

1963-64

Contents

Jan 01, 1963

REPORT

1963-64

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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INDIA
 BHUTAN AFGHANISTAN BURMA CHINA NEPAL PAKISTAN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND
 USA

Jan 01, 1963

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. It also deals with the country's representation at the United Nations Organisation and advises other Ministries and State Governments in their relations with foreign Governments and institutions. Within India, the Ministry is responsible for the administration of the North East Frontier Agency, Pondicherry and Goa. The administration of the Indian Emigration Act of 1923, 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, and the Protection of Pilgrims Act of 1887 (Bombay) also forms the 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 for External Affairs. He is assisted by a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister and two Parliamentary Secretaries.

The Minister of State looks after the Eastern, the Western, the Goa and Pondicherry, and the Administration Divisions, and matters relating to Indian settlers abroad. The Deputy Minister deals with all other Divisions except the China, the Pakistan, and the United Nations and Conference Divisions, which are dealt with directly by the Minister for External Affairs.

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

The Foreign Secretary is in charge of the Eastern, the Western, the China and the United Nations and Conference Divisions.

The Commonwealth Secretary is in charge of the Southern and the Pakistan Divisions.

The Special Secretary, in addition to being in general charge of the administration of the Ministry and the Indian Missions and Posts abroad, deals with the work of the Africa and West Asia Division and the Goa and Pondicherry Division. In important

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matters of policy relating to administration, the Special Secretary works in close collaboration with the Foreign Secretary and the Commonwealth Secretary.

The three Secretaries, the Secretary, Ministry of International Trade, and the Joint Secretary (Administration), constitute the Foreign Service Board which is responsible for all promotions, confirmations and postings of Officers upto Grade V of the Indian Foreign Service Branch (A) and Grade I of the Indian Foreign Service Branch (B). The Foreign Secretary is Chairman of the Board.

For purposes of administration, the Ministry is divided into 16 Divisions. Seven Territorial Divisions deal exclusively with India's relations with foreign countries, each Division dealing with a number of countries grouped on a geographical or 'territorial' basis. The United Nations and Conference Division deals with all matters pertaining to the United Nations. Six 'specialist' Divisions-Protocol, Passport and Emigration, External Publicity, Historical, Legal and Treaties, and East Asia Research and Co-ordination-serve the Ministry as a whole. The Administration Division deals with all matters pertaining to administration, personnel and supplies and services. The Economic and Co-ordination Division, under the guidance of the Secretary-General, is responsible for the co-ordination of political and economic policies affecting India's international relations.

(ii) Rationalisation of the methods of work and connected matters. During 1963-64, due to the increase of work relating to China, the China Sub-Division in the Eastern Division was constituted as a separate Division with the necessary increase in staff.

A decision has also been taken to reconstitute the present External Publicity Division and Economic and Co-ordination Division into two new Divisions, namely, Economic Affairs Division, and Information and Co-ordination Division. It is also proposed to sanction additional staff for these two growing Divisions of the Ministry.

The standard filing system, which was introduced in some of the Divisions of the Ministry in 1962-63, was further extended to other Divisions during the year.

In conformity with the standard filing system, a standard indexing system has also been evolved and was introduced in the Ministry with effect from Nov 01, 1963.

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With a view to minimise the work of administrative routine in Indian Missions and Posts abroad, a review of periodical reports/ returns prescribed for them was made during 1963. A number of returns were discontinued, and some others were rationalised/ simplified and their periodicity reduced.

The revised and simplified procedures in regard to a number of house-keeping jobs, as drawn up by the Cabinet Secretariat (O & M

Division), have been introduced in the Ministry with slight variations/modifications to suit the special needs of the Ministry. The general principle kept in view was the avoidance of non-contributory levels and matching of performance levels with the requirements of the job.

The Economy Board of the Ministry, first constituted in April 1958, continued to scrutinise all proposals for creation of posts involving fresh expenditure.

From June 1962 till June 1963, the Ministry had enhanced powers for creation of posts, and new posts, where found unavoidable, were sanctioned with Minister's approval after a work-study conducted by the Ministry's Re-organisation Unit in each case.

