

1959-60

Content

Jan 01, 1959

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INDIA

BHUTAN AFGHANISTAN BURMA CHINA NEPAL PAKISTAN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND USA

Jan 01, 1959

ADMINISTRATION

PART I

ADMINISTRATION

Organisation 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 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 11 divisions in charge of Directors. Six of the Directors are Joint Secretaries. two are of the rank of Counsellors in the Foreign Service, while the others are Deputy Secretaries or officers of

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equivalent status. Six of the Divisions deal exclusively with India's relations with foreign countries, each Division dealing with a num-

ber of countries grouped on a geographical or "territorial" basis. There are two technical divisions in the Ministry dealing with Protocol and External Publicity and there is also a Historical Division. The Administration Division is in the charge of two Joint Secretaries and deals 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.

During the year under review' it was decided to abolish the Branch Secretariat of the Ministry functioning at Calcutta and to transfer its functions to the Branch Secretariat of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs, located at Calcutta.

During the year under review there was a marked increase in the Organisation and Methods activities in the Ministry. O & M and various Sections came closer to each other as a result of frequent meetings. Quarterly Inspection of 69 Sections was conducted by the Under Secretaries in charge of the Sections and annual inspection of 38 Sections was conducted by Deputy Secretaries.

The Deputy Secretary in charge of O & M is also in charge of the Vigilance Unit set up in 1955. This Unit deals with disciplinary cases and measures connected with prevention of corruption and works in collaboration with the Administrative Vigilance Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(ii) The Indian Foreign Service.-The permanent strength of the Indian Foreign Service was revised during the year and refixed at 212. In addition there are 10 supernumerary posts and 38 temporary posts in various grades.

Considerable progress was made with the Initial Constitution of the Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B' in accordance with the Rules issued in July 1956. From the first field of selection, i.e. officers already working in the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and in Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Missions abroad, 3244 applications for various grades were received, and 2893 of these applications have been disposed of. Excluding the Cypher Sub-Cadre, from this field of selection 1138 appointments in various grades have been made against 1600 permanent and 287 temporary posts.

In view of the large number of residual vacancies still remaining in Grades I; II and IV of the General Cadre, and Grade II of the Stenographers Sub-Cadre, applications for these grades were invited

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from the second field. A total of 4014 applications were received from officers serving under State Governments and in Ministries and Central Government offices other than those of External Affairs and Commerce and Industry. Of these, 3202 applications

have been disposed of resulting in the appointment, from the second field, of 12 officers in Grade I, 20 in Grade II, 79 in Grade IV and 28 in Grade II of the Stenographers Sub-Cadre. The remaining applications together with 6 applications for these grades from the first field are still under consideration. 300 applications from the first field for the clerical grades, submitted by officers whose seniority does not entitle them to permanent posts in Grade VI of the Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B', are also under consideration. A total of 1647 officers were actually interviewed in connection with these appointments. Partial progress has also been made with the initial constitution of the Cypher Sub-Cadre. The question of formation of a Sub-Cadre of Interpreters and Translators is still under consideration.

(iii) Missions Abroad.-A number of proposals from Missions abroad for the purchase or construction of buildings which were otherwise attractive, had to be abandoned during the year due to the difficult foreign exchange position. The execution of work against some of the proposals already sanctioned had also to be deferred in some cases.

Construction of the Chancery building at Tokyo on the scale originally contemplated could not be started. An alternative proposal to construct a smaller Chancery building at that place is, however, under examination. The construction of the Chancery building on the land leased from the Government of Ghana at Accra has not yet started but is likely to be taken up shortly. The construction of Government buildings at Gartok and Gyantse has also not yet started. The reconstruction of the Embassy building at the Hague, which was partly damaged by fire, is in progress.

Work has started in connection with the construction of the Chancery building at Karachi. A building for the residence of the Deputy High Commissioner and some other Officers was purchased at Karachi at a cost of Rs. 4.70 lakhs. It is also proposed to construct some additional accommodation for our Chancery at Nepal and work in this connection is likely to start shortly.

(iv) Inspectorate.-During the year, several stations in West Asia and Africa were visited by an Inspecting Team. Sikkim was visited by a separate team, and Tibetan stations were inspected by the Political Officer in Sikkim. Allowances for the stations visited

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were revised and other administrative problems were settled in the light of the reports of the Inspecting Teams. In addition, a general review of the principles adopted for determining allowances was undertaken and, as a result, allowances for all stations abroad have been refixed on a new pattern with effect from Dec 01, 1957.

(v) Expenditure.-The expenditure of this Ministry falls under

five Demands viz. (i) Tribal Areas, (ii) Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, (iii) External Affairs, (iv) State of Pondicherry and (v) Miscellaneous.

According to the Revised Estimates, expenditure in 1957-58 is expected to be Rs. 1772.67 lakhs. Some of the items included therein are either fixed or do not relate to External Affairs proper. These are: -

Rs.
(in lakhs)

(i) Tribal Areas including Assam Rifles and provision for development (Rs. 85.49 lakhs) and Community Projects (Rs. 7.61 lakhs).	574.17
(ii) Naga Hills-Tuensang Area constituted with effect from 1-12-1957	107.21
(iii) Payments to neighbouring states and expenditure on Pondicherry	332.94
(iv) Contribution to U. N. O., Delegation thereto and Delegations to the International Armistice Supervisory Commission in Indo-China	106.79
(v) Expenditure on demarcation of boundaries between India and Pakistan, recovery of abducted women and children and implementation of Prime Minister's agreement	14.33
(vi) Passport and Emigration Establishment	26.49
(vii) Miscellaneous expenditure, e. g., on pilgrimage, refugees and evacuees, repatriation of Indians, loss by exchange, etc.	5.72

The expenditure on External Relations proper amounts to Rs. 605.02 lakhs. This includes Rs. 60.13 lakhs on High Commissioner's Office in London, Rs. 109.55 lakhs on pay and allowances of officers and staff and other expenses at Headquarters and Rs. 25 lakhs on account of the Hospitality Grant of the Government of India. Expenditure on 84 Missions and Posts abroad totals Rs. 410.34 lakhs. This gives an average of Rs. 4.89 lakhs per Mission. Of this an average of Rs. 1.39 lakhs per Mission is spent on pay and allowances of officers, Rs. 1.49 lakhs on pay and allowances of staff, and Rs. 0.73 lakh on office and residential accommodation. The balance consists of contingent and other expenditure.

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In pursuance of the Prime Minister's instructions to exercise the utmost economy in expenditure especially that involving foreign exchange, an Economy Committee was set up in the Ministry in June 1957. On the recommendations of this Committee, it was

decided to keep in abeyance or abolish the posts of 2 Deputy Secretaries, 4 Under Secretaries, 7 Section Officers, 49 Assistants, 2 Assistant Librarians, 8 U.D.Cs., 28 L.D.Cs., 8 Daftries and 38 Peons at Headquarters for the current financial year. On the recommendations of the Heads of Missions, it was also decided to keep in abeyance or abolish or downgrade the posts of 1 First Secretary, 1 Press Attache, 6 Registrars/Migration Officers, 22 Assistants, 43 Stenographers/clerks including some locally recruited, 17 Class IV servants including some locally recruited, 2 Interpreters and 1 Visa Officer.

In addition, the Missions have been asked to effect economies of at least 10% in respect of items like (i) Building and rents-purchase of furniture, (ii) Transport, (iii) Contingent grant, (iv) Diplomatic Bags, (v) Travelling Allowance, (vi) Trunk Calls and (vii) Telegrams.

(vi) Tribal Areas-North East Frontier Agency.-The jurisdiction of the NEFA has been reduced during the course of the year. It now consists of 5 Divisions and the sixth one, viz. the Tuensang Frontier Division, along with the erstwhile Naga Hills District of the Assam State, now comprises the separate Naga Hills-Tuensang Area under the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Act of 1957, which came into force on 1 December 1957.

The Agency has continued to make progress during the year in extending effective administration into the interior and in providing the basic amenities to the tribal people living in the Agency, without disturbing the normal tenor of their life. The law and order situation has also improved considerably.

The Indian Frontier Administrative Service, now consists of 40 officers, 19 in Grade I and 21 in Grade II. There are also 15 Class I officers in technical posts in NEFA. With the extension of the administration and the formation of the new Unit of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, which is also administered by the Governor of Assam as the Agent of the President under the general supervision and control of this Ministry, the Service may have to be further expanded.

There have been encouraging signs of increased self-help and people's participation in developmental activities aimed at their

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own betterment. A broad picture of the progress made and expected during the course of this year is given below:-

1. Construction of Roads, Paths and Tracks including improvement thereof 405 miles
2. Construction of Air Strips 5

3. Installation of Power-generating machines 4
4. Agriculture:
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|--|
| (a) Irrigation | 425 chan- | |
| | nels dug- | |
| (b) Land Development | 1892 acres | |
| (c) Supply of tools | 23731 | |
| (d) Supply of seeds | 2093 Mds. | |
| Sugar cane set | 56000 | |
| Fruit Seedlings | 5200 | |
| (e) Plant Protection | 6 units | |
| (f) Divisional Farms | 2 | |
| (g) Horticultural Development | 6 | |
5. Forest Division :
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) Research (Survey of medical plant) | 13 |
| (b) Afforestation | 110 |
| (c) Demarcation | 8 miles |
| (d) Working Plan | 160 miles |
| (e) Plantation | 235 Acres |
| (f) Silviculture | 800 Acres |
| (g) Forest Roads construction | 29 miles |
6. Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks:
- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Continuance of Blocks already opened | 6 |
| (b) Opening of new Blocks | 7 |
7. Health :
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Base Hospital | 1 |
| (b) Central Laboratory | 3 |
| (c) Research, Special problems and statistics | 3 teams |
| (d) Addition to and expansion of existing units | 15 |
| (e) New Health units | 3 |
| (f) H.D. (Leprosy) Sanatorium | 2 |
| (g) Water supply | 15 hand-pumps installed, 6 wells dug |

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8. Education :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Primary Education: | |
| Establishment of new L. P. Schools | 4 |
| Organisation of Inter-village L. P. Schools | 7 |
| Conversion of schools into Basic pattern | 7 |

(b) Secondary Education:
 Inter Village High Schools 3
 Conversion of existing M. E. Schools into
 Inter-village M.E. Schools 13
 Opening of Hostel at Shillong for NEFA
 students 1
 Opening of new Inter-village M. E. Schools 3

(c) Training :
 Junior Basic 28 students.
 Hindi Training 73 "

(d) Preparation of Text Books In 10 dialects Of 5
 Divisions in cyclo-
 styled form printing
 of Nagri charts.

9. Cottage Industries

Introduction of new crafts 2

10. Research:

(a) Philological Verification of text
 books, Preparation
 of one Dictionery
 in Digaru language,
 Collection of Lin-
 guistic data, One
 Abor song book and
 two charts in Abor
 and Idu languages.

