

1958-59

Contents

Jan 01, 1958

REPORT
1958-59

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Jan 01, 1958

Administration

PART I

ADMINISTRATION

Organization of the Ministry

(i) Headquarters.-The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for the conduct of India's relations with foreign countries. The Ministry is also responsible for the country's representation in the United Nations and advises other Ministries and State Governments when the latter have dealings with foreign governments or institutions. In the domestic sphere it is responsible for the Administration of the North East Frontier Agency and the Naga Hills and Tuensang Area and for matters of policy relating to former French possessions in India. The administration of the Indian Emigration Act of 1932, the Reciprocity Act of 1943, the Port Haj Committee Act of 1932, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act in so far as it relates to pilgrim ships, the Indian Pilgrim Shipping Rules of 1933, the Protection of Pilgrims Act of 1887 (Bombay) and the Protection of the Mohammadan Pilgrims Act of 1896 (Bengal) is also the special responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Ministry is in charge of a Minister of Cabinet rank. At present the Prime Minister is also the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A Deputy Minister assists the Foreign Minister in his work.

The Secretary General is the principal official adviser to the Foreign Minister on matters relating to foreign policy and is responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the Ministry as a whole. The Foreign Secretary deals with the American, Western and Eastern Divisions and the West Asian and North African countries of the Southern Division. the Protocol Division. the External Publicity Division and the Historical Division. The Commonwealth Secretary deals with all Commonwealth Countries excluding Canada (included in the American Division). the South-Asian countries of the Southern Division and the African Division. The Special Secretary is in general charge of the Administration of the Ministry and of the Indian Missions and Posts abroad. In matters involving policy the Special Secretary works in close collaboration with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretaries.

For administrative purposes the Ministry is divided into 10 Divisions in charge of Directors. Six of the Directors are Joint

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Secretaries, one is of the rank of Counsellor in the Foreign Service, while the others are Deputy Secretaries or officers of equivalent status. Four of the Divisions deal exclusively with India's relations with foreign countries, each Division dealing with a number of countries grouped on a geographical or "territorial" basis. Another Division deals with protocol and also with some territorial areas. There are three technical Divisions in the Ministry, respectively in charge of External Publicity, Historical Research and of Legal matters and Treaties. The Administration Division and Establishment Division are in the charge of two Joint Secretaries and deal with the administration of personnel, establishment and services and supplies relating to the Ministry as a whole and to the large number of Indian Missions and Posts abroad.

There is also a Foreign Service Inspector, of the status of a Joint Secretary, whose function it is to visit, from time to time, the Indian Missions and Posts abroad and to advise government on the fixation of rates of foreign and daily allowances and on other administrative and financial questions.

(ii) Reorganization of the methods of work and connected matters.-With a view to achieving economy and improving efficiency, the various Sections in the Ministry have been re-grouped and new methods of work have been introduced in some of them as an experimental measure. In a re-organized Section, the responsibility for quick and efficient disposal of work is placed directly on an officer of the rank of Under Secretary. Except in regard to routine administrative work, noting and drafting by Assistants has been eliminated. The Assistant's main work is to maintain the records and submit the papers duly flagged and referenced to the Under Secretary. In some Sections, the method of keeping record has also been changed. Each administrative Section is also required to maintain certain records to be used as a reference library which will enable all relevant facts to be ascertained immediately, without the delay of reference to past records. It has also been decided that normally any paper will not be dealt with by more than two officers below the level of Secretary and for this reason, the Under Secretary submits papers either to the Joint Secretary or the Deputy Secretary, but not both. Where the papers are submitted to the Deputy Secretary, they are next submitted direct to the Secretary and not to the Joint Secretary. This enables better utilization of officers' strength and enables each of the higher officers to concentrate more on his own direct charge, instead of a succession of officers dealing with the same paper.

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The experimental scheme was introduced in five territorial Sections of the Ministry in the middle of August 1958. As the preliminary results of the experiment were encouraging, it was decided, still on an experimental basis, to extend it to some more territorial and administrative Sections. So far, nine territorial and eight administrative Sections have been re-organized, leading to an economy of about Rs. 2,43,000 per annum on account of pay and allowances alone.

During the year under report, seven meetings were held by the Joint Secretary in charge of O&M to discuss methods of speeding up disposals. Steps were taken to reduce arrears of disposal in primary receipts by keeping watch over Sections with heavy arrears and by taking remedial action in consultation with the Joint Secretaries concerned.

The practice of arriving at decisions after inter-ministerial and inter-departmental meetings was followed more often during the year. This has resulted in avoidance of unnecessary noting and movement of files with the consequent increase in the speed of disposals.

During the year, work study of six Sections of the Ministry was completed for rationalising the methods of work and for assessing their staff requirements. The implementation of the recommendations made in the work study report is expected to effect economy in time required for disposal of work as a result of simplification of methods of work and also lead to economy in staff.

With a view to maintain efficiency and economy in administration, an Economy Board was constituted in April 1958, to consider all cases relating to creation of posts, continuance of temporary posts and fixation of ceiling rentals for residences of officials in Missions abroad. The Board consists of three Joint Secretaries and the Deputy Financial Adviser, with the Special Secretary as the Chairman and a Deputy Secretary as its Secretary. The Board held twenty-one meetings during the year.

Progress was made during the year in clearing up arrears in indexing work. The index for the year 1952 was sent for printing in April, that for the year 1953 is ready for the press and most of the work on indices for 1954 has been completed.

75 quarterly inspections of Sections were conducted during the year. The defects noticed were brought to the notice of the Sections concerned with a view to eliminating those defects.

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The Deputy Secretary in charge of O&M is also in charge of the Vigilance Unit set up in 1955. The Vigilance Unit deals with disciplinary cases against officers and members of staff of the Ministry. It also concerns itself with measures connected with prevention of corruption in the Ministry and its subordinate offices. The Unit works in close collaboration with the Administrative Vigilance Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Unit dealt with 70 cases of complaints, 37 disciplinary cases and 4 cases of Appeal, during the year 1958 and disposed of 49 cases of complaints, 21 disciplinary cases and 3 cases of Appeal.

During the year under review, action was taken to delegate powers to impose minor penalties as prescribed in Rule 13 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1957, in respect of certain categories of India-based personnel serving in the Indian Missions and Posts, to the respective Heads of Missions and Heads of Chanceries. This will enable Missions abroad to initiate disciplinary action against the India-based personnel concerned and impose minor penalties whenever necessary without reference to the Ministry. Till now all disciplinary cases were referred to the Ministry for action and this involved considerable delay in the disposal of such cases. It is hoped that with the present delegation of powers, speedier action would be taken in disciplinary cases.

A new Section known as 'External Affairs Instructions' was created in February 1958, to deal with the work of compiling and publishing of circular instructions and Office Orders issued by the Ministry of External Affairs in a book form. Orders and circulars issued during the period 1947 to 1956 were to be collected in a compendium form and instructions issued during the succeeding years were to be published separately at the end of each year. The work relating to the collection of material for the period 1947 to 1956 has been progressing satisfactorily. In the meantime, the work relating to the publication of External Affairs Instructions 1957, is almost complete and the material is ready to be sent to the press. Most of the work relating to the publication of External Affairs Instructions 1958, has also been completed.

(iii) Indian Foreign Service.-At present the permanent strength of the Indian Foreign Service is 216. In addition, there are 10 supernumerary posts and 58 temporary posts in various grades.

Excluding 26 ex-cadre posts of Heads of Missions and Posts, the net permanent strength of the Indian Foreign Service for purposes of recruitment is 190 plus 10 supernumerary posts. Apart from a 10% reservation for promotion of officers of Grade I of the IFS 'B'

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and of the External Publicity Division, recruitment is made exclu-

sively from the annual open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission. Ten candidates were recruited during 1958 as a result of the UPSC competitive examination held in 1957. Including these probationers, the actual strength of the IFS stood at 189 at the beginning of the year. Ten more candidates are to be recruited in 1959.

INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE 'B'

Recruitment to the various grades of the Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B' at its initial constitution has been almost completed. The number of persons so far appointed to each grade is as follows:-

GENERAL CADRE

Grade I	35
Grade II	84
Grade III	128
Grade IV	461
Grade V	143
Grade VI	529

STENOGRAPHERS' SUB-CADRE

Grade I	25
Grade II	278

CYPHER SUB-CADRE

Grade I	10
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Against the reservation of 10% of the posts in the IFS for promotees, 10 officers who were initially recruited in Grade I of the General Cadre of the IFS 'B' have since been appointed to the senior scale of the Indian Foreign Service. Similarly, three officers of the External Publicity Services were promoted to the IFS.

Recruitment to the lower grade of the Cypher Sub-Cadre of the IFS 'B', which is now in progress, is also likely to be completed shortly

The question of the formation of a Sub-Cadre of Interpreters and Translators is still under consideration.

(iv) Missions Abroad.-At the beginning of the year 1958, India had 106 Missions and Posts abroad, of which 40 were Embassies, 12 High Commissions, 12 Legations, 10 Commissions, 14 Consulates

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General, 7 Consulates, 5 Vice-Consulates, 3 Special Missions and 3

Agencies. During 1958, an Embassy was opened in Chile and the Ambassador there has also been accredited to Bolivia. Diplomatic relations were also established with Spain and a resident Charge d' Affaires appointed at Madrid. In Morocco where there had previously been only a Charge d' Affaires, an Ambassador has been appointed and also accredited to Tunisia. It has also been decided to set up an office in Rumania under the charge of a resident Charge d' Affaires. Consequent on the merger of Syria and Egypt into the United Arab Republic, the Embassy at Damascus was abolished and in its place a Consulate General has been opened.

Further progress was made towards construction of our own buildings, particularly where work had already started. A part of the Chancery building at The Hague, which had been destroyed by fire, has been restored and renovated. The construction of the Chancery building at Karachi is in progress and the building is expected to be completed early in the next financial year. Another building at Karachi, previously obtained on lease for the residence of 24 members of the staff, has been purchased. A plot of land has been acquired at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) for the construction of our own building in partial exchange for a plot of land in Chanakyapuri in New Delhi given to the Ethiopian Embassy. Land has also been taken on lease for construction of buildings at Lhasa and Gyantse in Tibet. Work for construction of staff quarters in Nepal is also expected to start shortly.

(v) Inspectorate.-The inspecting team visited Rangoon from Apr 30, 1958 to 5 May 1958 and made an extensive tour from 9 May to 2 August. During this period they visited Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Austria, France, England, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Morocco, Spain, Italy and Egypt.

Their recommendations in regard to the revision of foreign allowances have been examined. Some of them have been accepted and some others are still under consideration. A great number of administrative problems in connection with service and supply have also been finalized as a result of the Inspectors' recommendations.

(vi) Expenditure.-The expenditure of this Ministry falls under five Demands viz. (i) Tribal Area, (ii) Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, (iii) External Affairs, (iv) State of Pondicherry and (v) Miscellaneous.

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According to the Revised Estimates, expenditure in 1958-59 is expected to be Rs. 2,315 - 58 lakhs. Some of the items included therein are either fixed or do not relate to External Affairs proper. These are: -

Rs.

(In lakhs)

(a) Tribal Areas including Assam Rifles and provision for development (Rs. 95.05 lakhs) and Community Projects (Rs. 8.43 lakhs)	843.78
(b) Naga Hills-Tuensang Area including provision for development (Rs. 59.91 lakhs) and Community Development Projects (Rs. 15 lakhs)	312.66
(c) Payments to neighbouring States and expenditure on Pondicherry	355.16
(d) Contribution to U.N., Delegation thereto and Delegations to the International Armistice Supervisory Commission in Indo-China	110.50
(e) Expenditure on Demarcation of Boundaries between India and Pakistan	7.58
(f) Passport and Emigration Establishment	27.29
(g) Miscellaneous expenditure e.g., on pilgrimage, refugees and evacuees, repatriation of Indians, loss by Exchange, etc.	5.41

The expenditure on External Relations proper amounts to Rs. 653.20 lakhs. This includes Rs. 63.11 lakhs on the High Commissioner's Office in London, Rs. 115.19 lakhs on Pay and Allowances of officers and staff and other expenses at Headquarters, Rs. 25.06 lakhs on account of the Hospitality Grant of the Government of India and Rs. 14.19 lakhs on donations and Relief Measures in foreign countries.

The expenditure on Missions and Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 435.64 lakhs and is spread over 86 missions. This gives an average of Rs. 5.07 lakhs per Mission. Of this, an average of Rs. 1.49 lakhs per Mission is spent on Pay and Allowances of officers, Rs. 1.56 lakhs on Pay and Allowances of staff and Rs. 0.79 lakhs on office and residential accommodation. The balance consists of contingent and other expenditure.

During the period ending 30 September 1958, the posts of 1 Attache, 1 Assistant Press Attache, 1 Assistant, 5 Stenographers, 1

Steno-typist, 1 Reception Officer, 9 Clerks, 1 Editor, 1 Secretary-cum-Interpreter, 1 Press Reader, and 18 Class IV Officials were abolished while posts of 1 Assistant Press Attache, 5 Registrars, 8 Assistants, 2 Stenographers and 5 Clerks were kept in abeyance.

(vii) Tribal Areas-North East Frontier Agency.-Satisfactory progress has been made by the Agency during the year in extending effective administration into the interior and in providing basic amenities to the tribal people without disturbing their normal tenor of life. There has been no major disturbance of law and order. A number of new administrative centres and outposts have been opened for the benefit of the tribal people living in the remote areas.

With the formation of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, a number of IFAS officers from North East Frontier Agency; had to be posted there to man senior appointments. As a result steps are being taken to suitably expand the deputation posts sanctioned in the Cadre.

There has been an increasing response from the tribal population to the developmental activities undertaken by the Administration for their welfare. There are six Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks already functioning in the area. Three more have been opened this year. 35 Assistant Political Officers/Base Superintendents have received training in the Block Development Officers' Course and about a hundred Village Level Workers have been trained in extension activities at the Extension Training Centre in Pasighat for NES Blocks and the Agricultural Department.

In the Block Programme special emphasis has been laid on the following points: -

- (a) Increase of Agricultural Production by introducing and popularising improved methods of cultivation towards achieving self-sufficiency;
- (b) Improvement of rural sanitation and drinking water supply;
- (c) Improvement of communication facilities.

The preparation of text books, grammars and dictionaries to assist the officers in learning the tribal languages, has been taken up. The preparation of text books for 15 major tribal dialects in the Deva Nagiri script is in progress. Alphabet charts in some of the tribal dialects have also been prepared. Two books on songs and stories etc. for the people in their own dialects are in the press.

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A few details of the progress already made and expected to be made upto the end of this year are given below:-

1. Construction of roads, paths, and tracks including improvement thereof 778 miles
2. Airstrips 6
3. Installation of power-generating sets 12
4. Agriculture :
 - (a) Irrigation 605 channels
 - (b) Development 3,021 acres
 - (C) Supply of tools 32,732
 - (d) Supply of seeds. 2,907 mds.
 - (e) Sugarcane sets 180,000
 - (f) Fruit Seedlings 11,450
 - (g) Plant protection 5 units
 - (h) Divisional Farms 3
 - (i) Horticultural Development Farms 40
 - (i) Fishery Centres 2
 - (k) Agricultural Training Stipends 3
5. Forest Division :
 - (a) Research (Survey of medical plants) 21 acres
 - (b) Afforestation 130 acre
 - s (c) Demarcation 20 Miles
 - (d) Plantation 763 acre
 - s (e) Forest roads construction 82 Miles
6. Health :
 - (a) Base Hospital 1
 - (b) Central Laboratories 4
 - (c) Health Training & Research Centre 1
 - (d) VD Survey & BCG Campaign 3 teams
 - (e) Health Units 5
 - (f) Total number of patients deriving benefits (up to September 1958). 1,77,040

A film on malaria for public demonstration has been prepared.