The Special Re-organisation Committee set up in 1961 under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Administration) to review the staff position of Indian Missions/Posts abroad and to suggest improved working methods, continued its work throughout the year. Upto the end of October 1963, the Committee had assessed the staff position of Missions in Africa, West Asia. South-East Asia, the Americas and Europe. According to its recommendations, an estimated saving of about Rs. 14 lakhs per annum has been effected for utilization elsewhere.

A similar review of the remaining few Missions (in Pakistan, Nepal, Burma, Ceylon and the four Indo-China States) is expected to be completed shortly.

The Committee also examined the need for some re-organisation by transferring posts from one Mission to another where these could be better utilised.

The Committee, among other things, recommended that unnecessary routine work should be reduced and the materials, concerning administrative matters, publicity materials or trade questions, should be thoroughly scrutinised at Headquarters before being sent to the Missions. The intention is that no material should be sent out to a Mission where this is not relevant to its immediate functions or where such material cannot be effectively used by a Mission

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The Committee also recommended greater use of time-saving devices such as internal telephones, dictaphones, adding machines, photo-copying machines, particularly in the larger Missions in the West where staff salary levels are very high.

There was no change in the staff strength and functions of the Vigilance Unit. During the year under review the Unit dealt with 77 cases of complaints, 40 disciplinary cases and 9 cases of appeals, representations etc. Of these 54 cases of complaints, 23 disciplinary cases and 9 cases of appeals, representations etc. were finally disposed

of.

A Purchase Unit in the Ministry of External Affairs was created in August, 1962 to deal with the work of standardisation of furniture/furnishings/cutlery/crockery/glassware and to make arrangements for the supply of these articles to our Missions abroad. It was felt that this would result in considerable saving in foreign exchange, give incentive to the Indian industries and will help in creating an Indian atmosphere in the Indian Missions abroad.

The work concerning standardisation of furniture etc., is in progress.

(iii) Indian Foreign Service.-The permanent, strength of the Indian Foreign Service Cadre continues to remain at 233 posts. In addition, there are 15 Supernumerary and 97 temporary posts in various grades of the Service. Excluding the 30 posts of Heads of Missions and Posts abroad, representing 50 per cent. of the total number of posts of Heads of Missions and Posts in Grades IN of the Indian Foreign Service which can be filled by non-Indian Foreign Service officers at the discretion of the Prime Minister, the net permanent strength of the Indian Foreign Service for purposes of recruitment is 203 plus 15 Supernumerary posts.

Apart from a 10 per cent. reservation for promotion of officers of Grade I of the Indian Foreign Service Branch (B) and of the Information Services, recruitment is made in the Junior Scale of the Service exclusively through the annual open competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Sixteen candidates, including four from the Scheduled Castes, were recruited during 1963, on the basis of the results of the competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1962. Two officers of Grade I of the Indian Foreign Service (B) have also been promoted to the Senior Scale of the Indian Foreign Service (A) during this period. The total number of officers in the Indian Foreign Service is 242 and it is proposed to recruit 15 more candidates in 1964.

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A hostel having 100 flats for the Foreign Service Officers is under construction at Curzon Road. The hostel is expected to be ready by the middle of 1964.

An I.F.S. Pool of accommodation for the Foreign Service Officers, comprising 359 residences of different types of accommodation in various localities of New Delhi was created in October 1963.

Indian Foreign Service Branch (B).-The present permanent strength of the Indian Foreign Service (B) is 1927. In addition there are 603 temporary posts in various grades.

(iv) Missions abroad.-At the beginning of 1963, there were 129

Indian Missions and Posts abroad. These were 66 Embassies (17 concurrently accredited without separate establishments), 15 High Commissions/Deputy Commissions (2 concurrently accredited without separate establishments), 7 Commissions, 5 Legations, 3 Trade Commissions, 14 Consulates-General (3 concurrently accredited without separate establishments), 12 Consulates, 4 Vice-Consulates and 3 Special Missions.

