the National Anthem. These demands came from our Missions abroad as well as from foreign missions in India.

(d) Photographs and Ebonoids.-Some 80,400 copies of photographs of various subjects were distributed to our publicity posts abroad during the year under report. These included an extensive photographic coverage of the Buddha Jayanti celebrations and the visits to India of various international dignitaries.

In addition, over two thousand ebonoids and blocks were distributed to various posts for use in their news bulletins and pamphlets and for supply to local newspapers.

(ii) CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Exhibitions etc.-The External Publicity Division as such is not directly responsible for the promotion of cultural exchanges with foreign countries. However, the Division as well as the publicity posts abroad are called upon to render assistance in organizing a number of cultural activities such as exchange of goodwill missions, participation in art exhibitions, music and dance performances, international fairs and festivals, etc.

During the year 1956-57, India participated in the following fairs and exhibitions: -

- (1) Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York;
- (2) Indian Photographic and Art Exhibitions organized in Fiji,
- (3) Exhibition of Indian children's paintings in Finland;
- (4) Nutrition Exhibition held in Tokyo;
- (5) Festival organized to celebrate the 500th Anniversary of the Urbanization of the City of Tokyo;
- (6) Exhibition of Dolls organized by, the United Nations Association of Thailand, Bangkok;
- (7) Annual Royal Show organized in Nairobi;
- (8) Exhibition organized by Indonesian United Nations Association, Djakarta;
- (9) International Exhibition on Education organized by the Association for International Affairs, Dublin University;
- (10) Exhibition organized in Dacca at the time of the Second

Pakistan Conference on Social work.

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Press Delegations.-A Press Delegation of three journalists from Yugoslavia and another Delegation of six well-known editors from West Germany, visited the country as guests of the Government of India.

In addition to these formal Delegations, individual journalists from Egypt, Australia West Germany and the United States also toured India at the invitation of the Government of India.

Buddha Jayanti Celebrations.-Special coverage of the 2500th Buddha Jayanti celebrations was organized through special feature articles, pamphlets, photographs and films.

K. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Emigration.-There was no change during the year in the administration of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1922). Emigration of unskilled workers continued to be prohibited. As in the previous year, Indian labourers already settled in Malaya, Burma and Ceylon were, however, permitted to return to those countries after short visits to India. Permission was also granted, on the merits of each case, to the dependents of labourers already settled in Malaya, Burma and Ceylon 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 at the ports of embarkation in compliance with the formalities prescribed under the Act which inter alia includes execution of an agreement between the employer and the employees stipulating the terms and conditions of employment. The agreements were executed in standard forms approved by the Government and revised from time to time in the light of experience gained in the disposal of complaints dealt with by Emigration authorities. Emigration took place, notably to the Persian Gulf Areas for employment in the Oil Companies and to Burma for employment under various Government and quasi-Government bodies.

The decline in passenger traffic to Malaya, which was noticed during the years 1954 and 1955, continued during 1956-57. No difficulties were experienced in obtaining sea passages and the malpractices of passage brokers were kept under check.

Efforts to prevent illicit emigration to Ceylon were intensified and the strength of the Special Police Staff deployed for the purpose was augmented. Two conferences of officers of the Emigration and Police Departments were held at Tanjore and Courtallam in March and June respectively where important decisions to adopt effective preventive measures were taken. The close collaboration amongst

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the Emigration and Police officials was maintained. Care was also taken by the Protectors of Emigrants concerned to ensure that Indian labourers coming from Ceylon on valid travel documents were not subjected to any hardships while returning to Ceylon.

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 cover departure by air) is still under consideration.

The procedure introduced during 1955 in the case of West Africa and Hong Kong, 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 those territories after signing the standard form of agreement prescribed for the purpose, was also made applicable to Fiji during the latter half of the year under review. On production of such "no objection" certificates permission for emigration is granted to the employees by the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation from India.

(ii) Haj.-The number of pilgrims who went to the Hejaz was 13,454, as compared to about 9,200 in 1955 which was Haj-i-Akbar. 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, and permission to take Indian currency, food rations and cloth. Medical assistance was provided at Jedda, Mecca and Medina. The Government of India sent a special medical mission consisting of three doctors and two compounders for rendering medical aid to the Hejaz pilgrims. The work of the mission was greatly appreciated.

(iii) Distinguished visitors from Abroad.-Among the distinguished visitors to India during the year were Sir Leslie Munro, New Zealand Ambassador to the United States and Lady Munro; Admiral the Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma; H. E. Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Premier of the U. S. S. R.; Sir Earle Page; Mr. Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labour & Congress of Industrial Organisation; The Earl of Scarborough, accompanied by Viscount de L'Isle; Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia, accompanied by his daughter Princess Soriya, the Hon'ble M. A. Raschid, Minister for Food and Trade, Burma; the Hon'ble David Marshall, Chief Minister of Singapore; H. E. Sir Alexander Grantham, Governor of Hong Kong; H. E. the Rev. Benjamin Nunez, Ambassador of Costa Rica to the United Nations; Mr. Earnest A. Gross, a former Deputy United,

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States Representative to the United Nations; An Ethiopian delegation of experts led by His Excellency Ato Abebe Retta, Minister for