7. Education :

(a) Primary Education :		
Establishment of new lower Primary Schools	18	
Organization of inter-village L.P. Schools		13
Conversion of schools into basic pattern		20

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(b) Secondary Education		
High Schools	2	
Inter-village N.E. Schools		10
Basic Education Training institute		1

8. Publicity :

(a) Mobile Units	3	
(b) Films	1	
(c) Newsreels	11	
(d) Community receiving-sets		250

9. Co-operation :

Establishment of Co-operative Societies	10
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To facilitate the adoption of the Army as a career by tribal students, four seats have been reserved in King George School, Bangalore and one student from NEFA has been recently admitted to that School. A stipend of Rs. 125 per month has been sanctioned to enable him to carry on his studies.

(vii) Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.-The area continued to be administered by the Governor of Assam as the Agent of the President, through the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, and under the general control of this Ministry.

The law and order position in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area improved considerably since the creation of the New Unit on 1 December 1957. Apart from occasional reports of theft, dacoity, collection of unauthorized funds and rations by hostiles and a few other incidents of violence, peaceful conditions generally prevail in the area and the administration is in full control. The majority of the Naga people have appreciated the policy of the Government and have started blaming the hostiles for creating conditions of insecurity and strife. Lately, there has been very significant surrender of arms and a large number of the Naga people, who had previously joined the underground hostiles, have now come over-ground and are pursuing their normal peaceful avocations.

The Second Naga Peoples' Convention held at Ungma in May 1958 reinforced the Kohima Convention Resolutions and considerably helped in strengthening the hands of all those working for peace. This representative convention, which was successfully held despite hostile opposition, roundly condemned all acts of violence and appointed a Liaison Committee consisting of representatives of various tribes to contact the underground leaders of the respective tribes to ascertain their views and to explain the policies of the Government.

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The law and order situation in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area has always been connected with the underground movement for Naga independence. The hard core of the underground leaders, though they are now talking of non-violence, have not yet given up their violent underground activities and as long as these do not cease, sporadic crimes and acts of violence will continue.

In the field of development considerable progress has been made. In addition to the schools that existed prior to 1 December 1957, the Administration, since April 1958, have opened 1 High, 3 Middle English and 74 Lower Primary Schools. Similarly, 14 new hospitals and dispensaries have been opened. 29 miles of new motorable roads have been widened. Some additional Executive and Assistant Engineers and Overseers have been appointed in the re-organized Engineering Department. Development projects amounting to about Rs. 1.3 crores sanctioned by Government for 1958-59, are being implemented with the advice of village elders and assistance of local people. 7 Community Development/NES Blocks have been revived.

During the Republic Day Celebration in January 1958, a group of Nagas were invited to Delhi to witness the celebrations. They were taken round various parts of India.

With a view to providing security to the villagers against hostile attacks, necessary facilities were given for the organization of Naga Village Guards, thus associating Naga villagers with the maintenance of security of their own villages.

INDIA

CANADA USA CHILE BOLIVIA SPAIN MOROCCO TUNISIA EGYPT SYRIA PAKISTAN ETHIOPIA
CHINA NEPAL NORWAY POLAND SLOVAKIA AUSTRIA FRANCE HUNGARY IRELAND SWEDEN
DENMARK ITALY UNITED KINGDOM LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Apr 30, 1958

A. States in Special Treaty Relations with India

PART II

A. STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

(i) Bhutan.-The Prime Minister's visit to Bhutan was a landmark in the history of Indo-Bhutanese relations. This visit has immeasurably strengthened the friendship between the two countries. Initial steps have now been taken to construct approach roads from West Bengal and Assam upto the border of Bhutan. For the purpose of internal road development in Bhutan, the Government of India have agreed to make available a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Government of Bhutan. It is also intended to make available to the Government of Bhutan as free gift some steel, cement, fertilizers and trucks for development work. An offer by the Government of India of a loan of Rs. 2,20,000 for the establishment of an orange crushing factory in Bhutan has been accepted by the Government of Bhutan.

(ii) Sikkim.-The Seven Year Development Plan of Sikkim has made considerable headway during the current year. The important Gangtok-Nathula road which connects Gangtok with Sikkim-Tibet border was completed and opened by the Prime Minister in September 1958 on his way to Bhutan. The Government of India are helping in the establishment of a Research Institute of Tibetology in Sikkim. A proposal for setting up a small broadcasting station in Sikkim is also receiving consideration. Two important schemes for the construction of an aerial ropeway in Sikkim and explorations for copper deposits have also made significant progress.

B. FOREIGN ENCLAVES IN INDIA

(i) Goa.-There have been no important developments since the last report in regard to the liberation of the people in Portuguese enclaves in India. The Government of India repeatedly made it clear that they would not use force for this purpose. The Goan political parties are continuing, in peaceful and non-violent ways their efforts to free themselves from colonial rule. There were six Indian nationals in jails or in detention in Goa on Feb 01, 1958. Out of them two were released in March-April 1958. At present there are four Indian satyagrahis, including Shrimati Sudha Joshi, in Goa jails. It is hoped that they will be released shortly.

A representative of the Embassy of the United States of Brazil in New Delhi visited Bombay in March 1958 in order to look after

the interests of Portuguese nationals. The Counsellor of the UAR Embassy in New Delhi visited Goa in October-November 1958 for about a week. During this period he enquired into various matters affecting Indian interests.

In the 'Right of Passage' case before the International Court of Justice, the Government of India submitted its Counter-Memorial to the Court on 25 March 1958. The Portuguese Government submitted their reply on 25 July 1958. At our request the Court has now fixed 26 January 1959 for the submission of India's rejoinder.

Except for certain categories of persons, no Indian or person of Indian origin in the Portuguese enclaves in India is at present required to possess any permit for travel between India and these enclaves by the approved route. Unfortunately, however, the Indians going to Goa, Daman and Diu have still to obtain visas from the Brazilian Embassy.

Each traveller to Goa is permitted to carry Indian currency upto Rs. 50; a traveller from the Portuguese enclaves in India is allowed to bring with him Rs. 100 (Indian currency). In certain special cases additional sums to and from these possessions are permitted by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with this Ministry.

The Government of India Pension Office in Margoa (Goa) was opened in the middle of March 1957. After protracted correspondence, an agreed procedure for taking funds in cash from India for disbursement of pensions in Goa has been arrived at. A pension disbursement officer now takes a specified sum of money with him to Goa every two months for the disbursement of pensions and arrears, He has made two trips to Goa so far and a third one is due shortly.

All diplomatic and Consular officers of the UAR Embassy in India have been authorized to perform the duties of Consular Agents in relation to these enclaves.

Every person coming to India from the Portuguese enclaves in India is now permitted to bring with him duty-free one watch and one fountain pen provided both of them have been in use at least for the preceding six months.

Portuguese police violated Indian territory on more than 15 occasions during the period under report. No loss of property, or casualties have been reported on our side. We have protested recently to the Portuguese Government through the Embassy of the UAR in New Delhi in respect of two such incidents. Their reply is awaited.

Telegraphic communications between Goa and Belgaum and between Diu and Delvada have been restored.

There have been a number of cases of desertion of Portuguese soldiers/Goan recruits to India.

(ii) Pondicherry.-The Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yenam and Mahe, signed at New Delhi on 28 May 1956, has not yet been ratified by the French Government. The delay is partly due to the recent constitutional changes in France. It is hoped that the ratification will be made by the new Government of France without delay.

Following dissensions among the members of the Representative Assembly in Pondicherry, the Government of India dissolved the Assembly and authorized the holding of fresh elections. It is expected that these elections will be held in the first half of 1959.

Shri L. R. S. Singh assumed charge as Chief Commissioner, on 29 August 1958.

A sum of Rs. 52.8 lakhs has been budgeted for 1959-60 for Development Works, the total Budget provision for Pondicherry being estimated at Rs. 2.75 crores. No development scheme with adequate preparations or reasonable chances of success has been held up for lack of finance.

A beginning has been made in land tenancy reform in the State. The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 has been extended to Mahe. In addition, the Karaikal Cultivating Tenants Protection Order, 1958 has been issued for Karaikal. Similar protection to cultivating tenants in other areas is also under consideration.

C. INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

(i) Afghanistan.-During the year under review relations between India and Afghanistan continued to be friendly and cordial. An Indian Trade Delegation led by Shri J. K. Atal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, visited Kabul in July 1958 and negotiated a fresh Trade Agreement with Afghanistan.

The aeronautical and meteorological facilities provided by the Government of India at the Kabul and Kandahar airports were continued during the year, and the deputation of the Indian aeronautical and meteorological staff has been extended upto 31 August 1959.

The training of 20 Afghans in the FMA and FME courses continued during the year. Two more Afghans arrived in India in October

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1958 for training in the Air Traffic Control Officers ab initio course at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad.

At the request of the Afghan Government the services of a technical expert were made available to them to advise them on the utilisation of magnesium dioxide and magnesite for making tiles and slabs for flooring. He stayed in Afghanistan for about two weeks. A brass-band instructor drawn from the Indian Army was deputed to Afghanistan in July-August 1958 to give training to Afghan Army personnel.

India participated in the Afghan Jashan celebrations in August 1958. A contingent of 37 members comprising two sports teams (one of football and the other of hockey) and a troupe of musicians were sent to participate in the Jashan celebrations. India also participated in the Exhibition held at Kabul.

On the invitation of the Government of India an Afghan hockey team visited India in February 1958 for about ten days.

The Government of India presented handicrafts and other Indian goods worth Rs. 15,000 as a gift for the small industries Museum in Kabul. 100 Ambar charkhas were also presented to the Government of Afghanistan by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The Government of India also presented a fully equipped mobile medical van to the Government of Afghanistan in October 1958. In the cultural field, four Afghan musicians were granted scholarships for higher studies in Indian music. They are now undergoing training in India. An Afghan-India friendship association has been set up at Kabul following the example of a similar association already formed in India.

A Radio Tele-communication Agreement was signed between the Governments of India and Afghanistan at Kabul on 12 May 1958.

Facilities were made available to Afghan nationals for training in different fields in India under the United Nations Fellowships Schemes.

(ii) Burma.-Our relations with Burma continued to be close and cordial.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, paid a two-day visit to Rangoon on her way back to India after completion of her tour of Australia, New Zealand and Malaya, On 9 February she attended the unveiling ceremony of the Commonwealth Land Forces Memorial at Taukkyan and later called on the Burmese Foreign Minister.

A Burmese Economic Delegation led by U Raschid, Burmese Minister for Mines. came to Delhi to hold discussions with the representatives of the Government of India to explore the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries in non-traditional items. A draft Protocol to the 1956 Trade Agreement between India and Burma, setting out the measures to be taken by the two-Governments, was drawn up. The Protocol was signed in Rangoon in September 1958. The Protocol will be valid during the currency of the Trade Agreement which is due to expire in September 1961.

A further loan of Rs. 5 crores was made to the Government of Burma under the terms of the Indo-Burma Financial Agreement of March 1957. In terms of this Agreement the Government of Burma are entitled to draw upto Rs. 20 crores, in such multiples of Rs. 50 lakhs as may be required by them from time to time. The total drawal under the Agreement stood at Rs. 15 crores at the end of the year 1958.

(iii) Ceylon.-Our relations with Ceylon continued to be friendly and cordial.

A Ceylonese delegation, headed by their Minister for Transport and Works, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, came to Delhi for discussions with the Government of India on traffic rights at Bombay to be exercised by Air Ceylon. On the understanding that Air Ceylon would shortly purchase an aircraft to operate their Colombo-Amsterdam service which was at that time being run with the help of an aircraft chartered from a foreign firm, it was agreed to extend traffic rights to Air Ceylon at Bombay in terms of the bilateral Air Agreement between India and Ceylon.

Another delegation, representing the coconut oil interests of Ceylon, came to Delhi for discussions regarding import of coconut oil from Ceylon to India. As a result of the discussions between the delegation and the Government of India, it was decided to import limited quantities of coconut oil from Ceylon.

On the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Trade and Commerce Minister for Ceylon, visited Delhi towards the end of the year to see the "India 1958" Exhibition. During his visit he also met our Minister for Commerce and Industry and discussed matters of mutual interest with him.

The language controversy between the Tamil and Sinhalese speaking people of Ceylon came to a head with the outbreak of communal riots between these two communities in May 1958. Indian, nationals, as such, were not involved in these riots. Unfortunately, however, a number of Indian shops were looted and 3 Indians were

killed. Our High Commissioner in Colombo took energetic action, secured Ceylon Government's assistance to protect the life and property of Indian nationals residing in Ceylon, organized relief camps for a number of Indians rendered destitute as a result of these disturbances, and took measures to repatriate those who wanted to return home, at the cost of the Government of India.

A gift of 1,000 tons of sugar and 2,000 tons of cement was made in 1958 to the Government of Ceylon to assist them in the rehabilitation of those stricken by the heavy floods of 1957. The total cost of the gift made in 1958 was Rs. 10 lakhs.

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

(v) Nepal.-Relations with Nepal continued to remain close and friendly. As in previous years, exchange of delegations added to the fund of goodwill and mutual understanding between the two countries. Poets and troupes of musicians and dancers from India visited Kathmandu for the celebration of the Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti. From Nepal, a students' delegation was invited to visit the Inter-University Youth Festival. At the conclusion of the Festival, the students were taken on a sight-seeing tour of India. Two batches of Nepalese representing a cross section of the people of Nepal visited the "India 1958" Exhibition and Bhakra-Nangal.

In August 1958, the Government of India extended help to the Government of Nepal to combat the cholera epidemic which had broken out in the Kathmandu valley. A sum of Rs. 2,500 for the supply of medicines etc., was donated by the Prime Minister from his Relief Fund. At the request of the Government of India, the Indian Red Cross Society also helped to contain the epidemic by sending substantial medical supplies to Kathmandu.

An Agreement between the Governments of India and Nepal was signed at Kathmandu on 20 November 1958 for the construction of the Trisuli Hydro-electric Project in Nepal. The cost of construction estimated at Rs. 3.5 crores will be met out of the Rs. 10 crores Indian aid programme to Nepal. In June 1958, a tripartite Telecommunications; Agreement between the Governments of Nepal, the United States of America and India was signed at Kathmandu. This project is designed to improve telecommunications between Kathmandu-New Delhi and Kathmandu-Calcutta and provide Nepal with, an efficient internal telecommunications system.

In connection with Nepal's forthcoming general elections in February 1959, the Government of India have agreed to lend the

Government of Nepal 15 wireless sets along with personnel to man them for a period of six months. The entire cost of those services will be borne by the Government of India. Some documentary films on general elections in India have also been presented to the Government of Nepal with a view to explain the arrangements and technique of holding election.

The Government of India have provided a sum of Rs. 50,000 out of the Indian aid funds towards the cost of freight on a shipment of 1,000 tons of wheat given by Canada to Nepal as aid under the Colombo Plan.

In order to assist Nepal in the establishment of her own internal airlines, the Government of India sold to the Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation at a concessional rate one Dakota aircraft belonging to the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(vi) Pakistan.-The year began with serious deterioration in Indo-Pakistan relations, caused by the irresponsible and aggressive attitude of Pakistan local authorities in border areas and the occurrence of a large number of border incidents, particularly on the eastern border. A serious incident occurred on the western border at Fazilka on 3 June 1958 involving the shooting down in cold blood of seven members of the Punjab Armed Police by the Pakistan border authorities while the Punjab Armed Police were holding discussions with their Pakistani counterparts under a white flag meeting. The frequency and the intensity of the incidents was at its highest during June and July 1958 and, despite a temporary improvement consequent on the meeting of the Secretaries of the Governments of India and Pakistan and the meeting of the two Prime Ministers in September, border incidents involving aggressive and irresponsible firing by the Pakistani border authorities continued, particularly on the eastern border, throughout the rest of the year.