(b) Museums 7
 (c) Central Pictorial and Photographic Section 1
 (d) Libraries 6

11. Publicity:

(a) Mobile units 2
 (b) Films 6
 (c) Community Sets 50

12. Co-operation:

Establishment of Co-operative Societies 11

The Assam Rifles are being strengthened by the addition of 29 Platoons to the existing battalions and by the raising of 3 more battalions, bringing the total to 14 battalions. The question of setting up a training centre for recruits is also under active consideration of the Government.

(b) Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.-A Naga People's Convention held at Kohima in August 1957 demanded a separate administrative unit consisting of the Tuensang Frontier Division of the North East Frontier Agency and Naga Hills District of Assam State both of which are areas inhabited by different Naga tribes. The convention desired that this separate unit should be administered by the Governor of Assam at his discretion as the Agent of the President.

This demand was accepted by Government and the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area bill, constituting the Naga Hills District of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of North East Frontier Agency into a single administrative unit, was passed unanimously by Parliament in November 1957. The Act came into force with effect from 1 December 1957, when the Governor of Assam took over the administration of the area as Agent of the President with the assistance of a Commissioner and three Deputy Commissioners. The unit comprises an area of 6,236 square miles and has a population of about 3,69,000 living in 718 villages. It has been divided into 3 districts with headquarters at Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. For covering the requirements of the area for the 4 months from December 1957 to March 1958, a provision of Rs. 1,07,21,000 has been made in the Supplementary budget for 1957-58. The estimate was drawn up on the basis that apart from the Commissioner of that area and his establishment, the existing administrative set-up in the Naga Hill Districts and the Tuensang Frontier Division would continue and that changes would only be brought about gradually in the light of actual experience. In the Budget Estimate for the year 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 3,63,58,500 has been provided for this area.

Within the short period of its existence the new Administration made considerable progress in pacifying this disturbed area and in tackling problems of rehabilitation. An amnesty was granted for offences committed against the State in the past-and a medical team, the first of several, was sent to the area.

INDIA

CANADA USA JAPAN GHANA PAKISTAN NEPAL CHINA UNITED KINGDOM LATVIA

Dec 01, 1957

A. STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA.

PART II

A. STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA.

(i) Bhutan.--Measures to strengthen the relationship between Bhutan and India through friendship and mutual co-operation have been continued during the year. Preliminary investigations are being completed regarding the development of a flood control scheme in Bhutan. Arrangements are being finalized for the visit of a student-cum-teacher delegation from Bhutan to India. The Government of India have agreed to make a gift of 200 tons of cement and 40 tons of steel for the Bhutan Government's projects. Similarly, 30 complete battery radio sets with aerials were presented to the Bhutan Government to help the schemes for community listening and mass education in Bhutan.

(ii) Sikkim.--The Seven Year Development Plan for Sikkim, formulated and financed by the Government of India, is now in its fourth year. The development projects have gathered momentum and a Planning Commission team, after consultation with the Sikkim Government have favourably reviewed the progress. It is proposed to increase the allocation of funds for Sikkim Development Plan to complete the physical targets envisaged under the Plan. The Plan endeavours to open up communications and to build up the productive potential of Sikkim. In this connection, the scheme for the exploitation of copper deposits is of particular importance. Preliminary survey is being undertaken to ascertain the potential and the requirements to exploit the deposits.

In order to make the BCG vaccination campaign a regular feature, Sikkim candidates are being trained in India in BCG vaccination techniques.

B. FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

The Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam entered into in 1956, is expected to be ratified by French Parliament at an early date.

In 1957-58, nearly Rs. 86 lakhs were allotted for various social and development schemes in Pondicherry. In addition, a sum of nearly Rs. 22.5 lakhs was sanctioned for the State, under the central Loans Budget. Thus, although these French Settlements have

not yet been transferred to India de jure, development schemes there are proceeding at the same pace as elsewhere in India.

There have been no important developments since the last report regarding the liberation of the Portuguese possessions in India. The Government of India have repeatedly abjured the use of force for this purpose and the Goan political parties are continuing, in peaceful and non-violent ways, their struggle to remove the last vestiges of colonialism from the soil of India.

There were 7 Indian nationals in jail or in detention in Goa on 1-4-57. Out of them one was released on 9-12-57 and there are still six Indian satyagrahis, including Shrimati Sudha Joshi, in Goa jails.

A representative of the Embassy of the United States of Brazil in New Delhi visited Bombay in August 1957 in order to look after the interests of Portuguese nationals. The First Secretary of the Egyptian Embassy in New Delhi last visited Goa in January 1957 for a period of about 3 weeks.

In the 'Right of Passage' case before the International Court of Justice, the Government of India decided to contest the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain Portugal's application and consequently filed six preliminary Objections. However, the Court overruled, by a majority decision, four of the Objections and joined the remaining two on merits. Feb 25, 1958 has been fixed for the submission of our Counter-Memorial.

Portuguese air-craft have frequently violated Indian air space, during the period. We have protested but the Portuguese authorities have denied all responsibility. The Government of India are considering what other steps can be taken in this connection.

Portuguese Police violated Indian territory on more than 42 occasions, during the year. On at least 29 occasions there was firing across the border and into our territory. We have protested to the Portuguese Government through the Egyptian Embassy in New Delhi but these have not produced any results.

During the period the Government of India eased the restrictions in respect of Indian currency to be carried by persons visiting Goa. Travellers to Portuguese possessions in India are now permitted to take out with them Indian currency upto Rs. 100 a head for each visit. Previously, such travellers were permitted to take out with them currency upto a maximum of Rs. 10 for an adult and Rs. 5 for a child during each visit.

Postal communications with Daman and Diu have been restored.

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There has been considerable relaxation in the grant of permits to persons wishing to go to Goa or come to India from Goa.

The Government of India Pension Office in Goa has not yet begun disbursement of pensions. After protracted correspondence, the Portuguese Government have now suggested the procedure of physical carriage of funds for disbursement, from India to Goa. The Government of India are considering this suggestion.

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

C. INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

(i) Afghanistan.-During the year under report the relations between India and Afghanistan continued to be friendly and cordial. The Government of Afghanistan had approached the Government of India to formulate a definite procedure to facilitate the transit of goods between Afghanistan and foreign countries through India. This has been done. On an invitation from the Government of India, His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, accompanied by his Deputy Prime Minister, paid a short visit to India for about 10 days in February 1958. He received a Royal welcome and the joint communique by the Shah and our Prime Minister called for a speedy Summit meeting, welcomed the formation of the United Arab Republic, expressed deep concern in regard to the present situation in Algeria and hoped for its early independence.

A group of five Members of Parliament, led by Shri Radha Raman, visited Afghanistan in September 1957. On its return the delegation made some useful suggestions for strengthening the age-old ties between the two countries.

Afghanistan, which was a bilateral account country, was included in the transferable account area, during 1956. As a result of this change and also having regard to the need to conserve foreign exchange resources of the country, the Import Control regulations were extended to imports from Afghanistan. The Afghan Government felt that these restrictions would adversely affect the import of Afghan goods especially dry fruits and asafoetida into India. An Afghan Trade Delegation led by Mr. M. R. Younossi, Director General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce of the Royal Afghan Government, visited India in May-June 1957 and had discussions in the matter with the representatives of the Ministries of External Affairs and Commerce and Industry. The result of this visit was an agreement to facilitate and promote trade between the two countries and letters were exchanged to that effect.

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To explore the possibility of increasing the export of green tea, a Tea Delegation from India, led by Chairman of the Indian Tea Board, visited Iran and Afghanistan in November-December 1957.

The aeronautical and meteorological facilities provided by us last year at the Kabul and Kandahar airports were continued during the year. The original two-year term of our aeronautical staff expired in July 1957, but it was decided to extend their term of deputation for one year more on the request of the Government of Afghanistan.

The training of Afghan Air Force personnel in the Indian Air Force establishments, continued during the year under review. A fresh batch of 20 Afghans arrived in India for technical training with the Indian Air Force.

Two officials of the Afghan Bank are undergoing training in the Reserve Bank of India.

India participated in the Afghan Jashan celebrations in August 1957. The Madras University hockey team visited Afghanistan on this occasion. An Indian cultural troupe also participated in these celebrations.

An Afghan Hockey Team visited India in February 1958 for about 10 days on an invitation from the Government of India.

In the cultural field, four Afghan musicians were granted scholarships for higher studies in Indian music and they are now undergoing training in India.

An Indo-Afghan Friendship Association has recently been set up in India with the Minister for Education and Scientific Research as its Chairman. A similar Association has been formed in Kabul.

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

On a personal invitation from the Burmese Prime Minister, the Prime Minister stopped in Rangoon for a brief visit on his way back from Japan. Later Prime Minister U NU paid a visit to India on a pilgrimage and delivered lectures on Buddhism at the University of Calcutta. The Burmese Prime Minister met our Prime Minister at Calcutta and the two Prime Ministers visited Rourkela and Bhilai to see the steel plants under construction there.

Shri Manubhai Shah, Union Minister of Heavy Industries, visited Burma at the invitation of the Burmese Government. He visited various industrial units owned by the Government of Burma and held

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discussions with the representatives of that Government on the problems of industrial development in that country.

The Government of Burma drew ten crores of rupees in pound sterling out of the Loan of twenty crores of rupees agreed to by the two Governments in March 1957.

Two teams of Indian officers went to Burma to negotiate the purchase of Burma teak for coaches and timber for sleepers for the Indian Railways on a Government-to-Government basis.

The Government of Burma invited applications for payment of compensation for lands nationalised by that Government during 1955-56 and 1956-57. At the request of our nationals in Burma, the last date for submission of applications originally fixed for 30 September 1957 was extended to 31 December 1957. The Government of Burma have also started paying compensation in respect of lands nationalised in 1953-54 and 1954-55.

The Burmese Parliament passed the Burmese Immigration (Emergency Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 1957 and the Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1957. The Government of Burma have given an assurance that care will be taken in the implementation of the new rules to see that they do not operate harshly or unjustly against Indians and other foreigners.

Indian nationals living in Burma have experienced difficulties in making remittances to their dependents in India. A large number of cases involving the claims of Indian ex-employees of the Burma Government for pension, gratuity, arrears of pay, leave salary, etc., still remain to be settled, although as a result of our Embassy's efforts some relief was secured. While the Government of Burma are responsive to our request in matters concerning Indian nationals, the extent of actual amelioration has been rather limited because of Burma's own serious economic and other internal problems.

(iii) Ceylon.-Relations between India. and Ceylon continued to be cordial and friendly.

On an invitation from the Prime Minister of Ceylon, our Prime Minister visited Ceylon to participate in the Buddha Jayanti Celebrations in May 1957. During the three days that the two Prime Ministers were together, they exchanged views on international issues and Indo-Ceylon relations. At Colombo the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the International Buddhist centre.