Commerce; the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the U.S.A. and Mrs. Warren; H. E. Dr. Jose Maza, President of the Tenth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations; Earl and Countess Attlee; His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia; a Yugoslav Women's delegation; the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia; the Hon'ble Mr. Y. K. Lule, Minister for Rural Development of Uganda; the Hon'ble U Nu; His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim; Their Holinesses the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama; H. E. Mr. Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, accompanied by H. E. Marshal Ho Lung, Vice Premier of the State Council; H.E. Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya, Prime Minister of Nepal and Shrimati Acharya; the Hon'ble Paul Martin, Minister for National Health and Welfare of Canada and Mrs. Martin; H. E. Mr. Amir Ghassam Eshraqi, Minister of Posts and Telegraph of Iran, and Madam Eshraqi; H. E. Mr. Shukri Al-Kuwatly, President of Syria and Madame Kuwatly; H. E. Marshal Zhukov, Defence Minister of U.S.S.R.; H. E. Mr. Syed Mir Gani Hamza, Deputy Prime Minister of the Sudan; the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Ahad Khan, Deputy Minister for Mines, Government of Afghanistan; the Hon'ble Mr. Kenzo Matsumura, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan; the Hon'ble Mr. John B. Hollister, Director, International Co-operation Administration, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hollister; His Highness Shaikh Ali Bin Abdulla Al sani, the Ruler of Qatar; H.E. Mr. H. C. Hansen, Prime Minister of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Nepal; H. E. Dr. Gunnar Jarring; H. E. Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Prime Minister of Poland and Mrs. Cyrankiewicz; and H. E. Dr. Heinrich Von Brentano, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(iv) Consular Division.-There was no change in the type of work but it continued to grow in complexity and volume during the year under review. Some of the important items handled during the year are mentioned below.

Four chapters of Foreign Service Instructions on "Exchange Control" "Fees", "Taking Evidence abroad", and "Shipping" were revised and finally approved for issue. The reprints of the first chapter were sent to all our Missions and Posts abroad while the other three are still under print. The preparation of several of the remaining chapters has been taken up.

The question of the transmission of judicial documents was examined and it was decided that with the exception of letters of request these documents should be addressed by the issuing authorities on a reciprocal basis with their counterparts in the other

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countries. To this end all our Missions and Posts abroad and the State Governments have been approached. In the case of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya it was decided that such documents would be sent through the High Courts.

Sixty-eight judicial documents e.g., letters of request, commis-

sions, and other processes etc., as against the thirty-seven dealt with last year, received through various State Governments for service in Africa, the Arab world, Europe, South-East Asia and the U.S.A., were, after proper scrutiny, either forwarded to the authorities concerned through our Missions abroad or returned to the State Governments for completion of some formalities. Fifty one cases of letters of request, commissions, and other processes, received from abroad for service in India were also handled.

One hundred and ten judicial documents, such as powers of attorney, affidavits, certificates, etc., intended for use in foreign countries were attested during the year.

Forty-eight requests for remittance facilities from Indians abroad were received during the year; remittance facilities have been provided to eleven parties and the requests of remaining parties are under consideration of the respective foreign Governments.

An Extradition Bill has been drafted and is being considered by the Cabinet.

During the year there were 132 cases of relief and repatriation of destitute Indian citizens from countries like Afghanistan, British Guiana, Damascus, Dubai, Fiji, France, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Malaya, Muscat, Singapore, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, United States, etc., at a cost of Rs. 30,952/11/- as against ninety-seven cases at a cost of about Rs. 8,000/ last year. The recoveries effected from the repatriates after their arrival in India have as usual been negligible, for the policy of the Government of India is not to subject the repatriates to undue hardship.

The position regarding the maintenance of evacuee orphans by the State Governments has been encouraging. This number is gradually decreasing due to such factors as their attainment of majority, marriage, employment, etc. The expenditure incurred in this respect is shared equally by the State Governments concerned and the Government of India.

The recoveries of advances made to the evacuees from war zones has, on the other hand, not been encouraging. The work is entrusted abroad to our Missions in Burma, Malaya and Singapore and in India to the State Governments who, in agreement with the Government of India, receive half the amount collected, with the

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exception of the State of Madras who receive 80 per cent. of the amount recovered, in order to pay for the cost of maintenance of staff. As West Bengal has refused to handle this work, the Branch Secretariat in Calcutta has been entrusted with it and the Government of India retains whatever is recovered.

The three major difficulties in the way of effective recovery are:

- (1) Some individuals who received advances died and their heirs are not in a position to pay.
- (2) Some individuals are too poor to make any payment and it is not the Government's policy to put them to undue hardship; and
- (3) Some individuals cannot be traced despite the best efforts of the State Governments and the police.

(v) Central Passport Organization.-The five Regional Passport Offices which started functioning in 1955 completed taking over passport work from all the State Governments by the end of February 1956. The Commissioner, Pondicherry, however, still continues to be the Passport Issuing Authority for the areas under his jurisdiction.

Owing to re-organization of the States it was necessary to readjust the territorial jurisdiction of the five Regional Passport Offices. The Regional Passport Office located at Nagpur was shifted to Lucknow with effect from 1 December, 1956. At present the following, are the territorial jurisdiction of the Regional Passport Offices.

1. Regional Passport Office, Delhi Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan.
Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.
2. Regional Passport Office, Madras Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysor
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amidiv
Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
3. Regional Passport Office. Bombay Bombay.
4. Regional Passport Office, Calcutta Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Mani
pur
Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar
Islands.
5. Regional Passport Office, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(vi) Conference of Heads of Missions.-A conference of Heads of Indian Missions in Asian and African countries was convened from 24 March to 2 April 1956 in Delhi. The Prime Minister presided over the conference. The Conference was one of the periodical meetings of Heads of Mission held with a view to discussing international problems in general and of certain areas in particular. The Heads of Mission also had discussions with the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Defence, the Planning Commission and the Community Projects Administration.