During the year, 2 Honorary Consulates and 2 Trade Agencies were established at the following places:-(i) Consulate of India, Cleveland (U.S.A.); (ii) Consulate of India, Honolulu (U.S.A.); (iii) Indian Trade Agency, Bahrain and (iv) Indian Trade Agency, Dubai (Kuwait). It was also, decided to appoint an Honorary Consul of India at Tripoli (Libya). Consequent upon Kuwait attaining independence, the Consulate-General of India at Kuwait was redesignated as an Embassy, and the Indian Ambassador at Beirut continued to be concurrently accredited to this country. Consequently upon the formation of Federation of Malaysia, the Commission of India at Singapore was redesignated as Deputy High Commission. The level of diplomatic representation at Yemen was, raised from Legation to an Embassy and the Indian Ambassador at Cairo was concurrently appointed as Ambassador to Yemen. Earlier, Yemen was being looked after by the Indian Ambassador at Jeddah. The Indian Ambassador at Tananarive was concurrently accredited as Consul-General of India to the Reunion Island. The Indian Consulate at Sourabaya and the Assistant High Commission of India at Rajshahi were closed down. Consequent upon the British Colony of Kenya gaining independence, the Commission of India at Nairobi was redesignated as High Commission of India.

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The complete list showing the location of Indian Missions and Posts abroad is at Appendix I.

The various construction programmes in Indian Missions abroad have progressed satisfactorily. The construction of the Embassy building at Ankara and of the High Commissioner's residence at Lagos are nearing completion. At Tokyo three more staff quarters have been constructed; while at Kathmandu construction of a hospital with 10 beds and 8 staff quarters are in progress.

At Accra, the Government of India have purchased a residence for the High Commissioner. The Government of India have also acquired 5 acres of land at Kabul for construction of the Ambassador's residence and the Chancery, and the preliminaries have been taken in hand. The preliminaries in regard to the construction of the Chancery, High Commissioner's residence and residences of other officers and staff in the new capital of Pakistan-Islamabad-have also been started.

The proposals for the construction of the High Commissioner's residence at Nairobi and of an eighth floor on India House in London

are under active consideration of the Government of India.

(v) Inspectorate.-Pursuant to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament it has been decided to revive the Foreign Service Inspectorate. Necessary preliminaries connected with its formation have been completed. It has already been placed in charge of a senior officer of the status of Additional Secretary.

(vi) Expenditure.-Under the Revised Estimates, the expenditure of this Ministry in 1963-64 is expected to be Rs. 46.50 crores and falls under seven Demand Heads as shown below:-

	In crores of rupees
1. Tribal Areas (North East Frontier Agency)	14.34
2. Naga Hills-Tuensang Area	4.04
3. External Affairs	9.80
4. Pondicherry	0.04
5. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.16
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	5.31
7. other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	11.91
TOTAL	46.50

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The territories of Pondicherry and Goa were constituted as Union Territories under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 with effect from 1 July 1963 and 20 December 1963 respectively. Nagaland was formed as a State with effect from 1 December 1963. The amounts shown above relate only to the period prior to these constitutional changes.

The expenditure on 90 Missions and Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 4.99 crores. This works out to an average of Rs. 5.54 lakhs per Mission. Of this, an average of Rs. 1.70 lakhs per Mission is spent on the pay and allowances of the officers and Rs. 1.79 lakhs per Mission on the pay and allowances of the staff, about Rs. 1 lakh on office and residential accommodation and the balance on contingent and other expenditure.

The sanctioned grant under "Standing Charges" and the anticipated requirements for the year 1963-64 are indicated below, along with the corresponding figures of the Revised Estimates for the year 1962-63.