Prime Minister Mr. Bandaranaike visited India at the invitation of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to play co-host with India and

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Pakistan to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held here early in December 1957. During his stay in Delhi, the Prime Minister of Ceylon met the President, the Ministers for Planning, Transport and Communications and Information and Broadcasting, and

also the members of the Planning Commission and the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon had informal and friendly talks about various matters of mutual interest including the question of people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

A flotilla of the Indian Navy paid a goodwill visit to Ceylon in, August 1957.

Towards the end of December 1957, Ceylon was stricken by a grave calamity. The floods which inundated a considerable portion of the island caused widespread damage and privation. Over 300,000 persons were reported to have been rendered homeless and destitute. In response to a request from the Prime Minister of Ceylon "for immediate assistance", Government of India sent a number of Dakotas and helicopters manned by IAF personnel and with food and medical supplies and supply-dropping equipment to assist in the relief of the victims of the flood. Large quantities of textiles were despatched for immediate relief and despatch of further gifts of Rs. 10 lakhs worth of textiles, cement, sugar, and other items required by Ceylon is being arranged in consultation with the Ceylon authorities as announced, by the Vice-President, who represented India at the tenth anniversary celebrations of Ceylon's independence in February 1958.

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

(v) Nepal.-The ties of friendship with Nepal were further strengthened during the year by a number of exchanges of delegations between the two countries. A party of Nepalese political leaders and another of Nepalese students visited various development projects and places of historical and cultural interest in India. Similarly troupes of Indian artists, viz., musicians, dancers, poets, etc., visited Nepal for the celebration of Gandhi Jayanti and the Republic Day.

The Tribhuvan Rajpath, a 79-mile mountainous highway costing over Rs. 3 crores, was completed and formally handed over to the Government of Nepal on 30 June 1957, as a part of India's aid to Nepal. India also entered into a Tripartite Road Agreement with the Government of Nepal and the United States of America for construction of about 900 miles of roads in Nepal. India's contribution, in the first instance, will be of the order of Rs. 83,33,000 which will be found from our Ten Crore Aid Programme to Nepal. Under this Tripartite Agreement, Nepal will have a skeleton net work of roads which will help to develop the economy of the country.

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To alleviate the food scarcity in Nepal the Government of India gave a gift of 10,000 maunds of rice to Nepal. In addition, 2,500 tons of rice were made available on payment and 3,100 tons on a replacement basis.

(vi) Pakistan.-Efforts to settle outstanding disputes by negotia-

tions continued throughout the year but there was no progress towards settlement of the major issues and little improvement in Indo-Pakistan relations as a whole.

(a) Kashmir.-Dr. Gunnar Jarring's report, submitted to the Security Council in April 1957, was discussed in the Council from September to December 1957. The Government of India were represented in these discussions by the Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon.

On 2 December 1957, the Security Council adopted a Five-Power resolution incorporating the amendments suggested by the Swedish Delegation. The resolution requested the Governments of India and Pakistan to refrain from making any statements and from doing or causing to be done or permitting any acts which might aggravate the situation and to appeal to their respective peoples to assist in creating and maintaining an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations and requested Dr. Graham to make recommendations to the parties for further appropriate action with a view to making progress towards the implementation of the UNCIP resolutions and towards a peaceful settlement. The Government of India did not accept this resolution and stressed the facts of the situation and the continued aggression by Pakistan but offered to Dr. Graham the traditional hospitality of our country.

Dr. Graham reached the sub-continent in January 1958.

(b) Canal Waters.-Co-operative work, with the good offices of the World Bank, continued throughout the year. In June 1957, after a review of the situation, a Bank Team headed by Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, Vice-President, visited India and Pakistan and held consultations with the Prime Ministers and Ministers concerned in both countries. As a result, Mr. Iliff suggested to both Governments certain "General Heads of Agreement" which could form the basis of an approach towards an international water treaty and asked the two Governments for their comments. The views of the two Governments were communicated to the Bank but by the end of the year there was no prospect of an early settlement. Mr. Iliff visited India and Pakistan again towards the end of January 1958 and had discussions with representatives of both Governments but no concrete progress has yet been

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made. The Bank authorities are continuing their efforts towards a settlement of this question.

During the course, of negotiations under the aegis of the Bank three agreements had been concluded between the Governments of India and Pakistan for ad hoc transitional arrangements. The last agreement expired on 31 March 1957. An attempt was made to negotiate an agreement for the period commencing 1 April 1958, but this ended in failure because of certain new conditions introduced by

Pakistan. The Government of India, however, are continuing to, distribute river supplies between the two countries on the basis of the Delhi Agreement of 4 May 1948 and the principles proposed by the Bank for the transition period.

(c) Evacuee Property.-There has been no response from Pakistan Government to the offer of the Government of India made in 1952, to have immovable Evacuee Property on both sides evaluated by arbitration or by an impartial Tribunal or by an International Court or by an ad hoc body consisting of nominees of the two Governments.

Various matters relating to the implementation of the Movable, Property Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan, were discussed at a meeting held in New Delhi on 28 November 1957, between the Minister for Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (India) and the Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Pakistan) wherein it was agreed that every possible step should be taken to remove the difficulties that have come in the way of implementation of the Agreements. With a view to expediting implementation, another meeting at Ministerial level, preceded by a meeting at Secretariat level, was held on 25 and 26 January 1958. Matters relating to verification of claims for urban immovable property, exchange of revenue records, etc., were also discussed with the Pakistan Minister for Rehabilitation who agreed to examine the question of supply of copies of revenue, records from Pakistan.

(d) Financial Matters.-Correspondence is going on between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan with a view to a meeting being convened to discuss the outstanding financial issues between the two countries. The date and venue for this meeting have not yet been fixed.

(e) Trade.-As provided for in Article IX of the Trade Agreement, a meeting between the Indian and Pakistani representatives took place in Karachi in December 1957. The Indian delegation pointed out to the Pakistan representatives that the border trade arrangements were not working satisfactorily and that difficulties were being experienced in the movement of intransit goods for Tripura via East

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Pakistan. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the agreement arrived at in Dacca between the Delegations of the two Governments in March 1957 in this regard was still awaiting ratification by the Government of Pakistan. The Pakistan Delegation intimated that the Pakistan Government had agreed to ratify the Dacca Agreement. It was decided that the Indian and Pakistan Railway authorities should be asked to complete preliminary surveys of the site for the provision of riding facilities in Tripura before the end of January 1958.

(f) Communications.-Through booking of passengers between

India and Pakistan was introduced from 1 April 1957.

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

(h) Minorities in East Pakistan.-There has been a reduction in the number of Hindus migrating from East Pakistan to India.

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

(i) Shrines and Holy Places.-The Joint Committee on Shrines, consisting of representatives of the Government of India and Pakistan was set up in terms of the Pant-Mirza Agreement to work out details of implementation of the 1953 Agreement on shrines. The Government of Pakistan were invited to send their representatives for a meeting of the Joint Committee to be held at New Delhi in the fourth week of October 1957. As no reply was received from them, the invitation was renewed for a meeting in the fourth week of November 1957. The Government of Pakistan, in their reply, put forward certain points for acceptance by the Government of India before they could, agree to a meeting of the Committee being held. They were again requested to agree to a meeting of the Joint Committee where the differences between the two Governments could be ironed out. A meeting of the Joint Committee was held on 24 January 1958 at Karachi.

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During the twelve months of 1957, 2 pilgrim parties from India visited shrines in Pakistan, and 8 pilgrim parties from Pakistan visited shrines in India.

(j) Border Incidents.-There was one major border incident at Metle (Punjab) on 17 October 1957 when a body of Pakistani Khaksars ambushed a party of the Punjab Armed Police patrol. In this incident, two members of the Punjab Armed Police patrol and one civilian on the Indian side lost their lives. A protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

(k) Demarcation of Boundary.-The demarcation of the 318-mile long Punjab-West Pakistan boundary, which was started on 1 October 1956, continued till 30 April 1957, when the field season for demarca-

tion operations ended. Till that date, 120 miles of the boundary had been demarcated and some preliminary work done in the rest of the sector. Demarcation operations during the current field season, which were to have started on 1 November 1957, could not be resumed owing to certain disputes raised by Pakistan. Some of these differences have been resolved, and the work was resumed in the third week of December 1957.

In the Eastern Zone, of the total length of 2,481 miles of boundary, 1,221 miles were demarcated by the end of 1957. Further work is in progress.

(i) Recovery of Abducted Women and Children.-The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act 1949, as amended from time to time, expired on 30 November 1957. The Central Recovery Organisation set up under the Act was closed down from that date. The recovery work will continue to be dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs with the assistance of an Advisory Board comprising mainly of persons connected with social welfare activities.

D. SOUTH-EAST ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

India's relations with her neighbours in South-East Asia continued to be cordial and friendly.

(i) Indonesia.-As part of a tour undertaken for rest on medical advice, President Sukarno paid a brief visit to India early in January 1958.

The Government of India granted traffic rights to the Garuda Indonesian Airways for one weekly flight via India during 1958 on

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the basis of reciprocity. Air India International has also started operating a weekly flight through Djakarta.

(ii) Malaya.-The emergence of the Federation of Malaya as a sovereign and independent nation was a great historic event during 1957. Shri S. K. Patil, Minister for Irrigation and Rower, accompanied by Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, represented India at the Merdeka (independence) celebrations at Kuala Lumpur.

The Government of India raised the status of their Mission at Kuala Lumpur to that of a High Commission.

The University of Malaya sought the assistance of an expert from India to serve on a Commission appointed to review the organisation and working of the University, and the Government of India made the services of Dr. Tara Chand available for the purpose.

(iii) Singapore.-The Government of India welcomed the attain-

ment of internal self-Government by Singapore. Under an Agreement signed in London in April 1957 between the U.K. Government and the Chief Minister of Singapore, Singapore is known as the "State of Singapore" and will have a new constitution. As a preliminary to the drawing up of the new constitution, the Government of Singapore has passed a Citizenship Ordinance. The Chief Minister of Singapore visited Delhi to attend the International Labour organisation Conference in November 1957, and had discussions on matters of mutual interest with our Prime Minister. It has been decided 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 a two year period of residence.

(iv) Thailand.-The Thai Government are planning the construction of a Thai temple at Bodh Gaya. The Government of India are providing them necessary facilities in this regard.

(v) Indo-China.-The International Commissions for Supervision and Control in the states of Indo-China of which India is Chairman continued to work efficiently during the year.

(vi) Cambodia.-To further strengthen the close relations between India and Cambodia, the services of an Indian Professor have been lent to teach Sanskrit at the Buddhist University of Phnom Penh.