(vii) Proclamations.-A Proclamation by the President that the territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of six nautical miles was issued. Proclamations have also been issued concerning (i) the full and exclusive sovereign right of India over the sea-bed and sub-soil of the Continental shelf adjoining its territory and beyond its territorial waters, (ii) the establishment of conservation zones in areas of the high sea. adjacent to the territorial waters of India to protect fisheries, etc., and (iii) exercise of control by India upto a distance of twelve nautical miles to prevent and punish the infringement of certain of its regulations.

(viii) Diplomatic and Consular Missions in India.-At the end of the year 1956-57, there were 34 Embassies, 5 High Commissions and 10 Legations in India in addition to the Apostolic Internunciature. During the year, diplomatic relations were established at Embassy level with the Sudan and Spain and at Legation level with Laos. The status of the Swedish, Norwegian, Cambodian, Chilean, Syrian and Saudi Arabian Legations was raised to Embassy level. Agreements were concluded with the Governments of Greece and Cuba for exchange of diplomatic relations at Embassy and Legation level respectively.

The total number of foreign Consular Posts in India at the end of the year was 93. Three new foreign Consular Posts at Bombay, one at Calcutta, and two de facto Consulates-General at New Delhi, were established.

INDIA

BHUTAN USA EGYPT BRAZIL PORTUGAL AFGHANISTAN GERMANY CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC BURMA SRI LANKA UNITED KINGDOM THE NETHERLANDS CHINA NEPAL LATVIA
ITALY PAKISTAN SWEDEN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND THAILAND INDONESIA PHILIPPINES
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE JAPAN CAMBODIA LAOS VIETNAM SWITZERLAND MONGOLIA
KOREA ARGENTINA NORTH KOREA IRAN IRAQ TURKEY SYRIA JORDAN LEBANON QATAR
SAUDI ARABIA YUGOSLAVIA ALGERIA FRANCE SUDAN MOROCCO TUNISIA KENYA UGANDA
GHANA SOUTH AFRICA ETHIOPIA DJIBOUTI MALI MADAGASCAR MALDIVES RUSSIA
NORWAY SLOVAKIA HUNGARY POLAND BULGARIA ALBANIA CROATIA DENMARK FINLAND
CANADA BOLIVIA ECUADOR PANAMA CHILE FIJI MAURITIUS IRELAND URUGUAY AUSTRIA
BELGIUM HONG KONG COSTA!!OMAN SPAIN CUBA GREECE

Nov 26, 1956

A. United Nations

A. UNITED NATIONS

To the United Nations 1956 was a year of challenge and of great decisions affecting the peace of the world. At one stage when the world was literally on the brink of a world war, the United Nations was able to exert its full weight and moral authority and thereby saved the world from a major catastrophe.

Consequent to a resolution adopted by the Security Council on, Oct 31, 1956, the first emergency special session of the General Assembly was summoned on 1 November 1956, to consider the grave situation created by the invasion of Egypt by British, French and Israeli forces. The session lasted from 1 to 10 November 1956, during which period a number of resolutions were adopted to remedy the situation in West Asia.

The second emergency special session of the General Assembly was also convened at the request of the Security Council to consider the serious situation in Hungary. This session lasted from 4 to 10 November 1956. Both these emergency special sessions were called under the 'uniting for peace' resolution of the General Assembly dated 3 November 1950.

Later these two questions were placed on the provisional agenda of the eleventh regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened in New York on 12 November 1956. The Indian delegation took an active part in the debates of these two items.

At the first plenary meeting of the eleventh session of the General Assembly held on 12 November 1956, the Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia whose admission had been recommended earlier by the Security Council were admitted to the United Nations. Later, on 18 December 1956, Japan, and on 8 March 1957 Ghana, were also admitted thereby bringing the total membership of the United Nations to eighty-one. India was one of the sponsors of the resolutions relating to the admission of these new members.

On 10 November 1956, the Government of India proposed the inclusion of an item entitled 'Representation of China in the United Nations' in the agenda of the 11th session of the General Assembly. In the General Committee, the United States proposed a resolution by which the General Assembly was asked to decide not to include.

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this item in the agenda of its 11th session and further not to consider at this session any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. This resolution was accepted by the General Committee and later adopted by the General Assembly on 16 Novem-

ber 1956, by a vote of 47 to, 24 with 8 abstentions. The Chairman of the Indian Delegation, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, stated that the time had come when this matter should receive less impassioned consideration. He also pointed out that the 24 countries which supported the inscription of the item represented 1036 million people as against the 585 million people represented by the 47 countries which opposed it.

The resolution adopted by the tenth session of the General Assembly on disarmament urged the States concerned, particularly those on the Disarmament Sub-Committee, to take account, among others, of the proposals of the Government of India regarding the suspension of experimental explosions of nuclear weapons and an "armament truce". At the invitation of the Commission, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Minister Without Portfolio, addressed it on 12 July 1956. He made a powerful plea for the immediate suspension of experimental explosions of weapons of mass destruction and elaborated the reasons which made a ban on these explosions imperative and urgent. He stated that no nation has the right to contaminate the earth, the air and the seas of the world which do not belong to any particular nation. He pointed out that it was easy to enforce a ban on these explosions as no elaborate control machinery was required for this purpose. He further suggested that certain initial steps in nuclear disarmament, like (a) the prohibition of the further use of fissionable material for military purposes (b) the prohibition of the transfer of fissionable material from civilian to military stocks and (c) dismantling in public a limited number of atomic or hydrogen bombs and to make available for peaceful purposes the fissionable material contained in those weapons, should be taken. He also submitted a number of proposals which were designed to halt competitive armament.