On 7 October 1958, the Constitution of Pakistan was abrogated and General Iskander Mirza assumed complete powers based on Martial Law. About three weeks later, on 27 October, General Mirza resigned and General Ayub Khan assumed the office of President of Pakistan. Constitutional and parliamentary, government ceased to exist and Governmental authority in Pakistan was concentrated in the President who rules on the basis of Martial Law regulations.

(a) Indo-Pakistan Conferences.-The tension caused by the intensity and frequency of border incidents between April and July 1958 was temporarily eased by the meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Pakistan in Delhi in September 1958 to discuss settlement of boundary disputes. The meeting

of the Prime Ministers was preceded by a meeting towards the end of August 1958 between the Secretaries of the two Governments at Karachi. As a result of the Prime Ministers' meeting several minor disputes were settled; an agreement was reached for exchange of the old Cooch-Bihar enclaves in East Pakistan with Pakistani enclaves in India and the Prime Ministers also agreed to keep in touch with each other and consider the settlement of the other major disputes.

Despite the change of regime in Pakistan in October 1958 and further deterioration in the border situation due to the recurrence of incidents, Government of India continued their efforts to maintain peaceful conditions on the border. The Indian border authorities continued to behave with calmness and restraint and dealt with the aggressive and irresponsible behaviour of the Pakistan border authorities according to the needs of the situation, resorting to firing when necessary in self-defence.

(b) Demarcation of boundary.-A further length of 47 miles was demarcated in the Punjab-West Pakistan border during 1957-58 field season bringing the total demarcated boundary to 167 miles as against the total boundary of 318 miles on the Punjab-West Pakistan sector. A further length of 163 miles of the Indo-East Pakistan boundary was demarcated during the 1956-57-58 field season bringing the total area demarcated in this sector to 1,384 miles out of a total length of 2,481 miles. Demarcation operations on both borders have been resumed during the 1958-59 field season.

(c) Kashmir.-On 2 December 1957, the Security Council adopted a resolution, requesting the UN Representative, Dr. Frank. P. Graham, to visit India and Pakistan and "make any recommendations to the parties for further appropriate action with a view to making progress towards the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 and towards a peaceful settlement". The Government of India did not accept this resolution but offered the traditional hospitality of the country to Dr. Graham who paid three visits to Delhi in January and February 1958.

In the course of talks with Dr. Graham, India's position, as already stated during the discussions in the Security Council and elsewhere, was reiterated and it was pointed out that action had to be taken by Pakistan to vacate the aggression in terms of the Security Council resolution of 17 January 1948 and UNCIP resolutions which Pakistan had consistently violated for 10 years.

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Dr. Graham put forward the following suggestions:

(1) A renewed declaration by both parties in favour of main-

taining an atmosphere of peace and observing the integrity of the cease-fire line. The Government of India pointed out that they had strictly observed the cease-fire line and were, despite Pakistan cries of holy war, maintaining a peaceful atmosphere. They stressed that a renewed declaration was not necessary and that such renewed declaration on its part might imply that there had been a breach of it on its own side. The declarations are there and it is for the Government of Pakistan to make amends for violating them so far.

(2) Withdrawal of Pakistan troops. This action had to be taken by Pakistan and in Government of India's opinion should certainly be taken so as to vacate the aggression.

(3) The placing of UN troops on Pakistan territory along the Jammu and Kashmir border. The Government considered the proposal to bring in foreign troops regrettable, but felt that it was for Pakistan to agree or not to agree to it as the proposal related to Pakistan territory only and not to the Jammu and Kashmir State of India.

(4) A meeting of the two Prime Ministers under Dr. Graham's chairmanship India was agreeable to a meeting of the two Prime Ministers wherever this might be considered feasible and profitable, but the Government of India made it clear that it was not agreeable to such a meeting taking place under anyone's chairmanship.

Dr. Graham submitted his report to the Security Council on 28 March 1958.

There have been no further developments on the settlement of the Kashmir question.

(d) Canal Waters.-Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, Vice-President of the World Bank, paid a visit to India and Pakistan in January 1958 and held discussions with the representatives of the two Governments with a view to exploring the possibility of the settlement of the Indo-Pakistan Canal Water Dispute.

On the invitation of Mr. W. A. B. Iliff further talks were held in Rome with effect from 24 April 1958. It was decided at the Rome talks that Pakistan should be asked to submit a plan of works with supporting hydrological studies, schedule of construction, schedule

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of yearly cost and schedule of additional Indian withdrawals, at the

next meeting to be held in London.

At the meeting in London which was held in July 1958, the Pakistan plan was given to the Indian representative by Mr. Iliff. The comments on the Pakistan plan together with the proposals formulated by the Government of India have been handed over to the World Bank representative at the talks resumed in Washington in the beginning of December 1958.

(e) Evacuee Property.-No progress was made in respect of the implementation of the various measures discussed at the meetings held in the course of the previous year, due to lack of co-operation from the Government of Pakistan. On 8 September 1958, the Government of Pakistan passed an Amending Act imposing a ban on declaration of Evacuee Property as Non-Evacuee Property in future and providing for a review of doubtful cases by the High Court. This is a retrograde step and is likely to prejudice the interests of the minority community in Pakistan.

(f) Financial Matters.-As a result of the correspondence carried on between the Governments of the two countries during the course of the year, settlement was reached on the following financial issues:

(1) The last date for registration of claims for transfer of Postal Savings Bank Accounts from Pakistan to India and vice-versa was extended to 14 November 1958.

(2) Agreement was reached for transfer to India of Postal Certificates pledged as security to pledgees in Pakistan. The last date for registration of claims in this regard was six months from the date of release of securities or 1 August 1958 whichever was later.

(3) Arrangements have also been made for the remittance of maturity proceeds of Postal Life Insurance Policies.

(g) Trade.-The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement 1957-60 provides for six-monthly review of the working of the Agreement. The first meeting was held at Karachi in December 1957.

Since then, there has been serious deterioration in the working of the Agreement. Towards the end of 1957, 'Operation Close Door' was launched by the Government of Pakistan, ostensibly to prevent smuggling. As a result of the restrictive and repressive measures adopted by the Military authorities entrusted with the job, the border trade suffered a great set-back. Sealing of the Tripura border for some time and promulgation of the Martial Law dealt a

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further severe blow bringing the border trade to a complete stand-

still. The whole issue is proposed to be discussed at the next conference to be held for a review of the Trade Agreement.

A request for supply of 10,000 maunds of Madras Short Erect Variety of groundnut seeds to the Government of East Pakistan was received from the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India in the last week of August, almost the fag-end of the season. Though the, export of groundnut seed out of India is prohibited and the internal supply position was difficult, the Government of India agreed, as a special friendly gesture, to supply 6,000 maunds of groundnut seeds to Pakistan to assist the Pakistan cultivators. An export permit valid upto 31 December 1958 was issued.

(h) Steering Committees.-In spite of India's efforts to hold a meeting of the Steering Committees no final date could be fixed. Efforts to hold a meeting at an early date are being continued. However, some progress has been made in settling items of dispute allotted to the Ministries concerned for settlement by direct negotiations.

(i) Minorities in East Pakistan.-During the year 1958, 4,898 Hindus migrated from East Pakistan to India as against 10,920 in, 1957.

A number of cases of crimes against and harassment of members: of the minority community in East Pakistan came to the notice of the Government of India. Several cases of harassment of migrants and passengers from East Pakistan by the Customs authorities and seizure of gold ornaments and other personal effects, in contravention of the Indo-Pakistan Baggage Rules, were also reported. These cases were taken up with the Government of Pakistan in accordance, with the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April 1950.

(j) Shrines and Holy Places.-The Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on Shrines set up in pursuance of the Pant-Mirza Agreement of May 1955 to work out details of implementation of the 1953 Agreement of Shrines met at Karachi on 24 and 25 January 1958. The following decisions were reached at the meeting:-

(1) The number of important shrines, the preservation and maintenance of which should be made the special responsibility of the Government, should be limited to 200 in each country. The number is subject to revision at the time of finalisation of the lists of shrines.

(2) Each country will be responsible for the preparation of the final list of shrines in the other country, which would be placed under the special care of the Government of that country. Each country would, however, furnish

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the other country with a list of important shrines in its

own territory for purposes of checking and comparison.

For reviewing the progress with regard to the above decision and also for consideration of other allied matters, the Joint Committee agreed to hold its next meeting at New Delhi in March 1958.

The following tentative agenda was agreed upon for the meeting:-

- (1) Pooling of all income of the shrines in each country in a separate account and utilization of funds in the account for the purpose of maintenance and repairs of the holy places.
- (2) Posting of Khadims, Sewadars, Pujaris etc. to look after important shrines in the two countries and payment of their expenses from the income of the shrines.
- (3) Liberalisation of travel and other facilities to pilgrims and pilgrim parties to the holy places in the two countries.

An invitation was extended to the Government of Pakistan to send their representatives for the second meeting of the Joint Committee at New Delhi on 24 and 25 March 1958. The Government of Pakistan replied that the dates proposed for the meeting were not convenient to them and that a further communication would follow suggesting suitable dates for the meeting. That communication is still awaited. The High Commission of India, Karachi are pressing the Government of Pakistan for an early meeting of the Joint Committee.

During the year ending 31 December 1958, 16 officially sponsored pilgrim parties from Pakistan comprising 1,443 Muslim pilgrims visited shrines in India and 3 officially sponsored pilgrim parties from India comprising 1,054 Hindu and Sikh pilgrims visited shrines in West Pakistan.

D. SOUTH EAST ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Relations between India and the countries in the South-East Asia region and Australia and New Zealand continued to be cordial and friendly.

(i) Indo-China.-(a) International Commissions.-The International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam and Cambodia continued their activities during the year. The stalemate in Vietnam continues. No progress has been made towards consultations between the competent representative authorities of the two zones on the subject of unification on the basis of general elections.

After the supplementary elections in Laos had been completed, the International Commission in Laos adjourned sine die on 19 July

1958 with a provision that it may be reconvened in accordance with normal procedure. The offices of this Commission in Laos have closed and India's Alternate Delegate on the International Commission in Saigon has been appointed as India's representative on the Laos Commission.

(b) Relations with Indo-China States.-Our relations with the States in Indo-China continue to be cordial. To strengthen our cultural relations with these countries, we have proposals to invite a scholar each from Laos, Cambodia, North Vietnam and South, Vietnam for a study tour of India. Arrangements are being made to present books worth Rs. 1,000 to the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) and agricultural implements worth Rs. 5,000 to Cambodia. It has also been decided to make a gift of cattle (8 bulls and 50 cows) to Cambodia.

Relations between Cambodia and Thailand took a turn for the worse when diplomatic relations between those two countries were suspended from 1 December 1958. At the request of the Government of Cambodia, the Government of India have agreed to look after Cambodia's interests in Thailand.

Two Indian Naval Ships "Tir" and "Cauvery" visited Saigon (South Vietnam) from 25 July to 29 July 1958. and the Indian flagship "Mysore" paid a visit to Haiphong (North Vietnam) from 18 August to 21 August 1958. These visits were greatly appreciated and warmly welcomed by the host countries.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Dr. Ho-Chi-Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) visited India from 5 to 13 February 1958. The President visited places of historical and cultural interests, hydroelectric projects, industrial centres and Community Development Projects. The opportunity was also taken for an informal exchange of views between the President and the Prime Minister of India.

His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia visited India from 10 August to 13 August 1958.

(ii) Indonesia.-During his tour undertaken for rest on medical advice, Dr. Soekarno, President of Indonesia, accompanied by an entourage of 13 persons paid a brief visit to India from 6 to 12 January 1958. During his stay in Delhi, he had discussions with the Prime Minister on various matters of mutual interest.

On the invitation of the President of Indonesia, the President of India paid a State visit to Indonesia for 12 days from 8 to 19 December 1958.

A large number of Indonesian personnel arrived in India during this period for training in various fields.

(iii) Malaya.-The President paid a State visit to Malaya from 6 to 8 December 1958, on the invitation of the Paramount Ruler of the Federation of Malaya. The President's visit contributed in a substantial manner towards the development of further co-operation and understanding between India and Malaya.

In June 1958, 150,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine costing about Rs. 11,000 were supplied to the Government of the Federation of Malaya as gift from the Government of India.

The Ministry of External Affairs continued to extend its good offices in meeting various requests from the Government of Malaya regarding educational facilities for Malayan students and training facilities in various spheres.

(iv) Singapore.-Relations between India and Singapore continued to be friendly. The decision taken earlier by the two Governments, to extend reciprocal facilities for the acquisition of Indian and Singapore citizenship to the citizens of Singapore and India respectively on the basis of two-year period of residence was given practical effect by necessary legislation in both countries.

(v) Philippines.-Relations between India and the Philippines continued to be friendly.

The President of the Philippines had invited our President to visit the Philippines on his way back from Japan. But it was not found possible to accept this invitation as the President's schedule did not allow any modification.

The Philippines abolished the annual immigration quota of 50 persons from India. Negotiations are now underway to arrive at an understanding as to the rights of entry to be enjoyed by the nationals of one country in the other.

(vi) Thailand.-The relations between India and Thailand continued to be friendly.

100,000 does of anti-cholera vaccine costing about Rs. 7,000 were sent to the Embassy of India, Bangkok for presentation to the Thai Government as gift from the Government of India to help combat an epidemic of cholera.

(vii) Australia.-Relations between India and Australia continued to be friendly. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, went on a good-will tour of Australia and New Zealand in January-February 1958. It was decided in return to invite a prominent lady from Australia to visit India during December 1958, as guest of the All-India Women's Conference. Accordingly, an invitation was extended to Senator Nancy E. Buttfield, Member of the Upper House of the Federal Parliament of Australia. Senator Buttfield accepted the invitation and visited India in December 1958.

(viii) New Zealand.-On the invitation of the Government of India, the Right Hon'ble Walter Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand visited India from 17 to 21 March 1958. During his brief visit the Prime Minister saw some of the projects for which New Zealand had provided sizeable assistance under the Colombo Plan.

The Office of the New Zealand High Commissioner in India was opened in November 1958.

(ix) Fiji.-A visit by Swami Ranganathananda of the Ramakrishna Mission to Fiji was arranged as part of the cultural activities of the Government of India.

E. EAST ASIA

(i) China.-Relations between the two countries continued to be cordial. At the 13th session of the U.N, India's Representative reaffirmed India's support for China's claim to its rightful place in the World Organization. India also supported China's stand vis-a-vis the off-shore Islands and advocated a peaceful solution of the Taiwan and off-shore Islands dispute.

At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Central Minister for Co-operation and Shri V. P. Naik, Bombay Minister for Agriculture, paid a visit to China to study the measures employed in China for the improvement of her agriculture. On the occasion of the opening ceremony of China's first atomic reactor, Shri Jagdish Shankar attended the function on behalf of India. Besides these official delegations, several non-official visitors visited China.

Under our cultural activities programme a small team of Chinese artists is expected to visit India shortly. The Ministry of SR & CA is also helping the Chinese Government to select teachers and musicians for their Dance Academy at Peking.

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(ii) Japan.-The President paid a State visit to Japan during the months of September and October 1958. It was the first occasion

that the President left the shore of India to pay a State visit to another country. The visit was greatly appreciated by the Emperor, the Government and the people of Japan.

The year marked a substantial increase of co-operation and understanding with Japan in economic as well as cultural fields.

Agreement was reached with Japan on the question of the release of Japanese assets held in India by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Under our cultural programme a dance and music troupe consisting of eminent artists like Ravi Shankar, Kamla Laxman and Damayanti Joshi were sent to Japan in April this year. This greatly stimulated interest in Indian dancing and music.

It is proposed to send shortly Indian feature films for exhibition in Japan. Similarly, it is proposed to present Hindi books to the Japanese Universities.

(iii) Mongolia.-The three horses presented to the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister of India during our Vice-President's visit to Mongolia in 1957 arrived in India in the month of November.

A two-man Trade Delegation from Mongolia visited India during December to explore the possibilities of establishing closer trade connections between the two countries.