(vii) Laos.-Agreements have been reached between the Laotian Government and the Pathet Lao on the extension of the Royal Laotian Government's administration to the two northern provinces

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and integration of the Pathet Lao into the Laotian community. A coalition Government has been formed as a result of these agreements. The Laotian Government appreciated the efforts made by India, as, Chairman of the International Commission, in bringing about this settlement. India's Legation in Laos was raised to the status of an Embassy.

(viii) Vietnam.-The stalemate in Vietnam continues and elections contemplated in the Geneva Agreement, for reunification of Vietnam, have not so far taken place. India, as Chairman of the International Commission, continued to have friendly relations on a de facto basis with the Governments in Hanoi and Saigon and helped in the maintenance of peace in Vietnam.

The Vice-President of India paid a State Visit to Cambodia, Laos, Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam on the invitation of the Governments concerned. He was given a warm and enthusiastic welcome wherever he went.

The President of the Republic of Vietnam, Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem paid a state visit to India from 4 to 9 November 1957. The President of the D.R.V.N. visited India from 5 to 13 February 1958.

(ix) Australia and New Zealand.-Relations with Australia and New Zealand remained cordial. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Deputy Minister for External Affairs went on a goodwill tour of Australia and New Zealand in January-February 1958.

(x) Philippines.-The Government of India presented 811 lbs. of tea to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for the relief of victims of floods in the Philippines during July 1957. The Governments of Philippines and India decided to raise their Diplomatic Representations to the level of Embassies.

E. EAST ASIA

(i) China.-A number of goodwill, cultural and technical missions were exchanged' to strengthen the friendly relations with China.

The Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, visited China and Mongolia in September 1957 at the invitation of the respective Governments. The Chinese Statistical Bureau invited Professor Mahalanobis and his wife, both of whom visited China. Delegations of Indian doctors, teachers, writers, and women and dancing troupe of Shri Uday Shankar also visited China at the invitation of corresponding Chinese Associations.

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A Salt Study Mission, a Hydro-electric and water conservancy Mission and a Chinese Military goodwill delegation visited India during the year. Two Chinese engineers studied the water conservancy projects and gravity dams etc., with the Central Water Power Commission in India. The Indian Statistical Institute at Calcutta is also training two Chinese statisticians.

The Chinese Government presented the relics of Hiuen-Tsang along with a gift of approximately Rs. 5,75,000 for the construction of a memorial hall at Nalanda where the relics would be enshrined. The hall would be dedicated to promote Sino-Indian studies. Steps for the construction of the hall are in hand.

The Government of India continued their effort to secure for the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the United Nations.

(ii) Mongolia.-The visit of our Vice-President strengthened friendship between the two countries. As a gesture of sympathy, the Government of India sent tea and medical supplies for the relief of earthquake victims in Mongolia. The Government of India have agreed to a Mongolian Photographic Exhibition in India.

(iii) Japan.-The year under report was a notable one for Indo-Japanese relations. The Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. N. Kishi, visited India in May and the Prime Minister of India returned the visit in October 1957. During these two visits, the two Prime Ministers exchanged views on international problems affecting world peace, disarmament and discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests and discussed the possibilities of economic co-operation between Japan and India. They agreed that further discussions should be held at an expert level between the two Governments.

A Trade Agreement was signed at Tokyo on 4 February 1958, between the two countries under which each contracting party agreed to accord to the other a "most-favoured-nation treatment" on a wide range of subjects in the matter of trade.

By a separate agreement signed on the same date Japan agreed to make available to India a credit of 18 million Yen (about Rs. 240 Million) for purchase of capital goods from Japan.

The two Governments are also negotiating for the satisfactory settlement of claims arising from the loss of properties of the nationals of the two countries during the war.

A group of members of the Japanese Parliament accompanied by some industrialists visited India with a view to studying the economic, political and social conditions in India. Similarly the Governor, of Hokkaido (Japan) accompanied by a party of ten experts also

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visited India to explore the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries. Another Japanese Delegation visited India to survey in collaboration with Indian experts the iron ore resources of India and their stabilised supply on a long term basis to Japan. This scheme would result in increased exports of iron ore from India.

The Cultural Agreement between India and Japan which was signed at Tokyo in 1956 was ratified in Delhi during the visit of the Japanese Prime Minister.

The Government of India extended their sympathy to the victims of floods in Japan and sent 3,000 lbs. of Indian Tea as a gesture of their sympathy with the distressed.

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

The Government of India were able to send five more ex-prisoners of the Korean war to Argentina leaving only eleven ex-prisoners who are yet to be settled.

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 goodwill existing between India and these countries.

Although the programme of cultural activities had to be curtailed due to the difficult foreign exchange position, grants-in-aid were given to the Indo-Egyptian, Indo-Turkish and Indo-Arab Societies and to the Indo-Iranian Cultural Association, Tehran. The Iranian Embassy opened a cultural centre in Delhi. Under the Cultural Scholarship scheme of the Government of India, nine scholarships were offered to students from West Asian countries for study in India. Arrangements were also made for securing admission to private students from Syria in various courses in the Indian Universities. Admission of some Iranian students was arranged in the medical, engineering and other technical institutions in India.

The Government of India continued to look after the interests of Syria in the United Kingdom and her territories. The Iranian interests in China continued to be looked after by the Indian Mission there.

Negotiations for the conclusion of the Air Agreement between the Governments of India and Iran continued during the year.

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The Director General of the Ministry of Interior, Government of Iraq, along with four provincial governors, visited India under the Point Four Programme, for studying the Community Projects and village welfare schemes. The party was given all facilities and assistance.

On his way to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, the Prime Minister made a brief halt at Damascus and had talks with Syrian leaders.

At the request of the Government of Yemen, the Government of India deputed an Agricultural expert to tour Yemen and make a general survey of the country.

The Medical Mission sent by the Government of India to work among Palestine Refugees, under the auspices of the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine, did praiseworthy work. The Government of India have decided to make a contribution in the form of textiles for the relief of the Palestine Refugees.

As a gesture of sympathy, the Government of India sent a gift of 1,000 pounds of tea to Iraq for the relief of earthquake victims in that country. The Government of Iraq presented a gift of dates worth E 10,000 to India for affording relief to victims of floods.

Early in June 1957, Iran experienced a serious earthquake resulting in a huge loss of life and destruction of property. The Indian Red Cross Society donated Rs. 5,000 for the relief of the victims of the earthquake. The Government of India rushed much-needed supplies of medicines and blankets besides ready-made garments as relief gifts.' These were airlifted free of cost by the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Iranian airways. On an appeal issued by the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, various firms in India donated 1,000 blankets, ready-made garments and 1,000 lbs. of tea for relief to the victims of the earthquake in Iran. The supplies were transported to Tehran by a specially chartered I.A.C. Dakota. The Exhibition Society of Bombay also sent wearing apparel, aluminium utensils, blankets, soap and biscuits for the relief of earthquake victims.

G. AFRICA

(i) Egypt.-The Prime Minister visited Egypt on his way back to India from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. He had talks with the Egyptian leaders on matters of mutual interest to the two countries.

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

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The Government of Egypt have offered this year two scholarships to Indian students for study in Egypt.

The Government of India continued to look after the interests of Egypt in United Kingdom. (and her territories) and France.

(ii) Sudan.-The Prime Minister visited Sudan on his way home from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. During his stay, he had talks with the Sudanese leaders on matters of common interest to the two countries.

At the request of the Government of Sudan, Dr. A.N. Khosla, Vice Chancellor of the Roorkee University, was deputed to Sudan to advise that Government on the proper utilization of the Nile Waters. Requests were also received from the Government of Sudan for the services of technical personnel and all efforts were made to comply with them.

Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Government of India, two scholarships have been given to students from Sudan. Arrangements were also made for securing the admission of private students from the Sudan in the various courses at the Indian Universities. A Sudanese Trade Delegation visited India in March and December 1957 for the purpose of promoting trade between India

and the Sudan.

(iii) Tunisia and Morocco.-The Foreign Minister of Morocco, Mr. Ahmed Balafrej visited India from 21 to 23 August 1957. The Government of India have opened an Embassy in charge of a Counsellor in Morocco, which started functioning from September 1957. Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Government of India, two scholarships have been offered to students from Tunisia and Morocco.

(iv) British East Africa.-Though the State of Emergency in Kenya continued during the year, there was a marked improvement in the situation and the emergency regulations continued to be relaxed progressively.

A clove delegation from Zanzibar visited India in January 1958 to discuss the restrictions imposed on the import of cloves.

(v) West Africa.-A new chapter was opened in our relations with Ghana on the achievement of independence by Ghana on 6 March 1957. The friendly relations already existing between the two countries were further strengthened during the year under review.

At the request of the Government of Ghana, the Government of India agreed to look after the interests of that country in Egypt,
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Syria and Saudi Arabia through the Indian representatives in those countries.

Ghana's Ministers of Finance and Education, Messrs. K. A. Gbedemah and C. T. Tylander, visited New Delhi from 4 to 7 September 1957. A Trade-cum-Goodwill Delegation led by Ghana's Minister of Housing, Mr. A. E. Inkumsah, also visited India in December 1957.

On the request of the Government of the Western Region of Nigeria for the services of an Adviser on Industrial Development, Shri A. V. Raghavachar was deputed to that country.

(vi) South Africa.-The South African Government continued their policy of apartheid and other oppressive measures.

The Cape province and Lydenburg in the Transval were proclaimed as "group areas" under the Group Areas Act of 1950. These and other oppressive measures taken by the South African Government are causing much anxiety to the 'non-white' population of that country. These developments have been brought to the notice of the United Nations General Assembly.

(vii) Ethiopia.-Relations with Ethiopia continued to be friendly. Nine Indian military officers left for Ethiopia in May 1957 to work

as Commandant and Instructors at the Haile Selassie I Military Academy, Harar. A further batch of Civilian teachers and staff from India is expected to join the Academy shortly.

When the official Indian Delegation led by Shri M. J. Desai, Commonwealth Secretary, visited Ethiopia in March 1957, the Ethiopian Government asked for the services of certain categories of technical personnel from India. Names of suitable serving and retired officers have been furnished to the Ethiopian Government.

The gift of two lion cubs from the Emperor of Ethiopia for the Delhi Zoo arrived in June 1957.

Five of the six Ethiopian Police officers, who came to India for training in October 1956, completed their training in May 1957 and the sixth in December 1957. All of them are staying on in India for further academic education.

Two additional Ethiopian Naval Cadets came to India to join the July 1957 Special Entry Naval Course at the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla. There were thus altogether three Ethiopian Naval Cadets receiving training in India during the year. Two more Ethiopian Naval Cadets are expected to arrive shortly to

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join the Academy. Two officers of the Imperial Body Guard are also receiving training at the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington.

With a view to exploring possibilities for the training in India of Imperial Body Guard Cadets and officers, a four-man delegation headed by Lt. Col. Woldeyohanes Chitta visited India in October-November 1957. Arrangements for their visit to various training establishments in India were made by the Defence Ministry.