He further suggested the desirability of reconstituting and enlarging the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee to make them more representative of the world both geographically and politically. Another suggestion made by him was that the work of the Commission would be facilitated if the two principal nuclear powers were to enter into direct talks without prejudice to the functions of the Disarmament Commission or its Sub-Committee.

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The proposals made by the Government of India and others at the meetings of the Disarmament Commission in July 1956 were referred to its Sub-Committee, for further examination and report. However, the Sub-Committee did not meet during the latter half of 1956.

Subsequently the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution (of which India, United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were among the sponsors) on 14 February 1957 requesting the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date. It further recommended that these two

bodies give prompt attention to the various proposals (including those of India) which have been submitted during the last two and a half years. The Disarmament Sub-Committee commenced its meetings in London on 18 March 1957.

In accordance with the General Assembly resolution No. 912(X) of 3 December 1956, a Working Level Meeting of twelve nations including India was convened in Washington in February 1956, to prepare a draft statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Indian Delegation to this Meeting led by Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, participated actively in its deliberations. The revised draft statute was unanimously approved by the Working Level Meeting on 18 April 1956: A conference of 82 nations, the largest ever held at the headquarters of the United Nations, met from 20 September to 26 October 1956, to consider this draft Statute. The draft Statute with certain modifications was approved as a whole by a unanimous vote. It was signed by 70 countries (including India) on 26 October 1956. Under this statute, India is one of the 18 members of the Preparatory Commission which will remain in existence until a Board of Governors has been selected in accordance with Article VI of the Statute.

India is also a member of the seven-member Advisory Committee which has been authorized by the General Assembly to negotiate an agreement concerning the nature of the relationship that should exist between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

India is a member of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation established by the General Assembly under its resolution No. 918(X) of 3 December 1955.

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 enter into negotiations to facilitate a settlement of the problem. The General Assembly also

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appealed to the Government of the Union of South Africa to cooperate to this end. It further invited the parties to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly at its next session.

On 30 January 1957, the General Assembly adopted by 56 votes, to 5, with 12 abstentions, a resolution on the question of race conflict in the Union of South Africa by which it called upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to re-consider their position and revise their policies in the light of their obligations and responsibilities under the United Nations Charter and it also, invited, the Government of the Union of South Africa to co-operate in a constructive approach to this question, more particularly by their presence in the United Nations. It also requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the Government of the Union

of South Africa to carry forward the purposes of this resolution.

On the Korean question, the General Assembly adopted a resolution which took note of the report of the Government of India on the problem of the ex-prisoners of the Korean War and expressed its gratitude to the Governments of India, Argentina and Brazil for their co-operation in the settlement of the problem, and its hope that the remaining ex-prisoners still in India would be re-settled in the near future through the co-operation of the member-states.

On 26 February 1957 the General Assembly adopted an Indian draft resolution on the question of Cyprus by 55 votes in favour and none against with one abstention. By this resolution, the General Assembly expressed its earnest desire that a peaceful, democratic and just solution should be found in accord with the principles and the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and its hope that negotiations would be resumed and continued to this end.

A joint draft resolution on the question of West Irian sponsored by thirteen countries including India was adopted in the first Committee of the General Assembly by a vote of 39 to 25 with 9 abstentions. It requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint a three-member Good Offices Commission "with the view to assisting in negotiations between the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands in order that a just and peaceful solution of the question may be achieved, in conformity with the principles and the purposes of the Charter". This resolution was, however not adopted in the Plenary session as it failed to receive the requisite two-thirds majority vote.

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.-India continued to be a member of the Trusteeship Council during the year under review.

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One of the outstanding events of the year was the attainment of the trusteeship objective of independence for the Trust Territory of British Togoland. In accordance with the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth session, a plebiscite was held by the Administering Authority in the Territory under United Nations supervision in May 1956, in which a majority of Togolanderns voted in favour of union with an independent Gold Coast. Subsequently the Trusteeship Council at its eighteenth session adopted a resolution sponsored by India which recommended to the General Assembly that appropriate steps be taken in consultation with the Administering Authority, for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory to become effective upon the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast. On 13 December 1956, exactly ten years after the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory was concluded, the General Assembly adopted a resolution, of which India was one of the sponsors, wherein it expressed its approval of the union of the

Territory with an independent Gold Coast and resolved that on the date on which the Gold Coast became independent and the union with British Togoland took place, the Trusteeship Agreement would cease to be in force, the objective of trusteeship having been attained. Accordingly the Trust Territory of (British) Togoland has attained its independence in union with the Gold Coast when the latter became independent on 6 March 1957.

Administrative and Budgetary.-As a result of the admission of new members to the United Nations, India's contribution to the annual budget of the United Nations for the year 1957 has been reduced from 3.25 per cent to 2.97 per cent. India now pays \$1,106,152. The Indian Delegation to the General Assembly reiterated its plea for a more balanced geographical distribution of the staff in the U.N. Secretariat, so that the Secretariat would represent the cultural and intellectual qualities of all the member-states. It pointed out that this was necessary especially for the higher echelons and policy-making levels of the United Nations Secretariat.

Prime Minister's visit to the United Nations Headquarters.-In the course of his visit to the United States, the Prime Minister visited the headquarters of the United Nations on 20 December 1956. and addressed an informal gathering of delegates to the eleventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Elections to United Nations bodies.-India was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

Shri T. J. Natarajan, Secretary-General of the Indian Delegation to the eleventh session of the General Assembly, was re-elected to the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary questions.