(Figures in Lakhs)

	Revised Estimates, 1962-63	Original Grant for 1963-64
Tribal Areas 186.67	176.96	172.94
External Affairs 425.09	397.40	394.49
Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs 3.52	2.77	2.78
TOTAL 615.28	577.13	570.21

The board distribution of the figures is as follows:-

(i) Assam Rifles 140.38	129.23	124.83
(ii) Political and Administrative charges in Tri- bal Areas 22.27	22.20	22.95
(iii) Social and Developmental Services in Tribal Areas and Miscellaneous Expendi- ture 24.02	25.53	25.16
(iv) Ministry of External Affairs (Headquarters) 121.40	111.14	114.35
(v) Missions and Posts abroad 282.90	265.72	259.68

(vi) Emigration and Passport Establishment	9.09	9.09
9.50		
(vii) Special Diplomatic Expenditure	10.00	10.00
10.00		
(viii) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	1.45	1.37
1.29		
(ix) Other Revenue Expenditure-Loss by Exchange and Expenditure on Pilgrimage beyond India	2.77	2.78
3.52		

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The anticipated increase of Rs. 45.07 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for 1963-64 (as compared to the sanctioned grants) is due to (1) excess of Rs. 13.73 lakhs in Tribal Areas on account of revision of pay scales, increased expenditure on operational commitments following Chinese aggression and conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones, and (2) excess of Rs. 31.34 lakhs under External Affairs is due to increased expenditure on Air freight on Diplomatic bags, telegrams and publicity to counteract Chinese and Pakistan propaganda and on "Loss by Exchange" on Local Transactions due to revision of exchange rates.

The comparative figures of the Revised Estimates for 1962-63 and 1963-64 show that in the current year there will be an increase in expenditure of Rs. 38.15 lakhs. The excess is mainly due to:-

- (1) Increased expenditure on cost of passages owing to postponements of transfers in 1962-63 due to emergency.
- (2) The conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones in North East Frontier Agency, Missions abroad and Headquarters and consequent transfer of expenditure from Part II to Part I of the Budget Estimates.
- (3) Revision of pay scales of the Assam Rifles and grant of rations to the Assam Rifles personnel at the Army Scale.

The present permanent strength of officers and Establishments is as under:-

Officers		Establishments	
1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64

External Affairs	472	512	1750	1889
NorthEast Frontier Agency	77	105	1788	1931

(vii) Indian Frontier Administrative Service.-There was no increase in the permanent strength of the cadre. More officers were, however, deputed to other areas and posts outside the North-East Frontier region. The Service manned one post in the Laccadive Islands, five in Ladakh and Kashmir and one each on the Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh borders. It took over the important assignments of Principal Administrative Officer and Development Commissioner in Sikkim. Two officers were sent as First Secretaries to the peripheral Missions at Kabul and Kathmandu. Six were employed in the Central Secretariat, one as Principal of the Tribal Research and Orientation Centre at Ranchi and one on a National Defence College course.

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Two more Indian Frontier Administrative Service officers were promoted to the Supertime Scale following the creation of the posts of Security Commissioner, North East Frontier Agency (NEFA), and Secretary to the Governor for Nagaland. This raised the Supertime total to 4.

Two officers were awarded the Padma Shri for distinguished conduct during the emergency and the service, as a whole, won a high reputation for its devotion to duty. A special feature was the number of officers serving elsewhere, who volunteered to return to the North East Frontier Agency during the Chinese aggression.

(viii) Assam Rifles.-Two more operational sector headquarters of the Assam Rifles were established in Nagaland. Otherwise, the structure of the force remained the same.

Its distinguished conduct during 1962 operations was recognised by a number of gallantry awards including Vir Chakras. In the North East Frontier Agency, the Assam Rifles returned to its traditional locations and again took up the role of frontier security. Apart from other concessions given during the emergency, a special compensatory/field area allowance for those employed on tasks in connection with the Chinese aggression in the North East Frontier Agency and in operations against the Naga hostiles was sanctioned. Army postal concessions for personnel in Nagaland and the North East Frontier Agency were also granted.

A battalion of the force took up its permanent duties in Sikkim.

A beginning was also made during the year with an ex-service-men's re-settlement scheme, largely pioneered by the Assam Rifles in the Noa Dihing basin of Tirap Frontier Division, NEFA.