In response to a request from the Government of Ethiopia, two persons were recommended for the post of Riding Instructor for the Imperial Body Guard and Assistant Secretary of the Imperial Racing Club in Ethiopia. The selected persons have already reached Ethiopia.

In response to a request from the Ethiopian Government permission was granted for the export to Ethiopia of 20 tons of rice seeds of four varieties for experimental purposes.

(viii) Madagascar.-The Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress met in Tananarive on 24th October 1957. India was represented by a delegation headed by Dr. P. K. Ghosh.

The Indian Naval Flotilla was on an informal visit to the Port of Diego Saurez from 21 to 24 June 1957.

(ix) Mauritius.-The Hon'ble Mr. N. Seeneevassen, Minister of Education, Government of Mauritius, visited Delhi from 9 to 14 November 1957, on his way back from Burma. Later, Mr. S. Boolell, a member of the Legislative Council, represented the Colony at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Delhi.

H.EUROPE

(i) United Kingdom.-The Prime Minister attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in London from 26 June to 5 July, 1957, where the Commonwealth Prime Ministers exchanged views on various matters. The visit of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom the Rt. Honourable Harold Macmillan, to India in January 1958, provided a further opportunity for informal exchange of views on current international questions and other matters of mutual interest.

The Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held in Delhi in December 1957. Delegates from various Commonwealth countries, including representatives of legislative associations from the U.K., Colonies attended the Conference.

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Observers attended from other non-Commonwealth countries including the U.S.A. and the Conference provided valuable opportunities for exchange of experiences and views.

(ii) U.S.S.R.-Relations with the U.S.S.R. continued to be cordial. Official and unofficial delegations from India visited the U.S.S.R. and a number of delegations from the U.S.S.R. also came to India. Thus an Indian Army and Air Force delegation of six officers, led by General Thimaya, an Indian Naval Delegation led by Commodore Chakraverti visited the U.S.S.R.

Important visitors from the Soviet Union included the Soviet Women's Delegation led by Madam Zueva Tatiana Mikhailovna, Minister of Culture, R.S.F.S.R. and a Delegation from the Soviet Radio. A Soviet Parliamentary Delegation visited India in February 1958.

Exchange of scholars and experts continued during the year. Co-operation in trade and commercial matters also grew substantially.

(iii) Czechoslovakia.-The friendly relations between India and Czechoslovakia were strengthened. Czechoslovakia has taken several steps to help India in the implementation of her Second Five Year Plan, and has agreed to set up a foundry-forge plant in India.

At the invitation of the Government of India, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Viliam Siroky, accompanied by the Foreign

Minister of Czechoslovakia and other representatives, visited India in January 1958. During his stay in India, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia had several talks with the Prime Minister of India. A joint communique signed during this visit reaffirmed the faith of the two Governments in the Five Principles of Co-existence and repeated the view that immediate cessation of the testing of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons would be a first and concrete step which could be adopted forthwith.

(iv) Hungary.-At the invitation of the Government of Hungary, the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in London, led by Pandit H. N. Kunzru, visited Budapest in September 1957. Mr. Karoly Szarka, Deputy Foreign Minister of Hungary, visited India in August, 1957.

(v) Rumania.-A Rumanian Cultural Delegation, led by the Vice-President of the Rumanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, visited India in December 1957. The troupe gave performances in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

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The Cultural Agreement concluded between India and Rumania was ratified on 26 September 1957.

It was decided to raise the Diplomatic Representations of India and Rumania to the level of Embassies.

(vi) Yugoslavia.-Our friendly relations with Yugoslavia were strengthened in a variety of ways. Mr. S. Vukmanovic, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, accompanied by a party of four, visited India towards the end of September 1957. During his visit, he had talks with the Prime Minister as also with officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Planning Commission.

The Indian Naval Ship, "I.N.S. MYSORE" on its voyage from the United Kingdom to India, visited the Yugoslav port of Split on a goodwill mission and was most hospitably received. The ship and its officers and crew created a fine impression and there was high praise for the morale and technical skill of our personnel.

(vii) Poland, Bulgaria and Albania.-Our relations with these countries continued to be friendly.

(viii) Austria.-As a token of the growing cordial relations between Austria and India, the Foreign Minister of Austria has accepted the Government of India's invitation to visit India in 1958.

The Government of Austria have made an offer of two scholarships to be awarded to Indian students for the academic year 1958-59.

(ix) Belgium.-To promote cultural relations the Government of India have accepted the Belgium Government's offer of a scholarship for post-graduate research to an Indian student for the year 1958.

(x) Netherlands.-The Prime Minister visited the Netherlands on 8 and 9 July 1957 in response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of the Netherlands. He was accorded a warm friendly reception. During his stay in the Netherlands he was received by the Queen of the Netherlands.

The Government of India have accepted the offer of one scholarship made by the Government of the Netherlands to promote cultural relations with India.

(xi) France.-Relations with France continued to be friendly and there was wide co-operation in several matters. A number of scholarships were offered by the Government of France to Indian students in various fields of scientific studies and research. The Government of India have accepted these offers.

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M. Maurice Faure, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of France, accompanied by M. Raymond Laporte, Director of the Secretary of State's Cabinet and M. Pierre Millet, Director of Asiatic Affairs in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, paid a State visit to India from 5 to 9 September 1957.

(xii) Federal Republic of Germany.-The Federal German Government expressed its readiness to assist India in its efforts to carry through the Second Five Year Plan and to take appropriate and effective steps to this end. As a result, a series of trade talks was held both in India and in West Germany and several agreements were reached. Our relations with the Federal Republic of Germany were marked by understanding and friendliness.

(xiii) Greece.-In pursuance of the decision taken in 1956 to establish diplomatic relations with Greece at Embassy level, our Ambassador to Yugoslavia has been concurrently accredited to Greece.

(xiv) Italy.-Our relations with Italy continued to be friendly and sympathetic. Of the various schemes of co-operation between the two countries, one is the decision of the Government of India to establish a direct Radio-telegraph Service between India and Italy.

(xv) Vatican.-Our relations with the Vatican were marked by understanding and cordiality.

(xvi) Spain.-In furtherance of the decision taken in 1956 to establish diplomatic relations with Spain at Embassy level, our

Mission at Madrid will start functioning shortly.

(xvii) Switzerland.-We continued to have cordial and close relations with Switzerland.

Mr. Lepori, Federal Councillor for Posts, Telegraph, Railways, Broadcasting, Television and Tourism of Switzerland visited India as a Government guest.

The Government of India have accepted the offer made by the Government of Switzerland of two scholarships to Indian nationals for post-graduate study research in any branch of science, technology or engineering in Switzerland.

(xviii) Scandinavian Countries.-The Prime Minister paid goodwill visits to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland from 15 June to 25 June 1957. In all these countries he received a warm welcome and the visits resulted in strengthening the friendly relations existing between these countries and India.

Denmark and India decided to raise their Diplomatic Representations to the level of Embassies.

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I. THE AMERICAS

(i) The United States of America.-In response to the Prime-Minister's appeal for the suspension of nuclear tests to the leaders of different countries, especially the United States of America and the U.S.S.R., in November 1957, the President of the United States declared in a message to the Prime Minister that the United States Government realised how important it was for the peace of the world that there should be an agreement on disarmament and the suspension of nuclear tests, and that the United States of America would continue in its efforts in this regard.

In September 1957, the Finance Minister visited the United States of America to discuss with the American leaders the question of Indo-American co-operation in the financial field with regard to the Second Five Year Plan. He also visited the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany. As a first result of these talks, the Government of the United States of America have expressed their desire to assist India with loans upto the extent of 225 million dollars, and a delegation to discuss the details, led by Shri B. K. Nehru, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, visited the United States.

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. Eighty-eight Chinese nationals have so far been repatriated to the Chinese mainland with the assistance of our Missions in the United States.

To enable the United States Government to carry out the Fulbright programme for the year 1958-59, the Government of India made a further "on account" payment to them of Rs. 20 lakhs in September 1957 under the terms of the Indo-United States Agreement of 16 May 1956, regarding the disposal of United States War surplus stores in India.

(ii) Canada.-A modified Indo-Canadian Immigration Agreement was signed in May 1957 raising the annual quota of Indian immigrants to Canada to 300 from 150.

(iii) Latin America.-At the invitation of the Prime Minister, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sr Osvaldo Sainte Marie, accompanied by his wife visited India in April 1957.

Sr Sainte Marie called on the President and Vice-President and had talks with the Prime Minister and the Minister Without Portfolio. A joint statement was later issued by the Chilean Minister

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of Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister of India affirming belief in the following five principles:-

- (i) Equality of States and respect for their integrity and territorial sovereignty.
- (ii) Non intervention in the internal affairs of other States.
- (iii) Aggression shall not be an instrument of national and international policy.
- (iv) Necessity and the benefits of economic collaboration between the two countries, and
- (v) International problems should be solved by peaceful means.

During their stay in India the Chilean Delegation discussed matters relating to trade and economic relations with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The visit has further promoted the friendship between the two countries and helped the development of Indo-Chilean relations.

A separate Mission at Embassy level has been opened in Santiago by the Government of India.

The President of India sent a message of greetings to the new President of Nicaragua, Senor Don Luis A Somoza, and India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations attended the Presidential Inauguration on 30 April 1957.

In August 1957, the Indian Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro was

deputed to represent India at the Inauguration of General Hector B. Trujillo as President of the Dominican Republic.

The President and the Prime Minister sent messages of greetings to the new President of Honduras, Doctor Villeda Morales, on the occasion of his Inauguration on 21 December 1957.

(iv) General.-Cultural relations between India and the Americas continue to be maintained through a series of "exchange" schemes and programmes, chiefly of an academic nature.

J. EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

(i) Information Activities

During the period under review, the entire working of the External Publicity Division, its organisational structure and functions have been basically examined. The Overseas Information Units, too, are being similarly examined. As a result of all this it is hoped that there will be an overall improvement in India's overseas Information Services.

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Despite the deficiencies and defects in India's overseas publicity, it has, within the 10 years of its existence, done a great deal to stimulate awareness of ideals and objectives for which India stands and towards the fulfilment of which our people are constantly striving.

The total budgetary provision for the External Publicity Division as well as India's overseas Information Units for the year 1957-58 was about Rs. 91 Lakhs. The actual expenditure is, however, estimated to be Rs. 85 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 20 lakhs represents expenditure at headquarters and Rs. 65 lakhs on the Information Posts abroad. The total expenditure includes salaries of officers and staff, India-based and local, cost of their passages, foreign allowance, health benefits, rents and taxes for premises, cost of furniture and other equipments, postage, telegrams and telephone charges etc. The actual amount available for information and publicity work is, naturally, a very small proportion of the total financial outlay. The External Publicity Division runs 49 separate Information Units and provides information service to approximately 60 of India's foreign posts.