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India has been re-elected to the Trusteeship Council for a term of three years beginning from 1 January 1957.

India has been re-elected as a member of the Peace Observation Commission for 1957 and 1958.

Dr. Radha Binod Pal was re-elected a member of the International Law Commission for a term of five years beginning from 1 January 1957.

India was also represented on the United Nations Visiting Mission which visited the Trust Territories in the Pacific during February-March 1956.

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. - After having served on the Council ever since its inception, except for two brief spells in 1948 and 1952, India decided in 1956 not to seek re-election; but continued its membership on 7 out of 8 functional, commissions

of the Council.

In January 1956, a Committee of 10 countries including India was convened to consider a Convention on the abolition of Slavery, etc. This was followed by a Conference Of Plenipotentiaries. The Convention was signed by India on 7 September 1956.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).-On the invitation of the Indian Delegation, the twelfth session of the Commission was held in India (Bangalore) in February 1956. The opening session was addressed by the Prime Minister and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The fifth session of the Sub-Committee on-Electric Power and the fourth session of the Railway Sub-Committee, in addition to meetings of numerous other Committees and Sub-Committees of the Commission, were also held in India during 1956.

Shri C. V. Narasimhan was appointed as the Executive Secretary of the Commission in the place of Dr. P.S Lokanathan, who had completed his term.

The thirteenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the ninth session of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Trade were convened at Bangkok (Thailand) in March 1957. The leader of the Indian Delegation was Shri D. P. Karmarkar. Minister in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries.

Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.).-Shri B. R., Sen, lately Indian Ambassador in Japan, was elected to the post of the Director-General of the Organisation, previously held by Dr. Cordon of the United States, and assumed charge in November 1956.

The fifth session of the International Rice Commission and, its ad hoc Working Group on the Storage and processing of Rice was held in Calcutta in November 1956.

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The IX Congress of the International Society of Sugarcane Technologists took place in New Delhi in January-February 1956.

International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.).-India continued to be a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization by virtue of her being a country of "chief industrial importance".

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).- The Ninth Session of the UNESCO General Conference took place in New Delhi from 5 November to 5 December 1956, in the Vigyan Bhawan Building Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, was elected its President. The General Conference elected Dr. Zakir Hussain, Member of Parliament, as a member of the UNESCO Executive Board.

India continued to take an active interest in the activities of the UNESCO, particularly its scholarship and fellowship programmes. Nationals of many foreign countries visited India under this programme.

Asian Legal Consultative Committee.-A standing legal committee known as the Asian Legal Consultative Committee consisting of experts nominated by the Governments of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan and Syria has been established with effect from 15 November 1956. The Committee is expected to function for an initial period of five years and its purposes as set out in the statutes are:-

- (i) examination of questions that are under consideration by the International Law Commission and arrangements for the views of the Committee to be placed before the said Commission;
- (ii) consideration of legal problems that may be referred to the Committee by any of the participating countries and the making of such recommendations to Governments as may be thought fit;
- (iii) exchange of views and information on legal matters of common concern.

India will be represented on this Committee by Shri M. C. Setalvad, Attorney-General of India (Member) and Shri Sachin Choudhury, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta (Alternate Member).

United Nations Day Celebrations.-As in previous years the United Nations Day was celebrated throughout India in a most befitting manner under the supervision of a non-official United Nations Day Central Committee established under the patronage of the Ministry of External Affairs in collaboration with the Ministries of Education and Information and Broadcasting.

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B. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(i) Colombo Powers Conference.-At the suggestion of the Prime Minister of Indonesia, a meeting of the Prime Ministers of the Colombo countries was convened at New Delhi on 12, 13 and 14 November 1956. This was attended by the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and India. The Prime Minister of Pakistan could not participate.

The Prime Ministers considered the situation arising from the Israeli attack and the military operations by the United Kingdom and France against Egypt. They also considered the developments that had occurred in Hungary and the increasingly grave international

situation which threatened world peace.

At the end of their meeting the Prime Ministers issued a joint statement in which they welcomed the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for a cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the forces of Israel, United Kingdom and France from Egypt, and stressed that the recommendations of the General Assembly should be implemented in their entirety and that all foreign forces should be completely withdrawn from Egyptian territory. They said that they felt deeply distressed at the tragic events in Hungary, and suggested that the Soviet forces should be withdrawn from Hungary, the Hungarian people being left free to decide their own future.

The Prime Ministers commended the resolution of the United Nations for the immediate grant of aid to Hungary for the relief of distress, pointed out that the need for such relief for Egypt was equally urgent, and recommended that the countries of the world should help liberally in this humanitarian cause.

The Prime Ministers hoped that the co-operative spirit of Bandung and the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence would spread and help in removing fears and tensions in the world.

They said that world peace could only be secured on the basis of freedom and disarmament and trusted that the policy of military pacts and of stationing troops in the territory of other countries would be abandoned. They reaffirmed their adherence to the Bandung principles embodying the Five Principles of Panch Sheel.

(ii) Atomic Energy Conference at Bombay.-At the invitation of the Government of India, representatives of the Governments of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Egypt attended a four-day conference held in Bombay in July 1956 to discuss methods of co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the training of technical personnel.