(iv) Korea.-The Government of India continued their efforts at the United Nations to promote peaceful solution of the problem of unification of the two Koreas.

Despite all efforts, eleven ex-Korean Prisoners of War were not accepted by any neutral nation.

F. WEST ASIA

India's relations with the countries of West Asia continued to be cordial. Steps were taken to further the bonds of friendship and good-will already existing and to promote better understanding between them and India.

Although this year again the provision for cultural activities had to be curtailed due to the difficult foreign exchange position, under the Cultural Activities Programme several measures were adopted to foster better cultural understanding between the peoples of these countries and the people of India. Grants-in-aid were given to the Indo-Iranian and Indo-Turkish Cultural Associations at Tehran and

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Ankara respectively, the India Union, Cairo, and the Indo-Arab Society, Bombay. AU these bodies are engaged in promoting

cultural relations between India and the Arab countries. Books have been sent for presentation to some of the institutes and libraries in these countries. Scholarships have been provided for West Asian and North African students to study in India. Facilities have also been extended to private students who have come either for working in Universities in India or undertaking study tours to various Agricultural and Scientific centres.

(i) Iran.-At the request of the Iranian Consul General at Bombay, the Bombay State Government recognized the Iranian Cultural institute at Bombay and afforded requisite facilities to it.

The Government of India continued to look after the Iranian interests in China through Indian Missions in that country.

The Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Iranian Anti-Locust Convention, which had been signed between the two countries in July 1954, were exchanged at Tehran on 24 May 1958.

The Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Iranian Cultural Agreement were exchanged at Tehran on 3 November 1958.

Negotiations for an Air Agreement between the Governments of India and Iran have been concluded. Arrangements are in hand for the signing of the formal Agreement.

The Government of India- presented exhibits worth Rs. 5,000 to the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran. Handloom and handicraft goods worth Rs. 22,500 were sent to Tehran for sale at the India Show Room to the diplomatic personnel in Iran. Exhibits worth about Rs. 2,500 from the India Show Room at Tehran were presented to Iranian personalities by our Ambassador.

At the request of the Iranian Embassy in India, a five months tour of India was arranged for an Iranian Engineer Abbas Oroumchian for a study of dam construction in India. At the invitation of the National Iranian Oil Company, Tehran, Shri M. B. Ramachandra Rao of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission visited Iran to, attend the half-centenary celebrations of the Iranian Oil industry.

A group of 6 professors and 14 students of the Tehran University Law Faculty, Department of Public Administration visited India on a study tour for about two weeks in March-April 1958. At the invitation of the Iranian authorities, a batch of five Indian students visited Iran in July 1958 to participate in the students' camp held at Ramsar (Iran).

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Mr. Mohd. Taqi Mustafavi, Director General, Department of

Archaeology, Government of Iran, visited museums, libraries and monuments in India in June 1958.

Under the Indo-Iranian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which came into force in May 1957, the Government of Iran has granted the "most-favoured-nation treatment" to the Indian exports to Iran, since August 1958.

Two Iranian cartographers, Engineers Ebrahimi and Nouri, visited the Survey of India Offices at Dehra Doon in November 1958.

The Government of Iran, in collaboration with the UNESCO held a symposium at Tehran (Iran) in October 1958 on Salinity problems in the Arid Zones. Two officers of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, one officer from Bombay Government and Dr. L. A. Ramdas, Assistant Director, National Physical Laboratory, attended the symposium.

Dr. Zoriassatein, Director General of Medical and Public Health Laboratories in Iran, visited important Public Health Organizations, Public Health Laboratories and Food and Drugs Control Organizations in this country.

Professor Indu Shekhar continues to work as Professor of Sanskrit and Indology at the University of Tehran.

(ii) Iraq.-India recognized the Republic of Iraq which was established in July 1958. At the request of the new Government for the services of two highly qualified irrigation engineers for a few weeks to advise them on their irrigation and power projects, the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission and a Director of the Bhakra Dam Designs Directorate, visited Iraq. The Iraqi Government expressed great appreciation of their services.

An Iraqi Trade Delegation visited India and a new Trade Agreement was concluded.

(iii) Lebanon.-India agreed to serve on the UN Observation Group in the Lebanon. She provided one of the three members of the Group and also sent a team of military officers to act as observers. The services of the Indian representative and the Indian contingent of observers were greatly appreciated by all concerned, including the UN.

(iv) Palestine Refugees.-As in previous years, India contributed to the relief of Palestine refugees by donating goods to the UNWRA.

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(v) Saudi-Arabia.-A Saudi-Arabian Trade Delegation visited India in March 1958 to promote trade between India and Saudi-

Arabia and held discussions with the Ministries of External Affairs, and Commerce and Industry.

(vi) Turkey.-Dr. Manilal Patel, an Indian Professor of Sanskrit and Indology continues at the University of Istanbul (Turkey). Negotiations are being made for securing the services of a Turkish Professor for Aligarh University.

G. AFRICA

(i) Sudan.-The new Government of the Sudan established in, November 1958 was recognized by India. Cultural exchanges continued and a number of Sudanese students came to India, while Indian teachers were welcomed in the Sudan.

(ii) Morocco and Tunisia.-The decision to establish diplomatic relations with Morocco and Tunisia was implemented during the course of the year.

(iii) United Arab Republic.-On the merger of the former States of Syria and Egypt into the United Arab Republic, India recognized the new Union.

The Government of India continued to look after the interests of the United Arab Republic in the United Kingdom and France and their territories.

A Cultural Agreement with the new Government was signed on 25 September 1958. It provides, inter alia, for the exchange of teachers, award of scholarships and training of each other's nationals in scientific, technical and industrial institutions.

A mobile dispensary van has been presented to the Government of the United Arab Republic on behalf of the Prime Minister and the people of India. The van was purchased out of the funds received by the Prime Minister from time to time for relief work in Port Said.

The Indian contingent continued to participate in the UN Emergency Force in Egypt.

(iv) British East Africa.-

Kenya.-Although additional African representation in the Legislative Council was introduced from April 1958, raising the number of African elected Members, there has been little progress towards, the establishment of responsible self-government in Kenya.

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Uganda.-The first direct election of African Members to the

Legislative Council was held in October 1958. The Uganda National Congress emerged as the largest political party.

Her Majesty's Government has agreed to the appointment in the near future of a Constitution Committee to consider and recommend the form of direct elections on a common roll for Representative Members of the Legislative Council to be introduced in 1961, the number of representative seats to be filled, their allocation among the different areas of the Protectorate and the method of ensuring that there will be adequate representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans.

Tanganyika.-The first Legislative Council elections were held in September 1958 in five constituencies and the Tanganyika African National Union swept the polls. The second round of elections is expected to be held in February 1959.

The other important event in the territory was an inter-territorial Conference of African Leaders in September 1958. The 21 African leaders who attended from five territories-Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Nyasaland-agreed to form a "Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa".

Zanzibar.-In a statement in the House of Commons, the Colonial Secretary expressed the view that Zanzibar's future should be a multi-racial State, ruled by an Arab dynasty, whose position was supported and guaranteed by Her Majesty's Government. The long-term destiny of Zanzibar was in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

(v) Central Africa.-The general election held in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in November 1958 produced a landslide victory for Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party, who won 44 out of the 53 elected seats. The new House has 59 seats, out of which 53 seats are contested by open election and the remaining 6 are meant either for the specially elected European Members to represent African interests or for the specially elected Africans from the two Northern territories.

Madagascar.-The Provincial Assemblies of Madagascar meeting in congress at Tananarive, following the island's approval of the new French Constitution in the September 1958 Referendum, proclaimed Madagascar a Republic and Member-State of the French Community.

Mauritius.-The revised Constitutional proposals based on the recommendations of the Boundary Commission received Royal

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assent on 7 May 1958. There will now be 40 single-member constituencies on a system of Universal Suffrage. There will also be 3

official Members and not more than 12 Members nominated by the Governor.

The first general election of the Colony on the basis of Universal Suffrage is, likely to be held in March 1959.

(vi) West Africa.-

Ghana.-The Prime Minister of Ghana, the Honourable Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, visited India from 22 December 1958 to 8 January 1959 at the invitation of the Government of India. This has helped to further strengthen the close and friendly relations that exist between India and Ghana. Ever since Ghana's independence, the desire for freedom has received a new impetus all over Africa.

Early in 1958, the Government of Ghana approached the Government of India to assist in securing the services of Engineers, Architects, Works Superintendents, Doctors, Geologists, Agricultural Scientists, Materials Engineers, Surveyors and Science Teachers for service under the Ghana Government. The Government of India agreed to assist and requisitions since received for particular technicians are being processed in consultation with the Ghana High Commissioner in Delhi.

Guinea.-In the French Referendum of September 1958, the former West African Territory of French Guinea was the only one to return a negative vote to General de Gaulle's proposals for Membership of the French Community. Immediately thereafter, the President of the Territorial Assembly proclaimed the new Republic of Guinea and, among others, approached the Prime Minister of India for recognition of the new State. The State has been recognized by the Government of India and Guinea had also been admitted as the 82nd Member of the United Nations.

On 23 November 1958, the Prime Ministers of Ghana and Guinea issued a joint declaration agreeing to constitute Ghana and Guinea as the nucleus of a Union of West African States. The two States have agreed, as a first step, to adopt a Union flag-, develop the closest contacts and harmonious defence, foreign and economic policies. The next step would be the formulation of a Constitution.

Nigeria.-The resumed Nigerian Constitutional Conference met in London from 29 September to 27 October 1958. The Northern Region will become self-governing on 15 March 1959; the Western and the Eastern regions are already enjoying this status. The

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Federation of Nigeria will become fully independent on 1 October 1960. Britain and Nigeria also reached unanimous agreement on the

help they will give each other in defence and other matters after the Federation of Nigeria becomes independent in 1960.

The Assistant Commissioner for India started functioning at Lagos from November 1958.

Cameroons.-In October/November 1958, a UN Commission composed of USA, Haiti, India and New Zealand visited the British and the French Cameroons to make its recommendations to the UN Trusteeship Council as to how the views of the people on their future could be best ascertained. The British and the French had informed the Trusteeship Council that they would not be able to administer the Cameroons as a Trust Territory after 1960.

(vii) South Africa.-The South African Government continued to pursue its policy of apartheid and issued proclamations under the Group Areas Act, establishing separate group areas for the different racial communities inhabiting the Union of South Africa. Proclamations were issued in respect of several towns and cities in the provinces of Natal, Transvaal and the Cape of Good Hope, including Durban, Pretoria, Klerksdorp, Ermelo, White River, Ventersdorp, Alexandria and Moorreesburg, which will affect the life and property of several thousands of people of Indian origin, Africans and other non-European population of that country. These developments were again brought to the notice of the United Nations General Assembly, which expressed its disapproval of such discriminatory racial policies by an overwhelming majority.

(viii) Ethiopia.-Relations with Ethiopia continued to be friendly. The Haile Selassie I Military Academy for the establishment and running of, which Indian, Military and Civilian officers had been seconded for service under the Ethiopian Government, was inaugurated in October 1958, by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia. The Government of India was represented on the occasion by its Ambassador and by a Major-General of the Indian Army. A silver Ashoka Pillar was presented to the Academy on this occasion on behalf of the Armed Forces of India.

Training facilities for Ethiopian Military officers and Naval cadets who were in India continued to be given at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington and the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, respectively. Two additional Military Officers and two, Naval cadets from Ethiopia arrived in India during the year to receive training at these Institutions.

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H.EUROPE

Our relations with all European countries continued to be cordial. For better understanding between India and the

European countries, various schemes of cultural, trade and academic exchanges were carried out during the year. Offers of scholarships were received from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, Spain and USSR. The Government of India greatly appreciated these offers and accepted them whenever possible. The significant developments in India's relations with different countries are given below:

(i) Albania.-Shri Khub Chand presented his credentials as Minister of India in Albania on 10 May 1958.

(ii) Austria.-In response to an invitation extended by the Government last year, His Excellency Dr. Leopold Figl, Foreign Minister of Austria, came to India on a State visit from 4 to 10 March 1958.

(iii) Belgium.-A six-member delegation of the Belgo-Indian Chamber of Commerce visited India during February 1958. A donation by the Governor of the Province of Limburg for the relief of sufferers in the Asansol mine disaster was gratefully received.

(iv) Bulgaria.-Nawab Ali Yavar Jung presented his credentials on 22 October 1958.

(v) Czechoslovakia.-The Vice-President of India visited Czechoslovakia on his way to Paris. Two Indian artists participated in the International Radio Competition organized by Czechoslovakia Radio.

The Czechoslovak Government offered scholarships for Indian students for practical training and research work. Books were also exchanged between various institutions of both countries.

(vi) France.-An Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement was signed between the two countries early this year. An invitation from the Government to send a cultural delegation to India early in 1959 has been accepted by the Government of France.

The Vice-President of India was a State guest in France and had talks with General de Gaulle during his stay in Paris. M. Andre Malraux, Minister Delegate and Special Envoy of General de Gaulle visited India from 26 November to 7 December 1958.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

This is a brief summary of the activities of the Ministry of External Affairs during the year 1958-59.

The year was marked by crises in West Asia and tensions in East Asia and Europe. India continued her efforts to bring about

relaxation of tension. The Prime Minister appealed to the President of the United States to withdraw the United States forces from the Lebanon and allow the United Nations to deal with the matter. India agreed to serve on the U.N. Observation Group in the Lebanon and sent a team of military officers to act as observers. The services of the Indian representative and the Indian contingent of observers were greatly appreciated. India supported the People's Republic of China's stand on the question of the off-shore islands and urged a peaceful solution of the off-shore islands and Taiwan problem. She was one of the co-sponsors of the resolution in the General Assembly which called on the Member-States to live up to the principles of the Charter and to resort to the U.N. for peaceful solution of disputes. She continued her efforts at the United Nations to promote a peaceful solution of the problem of unification of the two Koreas and to bring the U.S.S.R. and the Western Powers to agree on the composition of the Preparatory Committee for cooperation in the study of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Canal Waters

The Vice-President of the World Bank Mr. W. A. B. Illiff visited India and Pakistan in January 1958 to explore with the representatives of the two Governments ways and means of bringing about a settlement of the Indo-Pakistan differences over the Canal Water question. At his invitation further talks were held in Rome from 24 April when Pakistan was asked to submit a plan of works which was handed over to the Indian representative at a meeting held in London in July. The Government of India's comments on the plan as well as their proposals were handed over to the representative of the World Bank in December 1958. Discussions between the World Bank authorities and the Indian and Pakistani delegations are going on at Washington.

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Kashmir

Dr. Graham visited India and Pakistan in pursuance of the resolution of the Security Council of 2 December 1957 which called upon him to make recommendations to the parties to take appropriate action for implementation of the U.N.C.I.P. resolutions and for a peaceful settlement. Dr. Graham submitted his report to the Security Council on 28 March 1958. There has been no progress towards resolving the situation, created by Pakistan's aggression in Kashmir.

Portuguese Possessions

The Government of India repeatedly made it clear that they would not use force for the liberation of the people in the Portuguese enclaves. The Goan political parties continued their non-violent methods to free themselves from the colonial rule. In the 'Right of Passage' case before the International Court of Justice, the Govern-

ment of India submitted their Counter-Memorial on 25 March 1958. The Portuguese submitted their reply on 25 July 1958; and at our request the Court fixed 26 January 1959 for the submission of India's rejoinder. The Portuguese police violated Indian territory on more than fifteen occasions and the Government of India protested in respect of two such incidents. There have been a number of desertions of Portuguese soldiers and Goan recruits, to India.

Apartheid

The Government of South Africa issued proclamations under the Group Areas Act establishing separate group areas in several towns and cities. These would affect the life and property of several thousands of South African nationals of non-European origin. The Government of India continued to voice their opposition to racial discrimination and again brought this matter to the notice of the United Nations General Assembly. The Assembly expressed its disapproval of such discriminatory racial policies and appealed to South Africa to revise its policy in the light of the principles and purposes of the Charter and of world opinion.