The staff employed, both at headquarters and in the Information Units abroad, consists of 7 Public Relations Officers, 36 Information Officers, 24 Assistant Information Officers, 23 Information Assistants and 575 subordinate officials-India-based as well as local recruits.

During the year, the various information and publicity media were continued to be employed on a somewhat larger scale. Morse transmissions from headquarters are at present received by 34 Information

Posts abroad and the reception of morse transmissions has been extended to Ottawa, Washington and New York. Formerly, these Information Units were fed by means of cables which was unsatisfactory.

The World Press Review service has been greatly expanded and improved during the year. The review contains summaries of reports and comments on India appearing in the foreign press, along with other comments and news of interest to this country. Nearly 450 copies of the Review are daily distributed to Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, Indian and foreign press and to others.

Approximately 100 new titles of books were added to Indian Information Service reading rooms and libraries abroad. In addition, copies of the following publications were supplied to all the posts during the year:-

(i) 'March of India'	4,000 copies
(ii) 'Kashmir'	2,000 "

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(iii) 'Kurukshehra' (English edition)	500 copies
'Kurukshehra' (Hindi edition)	100 "
(iv) 'AIR Selections'	900 "
(v) 'Bhagirath'	400 "
(vi) 'Yojna' (English edition)	600 "
'Yojna' (Hindi edition)	200 "
(vii) 'Ajkal' (Urdu)	650 "
'Ajkal' (Hindi)	850 "
(viii) 'Prasarika' (Hindi)	500 "
(ix) 'Bal Bharti' (Hindi)	900 "
(x) 'Gram Sevak' (English)	150 "
'Grain Sevak' (Hindi)	100 "
(xi) 'Samaj Kalyan' (Hindi).	200 "
(xii) 'Social Welfare'	700 "

The Division also continued to supply a selection of Indian newspapers and periodicals, produced commercially, as well as pamphlets published by the Publications Division on various aspects of India's development-economic, industrial, cultural, social, etc.

Most of the overseas Information Units published weekly or fortnightly "INDIA NEWS" in various foreign languages. The number of copies printed is naturally small, varying between 1,500 to 6,000.

The External Publicity Division produced a large number of pamphlets, mostly on Goa and Kashmir. The Division also produced and distributed a monthly journal, the 'Foreign Affairs Record'.

On the Republic Day most of the Information Units published Annual Reviews of the progress made by India as well as a number of pamphlets, particularly on the Kashmir question and Goa.

Approximately 50 feature articles were issued.

One thousand and seven hundred prints of 25 new documentaries were supplied to the Information Units overseas, apart from overseas editions of Indian News Reviews. Eight new 16 m.m. projectors were sanctioned. Arrangements for adding to our mobile cinema vans abroad have been made. Phnom Penh and Kathmandu will soon be having a van.

The External Publicity Division rendered assistance in India's participation in international Film Festivals at London, Melbourne, Cannes, Venice, Rome, Milan, Palermo, Berlin, New York, Tokyo, Helsinki, Peking, Sydney, San Francisco, Karlovy Vary, Stockholm, Edinburgh, Moscow, Paris, Pula and Buenos Aires.

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Nearly 70,000 prints of photographs on various subjects were distributed for display as well as to meet, the requests made by local institutions and organisations. In addition, a good number of ebionoids and blocks were also distributed.

The libraries of gramophone records in India's Information Units overseas were augmented during the year by about 3,000 records of Indian light music, classical and folk music.

Steps are being taken to provide radio sets and pick-ups to a number of our publicity posts.

(ii) Cultural Activities

The External Publicity Division rendered assistance in India's participation in the following exhibitions by supplying photographs, publications, costumes and other dresses, paintings and art books etc.:-

1. Exhibition held in connection with the Buddha Jayanti celebrations in our Missions at Tokyo, Phnom Penh and Gangtok;
2. III International Festival of Children at Palermo (Italy);
3. XXVI Poznan International Fair, Poznan (Poland);
4. World Mission Exhibition-depicting costumes worn by the people of different countries, held in the Hague;
5. Canadian National Exhibition at Ottawa;
6. The United Nations Day celebrations organised by the Argentine Association for the United Nations in Buenos Aires;
7. The United Nations Week celebrations organised by the

- Pakistan U. N. Association in Karachi;
8. Photographic and Art and Craft Exhibition at Suva;
 9. Wholly Indian Exhibition-Peking;
 10. Labour Exhibition-Tokyo;
 11. World Doll Exhibition-Tokyo;
 12. Indian Exhibition of photographs-depicting progress of India in various fields-in Hanoi;
 13. Indian Exhibition "Reproduction of Ajanta Paintings" at New York;
 14. Pakistan Publishers and Book Sellers Book Exhibition in Lahore;
 15. Islamic Cultural Exhibition sponsored by Zahira College, Colombo;

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16. Fourth International Fair at Damascus;
17. Indian Handicrafts Exhibition at Beirut.

The External Publicity Division was also called upon to render assistance in a variety of ways to a large number of press, radio, television and film representatives from abroad. In addition, the Division was responsible for organising visit to India of several groups of foreign editorial writers and journalists. The largest of these consisted of 35 very distinguished editors who had participated in the conference of the International Press Institute at Kandy. A Press Delegation of 5 has also been invited from Burma. A large number of American pressmen visited India under the auspices of the U.S. Society of Editors and Commentators, New York.

K. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Emigration.-There was no change during the year in the administration of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1922). Emigration of unskilled workers continued to be prohibited. As in the previous year, Indian labourers already settled in Malaya, Burma and Ceylon were, however, permitted to return to those countries after short visits to India. Permission was also granted on the merits of each case to the dependants of labourers already settled, in Malaya, Burma and Ceylon, to proceed to those countries.

Emigration for the purpose of 'skilled work' as defined in the Act, continued to be permitted by the Protectors of Emigrants at the ports of embarkation in compliance with the formalities prescribed under the Act which inter alia includes execution of an agreement between the employer and the employee stipulating the terms and conditions of employment. The agreements were executed in standard forms approved by the Government and revised from time to time in the light of experience gained in the disposal of complaints dealt with by Emigration authorities. Emigration took place notably to the Persian Gulf areas for employment in the Oil Companies and to

Burma for employment under various Government and Quasi-Government bodies. Standard forms of agreement for recruitment by the University of Rangoon and certain other bodies in Burma have been finalised.

The decline in passenger traffic to Malaya which was noticed during the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 consequent on the promulgation of the Immigration Regulations by that Government, continued during the year under review. No difficulties were experienced in obtaining sea passages and the malpractices of passage brokers and touts were kept under check.

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Efforts to prevent illicit emigration to Ceylon were continued during the year. With a view to co-relating the measures taken by the, Emigration and Police Departments to check illicit emigration to Ceylon, periodical meetings of the officers of the Emigration Department in the Madras State and the District Departments of Police, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli were held from time to time since October 1955. It has also been proposed in consultation with the Government of Ceylon to hold periodical meetings between the Ceylon and Indian Police Officers at District level along with the Emigration Officers for proper coordination and effective enforcement of measures to prevent illicit emigration.

Care was also taken by the Protectors of Emigrants concerned to ensure that Indian labourers coming from Ceylon on valid travel documents were not subjected to any hardships while returning to Ceylon. The closure and disposal of the Ceylon Government Immigration Office at Tiruchirappalli and the Quarantine Camp at Tattaparai were being finalised during the latter part of the year.

The question of amending the Indian Emigration Act to bring it in line with present day requirements (e.g., extension of the provisions of the Act to cover departures by air and making the penal provisions deterrent) is under consideration.

The procedure introduced during 1955 in the case of West Africa and Hongkong, whereby prospective employers in those countries wishing to take out skilled workers from India for employment were required to obtain 'No Objection Certificate' from the Indian Commissioners in those territories after signing the standard form of agreement prescribed for the purpose, was also made applicable to Fiji as an experimental measure.

(ii) Haj.-During the Haj season 1957, nearly 14,000 pilgrims went to Saudi Arabia. But in view of the large number of pilgrims, the Shipping Company was not in a position to provide passages for all in the available ships. Consequently, special exemption was given to carry passengers in excess of the authorised capacity of the ships. Medical assistance was, as usual, provided at Mecca, Medina and

Jeddah. Further, the Government of India sent a special Medical Mission consisting of 3 doctors and 2 compounders, equipped with medicines, for rendering medical aid to the Haj pilgrims.

(iii) Distinguished Visitors from abroad.-Among the distinguished visitors to India during the year were His Majesty King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan; H.E. Dr. Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia; H.E. Ngo Dinh Diem, President of the Republic of Vietnam; H.E. Dr. Ho-chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic

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of Viet-nam; H.E. Mr. S. Vukmanovic, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; the R. Hon'ble Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Lady Dorothy Macmillan; the Hon'ble Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon; the Hon'ble U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma and Mrs. Nu; H.E. Mr. Viliam Siroky, Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic; H.E. Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, Prime Minister of Japan; H.E. Mr. Osvaldo Sainte Marie, Foreign Minister of Chile; H. E. Mr. Ahmed Balafrej, the Foreign Minister of Morocco; H.E. M. Maurice Faire, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, France; Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations Representative; Mr. Cabot Lodge, United States Permanent Representative at the United Nations; Senor Luis De Mora, President, Foreign Affairs Committee, and Members of Parliament, Republic of Peru; the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, Minister without Portfolio, Canada; H.E. Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, Minister for Finance, accompanied by His Excellency Mr. C. T. Nylander, Minister for Education, Ghana; the Hon'ble William J. Browne, Q.C., Minister without Portfolio of Canada; Mr. Ezra-Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of U.S.A.; the Hon'ble Mr. Sawa Duma Sinwa Mawng, Minister for Relief and Resettlement of Burma; the Hon'ble Mr. Nils Lyso, Minister of Fisheries of Norway; the Hon'ble Mr. Maula Bax Sumroo, Minister of Rehabilitation of Pakistan; Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, U.K.; General Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Army Staff of the United States; Lord and Lady Pethick Lawrence of the United Kingdom; Dr. Evatt, leader of Australian Labour Party, and Mrs. Evatt; Mr. Anthony Nutting, a former Minister of the United Kingdom; Mr. and Mrs. Ngo Dinh Nhu of South Vietnam; Delegates from Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Japan to the Asian Legal Consultative Committee; Mr. Lok Darshan, Principal Private Secretary to the King of Nepal and Mrs. Lok Darshan.

(iv) Consular Division.-There was no change in the type of work during the year under review. Some of the important items handled during the year are mentioned below.