EGYPT

ISRAEL HUNGARY USA INDIA MOROCCO SUDAN TUNISIA GHANA JAPAN CHINA UNITED KINGDOM SOUTH AFRICA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC KOREA ARGENTINA BRAZIL CYPRUS INDONESIA THAILAND BURMA IRAQ SYRIA SRI LANKA PAKISTAN FRANCE

Oct 31, 1956

Appendix I INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Jan 01, 1956

APPENDIX I

INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Embassies

1	Afghanistan	
2	Argentina	
3	Belgium	
4	Brazil	
5	Burma	
6	Cambodia	
7	Chile	(Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires)
8	China	
9	Czechoslovakia	
10	Egypt	
11	Ethiopia	
12	France	
13	Germany	
14	Greece	(Ambassador resident in Rome)
15	Indonesia	
16	Iran	
17	Iraq	
18	Ireland	(Ambassador resident in London)
19	Italy	
20	Japan	
21	Mexico	(Ambassador resident in Washington)
22	Mongolia	(Ambassador resident in Peking)
23	Nepal	
24	Netherlands	
25	Norway	
26	Poland	(Ambassador resident in Moscow)
27	Saudi Arabia	
28	Sweden	
29	Switzerland	
30	Sudan	(Ambassador resident in Cairo)
31	Syria	
32	Thailand	
33	Turkey	
34	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
35	United States of America	
36	Yugoslavia	

High Commissions

- 1 Australia
- 2 Canada

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- 3 Ceylon
- 4 Ghana
- 5 New Zealand (High Commissioner resident in Canberra)
- 6 Pakistan (Deputy High Commissioners at Dacca and Lahore)

and Assistant High Commissioners at Hyderabad
(West Pakistan) and Rajshahi (East Pakistan).

7 United Kingdom

Legations

1 Albania	Minister resident in Rome.
2 Austria	Minister resident in Berne.
3 Bulgaria	Minister resident in Belgrade.
4 Cuba	Minister resident in Washington.
5 Denmark	Minister resident in Stockholm.
6 Finland	Minister resident in Stockholm.
7 Hungary	Minister resident in Moscow.
8 Jordan	Minister resident in Baghdad.
9 Laos	
10 Luxemburg	Minister resident in Brussels.
11 Lebanon	Minister resident in Cairo.
12 Libya	Minister resident in Cairo.
13 Philippines	
14 Rumania	Minister resident in Belgrade.
15 Vatican	Minister resident in Berne.

Special Missions

1 Bhutan
2 Sikkim
3 United Nations

Commissions

1 Aden	
2 British East Africa	
3 Central African Federation	Commissioner resident in Nairobi.
4 British West Indies (including British Guiana)	
5 Fiji	
6 Hongkong	
7 Kuala Lumpur	Assistant Commissioner.
8 Malaya	Commissioner resident in Singapore.
9 Mauritius	
10 Nigeria	Commissioner resident in Accra.
11 Singapore	

Consulates-General and Consulates

1 Basra	
2 Belgian Congo	Consul General resident in Nairobi.
3 Berlin	
4 Cairo	
5 Copenhagen	

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6 Geneva
7 Hamburg
8 Hanoi
9 Helsinki

10 Khorramshahr
 11 Kobe
 12 Lhasa
 13 Medan
 14 Muscat
 15 New York
 16 Ruanda, Urundi Consul General resident in Nairobi.
 17 Saigon
 18 San Francisco
 19 Shanghai
 20 Sourabaya
 21 Surinam Consul General resident in Port of Spain.
 22 Tananarive

Vice-Consulates

1 Jalalabad (Afghanistan)
 2 Kandahar (Afghanistan)
 3 Mandalay (Burma)
 4 Zahidan (Iran)

Agencies

1 Gartok
 2 Gyantse
 3 Yatung

INDIA

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

Jan 01, 1956

Appendix II INDIAN INFORMATION POSTS ABROAD

Jan 01, 1956

APPENDIX II

INDIAN INFORMATION POSTS ABROAD

1 Accra	21 Lahore
2 Ankara	22 London
3 Baghdad	23 Nairobi
4 Bangkok	24 New York (UN)
5 Beirut	25 New York (Consulate General)

6	Belgrade	26	Ottawa
7	Berne	27	Paris
8	Bonn	28	Peking
9	Brussels	29	Phnom Penh
10	Buenos Aires	30	Rangoon
11	Cairo	31	Rio de Janeiro
12	Colombo	32	Rome
13	Dacca	33	Salisbury
14	Damascus	34	San Francisco
15	Djakarta	35	Singapore
16	Gangtok	36	Stockholm
17	The Hague	37	Sydney
18	Kabul	38	Tehran
19	Karachi	39	Tokyo
20	Kathmandu	40	Washington

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INDIA
 GHANA TURKEY UNITED KINGDOM IRAQ KENYA USA LEBANON CANADA YUGOSLAVIA
 FRANCE SWITZERLAND GERMANY BELGIUM CAMBODIA EGYPT ITALY SRI LANKA
 SYRIA INDONESIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE SWEDEN AUSTRALIA AFGHANISTAN IRAN
 JAPAN PAKISTAN NEPAL

Jan 01, 1956

Appendix III FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

Jan 01, 1956

APPENDIX III FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

(i) Embassies

1	Afghanistan	18	Japan
2	Argentina	19	Mongolia
3	Belgium	20	Mexico
4	Brazil	21	Nepal
5	Burma	22	Netherlands
6	Cambodia	23	Norway
7	Chile	24	Poland
8	China	25	Saudi Arabia
9	Czechoslovakia	26	Spain
10	Egypt	27	Sudan
11	Ethiopia	28	Sweden
12	France	29	Syria
13	Federal Republic of Germany	30	Thailand
14	Indonesia	31	Turkey
15	Iran	32	United States of America