Colonialism

The Government of India welcomed the emergence of the new Republic of Guinea and, at the U.N., sponsored a resolution which congratulated France on her agreement to give Togoland independence in 1960. They also upheld the right of the Cypriots to self-government and urged negotiations between the Algerians and the French. The Prime Minister of India sent congratulations to the Prime Minister of the West Indies on the inauguration of the first Parliament of the West Indies.

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Indians Abroad

On the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa, the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution urging the parties concerned to enter into negotiations. The Indian High Commission in Colombo took measures to repatriate at the cost of the Government of India, those people of Indian origin in Ceylon who wanted to return to India.

India's Neighbours

Border incidents created by Pakistan led to serious deterioration in Indo-Pakistan relations. The Government of India continued their efforts to maintain peaceful conditions on the border. The meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in Delhi in September 1958 to discuss settlement of boundary disputes lessened the tension for a time. At the meeting, several minor disputes were settled and an agreement was reached for the exchange

of old Cooch-Bihar enclaves in East Pakistan with Pakistani enclaves in India. A stretch of 210 miles of Indo-Pakistan border was demarcated during 1956-58 and operations for 1958-59 have begun. Restrictive measures adopted by Pakistan have hampered the working of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement 1957-60. During 1958, 4,898 Hindus migrated from East Pakistan to India. as against 10,930 in 1957. At a meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on Shrines it was agreed that the number of shrines, the maintenance and preservation of which should be the special responsibility of each Government, should be limited to 200 but there has been no follow up. The abrogation of the Constitution, the dissolution of the National Assembly and the prohibition of political parties by President General Mirza and the assumption, about three weeks later, by General Ayub Khan, of the office of President of Pakistan in October put an end to constitutional and parliamentary government in that country. The intensity and frequency of border incidents have increased. There has been no improvement though Government of India are continuing their efforts to reduce tension in border areas and improve Indo-Pakistan relations.

Relations with other neighbours continued to remain close and friendly. An agreement between the Governments of India and Nepal was signed on 20 November 1958 for the construction of the Trisuli Hydro-Electric Project at a cost of Rs. 3.5 crores to be met out of the Indian aid programme. A Tripartite Tele-Communication Agreement between the Governments of Nepal, the United States of America and India was signed in June 1958. The Government of India agreed to lend the Government of Nepal 1.5 wireless sets for use in the general elections in Nepal and sold to the Royal Nepal Airlines at concessional rates one Dakota aircraft.

The Deputy Minister for External Affairs paid a two-day visit to Rangoon. A Burmese Economic Delegation came to Delhi to

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explore the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries. A Protocol to the Trade Agreement 1956 setting forth the measures to be taken by the two Governments was signed in September 1958. A further loan of Rs. 5 crores was made to the Government of Burma under the terms of the Indo-Burma Financial Agreement 1957.

An Indian Trade Delegation visited Afghanistan in July 1958 and negotiated a fresh Trade Agreement. The Government of India continued the meteorological and aeronautical facilities provided by them at Kabul and Kandahar, and presented to the Small Industries Museum at Kabul goods worth Rs. 15,000.

Traffic rights at Bombay were extended to Air Ceylon. During the disorders following the language controversy, the Government of Ceylon gave our High Commissioner assistance in protecting the

lives and property of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon. Government of India donated Rs. 1 million in kind to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme undertaken by the Government of Ceylon to repair the havoc wrought by the floods of December 1957.

States in Special Treaty Relations with India

The Prime Minister's visit to Bhutan was a landmark in the history of Indo-Bhutanese relations and immeasurably strengthened the friendship between the two countries. Initial steps have been taken to construct approach roads from West Bengal and Assam to the border of Bhutan.

The Seven Year Development Plan of Sikkim made considerable headway. The Gangtok-Nathula road which connects Gangtok with the Sikkim-Tibet border was opened in September 1958.

Africa

India continued to evince great interest in the independent nations of Africa. She agreed to assist Ghana with the services of Indian technicians and teachers. She promptly recognized the United Arab Republic formed by the merger of the former States of Syria and Egypt, signed a Cultural Agreement with the new State, recognized the new Government of the Sudan established in 1958, continued cultural exchanges with that country and established diplomatic relations with Morocco and Tunisia.

Commonwealth

Commonwealth ties were strengthened by the visits of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, the British Secretary of State for

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Commonwealth Relations, and the Prime Ministers of Canada and New Zealand. The Indian Deputy Minister of External Affairs went on a goodwill tour of Australia and New Zealand, and the Indian Finance Minister attended the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held at Ottawa. An Indian Delegation led by Dr. Bhabha attended the Commonwealth Conference of Nuclear Scientists.

West Asia

Steps were taken to further the bonds of friendship and goodwill existing between India and the countries of West Asia. India recognized the Republic of Iraq and concluded with it a new Trade Agreement; she also ratified the Indo-Iranian Cultural Agreement and the Government of Iran granted the most-favoured-nation treatment to imports from India.

East and South East Asia

The Government continued their efforts to secure the admission of China to the U.N., supported the Chinese stand on the off-shore islands and advocated a peaceful solution of the Taiwan and off-shore islands dispute. Cooperation and understanding with Japan in economic and cultural fields increased and it is proposed to send Indian feature films and Hindi books to Japan. The Commissions in Vietnam and Cambodia of which India is Chairman continued their activities. That in Laos was adjourned sine die after the supplementary elections in July 1958 with the provision that it will reconvene when necessary in accordance with normal procedure. We have proposals to invite a scholar each from Laos, Cambodia, North Vietnam and South Vietnam for a study tour of India. Anti-cholera vaccine was sent as gift to Malaya. A delegation from Mongolia visited India to explore the possibilities of closer trade connection between the two countries.

Europe

The existing cordial relations with all European countries were improved by various cultural, trade and academic exchanges. The Cultural Agreement between India and Poland was ratified, an Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed with France and the close cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and India in the fields of trade and industry continued. The Soviet Union and India concluded a new Five Year Trade Agreement and the former continued its cooperation with India in establishing industrial enterprises. A separate Mission was opened in Madrid.

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The Americas

Discussions which the Indian Finance Minister had with various authorities in the United States showed the confidence of the United States in India's economic future. There was also a growing understanding of India's foreign policy in the United States. Several agreements for loan were signed with the U.S. Export-Import Bank and with the United States Government. The President of India sent messages of congratulations to the new Presidents of Chile and Argentina. The Governments of India and Bolivia decided to establish diplomatic relations at Embassy level.

International Conferences

India was host to a joint session of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation in Delhi. India also participated in a large number of Conferences held under the aegis

of the U.N., and its Specialized Agencies. An Indian delegation attended the second session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee held in Cairo.

In the U.N., India again sought to raise the question of admission of the People's Republic of China. India agreed to serve on the U.N. Observation Group in the Lebanon. She moved a resolution in the U.N. for the immediate discontinuance of nuclear tests, supported a resolution urging negotiations between Algeria and France, welcomed the admission of new members and upheld the right of the Cypriot people to self-government. India also participated in the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea held at Geneva.

North East Frontier Agency and Naga Hills - Tuensang Area

Progress was made in extending effective administration into the interior of the North East Frontier Agency and in providing basic amenities to the tribal people. More Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks were opened, and the preparation of text-books for 15 major tribal dialects in the Devanagari script is in progress. The Naga Hills and Tuensang Area continued to be administered by the Governor of Assam as the Agent of the President and under the control of this Ministry. The law and order situation in the area improved considerably after the creation of the New Unit on 1 December 1957. There was a significant surrender of arms and many underground hostiles have emerged overground. The second Naga People's Convention held in May 1958 reinforced the Kohima Convention resolutions and condemned violence.

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Visits

During the year, the President paid State visits to Japan, Malaya and Indonesia. The Vice-President was a State Guest in France and paid a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. The Deputy Minister of External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Australia and New Zealand. The large number of distinguished visitors to India included H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Presidents of Yugoslavia, Vietnam and Indonesia and the Prime Ministers of Ghana, Canada and Australia.

External Publicity

The External Publicity Division was given the additional duties of establishing close liaison with the Films Division and the All India Radio for the production of films and the provision of news and feature services for external publicity, of looking after the foreign press correspondents in India and of publicising the

activities Of the Ministry of External Affairs in Indian and foreign press. For this purpose, a Press Relations Section under a Director of Press Relations was set up. The External Publicity Division runs 49 separate information units and provides information services to about 90 Indian posts abroad. Morse transmissions are at present sent to 35 Posts and this is supplemented by a regular cable service to important Posts which are not able to receive morse transmissions and by ad hoc cable services on special occasions. Libraries attached to the Indian Missions abroad were expanded. A review called the "World Press Review" is issued everyday to 460 recipients, including Indian and foreign press correspondents. The Division assisted in India's participation in film festivals and exhibitions and cultural activities in other countries.

Administration

Various sections in the Ministry have been re-organized on an experimental basis. Responsibility for quick and efficient disposal of work has been placed directly on an officer of the rank of Under Secretary and subordinate staff reduced. It has also been decided that normally no case will be dealt with by more than two officers below the level of Secretary. These measures have led to economies totalling Rs. 2,43,000 in pay and allowances during a full year. An Economy Board was constituted in 1958 to consider all cases relating to the creation of posts, continuance of temporary posts, etc. Recruitment to the various grades of the Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B' and its initial composition have almost been completed. An Embassy was opened in Chile, diplomatic relations were established with Spain and, consequent on the merger of Syria and Egypt, the Embassy at Damascus gave place to a Consulate General.

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Finances

The total expenditure of the Ministry in 1958-59 is expected to be Rs. 2315.58 lakhs. That on Tribal Areas and the Naga Hills - Tuensang Area amounts to Rs. 843.78 lakhs and Rs. 312.66 lakhs respectively. The expenditure on Pondicherry is Rs. 264.55 lakhs; that on external relations proper amounts to Rs. 653.20 lakhs - Rs. 63.11 lakhs on the High Commissioner's office in London, Rs. 115.19 lakhs at Headquarters, Rs. 25.06 lakhs on account of hospitality grant, Rs. 14.19 lakhs on donations and relief measures in foreign countries, and Rs. 435.64 lakhs on 86 Missions and Posts abroad.

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(vii) Federal Republic of Germany.-The close co-operation between the two countries in the fields of trade and industry continued. The visit of Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs of the Federal German Government, to India led to further understanding of each other's problems. The Agreements for Deferred Payments, for the establishment of a direct Radio-telegraph and for the release of German assets vested in the custody of Enemy Property in India, deserve mention.

At the invitation of President Heuss of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Vice-President paid a visit to that country in November 1958.

A message of sympathy and a donation for the bereaved families of the victims of the Chinakuri mining disaster was gratefully received from the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(viii) Greece.-Shri Nawab Ali Yavar Jung presented his credentials at Athens. Proposals for the appointment of an Honorary Consul at Athens and for concluding an Agreement for the avoidance of double-taxation are under consideration of the Government of India.

(ix) The Holy See.-Mourning was observed on the passing away of Pope Pius XII. The Ambassador of India to the Vatican attended as our Special Representative the coronation of Pope John XXIII.

(x) Hungary.-Dr. Ravaz Illes, Hony. Legal Adviser to our Legation in Budapest, visited India to study Indian Legal system. We supplied groundnut seeds and mineral samples to some Hungarian institutions.

(xi) Italy.-The Government of India propose to enter into negotiations with the Government of Italy for a satisfactory disposal of the Italian assets in India confiscated during World War II. It was also decided to establish a direct Radio-telegraph link between the two countries.

(xii) The Netherlands.-An Indian trade delegation visited the Netherlands in August 1958 in response to an invitation from the Netherlands Government. A delegation from the Netherlands visited India to conclude an Agreement for technical co-operation in a hides and skins Project in Uttar Pradesh under the auspices of the FAO.

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(xiii) Poland.-The Cultural Agreement between India and Poland was ratified during 1958. A protocol of trade-exchange for 1959 was also signed during the current year. The Polish Deputy

Minister for Foreign Trade visited India in September 1958. The Government of India presented books to the Warsaw University and decided to give financial aid to the Indo-Polish Cultural Association, Warsaw. The Law Minister also visited Poland at the invitation of the Polish Government. He was accompanied by some other Indian lawyers.

(xiv) Rumania.-On 20 October 1958, an Agreement on Rumanian assistance for the Assam Oil Refinery was signed in Bucharest.

(xv) Scandinavian Countries.-Mr. Einar Gerhardson, Prime Minister of Norway, accompanied by the Foreign Minister Mr. Halvard Lange paid a State visit to India from 27 November to 11 December 1958.

Lt.-Gen. Axel Liungdahl, C-in-C of the Royal Swedish Air Force, came to India in November 1958 on a nine-day visit as a guest of the Indian Air Force.

Of the different schemes of economic co-operation proposed between India and the Scandinavian countries, the proposals to conclude an Air Transport Agreement, for the conclusion of Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreements, and for the establishment of direct Radio-telegraph links with Sweden and Norway, are noteworthy.

A Danish delegation visited India in October/November 1958 for negotiations on double taxation.

(xvi) Spain.-A separate Mission under the charge of Counsellor/ Charge d'Affairs was opened in Madrid this year. The High Commissioner of India in London has been concurrently accredited to Spain as the Ambassador of India.

(xvii) Switzerland.-It has been decided to open a direct Radio-telegraph link with Switzerland; co-operation in various other fields continued throughout the year.

(xviii) United Kingdom.-A Commonwealth Conference of Nuclear Scientists was held in the United Kingdom from 15 to 20 September 1958. India was represented at the Conference by a six-member delegation led by Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission. The Conference was of an informal nature designed to show the Commonwealth delegates the work being done at the UK atomic energy establishments and also to provide an

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opportunity for informal discussion of their particular requirements with reference to recent developments in the atomic energy field.

The Earl and Countess of Home paid a brief visit to Delhi during February 1959.

(xix) U.S.S.R.-A Trade Delegation of representatives of the tea, jute and coir industries visited USSR, Poland and East Germany for investigating the possibilities of increased export. Recently five Soviet tea-specialists visited India.

The Soviet Union and India concluded a new Five Year Trade Agreement on 16 November 1958 by which both countries undertook "to increase the volume of trade with each other to a maximum level on the basis of equality and mutual advantage."

An Air Transport Agreement and an Agreement on exchange of parcels was also signed during the current year; a bi-weekly air-service has been established between Delhi and Moscow.

The Soviet Government continued its co-operation with India in establishing industrial enterprises. The USSR agreed to extend assistance to the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and also in the fields of education and agriculture.

Various non-official delegations, including a Lawyers' Delegation, visited the Soviet Union during the year. Four prominent Indologists visited USSR in October and Professor C. V. Raman was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize of 1956 at Moscow on 13 June 1958.

A delegation of Indian Workers of Art representing literature, music, theatre and folk dance toured that country.

Two delegations representing All-India Women Conference and All-India Congress Committee visited USSR on the invitation of the Soviet authorities.

A delegation of eminent Indian scientists was led to the Soviet Union by Professor M. S. Thacker, Secretary, Department of Scientific Research and Technical Education on the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of USSR.

A senior officer of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry visited certain Soviet Republics in order to acquaint himself with the methods of irrigation, construction, industrial enterprise, collective and State farms, educational institutions and medical sciences.

A number of Soviet scholars came to India for research work.

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(xx) Yugosiavia.-Nawab Ali Yavar Jung was appointed India's Ambassador in Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito, accompanied by Madame Jevanka Broz, paid a brief visit to India in January 1959. Their visit further strengthened the existing close and friendly relations between the two countries.

I. THE AMERICAS

India's relations with countries in the Americas continued to be friendly throughout 1958. At the end of the year there were signs of greater co-operation in a number of fields.