The preparation of two more chapters of the Foreign Service Instructions of 'Uniforms' and 'Cultural Relations' was started, in consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Information and Broadcasting respectively, but they have not yet been finalised for issue. In addition, the general question of the revision of consular

fees and the accounting procedure thereof is under consideration and, as soon as the matter is finalised, necessary amendments in the Table of Consular fees prescribed under Schedule I of the Diplomatic and Consular Offices (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, which forms Annexure I of the chapter of 'Fees' of the Foreign Service Instructions, will be undertaken.

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The question of the transmission of judicial documents was examined and it was decided that, with the exception of Letters of Request, these documents should be addressed, wherever possible, by the issuing authorities on a reciprocal basis with their counterparts in the other countries.. To this end, all our Missions and Posts abroad and the State Governments have been approached. In the case of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, it was decided that such documents should be sent through the High Courts.

Eighty-six documents consisting of letters of request, commissions, and other processes etc., as against the sixty-eight dealt with last year, received through the various State Governments for service in Africa, the Arab world, Europe, South-East Asia and the United States of America, were, after proper scrutiny, either forwarded to the authorities concerned through our Missions abroad or returned to the State Governments for the completion of certain formalities. Sixty two letters of request, commissions and other processes, etc., as against the fifty-one dealt with last year were received from abroad for service in India and were transmitted to the appropriate State Governments, for further necessary action.

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

Eighty-five requests for remittance facilities from Indians abroad were received during the year, some for sending money to India and some from India; facilities have so far been provided to seventeen parties while the requests of the remaining sixty-eight parties are still under consideration of the respective foreign Governments.

During the year there were eighty-two cases of relief and repatriation of destitute Indian citizens from countries such as Afghanistan, Lebanon, Burma, Iraq, China, Malaya, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,3,083 as against the one hundred and thirty-two cases at a cost of Rs. 30,953 last year. Since the policy of the Government of India is not to subject the repatriates to undue hardship, the recoveries effected from the repatriates after their arrival in India have as usual been negligible.

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

is shared equally by the State Governments concerned and the Government of India.

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The recoveries of advances made to the evacuees from war zones, have, on the other hand, not been encouraging. The work is entrusted abroad to our Missions in Burma, Malaya and Singapore and in India to the State Governments who, in agreement with the Government of India, receive half the amount collected. The State of Madras, however, receives 80 per cent. of the amount recovered, in order to pay for the cost of maintenance of the staff required for this work. As the West Bengal Government is unable to handle this work, the Branch Secretariat in Calcutta has been entrusted with it and the Government retains whatever is recovered. Now that the Branch Secretariat has been abolished, the work pertaining to the Burma Recovery Organisation together with the staff has since been taken over by the Regional Passport Office, Calcutta. The three major difficulties in the way of effective recovery are:-

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

(v) Central Passport Organisation.-The number and jurisdiction of our Regional Passport Offices remain unaltered. The Chief Commissioner at Pondicherry continues to be the passport issuing authority for the area under his jurisdiction.

At a conference of all Regional Passport Officers, held on 15 October 1957, ways and means of reducing the present delays and liberalising our policy as regards the issue of passports were discussed and necessary instructions have since been issued.

(vi) Diplomatic and Consular Missions in India.-At the end of the year 1957-58, there were 40 Embassies, 7 High Commissions and 8 Legations in addition to the Apostolic Internunciature. During the year, diplomatic relations were established at the Embassy level with Greece and at the Legation level With Cuba, Albania and Lebanon. The status of the Rumanian, Laotian, Danish and the Philippine Legations was raised to Embassy level. Ghana and the Federation of Malaya opened their High Commissions at New Delhi.

The total number of foreign consular posts in India at the end of the year was 96. Two new foreign Consular posts, one at Calcutta and the other at Bombay were established.

INDIA

BHUTAN USA BRAZIL EGYPT PORTUGAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AFGHANISTAN
ALGERIA IRAN BURMA JAPAN SRI LANKA PAKISTAN CHINA NEPAL AUSTRALIA NEW
ZEALAND INDONESIA UNITED KINGDOM LATVIA MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
THAILAND CAMBODIA LAOS VIETNAM SWITZERLAND PHILIPPINES MONGOLIA KOREA
ARGENTINA SYRIA IRAQ YEMEN FRANCE SUDAN MOROCCO TUNISIA KENYA GHANA SAUDI
ARABIA NIGER NIGERIA SOUTH AFRICA ETHIOPIA MADAGASCAR MAURITIUS NORWAY
SLOVAKIA HUNGARY YUGOSLAVIA ALBANIA BULGARIA POLAND AUSTRIA BELGIUM THE
NETHERLANDS GERMANY GREECE ITALY SPAIN DENMARK FINLAND SWEDEN CANADA
CHILE NICARAGUA DOMINICA HONDURAS RUSSIA FIJI LEBANON MALI PERU CUBA

Feb 25, 1958

A. UNITED NATIONS

Jan 01, 1959

PART III

A. UNITED NATIONS

Though the United Nations has so far failed to resolve the disarmament deadlock, there is increasing realisation that resort to force will solve no problem. At one stage anxiety grew over the Syrian-Turkish border but it was discussed in the General Assembly and after some time calm was restored in that area.

There was more support this year for proper representation of China in the United Nations.

The decision taken by the Assembly on a few selected topics is briefly given below:-

(i) Disarmament.-Disarmament was one of the main tangible issues with which the, United Nations General Assembly was confronted at its 12th Session. India sought to introduce her own concrete proposals on Disarmament and nuclear tests and also for the enlargement of Disarmament Commission, by finding out a modus vivendi aimed at reconciling the opposing views of the Soviet Union and the Western Powers.

The Russian proposal called upon States possessing nuclear weapons to renounce the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons for five years after which period if no comprehensive international agree-

ment on the disarmament problem is reached the question of renunciation would be considered again. This resolution was not adopted. U.S.S.R. also submitted a draft resolution for a temporary suspension of nuclear tests but did not press it to a vote.

The 24-power, Western-sponsored resolution on Disarmament asked for priority for a disarmament agreement which, upon its entry into force, would provide for the immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons with prompt installation of effective international control, the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, the reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through a programme of transfer of stocks, of fissionable material from weapons to non-weapon uses, the reduction of armed forces and armaments, the progressive establishment of open inspection and the joint study of an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects to outer space should be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes. This resolution was passed by the Assembly by 57 votes in favour, 9 against and 15 abstentions.

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(ii) Admission of New Members.-The Federation of Malaya was admitted as the 82nd member of the United Nations, which event was described by our representative as "a happy augury" for the General Assembly.

(iii) West Irian.-The proposal submitted by 19 Afro-Asian Powers inviting both parties-Indonesia and the Netherlands-to pursue their endeavours to find a solution of the dispute in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter, failed adoption as it did not receive the required two-thirds majority in the General Assembly.

(iv) Question of Algeria.-The Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution under which it expressed concern over the situation in Algeria, took note of the offer of good offices made by His Majesty the King of Morocco and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Tunisia; it expressed the wish that in a spirit of effective cooperation, pourparlers would be entered into, and other appropriate means utilized with a view to a solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

(v) Question of Cyprus.-The General Assembly failed to adopt the Greek resolution on Cyprus, earlier recommended by its Political Committee. The Political Committee's resolution had expressed concern that "the situation in Cyprus is still fraught with danger and that a solution at the earliest possible time is required to preserve the peace and stability in that area" and further expressed the hope that negotiations would be undertaken to have the right of self-

determination applied in the case of the people of Cyprus.

(vi) Treatment of People of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa and Policies of Apartheid.-On the first question the Special Political Committee adopted a joint resolution sponsored by Iran, Mexico, the Philippines and Yugoslavia, which appeals to the Government of South Africa to participate in negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan with a view to solving the problem. in accordance with the Purpose and Principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of, Human Rights and invites the parties concerned to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly regarding the progress of the negotiations.

On the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of that Government, the Assembly deplored that the South African Government had not yet responded to the call and invitation of last year's resolution; it again drew the attention of that Government to that resolution and appealed to it to revise its policy in the light of the principles and purposes of the Charter and of world opinion.

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(vii) Co-existence.-India, along with Sweden and Yugoslavia sponsored a resolution on Co-existence, with a sub-heading "Peaceful and Neighbourly Relations among States," which in its operative section, "call upon all states to make every effort to strengthen international peace, and to develop friendly, and co-operative relations and Settle disputes by peaceful means as enjoined in the Charter and as set forth in this resolution". This resolution was adopted by a vote of 77 in favour, none against with 1 abstention (Formosa).

(viii) Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, In spite of initial strong opposition from a number of countries to the establishment of such a Fund, the General Assembly finally adopted a unanimous resolution on the financing of economic development, which decided that subject to certain conditions there should be established "as an expansion of the technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the specialised agencies a separate Special Fund which would provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries".

B. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

India also participated in a large number of conferences organized by the specialised agencies and important international organizations like the Red Cross. A new inter-governmental organization was established in Vienna for the peaceful use of atomic energy: International Agency for Atomic Energy. India is a member of the Board of Governors of this Agency. Brief reports on Indian participation in some of the important conferences arranged by the

specialised agencies and others will be found in the reports of the appropriate Ministries.

SYRIA

USA CHINA INDIA RUSSIA INDONESIA THE NETHERLANDS ALGERIA MOROCCO TUNISIA
CYPRUS IRAN MEXICO PHILIPPINES YUGOSLAVIA SOUTH AFRICA PAKISTAN SWEDEN
AUSTRIA

Jan 01, 1959

APPENDIX I INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Jan 01, 1959

APPENDIX I

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	Egypt	
12	Ethiopia	
13	France	
14	Germany	
15	Greece	Ambassador resident in Belgrade
16	Indonesia	
17	Iran	
18	Iraq	
19	Ireland	Ambassador resident in London
20	Italy	
21	Japan	
22	Laos	
23	Mexico	Ambassador resident in Washington
24	Mongolia	Ambassador resident in Peking
25	Morocco	
26	Nepal	
27	Netherlands	
28	Norway	
29	Philippines	
30	Poland	Ambassador resident in Moscow

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31	Rumania	Ambassador resident in Prague
32	Saudi Arabia	
33	Sudan	
34	Sweden	
35	Switzerland	
36	Syria	
37	Thailand	
38	Turkey	
39	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
40	United States of America	
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 Commissioners at Dacca and Lahore and Assistant High Commissioners at Hyderabad (West Pakistan) and 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
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

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Commissions

1	Aden
---	------

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

Consulates-General

- 1 Belgian-Congo
Consul General resident in Nairobi
- 2 Copenhagen
- 3 Geneva
- 4 Hamburg
- 5 Hanoi
- 6 Helsinki
- 7 Lhasa
- 8 New York
- 9 Ruanda-Urundi
Consul General resident in Nairobi
- 10 Saigon
- 11 San Francisco
- 12 Shanghai
- 13 Surinam
Consul General resident in Port of Spain
- 14 Tananarive

Consulates

- 1 Basra
- 2 Berlin
- 3 Khorramshahr
- 4 Kobe
- 5 Medan

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- 6 Muscat
- 7 Sourabaya

Vice-Consulates

- 1 Antwerp
- 2 Jalalabad (Afghanistan)
- 3 Kandahar (Afghanistan)
- 4 Mandalay (Burma)
- 5 Zahidan

Agencies

- 1 Gartok
- 2 Gyantse
- 3 Yatung

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

Jan 01, 1959

APPENDIX II INDIAN INFORMATION UNITS ABROAD

Jan 01, 1959

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 Lahore
- 26 London
- 27 Manila
- 28 Moscow
- 29 Nairobi
- 30 New York (U.N.)