16 Iraq
Rep
ublics
17. Italy

33 Union of Soviet Socialist

34 Yugoslavia

(ii) High Commissions

1 Australia
2 Canada
3 Ceylon

4 Pakistan
5 United Kingdom

(iii) Legations

1 Apostolic Internunciature
2 Austria
3 Bulgaria
4 Denmark
5 Finland
6 Hungary

7 Jordan
8 Laos
9 Philippines
10 Rumania
11 Switzerland

(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

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Country	Location	Status
8 Bolivia Gen eral	Calcutta	Consulate
9 Brazil (Va cant)	Bombay	Consulate
10 Brazil	Calcutta	Consulate
11 Burma Gen eral	Calcutta	Consulate
12 Burma Vice-Consulat e	Madras	
13 China Gen eral	Bombay	Consulate

14	China	Calcutta	Consulate
	Gen eral		
15	Colombia	Calcutta	Consulate
	(Va cant)		
16	Colombia	Madras	Consulate
17	Costa Rica	Bombay	Consulate
	Gen eral		
18	Costa Rica	Madras	Consulate
	Gen eral		
19	Cuba	Calcutta	Consular
	Agen cy		
20	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate
	Gen eral		
21	Denmark	Bombay	Consulate
22	Denmark	Calcutta	Consulate
23	Denmark	Cochin	Consulate
24	Denmark	Madras	Consulate
25	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Consulate
	Gen eral		
26	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Consulate
27	Ecuador	Calcutta	Consulate
28	Egypt	Bombay	Consulate
	Gen eral		
29	Egypt	Calcutta	Consulate
	Gen eral		
30	El Salvador	Calcutta	Consulate
31	Ethiopia	Bombay	Consulate
32	Finland	Bombay	Consulate
33	Finland	Calcutta	Consulate
34	France	Bombay	Consulate
	Gen eral		
35	France	Calcutta	Consulate
	Gen eral		
36	France	Cochin	Consular
	Agen cy		
37	France	Madras	Consulate
38	Germany	Bombay	Consulate
	Gen eral		
39	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate
	Gen eral		
40	Germany	Madras	Consulate
41	Greece	Bombay	Consulate
	Gen eral		
42	Greece	Calcutta	Consulate
	Gen		

eral			
43	Haiti	Bombay	Consulate
44	Haiti	Calcutta	Consulate
45	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
46	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate
47	Iran	Bombay	Consulate
Gen			
eral			
48	Iran	Calcutta	Consulate
Gen			
eral			
49	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate
Gen			
eral			
50	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
51	Italy	Bombay	Consulate

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Country	Location	Status	
52	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate
G			
eneral			
53	Japan	Bombay	Consulate
Ge			
neral			
54	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate
Ge			
neral			
15	Liberia	Calcutta	Consulate
56	Luxemburg	Bombay	
Vice-Consula			
te			
57	Monaco	New Delhi	Consulate
Ge			
neral			
58	Monaco	Bombay	Consulate
(V			
acant)			
59	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate
Ge			
neral			
60	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate
Ge			
neral			
61	Netherlands	Calcutta	Consulate
62	Netherlands	Cochin	Consulate
63	Netherlands	Madras	Consulate
64	Nicaragua	Bombay	Consulate
65	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Consulate
66	Norway	Bombay	Consulate
Ge			
neral			
67	Norway	Calcutta	Consulate

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

General
 92 Democratic Republic of New Delhi Consulate
 General
 Vietnam (de
 facto)
)
 93 Republic of Vietnam New Delhi Consulate
 General
 (de
 facto)
)

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(v) New Foreign Consular Missions opened in India during the year 1956-57.

- 1 Consulate for Ethiopia at Bombay
- 2 Consulate for Haiti at Bombay
- 3 Consulate General for Iran at Calcutta
- 4 Consulate General for the U.S.S.R. at Bombay
- 5 Consulate General for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam at New Delhi
 (de facto).
- 6 Consulate General for the Republic of Vietnam (de facto).

(vi) Foreign Consular Missions re-opened in India during the year 1956-57.
 Consular Agency for Cuba at Calcutta.

(viii) Foreign Consular Missions whose status was changed during the year
 1956-57.

The status of the Consulates for Costa Rica, France and Turkey at Bombay
 and the
 Consulate for Italy at Calcutta was raised to that of a Consulate General.

INDIA

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

Jan 01, 1956

Appendix IV TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX IV

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED OR
RENEWED BY INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1956-57

- 1 Trade Agreement with Austria signed on Sep 06, 1956 at Vienna.
- 2 Trade Agreement with Bulgaria signed on 18 April 1956 at New Delhi.
- 3 Trade Agreement with Burma signed on 5 September 1956 at New Delhi.
- 4 Trade Agreement with Chile signed on 16 October 1956 at New Delhi.
- 5 Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia signed on January 1957 at New
Delhi
.
- 6 Trade Agreement with Democratic Republic of Vietnam signed on 22
Septem
ber
1956 at New Delhi.
- 7 Trade Agreement with Federal Republic of Germany signed on 22 September
1959
at Bonn.
- 8 Trade Agreement with Finland signed on 21 March 1957 at New Delhi.
- 9 Trade Agreement with German Democratic Republic signed on a October
1956
at
New Delhi.
- 10 Trade Agreement with Indonesia signed on (a) 17 July 1956 and (b) 9
Feb
ruary
1957 at Djakarta (Exchange of letters).
- 11 Trade Agreement with Iraq signed on 5 March 1957 at Baghdad.
(Exchange
of
letters).
- 12 Trade Agreement with Italy signed on 11 February 1957 at New Delhi
(Exc
hange of
letters).
- 13 Trade Agreement with the Netherlands signed on 3 April 1956 at New
Del
hi
- 14 Trade Agreement with Norway signed on 4 June 1956 at New Delhi.