(ix) North East Frontier Agency.-The Administration recovered rapidly after the Chinese aggression and tackled vigorously both the rehabilitation programmes in NEFA and the resumption of normal planned development. A total of Rs. 9,54,000 was spent on rehabilitation measures. All evacuees returned to their homes and all administrative centres in NEFA were re-established. The return of the administration was welcomed by the people who co-operated in handing over weapons recovered from the battle-fields.

NEFA received many visits from Members of Parliament, political delegations, social workers and good-will missions.

As the Assam Rifles, the traditional frontier constabulary, were now required entirely for border security duties, four battalions of Armed Police were inducted for normal policing.

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On 31 May 1963, Dafla tribesmen overpowered the small administrative centre of Chayeng Taju and killed twelve officials including policemen. Law and order was immediately re-established. All the culprits and all the weapons taken by them were captured, or surrendered, with the help of village elders, under the influence of the Political Officer. The reasons for the raid were purely local

The annual draft plan outlay was Rs. 171.42 lakhs. Three more health units were sanctioned raising the NEFA total to 95. 3,805 B.C.G. and 41,390 small-pox inoculations were carried out.

Three new Post Offices were opened raising the total number in Agency to 31. One Middle School was raised to High School level, 6 Primary Schools to Middle Schools, and 21 new Primary Schools were established. This raised the total of Schools in NEFA to 7 High Schools, 25 Middle Schools, 174 Primary Schools and 4 Kindergartens. 2 NEFA students were given stipends for Post-graduate courses, 31 for Degree courses and 26 for pre-University courses. 7 students studied in Sainik Schools; and 8 National Cadet Corps units and 29 Auxiliary Cadet Corps platoons were functioning.

Five new co-operative societies, a saw-mill and two new petrol pumps were started. A number of retail depots with stock worth Rs. 12.28 lakhs were opened in border areas.

A Nocte Timber Company was started in Tirap Frontier Division. The NEFA annual forest revenue rose to Rs. 31,98,849. Two new Forest Divisions were created.

(x) Nagaland.-The State of Nagaland was inaugurated by the President at Kohima on 1 December 1963. A Caretaker Minister was formed, with the members of the erstwhile Executive Council as Ministers, to carry on the Government of Nagaland until the Legislative Assembly was elected in February 1964.

The Interim Body, after considering the law and order situation, passed a resolution in May 1963, that an amnesty should be declared to give the hostile Nagas an opportunity to surrender to the Administration and settle down as peaceful citizens. With the approval of the Government of India, a general amnesty was proclaimed for two months from 1 July 1963. The results were, however, not satisfactory. Only 247 hostile Nagas surrendered, the majority of them without arms.

Following a resolution of the Interim Body to remodel 565 villages in the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung into 97 larger villages, the Government of India approved the remodelling scheme submitted by the Nagaland Administration. Work has started in ten

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centres. which are to be developed fully as model villages. These remodelled villages will provide the villagers with all amenities and social services such as housing, education, water supply, medical services etc. and, in addition, security and protection against harassment and attacks by hostile Nagas.

The Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 2.45 crores for expenditure on planning schemes. The Nagaland Administration have, in their current year's programme, given priority to agricultural production, education and the development of roads. While the estimated increase in food production in 1962-63 was 1,800 tons, the target set for the current year is 2,000 tons. There has been considerable development in education. In the current year it is planned to add 64 Lower Primary schools, 12 Middle Education schools and 3 High schools to the existing 565 Lower Primary schools, 118 Middle Education schools and 28 Higher Education schools. At the end of 1962-63 there were also 2 colleges, 2 teachers' training institutes and 2 technical institutes. A considerable expansion and improvement of the existing road system is being undertaken, and a State Transport Service has also been sanctioned and is being put into operation. During the year, 16 Community Development Blocks were functioning,

(xi) Goa, Daman and Diu.-Elections under the Government of the Union Territories Act, 1963 were held on the basis of the adult franchise on 9 December. Over 75 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise out of an electorate of 3.5 lakhs (women voters outnumbering men voters by 1,000) for election to a 30-member Legislative Assembly. The results of the election were:-

Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	14
United Front of Goans	12
Congress	1
Independents	3

As a result of these elections, a Council of Ministers with Shri D. B. Bhandarkar, leader of the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party, as Chief Minister with two other Ministers was sworn in on 20 December 1963, the second anniversary of the liberation of Goa. The Vice-President of India was present at the swearing-in ceremony.