NORTH AMERICA

(i) Canada.-At the invitation of the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon'ble John C. Diefenbaker accompanied by Mrs. Diefenbaker visited India in November 1958. His engagements included talks with the Prime Minister and the Members of the Planning Commission and an address to the Members of Parliament.

An Agreement was signed in October 1958 between Canada and India, under which Canada will lend to India just over 8.8 million dollars for the purchase of Canadian wheat or flour.

A delegation of 16 members from the National Defence College Canada came to India. Dr. (Miss) Rosette Renshaw, a music critic of Canada arrived in India in November 1958 to make a comparative study of Western and Indian Music in India for a period of one year. The Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Humanities and the Social Sciences awarded two Fellowships, tenable in Canada, to two Indian students during the academic year 1958-59.

On 31 March, the Canadian High Commissioner formally presented a pair of Beavers to the Prime Minister from the people of Granby, Quebec, in token of their appreciation of the Prime Minister's gift to them of a baby elephant in 1955.

Shri C. S. Venkatachar presented his credentials as India's High Commissioner to the acting Governor of Canada on 12 September 1958.

(ii) U.S.A.-At the invitation of the Government of the United States, the Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan paid a good-will visit to the USA in April, 1958. Besides meeting several distinguished Americans including the President, the Vice-President and the Secretary of State, the Vice-President delivered lectures at the Universities of Stanford, California (Berkeley), Columbia, Princeton, Harvard and Fisk.

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In July, President Eisenhower wrote to the Prime Minister-explaining the basis of the United States' action to send the United States Marines to Lebanon, pledging the readiness of the US Government to withdraw their forces from Lebanon as soon as the United Nations could act. In his reply the Prime Minister express-

ed his distress at the recent developments in West Asia and appealed to President Eisenhower to withdraw the United States Forces from Lebanon and allow the United Nations to deal with this situation. In September 1958, the Finance Minister visited the USA. During his stay in Washington and New York, the Finance Minister met leading members of the Administration including the Secretary of State, as well as representatives of business, finance and the Press. The private and public discussions showed confidence in India's economic future and a growing understanding of her foreign policy in the USA. He also visited Canada and attended the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Ottawa.

At the invitation of the Chief of the Army Staff, USA, and the Government of Canada, General K. S. Thimayya, Chief of the Army Staff, India, paid a visit to the USA and Canada in September 1958.

In 1955, India undertook to assist in the repatriation of those Chinese nationals resident in the United States who were desirous of returning to China. One hundred and seven Chinese nationals have so far been repatriated to the Chinese mainland with the assistance of our Missions in the United States.

Shri M. C. Chagla presented credentials as India's Ambassador to the USA to President Eisenhower on 8 December 1958. On the occasion the President expressed the highest regard for what India was doing for peace and democracy.

The following Agreements were entered into between the USA and India:

(1) An Agreement with the US Department of State for the transfer of \$28 million of cotton in the P.L. 480 to wheat; (2) an Agreement under which the US Export/Import Bank will extend a credit of \$150 million to finance the acquisition of United States capital equipment and the Department Loan Fund will advance \$75 million; (3) an Agreement with the Export/Import Bank for loan of \$20 million from the Asian Economic Development Fund for Orissa Iron Ore Project, and (4) an Agreement with the USA to finance the sale to India of \$238.8 million worth of United States surplus agricultural commodities.

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CENTRAL AMERICA

(i) Costa Rica.-The President of India sent a message of greetings to the new President of Costa Rica, Mr. Mario Echandi Jimenez, and the Indian Ambassador in Buenos Aires attended the Presidential inauguration held on 8 May 1958.

(ii) Mexico.-The President of India sent a message of greetings to the new President of Mexico, H.E. Licenciado Don Adolfo Lopez

Mateos, and the Indian Ambassador in Washington attended as a Special Envoy the Presidential inauguration held on 1 December 1958.

The Indian Red Cross sent a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be used as relief of the distressed in the serious floods which occurred in Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA

(i) Argentina.-The President of India sent a message of greetings to the newly elected President of Argentina, Dr. Arturo Frondizi, and a Special Mission headed by the Indian Ambassador in Buenos Aires attended the Presidential inauguration held on 1 May 1958.

(ii) Bolivia.-The Government of India and Bolivia have decided to establish diplomatic relations at Embassy level. Shri R. S. Mani, India's Ambassador to Chile, has been concurrently accredited as Ambassador of India to Bolivia.

(iii) Brazil.-Shri M. K. Kripalani presented his credentials as India's Ambassador to the President of Brazil on 6 November 1958.

Dr. Lucas Lopes, President of the Brazilian National Bank for Economic Development, accompanied by five persons, visited India.

A replica of the Ashoka Pillar and Plants of Lotus and ixora will be presented to the "Garden of Peace" in the city of La Plata (Brazil).

(iv) Chile.-The President of India sent a message of congratulations to the new President of Chile, H.E. Mr. Jorge Alessandri on the occasion of his assumption of office of President of Chile on 4 November 1958.

(v) Paraguay and Uruguay.-Shri N. Raghavan, Ambassador of India, Buenos Aires has been authorized to pay short good-will visits to Paraguay and Uruguay.

(vi) West Indies.-The first Parliament of the Federation of the West Indies was inaugurated on 21 April 1958. The Prime Minister

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and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha sent messages of good wishes and congratulations to the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Federation of the West Indies.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Granado, Minister for Labour, Co-operative Development and Social Services and the Hon'ble Mr. Kamaluddin Mohd., Minister for Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries of Trinidad

visited India from 2 July to 20 August 1958.

J. EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

(i) General.-The reorganization of the External Publicity Division, with a view to improvement in India's overseas Information Services, proceeded further this year. The Division is now responsible for maintaining liaison with all correspondents on all matters related to foreign affairs. Despite financial stringency and inadequacy of staff and other facilities, Information Posts abroad proved more effective by concentration of efforts.

(ii) Organization and Staff.-The External Publicity Division, both at headquarters and in the overseas Information Posts, employs a staff of about 538; 8 Public Relations Officers, 1 Deputy Director, Information Services, 38 Information Officers, 25 Assistant Information Officers, 21 Information Assistants 142 India-based personnel comprising Registrars, Secretarial Assistants, Stenographers, Librarians, Clerks and messengers, and 303 locally recruited personnel in various Missions.

During 1958, another step forward was taken in the process of setting up of a separate organization for external publicity and making it more effective, when the Government decided to transfer to the External Publicity Division the following additional duties:

(a) Establishment of closer liaison and coordination with Films Division for the production of films suitable for external publicity and with All India Radio for adapting the News and Feature Services of External Broadcasts to the requirements of external publicity.

(b) Looking after the Foreign Press Correspondents in India and visiting Press delegations and Press personalities from abroad.

(c) Publicising the activities of the Ministry of External Affairs in the Indian and foreign Press.

In order to meet the demands of this added responsibility a Press Relations Section under a Director of Press Relations was set up in this Division on 15 July 1958.

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Owing to financial difficulties, no new Information Units could be established abroad this year except at Khartoum, although there are strong grounds for opening new Information Offices in several places, e.g., Mexico City, Rabat, Kampala. The Information Unit at Lahore was wound up and some of the posts there, including that of Press Attache, were transferred to Karachi

(iii) Budget & Expenditure.-The total budget provision for the External Publicity Division as well as India's overseas Information Units for the year 1958-59 was approximately Rs. 93 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 21 lakhs represent expenditure at headquarters and Rs. 72 lakhs on the Information Posts abroad. After meeting all administrative cost (salaries, allowances, rents, furniture, equipment, etc.) the actual amount available for information and publicity work is small. Nonetheless, the External Publicity Division runs 49 separate Information Units and provides information services to about 90 Indian Posts abroad.

(iv) Information & Publicity Media.-The Daily Morse Transmissions by wireless (which are sent out three times a day) continued, to be the main channel of dissemination of authentic news and background to news relating to India. These transmissions from headquarters are at present received by 35 Posts and arrangements are under consideration to extend this facility to some other Posts. This service is supplemented by a regular cable service to some important Posts, which are not able to receive the Morse transmissions and by ad hoc cable service on special occasions and in emergencies. The scope and content of the transmissions were enlarged during the year to include special material for commercial publicity; about 300 words of commercial news and features received from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are now covered in the transmissions every day. Based on the material supplied from headquarters, the overseas Information Posts publish daily and periodical bulletins which are, widely distributed in their areas.

The Information Posts continued to keep the Division informed of the trends of public opinion abroad. A review called the "World Press Review" was issued every day to 450 recipients including the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, and Indian and foreign Press Correspondents.

During the period January-November 1958, Indian posts abroad were supplied with 54 feature articles on India, covering various social, economic and cultural aspects. These included articles specially written for 1959 Republic Day publicity and Independence Day, 1958, articles for special occasions, such as National Children's

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Day, Gandhi Jayanti, Prime Minister's visit to Bhutan, President's visit to Japan, Malaya and Indonesia and "India 1958" Exhibition. Besides, 71 illustrated feature articles were sent out.

About 45,000 prints of photographs on various subjects were distributed to overseas Information Posts, besides a collection of ebeneoids and blocks, for use in their publications and for circulation in their areas.

During the year, the libraries attached to Indian Missions abroad were expanded by the additions of a large number of books on various Subjects at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

In addition to supplies of selected Indian newspapers and periodicals (at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,10,000), Indian Missions and Information Posts abroad were provided with a number of publications, including periodicals on India, produced by the Publications Division and other Departments of Central and States Governments. The total cost on this account is estimated at Rs. 6,00,000.

Most of our Information Posts also bring out their own publications, in English and sometimes in local languages, such as Annual Reviews on Republic Day, brochures on special subjects (Kashmir, Goa etc.) and pamphlets, on India suitable for school children, tourists and general readers.

Indian documentary films continued to be popular in all countries as reflected in a growing demand for them. At present 68 Missions are receiving regular supplies of Indian documentaries. Three new 16 mm projectors were sanctioned during the year for the use of our Posts. From January to November 1958, about 1,550 prints of 22 new documentary films were supplied to our Missions abroad. Apart from this, about 275 prints of overseas editions of Indian News reels were sent to some of our Posts abroad.

Four Indian feature films in 16 mm size were purchased for non-commercial exhibition through our Missions abroad.

The External Publicity Division assisted in India's participation in 31 film festivals held in Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Spain, USA, UK, USSR and Yugoslavia.

Latest gramophone records of classical, instrumental and folk music of India were supplied to various Indian Missions. In addition, gramophone records and recordings of the National Anthem were also supplied to foreign radio stations, universities, official and cultural organizations.

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During the year under review, this division supplied, with the co-operation of the All India Radio, tape recordings of classical, vocal and instrumental music, film and folk songs of India to a number of foreign radio stations. These stations included Radio Moscow, Radio Nairobi, the Khmer Radio of Phnom Penh, Radio Ireland, Radio Trinidad, the Indonesian Radio etc. Some of them also sent us their music and children's programmes in exchange for use by the All India Radio.

There were also requests from certain foreign radio stations for

special items, such as the Vietnamese Radio's request for copies of the talks given by the President of Vietnam during his visit to India. The Peking Radio wanted particularly recording of special programmes and records on Rabindra Sangeet; Radio Ireland asked us for a recording of a special Ceremony held by the Irish Church of Redemption at Bangalore. All these requests were promptly met and material asked for was supplied.

Our Missions abroad were also supplied, during the year, with special programmes in accordance with their requirements: selections from Ravi Shankar's Orchestra, music from the film 'Awara' folk songs etc.

We also obtained for the All India Radio special recordings of the UN Assembly proceedings, Shri V.K. Krishna Menon's speeches in the UN, Dr. Bhabha's speeches at the Geneva Atomic Conference and also speeches of our representatives abroad made on special occasions like the signing of the joint trade pacts etc.

On the occasion of the President's visit to Malaya, the Division, arranged with All India Radio special recording for Radio Malaya. These consisted of brief sketches of the President in English and Tamil, general features on India and musical programmes.

(v) Cultural Activities.-The External Publicity Division rendered assistance in India's participation in various exhibitions and cultural activities abroad by supplying exhibition material, costumes, paintings, art publications etc. During the year India participated in 28 such exhibitions in 17 countries.

One of the tasks the Division has been called upon to undertake, increasingly during the year is the assistance in a variety of ways to representatives of the Press, radio, television and film visiting India from abroad, and to Press delegations from foreign countries. In March/April 1958, a Press Delegation of 5 important journalists was invited from Burma and they were taken round this country for a period of one month. Another group of journalists of the

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United States Society of Editors and Commentators visited this country during February 1958 on their own as part of their world-tour. They were taken to Bhakra Nangal, Chandigarh and Agra and to the Nilokheri Community Project. A delegation consisting, of prominent Radio and Television Editors and Commentators from West Germany has been invited to tour the development projects,, in India.

Since its creation in July this year, our Press Relations Section has provided facilities and assistance to a number of influential" visiting journalists and arranged for them the necessary contacts and in some instances interviews with the Prime Minister.

K. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Emigration.-There was no change in the administration of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1922) during 1958. Emigration for the purpose of unskilled work continued to be prohibited, but Indian unskilled workers already settled in Burma, Ceylon and Malaya who came to India on short visits were permitted to return to those countries with their families. 5,879 persons were permitted to return upto September 1958.

Emigration of skilled workers to Malaya has decreased considerably due chiefly to the restrictions imposed by the Immigration regulations of that country since 1953 under which no employer in Malaya can employ any outsider on less than \$500 per month.

Due to inadequacy of passenger shipping space between Malaya, and India, there was a backlog of unskilled workers in Malaya waiting to return to India. The Government of Malaya have, therefore, made special arrangements this year to charter a ship for-making one or two extra trips to India to clear the backlog. This has eased the situation to a considerable extent. The total number of unskilled workers who availed of assisted passages and returned to India during the year 1958 is 3,268. Action has also been taken to check black-marketing of deck passenger tickets in Malaya which, was mainly due to inadequacy of deck passages on vessels plying-between Malaya and India.

Standard agreement forms for recruitment of skilled Indian, workers by the Qatar Petroleum Company and the Persian Gulf Lighting Service, Bahrein, were approved. After protracted negotiations, certain concessions and more favourable terms were-secured for the Indian nurses employed in the Government Hos-pitals in Bahrein.

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The special police force sanctioned in connection with measures for the prevention of illicit emigration to Ceylon continued to operate efficiently. After the communal disturbances in Ceylon this year, measures for prevention of illicit emigration were further tightened up. A jeep motor vehicle has been purchased and placed at the disposal of the Special Officer for quick-mobility and the results are satisfactory. 655 illicit emigrants were deported from Ceylon during 1958 as against 1,806 reported last year.

(ii) Haj.-During 1958, nearly 17,609 Indian pilgrims went on Haj to Saudi Arabia. Arrangements for medical assistance to pilgrims were made at Mecca, Medina and Jedda. A special medical team consisting of three doctors and two compounders equipped with medicines was also sent by the Government of India for rendering medical aid to pilgrims. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for pro-

viding relief to the Indian pilgrims who suffered in the fire which broke out at Mecca on 20 August 1958.