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31 New York (C.G.)
32 Ottawa
33 Paris
34 Peking
35 Phnom Penh
36 Port Louis
37 Prague
38 Rangoon
39 Rio de Janeiro
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 UNITED KINGDOM PHILIPPINES RUSSIA
KENYA CANADA FRANCE CAMBODIA MAURITIUS CZECH REPUBLIC ITALY MALAYSIA
SWEDEN AUSTRALIA IRAN JAPAN

Jan 01, 1959

APPENDIX III FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

Jan 01, 1959

APPENDIX III

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

(i) Embassies

1 Afghanistan
2 Argentina
3 Belgium
4 Brazil
5 Burma
6 Cambodia

- 7 Chile
- 8 China
- 9 Czechoslovakia
- 10 Denmark
- 11 Egypt
- 12 Ethiopia
- 13 France
- 14 Federal Republic of Germany
- 15 Greece
- 16 Indonesia
- 17 Iran
- 18 Iraq
- 19 Italy
- 20 Japan
- 21 Laos
- 22 Mexico
- 23 Mongolia
- 24 Nepal
- 25 Netherlands
- 26 Norway
- 27 The Philippines
- 28 Poland
- 29 Rumania
- 30 Saudi Arabia

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- 31 Spain
- 32 The Sudan
- 33 Sweden
- 34 Switzerland
- 35 Syria
- 36 Thailand
- 37 Turkey
- 38 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- 39 United States of America
- 40 Yugoslavia

(ii) High Commissions

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

(iii) Legations

- 1 Albania
- 2 Apostolic Internunciature
- 3 Austria
- 4 Bulgaria
- 5 Cuba
- 6 Finland

- 7 Hungary
- 8 Jordan
- 9 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 Egypt	Bombay	Consulate General
29 Egypt	Calcutta	Consulate General
30 El Salvador	Calcutta	Consulate
31 Ethiopia	Bombay	Consulate
32 Finland	Bombay	Consulate
33 Finland	Calcutta	Consulate
34 France	Bombay	Consulate General
35 France	Calcutta	Consulate General
36 France	Cochin	Consular Agency
37 France	Madras	Consulate
38 Germany	Bombay	Consulate General
39 Germany	Calcutta	Consulate General
40 Germany	Madras	Consulate
41 Greece	Bombay	Consulate General
42 Greece	Calcutta	Consulate General

43	Haiti	Bombay	Consulate
44	Haiti	Calcutta	Consulate
45	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate

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Country	Location	Status	
46	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate
47	Iran	Bombay	Consulate General
48	Iran	Calcutta	Consulate General
49	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate General
50	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
51	Italy	Bombay	Consulate
52	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate General
53	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General
54	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General
55	Liberia	Calcutta	Consulate
56	Luxemberg	Bombay	Vice Consulate
57	Monaco	New Delhi	Consulate General
58	Monaco	Bombay	Consulate (Vacant)
59	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate General
60	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General
61	Netherlands	Calcutta	Consulate
62	Netherlands	Cochin	Consulate
63	Netherlands	Madras	Consulate
64	Nicaragua	Bombay	Consulate
65	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Consulate
66	Norway	Bombay	Consulate General
67	Norway	Calcutta	Consulate General
68	Norway	Cochin	Vice Consulate
69	Norway	Madras	Consulate
70	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General
71	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General
72	Philippines	Bombay	Consulate
73	Spain	Bombay	Consulate
74	Spain	Calcutta	Vice Consulate
75	Spain	Madras	Vice Consulate
76	Sweden	Bombay	Consulate General
77	Sweden	Calcutta	Consulate
78	Sweden	Madras	Consulate
79	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General
80	Switzerland	Calcutta	Consulate
81	Switzerland	Cochin	Consular Agency
82	Switzerland	Madras	Consular Agency
83	Syria	Bombay	Consulate General
84	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate General
85	Turkey	Bombay	Consulate General

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Country	Location	Status	
86	Turkey	Calcutta	Consulate

87	U.S.A.	Bombay.	Consulate General
88	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate General
89	U.S.A.	Madras	Consulate General
90	U.S.S.R.	Bombay	Consulate General
91	U.S.S.R.	Calcutta	Consulate General
92	Uruguay	New Delhi	Consulate General
93	Venezuela	Calcutta	Consulate General
94	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate General
95	Democratic Republic of Vietnam	New Delhi	Consulate General (de facto)
96	Republic of Vietnam	New Delhi	Consulate General (de facto)

(iv) New Foreign Consular Missions opened in India During the
Year 1957-58

1. Consulate for Philippines at Bombay
2. Consulate General for U.S.S.R. at Calcutta

(vi) Foreign Consular Missions Re-opened in India During the
Year 1957-58

Consulate General for Uruguay at New Delhi

(vii) Foreign Consular Missions whose Status was Changed During
the Year 1957-58

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

INDIA

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

Jan 01, 1959

APPENDIX IV TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED

APPENDIX IV

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED

OR RENEWED BY INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES DURING
1957-58.

1. Trade Agreement with Afghanistan signed on Jun 14, 1957 at New Delhi.
 2. Trade Agreement with Austria signed on 26 August 1957 at Vienna.
 3. Trade Agreement with Bulgaria signed on 20 June 1957 at New Delhi.
 4. Trade Agreement with Ceylon signed on 13 January 1958 at New Delhi.
 5. Trade Agreement with China signed on 25 May 1957 at New Delhi.
 6. Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia signed on 3 June 1957 and 30 September 1957 at New Delhi.
 7. Trade Agreement with Federal Republic of Germany signed on 16 April 1957 at New Delhi.
 8. Trade Agreement with Hungary signed on 11 April 1957 and 15 January 1958 at New Delhi.
 9. Trade Agreement with Indonesia signed on 28 June 1957 at New Delhi.
 10. Trade Agreement with Italy signed on 2 January 1958 at New Delhi.
 11. Trade Agreement with Japan signed on 4 February 1958 at Tokyo.
 12. Trade Agreement with Norway signed on 17 December 1957 at New Delhi.
 13. Trade Agreement with Sweden signed on 1 June 1957 at New Delhi.
 14. Trade Agreement with the U.S.S.R. signed on 5 April 1957 and 3 January 1958 at New Delhi.
 15. Trade Agreement with Yugoslavia signed on 19 June 1957 at New Delhi.
 16. Instruments of Ratification of the Cultural Agreement between Indonesia and India signed on 29 December 1955, exchanged on 8 February 1958 at New Delhi.
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17. Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Iran and India signed on 15 December 1954, exchanged on 10 May 1957 at New Delhi.

18. Instruments of Ratification of the Air Agreement between Iraq and India signed on 27 July 1955, exchanged on 3 September 1957 at Baghdad.
19. Instruments of Ratification of the Cultural Agreement between Japan and India signed on 29 October 1956, exchanged on 24 May 1957 at New Delhi.
20. Agreement with Japan for Yen credit signed on 4 February 1958 at Tokyo.
21. Instruments of Ratification of the Cultural Agreement between Rumania and India signed on 30 April 1957, exchanged on 26 September 1957 at Bucharest.

INDIA
 AFGHANISTAN AUSTRIA USA BULGARIA CHINA NORWAY SLOVAKIA GERMANY
 HUNGARY INDONESIA ITALY JAPAN SWEDEN YUGOSLAVIA IRAN IRAQ ROMANIA

Jun 14, 1957

APPENDIX V INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

Jan 01, 1959

APPENDIX V

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

- 1 United Nations General Assembly.
- 2 Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
- 3 Trusteeship Council.
- 4 United Nations Commissions and Committees:-
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy.
 - (b) Committee to consider the question of convening a General Conference to review the United Nations Charter.
 - (c) Committee on Information from Non-Self Governing Territories.
 - (d) Peace Observation Commission.
 - (e) Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.
 - (f) Disarmament Commission.

(g) Preparatory Commission on Special Projects Fund.

5 Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council:-

- (a) Human Rights Commission.
- (b) Commission on International Commodity Trade.
- (c) Narcotic Drugs Commission.
- (d) Statistical Commission.

6 United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

7 Specialised Agencies of the United Nations.

- (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.)
- (b) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)
- (c) International Bank for Re-construction and Development (I.B.R.D.)
- (d) International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.)
- (e) International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.)
- (f) International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.)
- (g) International Tele-Communication Union (I.T.U.)

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- (h) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.)
- (i) Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)
- (j) World Health Organisation (W.H.O.)
- (k) World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.)

8 United Nations Children's Fund Executive Board.

9 Technical Assistance Committee.

10 Asian Legal Consultative Committee.

11 International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich.

12 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, Paris.

13 International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.

14 International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.

15 International Conference of Social Works, Paris.

16 International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.

17 International Council of Archives, Paris.

18 International Council of Building Research Studies and, Documentation, Paris.

19 International Council of Scientific Unions, London.

20 International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.

21 International Custom Tariffs Bureau, Brussels.

22 International Electro-Technical Commission, Geneva.

23 International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.

24 International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, The Hague.

25 International Federation of University Women, London.

26 International Hydrographic Bureau, Monte Carlo.

27 International Hospital Federation, London.

28 International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels.

- 29 International Institute of Scientific Travel Research of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, Geneva.
- 30 International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
- 31 International Materials Conference, Washington.
- 32 International Organisation of Legal Meteorology, Paris.
- 33 International Organisation for Standardisation, Geneva.
- 34 International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
- 35 International Scientific Radio Union, Brussels.

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- 36 International Tea Committee, London.
- 37 International Tin Study Group, The Hague.
- 38 International Union of Aviation Insurers, London.
- 39 International, Union of Biological Sciences, Paris.
- 40 International Union of Crystallography, Cambridge.
- 41 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris.
- 42 International Union of Geography, New York.
- 43 International Union of History of Sciences, Paris.
- 44 International Union of Official Travel Organisations, Geneva.
- 45 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris.
- 46 International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, Paris.
- 47 International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Delft.
- 48 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels.
- 49 Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Paris.
- 50 Union Internationale Contre le Cancer, Paris.
- 51 World Veterans Federation.
- 52 World Poultry Science Association.

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

Jan 01, 1959