- 15 Trade Agreement with Pakistan signed on 22 January 1957 at New Delhi.
- 16 Trade Agreement with Rumania signed on 17 January 1957 at New Delhi.
- 17 Trade Agreement with Sweden signed on 9 May 1956 at New Delhi.
- 18 Trade Agreement with Yugoslavia signed on 31 March 1956 at New Delhi.
- 19 Financial Agreement with Burma for grant of a loan signed on 12 March 1957 at New Delhi.
- 20 Agreement for purchase of Rice from Burma signed on 29 May 1956 at New Delhi.
- 21 Agreement with Canada for the establishment of an Atomic Research and Experimental Reactor signed On 28 April 1956 at New Delhi.
- 22 Agreement with Canada on Assistance to the Kundah Project in Madras signed on 29 December 1956 at New Delhi.
- 23 Convention with Canada regarding priority of patents of inventions signed on 30 August 1956 at Ottawa.
- 24 Agreement With Ceylon for avoidance of double taxation signed on 10 September 1956 at Colombo.
- 25 Agreement with Ceylon regarding air traffic rights at Bombay signed on 1 October 1956 at New Delhi.
- 26 Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship between Egypt and India signed on 6 April 1955, exchanged On 3 April 1956 at New Delhi.
- 27 International Convention regarding Traffic of Motor vehicles, revived between the Governments of India and the Federal Republic of Germany extended to Berlin (Deutsche Mark West) by an exchange of notes.
- 28 Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam with France on 28 May 1956 at New Delhi.

29 Agreement with Indonesia for cooperation between the air forces Signed
On 28
February 1956 at Djakarta.

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30 Cultural Agreement with Iran signed on 1 December 1956 at New Delhi.

31 Cultural Agreement with Japan signed on 29 October 1956 at Tokyo.

32 Air Transport Agreement with Lebanon signed on 22 March 1957 at New
Del
hi.

33 Agreement on certain outstanding financial matters with Pakistan
signed
on 10 May
1956 at New Delhi.

34 Agreement relating to Air Services with Thailand signed on 12 June
1956
at
Bangkok.

35 Agricultural Commodities Agreement with the United States signed on 29
August
1956 at New Delhi.

INDIA
AUSTRIA USA BULGARIA BURMA CHILE NORWAY SLOVAKIA VIETNAM GERMANY
FINLAND INDONESIA IRAQ ITALY THE NETHERLANDS PAKISTAN SWEDEN YUGOSLAVIA
CANADA SRI LANKA EGYPT FRANCE IRAN JAPAN LEBANON THAILAND

Sep 06, 1956

Appendix V INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

Jan 01, 1956

APPENDIX V

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

- 1 United Nations General Assembly.
- 2 Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
- 3 Trusteeship Council.
- 4 United Nations Commissions and Committees :-

- (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
- (b) Advisory Committee on Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy.
- (c) Committee on Contributions.
- (d) Committee to consider the question of convening a General Conference to review the U. N. Charter.
- (e) Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. General Committee.
- (g) International Law Commission.
- (h) Peace Observation Commission.
- (i) Scientific Committee on the effects of atomic radiation.'
- (j) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
- (k) United Nations Salary Review Committee.

5 Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

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

6 United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E. C. A. F.E.)

' its committees and sub-committees.

7 Specialised Agencies of the United Nations

- (a) Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.)
- (b) General Agreement on Tariffs 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 Organization (I.L.O.)
- (f) International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.)
- (g) international Tele-Communication Union (I.T.U.)
- (h) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U. N. E.S.C.O.)
- (i) Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)

- (j) World Health Organization (W.H.O.)
- (k) World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.)
- 8 International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich.

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- 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 Works, Paris.
- 16 International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.
- 17 International Council of Archives, Paris.
- 18 International Council of Building Research Studies and Documentation,
Paris
.
- 19 International Council of Scientific Unions, London.
- 20 International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
- 21 International Custom Tariffs Bureau, Brussels.
- 22 International Electro--Technical Commission, Geneva.
- 23 International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.
- 24 International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, The Hague.
- 25 International Federation of University Women, London.
- 26 International Hydrographic Bureau, Monte Carlo.
- 27 International Hospital Federation, London.
- 28 International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels.
- 29 International Institute of Scientific Travel Research of the International
Union of
Official Travel Organizations, Geneva.
- 30 International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
- 31 International Materials Conference, Washington.
- 32 International Organization of Legal Meteorology, Paris.

- 33 International Organisation for Standardization, Geneva.
- 34 International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
- 35 International Scientific Radio Union, Brussels.
- 36 International Tea Committee, London.
- 37 International Tin Study Group, The Hague.
- 38 International Union of Aviation Insurers, London.
- 39 International Union of Biological Sciences, Paris.
- 40 International Union of Crystallography, Cambridge.
- 41 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris.
- 42 International Union of Geography, New York.
- 43 International Union of History of Sciences, Paris.
- 44 International Union of Official Travel Organizations, Geneva.
- 45 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris.
- 46 International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, Paris.
- 47 International Union for the Protection of Nature, Brussels.
- 48 International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Delft, Netherlands.
- 49 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels.
- 50 Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Paris.
- 51 Union Internationale Contre le Cancer, Paris.
- 52 World Union of Free Thinkers, Lorraine Belgium

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INDIA

USA SWITZERLAND BELGIUM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC UNITED KINGDOM FRANCE
LATVIA ITALY

Jan 01, 1956