(iii) Distinguished visitors from Abroad.-Among the distinguished visitors to India since last year's report were Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal; H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; H.E. Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia and Madame Jovanka Broz; the Rt. Hon'ble Walter Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand; H.E. Mr. Adnan Menderes, Prime Minister of Turkey; H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia; H.E. Mr. Firoz Khan Noon, Prime Minister of Pakistan and Mrs. Noon; the Rt. Hon'ble John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Diefenbaker; H.E. Mr. Einar Gerhardsen, Prime Minister of Norway, and Mrs. Gerhardsen; the Hon'ble Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana; H.E. Mr. Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic; H.R.H. Limer-e-Ali Sardar Mohamad Daud, Prime Minister of Afghanistan; the Hon'ble Mr. Ram Goolam, Minister for Finance, Mauritius; the Hon'ble Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, Minister for Transport and Works, Ceylon; the Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Granado, Minister for Labour, Co-operative Development and Social Services and the Hon'ble Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammad, Minister for Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Trinidad; Mr. Abdul Hakim, Speaker of East Pakistan Assembly; H.E. Prof. Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany; The Rt. Hon'ble the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations of the United Kingdom and the Countess of Home; Mr. G. Lepori, Federal Councillor of Switzerland; The Rt. Hon'ble John Dugdale, Labour Member of Parliament of the United Kingdom; His Highness the Aga Khan; Dr. Lucas Lopes, President of the Brazilian National Bank for Economic Development; General Toran Shumsher Jang

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Bahadur Rana, C-in-C of the Nepalese Army; the Rt. Hon'ble Earl of Selkirk, First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir Gladstone, C-in-C, Far East Station and Mrs. Gladstone; Lord and Lady Harewood; Lady Violet Bonham Carter, daughter of the late Lord Oxford and Asquith, accompanied by Mrs. Elma Dangerfield, Director of the European Atlantic Group; Prof. and Mrs. Nervis of Italy; Mr. Averell Harriman, Ex-Governor of New York; Chinese Armed Forces Delegation; trade delegation headed by Mr. Mohamad Ali Raza, Minister for Commerce, Government of Saudi-Arabia; a delegation from the National Defence College, Canada; an Expert Committee of the United Nations Public Information and a Thai Parliamentary Delegation.

(iv) Consular Division.-Agreements were concluded under Section 29(c) of the Civil Procedure Code for the service of summons etc. in civil suits, with the Governments of Ceylon and Sweden. Agreements were also made with the Governments of Australia and

Ceylon for the recording of evidence of witnesses, residing in these countries, in criminal cases in Indian courts.

44 documents consisting of letters of Request, Commissions and other processes were received through various State Governments for service in the countries comprising the Arab World, South East Asia, Africa, USA, UK and Germany. The documents after proper scrutiny were forwarded to the authorities concerned through our Missions abroad. 15 Letters of Request, Commissions etc. received from abroad for service in India were transmitted to the appropriate authorities for execution.

222 judicial documents, such as powers of Attorney, Affidavits, Certificates etc. for use in foreign countries were attested during the period under review.

The question of revision of the reciprocal arrangements in regard to the estates of deceased persons, with USA, Belgium, Denmark, Iran, Poland, Afghanistan, Iraq, Argentina, Costa Rica, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Thailand and Czechoslovakia under Section 57 of the Administrator General Act, 1913 has been under correspondence with the Governments of the countries concerned through our Missions since 1957. The examination of the provisions of laws of USA, Iran and Czechoslovakia revealed that those countries afforded sufficient reciprocity in the matter and it was therefore decided to continue the existing arrangements with those countries. The arrangements with Belgium and Peru are being terminated as the laws of those countries do not afford adequate reciprocity. Negotiations with the remaining countries are still in progress.

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74 cases relating to the disposal of the estates of the deceased Indians abroad were received and dealt with during the period.

The draft Extradition Bill is nearing finalisation. 27 individual extradition cases were dealt with in the Consular Division.

624 cases relating to Indian Citizenship were referred by the Home Ministry to the Consular Section.

Several enquiries were received from our Missions abroad in regard to the interpretation of the Indian Laws, specially the Marriage and Inheritance Laws, and suitable replies were sent to them in consultation with the Ministry of Law and other Ministries concerned.

The number of evacuee orphans under the scheme for their long-term maintenance, care and education is gradually decreasing due to attainment of majority, marriage and employment etc. The expenditure incurred in this regard is shared equally between the State Governments concerned and the Government of India.

The recovery of advances made to the evacuees from the War-Zones has not been encouraging. This work has been entrusted to the State Governments except West Bengal on an agency basis. All the State Governments except Madras are allowed to retain 50 per cent of the amount recovered. The Government of Madras are allowed to retain 80 per cent of the amount recovered. In West Bengal, this work is handled by the Burma Loan Recovery Section attached to the Regional Passport Office, Calcutta. Our Missions in Burma, Malaya and Singapore are attempting to effect recoveries from the evacuee debtors residing there. Since many of the evacuees debtors are dead and the major proportion of those living are either not traceable due to the passage of time or, if traced, are not in a position to repay the loan, the amount recovered during the year was very meagre.

Intimation regarding deaths of foreigners was conveyed to the foreign Missions concerned in India in 41 cases. In 233 cases the death reports were conveyed direct by the State Governments to the foreign Missions concerned.

36 requests for remittance facilities from abroad were received and dealt with in the Division. 237 miscellaneous enquiries about the welfare and whereabouts of Indians abroad were also disposed of.

During the year, there were 130 cases of relief and repatriation of destitute Indian citizens from countries like Brazil, Mauritius, Iran, Japan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Iraq, East Africa and Indonesia at a cost of Rs. 13,102 as against 82 cases at a cost of Rs. 13,083

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last year. The recoveries effected from the repatriates after their arrival in India were negligible, as the policy of the Government of India is not to subject the repatriates to undue hardship. There were also 24 cases of deportation and banishments of Indian from abroad.

(v) Central Passport Organization.-The number and jurisdiction of the Regional Passport Offices remains unaltered. The Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry still continues to be the passport issuing authority for the area under his jurisdiction.

In order to eliminate delay in the issue of passports, instructions were issued to all the State Governments to conform to certain procedures and time Schedules. This has resulted in great improvement and passports are now issued in most cases within one month of the date of application in cases where the applications have been filled correctly and are complete in all respects.

It has been decided to amalgamate the Central Passport and Emigration Organizations and to form a combined service of these

two Organizations with effect from 1 January 1959. The amalgamation of the two Organizations is expected to result in economy and greater efficiency.

(vi) Diplomatic and Consular Missions in India.-At the end of the year 1958, there were 40 Embassies, 8 High Commissions and 8 Legations including the Apostolic Internunciature. During the year, diplomatic relations were established at the Embassy level with Morocco. New Zealand opened its High Commission at New Delhi. Consequent on the merger of Egypt and Syria into the "United Arab Republic" the Embassies of Egypt and Syria in India were closed and instead the Embassy of the United Arab Republic was opened.

The total number of foreign Consular Posts at the end of the year was 93. Three foreign Consular Posts viz. the Consulates General of Egypt at Bombay and Calcutta and that of Syria at Bombay were closed down during the year. Two new Consulates General of the United Arab Republic, one at Bombay and the second at Calcutta were established. The status of the Consulate of Spain at Bombay was raised to that of a Consulate General.

INDIA

BHUTAN USA BRAZIL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE AFGHANISTAN BURMA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND UNITED KINGDOM SRI LANKA THE NETHERLANDS CHINA NEPAL CANADA PAKISTAN ITALY VIETNAM CAMBODIA LAOS THAILAND INDONESIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE PHILIPPINES JAPAN FIJI TAIWAN MONGOLIA KOREA IRAN EGYPT TURKEY IRAQ LATVIA LEBANON SUDAN MOROCCO TUNISIA SYRIA KENYA UGANDA MADAGASCAR MAURITIUS GHANA GUINEA NIGER NIGERIA CAMEROON HAITI SOUTH AFRICA ETHIOPIA AUSTRIA BELGIUM NORWAY SLOVAKIA GERMANY POLAND SPAIN ALBANIA BULGARIA ALGERIA CHILE ARGENTINA BOLIVIA SWITZERLAND YUGOSLAVIA GREECE HUNGARY ROMANIA SWEDEN RUSSIA COSTA!!MEXICO PARAGUAY URUGUAY DENMARK IRELAND QATAR SAUDI ARABIA PERU

Feb 01, 1958

A. United Nations

PART III

A. UNITED NATIONS

The crises which developed in West Asia put the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter to severe test. In order to deal with developments in West Asia, which reached their climax with the landing of American troops in the Lebanon and British

troops in Jordan, the General Assembly met in an Emergency Session from Aug 08, 1958 to 27 August 1958. As a result of its deliberations, the United Nations set up an Observation Group in the Lebanon, to which India was asked to appoint a Representative. India appointed Shri Rajeshwar Dayal as her Representative on that Group, and also, contributed a military contingent for observation purposes in that area. The Group has accomplished its task successfully and helped to restore normal conditions in the country.

In East Asia also, tension had reached a dangerous point in the, Formosa Straits when the General Assembly met for its 13th regular session on 16 September 1958. A large number of delegations which took part in the general debate expressed deep anxiety over this situation. So long as China is not properly represented in the United Nations, discussions in that body of problems relating to East Asia will continue to be difficult and at times unrealistic. This has always been recognized by the Government of India in all their efforts to, relax tension in this area.

(i) Representation of China.-India again sought to raise the question of proper representation of China in the United Nations. This was successfully opposed, as in previous years, by the Western Powers. Support for the Indian move has, however, gradually increased from year to year and it was slightly greater in 1958 than in 1957.

(ii) Disarmament.-Long debates on this item during, the 13th session showed the profound concern of world public opinion over the continued arms race and the universal awareness of the need for disarmament. The Geneva conference of experts indicated that it was technically practicable to establish controls necessary to ensure observance of a possible agreement on the discontinuance of tests.

In the General Assembly, India together with thirteen other states, moved a resolution for the immediate discontinuance of

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nuclear weapons tests "until agreement is reached by the states concerned" in regard to the technical arrangements necessary to ensure the observance of the discontinuance of such tests. This proposal also called on all other states "to desist from embarking upon the testing of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons pending the completion of action" as called for in the draft resolution. This resolution did not receive adequate support since at the same time an eight-point resolution originally sponsored by seven Western Powers calling upon the three states which have tested nuclear weapons to make every effort at the talks which opened at Geneva on 31 October

1958 to reach an early agreement on the suspension of nuclear weapons tests "under effective international control and not to undertake further testing of nuclear weapons while these negotiations were in progress" was before the Assembly. It also called attention to the importance and urgency of achieving the widest possible measure of agreement in talks which were also being held at Geneva on the technical aspect of measures against the possibility of surprise attack. The resolution sponsored by the Western Powers was, as expected, adopted by the Assembly.

Besides the above resolution, three other resolutions were adopted by the Assembly. One of these expressed the hope that the Geneva Conference on nuclear weapons tests "will be successful and lead to an agreement acceptable to all." Another resolution, proposed by India and Yugoslavia, referred to the Geneva conference on the technical aspect of measures against surprise attack and expressed the hope that "the widest possible measure of agreement will be reached and that the United Nations should be informed on the progress achieved." Another resolution, again moved by India and Yugoslavia, attempted to break the deadlock caused by last year's decision on the membership of the Disarmament Commission; it has now been decided that the Disarmament Commission for 1959 should be on an ad hoc basis and composed of all members of the United Nations. This was adopted by 76 votes to none with two abstentions.

(iii) Outer Space.-A new and important item which the General Assembly considered this year related to the question of the peaceful use of outer space. Both the USSR and the Western Powers moved resolutions on the subject. A significant feature of the two resolutions was that both sides proposed to establish a preparatory international body within the framework of the UN for co-operation in the study of cosmic space for peaceful purposes. They were, however, unable to agree on the composition of the preparatory committee. The efforts made by the Indian delegation to bring the parties together did not succeed and the result was that the Western-sponsored resolution was adopted by the General Assembly against

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the opposition of the USSR. In the circumstances there seems very little hope of any effective progress in the near future.

(iv) Algeria.-India has supported the resolution moved by seventeen Afro-Asian countries in the General Assembly urging negotiation between the two parties concerned for reaching a solution in conformity with the UN Charter. Although the resolution was not adopted because it failed by one vote to muster two-thirds majority, the voting figures showed a significant change in the general trend of opinion in this matter.

(v) Cyprus.-During the 13th session, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution urging the three governments-

directly concerned and representatives of the Cypriots to meet in a conference to discuss not only the interim administrative arrangements for Cyprus but also a final solution in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

India opposed the idea of partition of the island and upheld the right of the Cypriot people to self-government. India also co-sponsored a resolution in the Political Committee to that effect but at the request of the sponsors it was not put to vote.

(vi) Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa.-On the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa, the General Assembly adopted a resolution urging the parties concerned to enter into negotiations. The General Assembly appealed to the Government of South Africa to cooperate in this matter and invited parties to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly at its next session.

(vii) Apartheid.-Regarding the policies of apartheid of the South African Government, the item was included in the agenda on the proposal of India and 10 others. The Assembly deplored that the South African Government had not yet responded to the call and invitation of last year's resolution; it again appealed to it to revise its policy in the light of the principles and purposes of the Charter and of world opinion. The resolution was adopted by 70 votes to 5 with 4 abstentions.

(viii) Peaceful Relations between States.-India was one of the, co-sponsors of the resolution in the General Assembly which called on member-States to live up to the principles of the Charter and to resort to the UN for the peaceful solution of disputes or problems, which might disrupt friendly relations or threaten world peace. The resolution calls, on member-States to foster co-operation and understanding in the fields of economy, culture, science, technology and communication. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

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(ix) Admission of new members.-India welcomed the admission of Guinea as the eighty-second member of the United Nations during the 13th session of the General Assembly.

(x) Trusteeship matters.-The Assembly was informed that the French and Togolese governments had decided by mutual agreement that Togoland shall attain independence in 1960. India was one of the sponsors of the resolution which congratulates the two Governments on their achievement and resolves that on the day the Republic of Togoland becomes independent in 1960, the Trusteeship Agreement of 13th December 1946 shall cease.

Two other trust territories in West Africa, which are expecting, to be independent shortly, are the British and French Cameroons. A

United Nations visiting Mission which has an Indian as one of its-members, is now in these territories and should include in its report methods of consultation to be adopted when the time comes for the-people of these territories to express their wishes concerning the future. The General Assembly has, therefore, decided that it shall resume its 13th session on 20 February 1959 to consider exclusively the question of the future of these two territories.

No solution has yet been found of the problem of S.W. Africa because of South Africa's intransigence.

(xi) Non-Self-Governing Territories.-India has been re-elected to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for a further term of three years.

(xii) United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.-During its 12th session last year, the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference of Plenipotentiaries, "to examine the-law of the Sea, taking account not only of the legal but also of the technical, biological, economic and political aspects of the problem, and to embody the results of its work in one or more international conventions or such other instruments, as it might deem appropriate." It also recommended that the Conference should study "the question of free access to the sea of land-locked countries, as established by international practice or treaties."

The Conference met at Geneva from 24 February to 27 April 1958, and eighty six States besides India participated. The Conference adopted four conventions-on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, on the High Seas, on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resource- of the High Seas, and on the Continental Shelf, besides an optional protocol of signature concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes, and nine other resolutions. No agreement could, however, be reached on the breadth of the Territorial Sea, which subject will be discussed at a second conference to be held in 1960.

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(xiii) All-India UN Day Committee.-An All-India United Nations Day Committee has been formed with the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of External Affairs as the Chairman. Apart from celebrating United Nations Day on 24 October 1958, this committee also observed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1958. Similar committees have been formed in various states, under the auspices of the state governments, with the All-India United Nations Day Committee acting as an advisory and co-ordinating body.

B. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

India was host to a joint session of the International Monetary

Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation in New Delhi in October 1958. The 12th session of the World Health Organization's Regional Committee for South East Asia was also held in India in September 1958. A session of the World Meteorological Organization's Commission on Synoptic Meteorology was convened in India in January 1958.

India participated in a large number of conferences held under the aegis of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies. Brief reports on Indian participation in the more important of these conferences will be found in the reports of the appropriate Ministries.

(A list of international organizations of which India is a member is given at Appendix V.)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.-The second session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee was held in Cairo in October 1958. It was attended by delegations from Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Sudan and the United Arab Republic.

This session had before it several subjects for consideration, which were referred to it for its opinion by the Governments of the participating countries. These included diplomatic immunities, principles of extradition, immunity of States in respect of commercial transactions, dual citizenship, status of aliens, recognition of foreign decrees in matrimonial matters and free legal aid. The Committee had also before it for consideration the reports of the International Law Commission on its ninth and tenth sessions. The Committee discussed these subjects on the basis of a questionnaire prepared by the Secretariat and the replies given to there by the Governments of the participating countries.

The Secretariat of the Asian African Consultative Committee is now located in New Delhi.

PERU

LEBANON JORDAN USA INDIA CHINA SWITZERLAND YUGOSLAVIA ALGERIA CYPRUS
SOUTH AFRICA GUINEA CAMEROON BURMA EGYPT INDONESIA IRAQ JAPAN SUDAN

Aug 08, 1958

Appendix I INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Jan 01, 1958

INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Embassies

- 1 Afghanistan
- 2 Argentina
- 3 Belgium
- 4 Brazil
- 5 Burma
- 6 Cambodia
- 7 Chile
- 8 China
- 9 Czechoslovakia
- 10 Denmark Ambassador resident in Stockholm
- 11 Ethiopia
- 12 France
- 13 Germany
- 14 Greece Ambassador resident in Belgrade
- 15 Indonesia
- 16 Iran
- 17 Iraq
- 18 Ireland Ambassador resident in London
- 19 Italy
- 20 Japan
- 21 Laos
- 22 Mexico Ambassador resident in Washington
- 23 Mongolia (Ulan Bator) Ambassador resident in Peking
- 24 Morocco
- 25 Nepal
- 26 Netherlands
- 27 Norway
- 28 Philippines
- 29 Poland
- 30 Rumania Ambassador resident in Prague

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- 31 Saudi Arabia
- 32 Spain
- 33 Sudan
- 34 Sweden
- 35 Switzerland
- 36 Thailand
- 37 Turkey
- 38 United Arab Republic
- 39 United States of America
- 40 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- 41 Yugoslavia

High Commissions

- 1 Australia
- 2 Canada
- 3 Ceylon
- 4 Ghana
- 5 Malaya

6 New Zealand High Commissioner resident in Canberra

7 Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca and Assistant High Commissioner at Rajshahi (East Pakistan)

8 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 Finland Minister resident in Stockholm

6 Hungary Minister resident in Moscow

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7 Jordan Minister resident in Baghdad

8 Lebanon Minister resident in Cairo

9 Libya Minister resident in Cairo

10 Luxemburg Minister resident in Brussels

11 Vatican Minister resident in Berne

Special Missions

1 Bhutan

2 Sikkim

3 United Nations

Commissions

1 Aden

2 British East Africa

3 British West Indies and British Guiana

4 Central African Federation (British) Commissioner resident in Nairobi

5 Fiji

6 Hongkong

7 Mauritius

8 Nigeria (Lagos)

9 Singapore

High Commissioner resident in Kuala Lumpur

10 Uganda (Kampala)

Consulates-General

1 Belgian-Congo (Leopoldville) Consul General resident in Nairobi
2 Copenhagen
3 Damascus
4 Geneva
5 Hamburg
6 Helsinki

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7 Lhasa
8 Madagascar
9 New York
10 Ruanda-Urundi (Usumbra) Consul General resident in Nairobi
11 Saigon
12 San Francisco
13 Shanghai
14 Surinam (Dutch Guiana) Consul General resident in Trinidad
15 Vietnam (North)

Consulates

1 Basra
2 Berlin
3 Khorramshahr
4 Kobe
5 Mandalay
6 Medan
7 Muscat
8 Sourabaya

Vice-Consulates

1 Antwerp
2 Jalalabad (Afghanistan)
3 Kandahar (Afghanistan)
4 Zahidan

Agencies

1 Gartok
2 Gyantse (Tibet)
3 Yatung

INDIA

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

Jan 01, 1958

Appendix II INDIAN INFORMATION UNITS ABROAD

Jan 01, 1958

APPENDIX II

INDIAN INFORMATION UNITS ABROAD

- 1 Accra
- 2 Addis Ababa
- 3 Ankara
- 4 Baghdad
- 5 Bangkok
- 6 Beirut
- 7 Belgrade
- 8 Berne
- 9 Bonn
- 10 Brussels
- 11 Buenos Aires
- 12 Cairo
- 13 Colombo
- 14 Dacca
- 15 Damascus
- 16 Djakarta
- 17 Fiji
- 18 Gangtok
- 19 The Hague
- 20 Hongkong
- 21 Jeddah
- 22 Kabul
- 23 Karachi
- 24 Kathmandu
- 25 Khartoum
- 26 London
- 27 Manila
- 28 Moscow
- 29 Nairobi
- 30 New York (UN)
- 31 New York (C.G.)

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- 32 Ottawa
- 33 Paris
- 34 Peking
- 35 Phnom Penh
- 36 Port Louis
- 37 Prague

38 Rangoon
39 Rio de Janerio
40 Rome
41 San Francisco
42 Salisbury
43 Kuala Lumpur
44 Stockholm
45 Sydney
46 Tehran
47 Tokyo
48 Trinidad
49 Washington

INDIA

GHANA ETHIOPIA TURKEY IRAQ LEBANON YUGOSLAVIA SWITZERLAND GERMANY
BELGIUM USA ARGENTINA EGYPT SRI LANKA SYRIA INDONESIA FIJI SAUDI
ARABIA AFGHANISTAN PAKISTAN NEPAL SUDAN UNITED KINGDOM PHILIPPINES
RUSSIA KENYA CANADA FRANCE CAMBODIA MAURITIUS CZECH REPUBLIC ITALY
MALAYSIA SWEDEN AUSTRALIA IRAN JAPAN

Jan 01, 1958

Appendix III FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

Jan 01, 1958

APPENDIX III

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

(1) Embassies

1 Afghanistan
2 Argentina
3 Belgium
4 Brazil
5 Burma
6 Cambodia
7 Chile
8 China
9 Czechoslovakia
10 Denmark
11 Ethiopia
12 France
13 Germany (Federal Republic of)
14 Greece
15 Indonesia
16 Iran
17 Iraq
18 Italy
19 Japan
20 Laos

- 21 Mexico
- 22 Mongolia
- 23 Morocco
- 24 Nepal
- 25 Netherlands
- 26 Norway
- 27 Philippines
- 28 Poland
- 29 Rumania

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- 30 Saudi Arabia
- 31 Spain
- 32 Sudan
- 33 Sweden
- 34 Switzerland
- 35 Thailand
- 36 Turkey
- 37 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- 38 United Arab Republic
- 39 United States of America
- 40 Yugoslavia

(ii) High Commissions

- 1 Australia
- 2 Canada
- 3 Ceylon
- 4 Ghana
- 5 Federation of Malaya
- 6 New Zealand
- 7 Pakistan
- 8 United Kingdom

(iii) Legations

- 1 Albania
- 2 Austria
- 3 Bulgaria
- 4 Cuba
- 5 Finland
- 6 Holy See
- 7 Hungary
- 8 Lebanon

(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

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Country	Location	Status
5 Belgium	Bombay	Consulate General
6 Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate General
7 Belgium	Madras	Consulate
8 Bolivia	Calcutta	Consulate General
9 Brazil	Bombay	Consulate (vacant)
10 Brazil	Calcutta	Consulate
11 Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General
12 Burma	Madras	Vice Consulate
13 China	Bombay	Consulate General
14 China	Calcutta	Consulate General
15 Colombia	Calcutta	Consulate (vacant)
16 Colombia	Madras	Consulate
17 Costa Rica	Bombay	Consulate General
18 Costa Rica	Madras	Consulate General
19 Cuba	Calcutta	Consular Agency
20 Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General
21 Denmark	Bombay	Consulate General
22 Denmark	Calcutta	Consulate
23 Denmark	Cochin	Consulate
24 Denmark	Madras	Consulate
25 Dominican Republic	Bombay	Consulate General
26 Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Consulate
27 Ecuador	Calcutta	Consulate
28 El Salvador	Calcutta	Consulate
29 Ethiopia	Bombay	Consulate
30 Finland	Bombay	Consulate
31 Finland	Calcutta	Consulate
32 France	Bombay	Consulate General
33 France	Calcutta	Consulate General
34 France	Madras	Consulate
35 Germany	Bombay	Consulate General
36 Germany	Calcutta	Consulate General
37 Germany	Madras	Consulate
38 Greece	Bombay	Consulate General
39 Greece	Calcutta	Consulate General
40 Haiti	Bombay	Consulate
41 Haiti	Calcutta	Consulate
42 Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
43 Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate

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Country	Location	Status
44 Iran	Bombay	Consulate General
45 Iran	Calcutta	Consulate General
46 Israel	Bombay	Consulate
47 Italy	Bombay	Consulate
48 Italy	Calcutta	Consulate General

49	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General
50	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General
51	Liberia	Calcutta	Consulate
52	Luxemburg	Bombay	Vice Consulate
53	Monaco	New Delhi	Consulate General
54	Monaco	Bombay	Consulate (vacant)
55	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate General
56	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General
57	Netherlands	Calcutta	Consulate
58	Netherlands	Cochin	Consulate
59	Netherlands	Madras	Consulate
60	Nicaragua	Bombay	Consulate
61	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Consulate
62	Norway	Bombay	Consulate General
63	Norway	Calcutta	Consulate General
64	Norway	Cochin	Vice Consulate
65	Norway	Madras	Consulate
66	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General
67	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General
68	Philippines	Bombay	Consulate
69	Spain	Bombay	Consulate General
70	Spain	Calcutta	Vice Consulate
71	Spain	Madras	Vice Consulate
72	Sweden	Bombay	Consulate General
73	Sweden	Calcutta	Consulate
74	Sweden	Madras	Consulate
75	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General
76	Switzerland	Calcutta	Consulate
77	Switzerland	Cochin	Consular Agency
78	Switzerland	Madras	Consular Agency
79	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate General
80	Turkey	Bombay	Consulate General
81	Turkey	Calcutta	Consulate

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Country	Location	Status	
82	U.S.S.R.	Bombay	Consulate General
83	U.S.S.R.	Calcutta	Consulate General
84	United Arab Re- public	Bombay	Consulate General
85	United Arab Re- public	Calcutta	Consulate General
86	U.S.A.	Bombay	Consulate General
87	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate General
88	U.S.A.	Madras	Consulate General
89	Uruguay	New Delhi	Consulate General
90	Venezuela	Calcutta	Consulate General
91	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate General
92	Democratic Re- public of Viet-Nam	New Delhi	Consulate General (de facto)
93	Republic of Viet- Nam	New Delhi	Consulate General

(de facto)

(v) Foreign Consular Missions in India which were closed during the year 1958

- 1 Consulate General of Egypt at Bombay
- 2 Consulate General of Syria at Bombay
- 3 Consulate General of Egypt at Calcutta

(vi) Foreign Consular Missions opened in India during the year 1958

- 1 Consulate General of the United Arab Republic at Bombay
- 2 Consulate General of the United Arab Republic at Calcutta

(vii) Foreign Consular Missions in India whose status was changed during the year 1958

The status of the Consulate of Spain at Bombay was raised to that of a Consulate General.

INDIA

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

Jan 01, 1958

Appendix IV TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX IV

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED
OR RENEWED BY INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES DURING
1958.

- 1 Trade Agreement with Afghanistan signed on Jul 10, 1958 at Kabul.
- 2 Trade Agreement with Ethiopia signed on 18 April 1958 at New Delhi.
- 3 Trade Agreement with Greece signed on 14 February 1958 at New Delhi.
- 4 Trade Agreement with Poland signed on 12 March 1958 at

New Delhi.

- 5 Trade Agreement with East Germany (Supplementary Trade Agreement) signed on 3 November 1958 at East Berlin.
- 6 Trade Agreement with U.S.S.R. signed on 16 November 1958 at Moscow.
- 7 Trade Agreement with Japan signed on 4 February 1958 at Tokyo.
- 8 Trade Agreement with Ceylon signed on 13 January 1958 at New Delhi.
- 9 Trade Agreement with Austria signed on 6 October 1958 at Vienna.
- 10 Trade Agreement with Italy signed on 2 January 1958 at New Delhi.
- 11 Trade Agreement with Finland signed on 23 June 1958 at New Delhi.
- 12 Trade Agreement with Hungary signed on 15 January 1958 at New Delhi.
- 13 Trade Agreements with Rumania signed on 20 January 1958, 18 June 1958 and 11 August 1958 at New Delhi.
- 14 Trade Agreement with Indonesia signed on 1 July 1958 at Djakarta.
- 15 Protocol to Trade Agreement with Poland signed on 15 November 1958 at Warsaw.

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- 16 Protocol to Trade Agreement with Burma signed on 25 September 1958 at Rangoon.
- 17 Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Iranian Anti-Locust Convention signed between the two countries in July 1954- were exchanged at Tehran on 24 May 1958.
- 18 Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Iranian Cultural Agreement signed at New Delhi in December 1956 were exchanged at Tehran on 3 November 1958.

(N.B.-Letters were exchanged in New Delhi on 29 November-1958 extending validity of Schedules to Indo-Swedish Trade-Arrangement upto December 1959.)

INDIA
AFGHANISTAN ETHIOPIA GREECE POLAND GERMANY USA RUSSIA JAPAN AUSTRIA
ITALY FINLAND HUNGARY INDONESIA BURMA IRAN

Jul 10, 1958

Appendix V ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

Jan 01, 1958

APPENDIX V

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A
MEMBER
UNITED NATIONS

1 General Assembly.

2 Committees and Commissions of the General Assembly: -

(a) Advisory Committee on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy.

(b) Committee to consider the question of convening a general conference to review the UN Charter.

(c) Committee on Information from non-self-governing territories.

(d) Scientific Committee on the effects of Atomic Radiation.

(e) Peace Observation Commission.

(f) Disarmament Commission.

(g) Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

(h) General Committee.

(i) Committee on Contributions.

(j) International Law Commission.

(k) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

3 Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council:-

(a) Human Rights Commission.

(b) Commission on International Commodity Trade (C.I.C.T.).

(c) Narcotic Drugs Commission.

- 4 Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).
- 5 Other Subsidiary Bodies of the Economic and Social Council:-
 - (a) United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
 - (b) Technical Assistance Committee.
- 6 Trusteeship Council.
- 7 International Atomic Energy Agency.
- 8 Specialised Agencies--
 - (a) Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.).
 - (b) General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs (G.A.T.T.).

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- (c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.).
- (d) International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.).
- (e) International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.).
- (f) International Labour Organization (I.L.O.).
- (g) International Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.).
- (h) Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.).
- (i) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- (j) World Health Organization (W.H.O.).
- (k) World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 9 Asian Broadcasting Conference.
- 10 Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi.
- 11 Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau (UK).
- 12 Commonwealth Air Transport Council.
- 13 Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Committee.
- 14 Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.
- 15 International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich.
- 16 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New

Delhi.

17. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
- 18 International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.
- 19 International Conference of Social Works, Paris.
- 20 International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.
- 21 International Council of Archives, Paris.
- 22 International Council of Building Research Studies and Documentation, Paris.
- 23 International Council of Scientific Unions, London.
- 24 International Criminal Police Commission Paris.
- 25 International Customs Tariffs Bureau, Brussels.
- 26 International Dairy Federation, Brussels.

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- 27 International Electro-Technical Commission, Geneva.
- 28 International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.
- 29 International Federation for Housing and Town. Planning, The-Hauge.
- 30 International Federation for University Women, London.
- 31 International Hide and Allied Trades Improvement Society, .
Surrey, U.K.
- 32 International Hydrographic Bureau, Monte Carlo.
- 33 International Hospitals Federation, London.
- 34 International Institute for Administrative Sciences, Brussels.
- 35 International Institute for the Unification of Private Law,,
Rome.
- 36 International Organization for Standardisation, Geneva.
37. International Tea Committee, London.
- 38 International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
- 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 Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris.
- 44 International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, Paris.
- 45 International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, .
Delft.
- 46 Permanent International Association of Road Congress,,
Brussels.
- 47 Union International Centre le Cancer, Paris.
- 48 World Veterans' Federation, Paris.
- 49 World Poultry Science Association, New York.

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

Jan 01, 1958