Under the Act, the Union Territory also elected two representatives to the Lok Sabha. Sarvashri Peter Alvares and Mukunda Padmanaba Shinkre were elected and took their seats in the Lok Sabha just before the adjournment of the last session of Parliament.

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In keeping with the policy of the Government of India to bring about gradual integration of the territory with the rest of India only those Central enactments have been enforced in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which were considered essential. For instance, the Indian Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes, the Indian Stamp Act, the Indian Evidence Act, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, have been extended to the Union Territory. The Indian Income-tax Act was enforced from 1 April 1963. Certain concessions to be granted to the Union Territory under this Act are under examination of the Government.

Another important development was in the field of the Judiciary. Since liberation the people of Goa have had no facility of appeal to a higher Court from the judgments of the Court which existed in Goa during Portuguese rule. A Judicial Commissioner's Court has now been established by a Presidential Regulation and a Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha during the last session of Parliament to declare the Judicial Commissioner's Court as a High Court for certain purposes of the Constitution. This Bill will come up for discussion in the present session of Parliament and if it is passed the people of Goa will be able to refer their appeals against the Judicial Commissioner's Court to the Supreme Court.

After liberation, the Union Territory was brought within the orbit of the Third Five Year Plan. For the year 1963-64, an outlay of Rs. 252 lakhs was provided. A further sum of Rs. 245 lakhs has been asked by the Goa Administration in the revised estimates. For the year 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 665 lakhs is to be provided. Allocations under important heads for 1963-64 and 1964-65 are as follows:-

	(Figures in Lakhs) 1963-64 Rs.	(Figures in Lakhs) 1964-65 Rs.
Power	49.60	98.19
Roads	79.00	91.00

Co-operatives	6.40	10.53
Education	15.40	44.66

Electric power which was practically non-existent outside a few towns during the Portuguese period, has been brought to Goa from Koyna (Maharashtra). Electric power from Sharavati (Mysore) will be available early in 1964. In order to meet the immediate requirements for power in the private and public sectors, Rs. 12 lakhs in

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foreign exchange has been authorised for the purchase of diesel power plants. Great emphasis is being laid on the restoration and development of transport and communications. All the bridges and culverts destroyed by the retreating Portuguese forces have been repaired and opened to traffic involving an expenditure of over Rs. 51 lakhs. The Prime Minister who visited Goa in May 1963 laid the foundation stone of a Rs. 2 crore-bridge over the Mondovi river which, when completed, will connect Mapusa to Panjim.

Export of iron ore which had sharply fallen during 1962-63 has shown an upward trend. It is expected that by the end of the current year, Goa would have exported over 5.5 million tonnes. Licence has been granted for the establishment of a pelletisation plant of 3 million tonnes capacity at a cost of Rs 2.2 crores in collaboration with the Japanese. A pig iron plant of one million tonne capacity in the private sector is in the process of negotiation. There are indications that the capacity of this plant may be increased to 3 million tonnes. Licences have also been granted for 3 textile mills with 62,000 spindles and two plants for manufacturing drugs and chemicals. A fertiliser factory and a steel plant of 1.5 million tonne capacity have been projected during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Great progress has been achieved in the field of education. The number of Primary Schools and Secondary Schools has risen from 259 to 619 and 78 to 139 respectively since liberation. One of the technical schools has been converted into a Polytechnic. The Medical School has been upgraded to a Degree College and an Engineering College is proposed to be started shortly. The amount spent on education during 1962-63 was Rs. 30.50 lakhs and is expected to be about Rs. 39.21 lakhs during the current financial year.

Repatriates from Mozambique.-About 2,300 Indians have had to be repatriated to India from Mozambique as a result of retaliatory action taken by the Portuguese authorities. There are still about 100 Indian nationals there.. Some of the important steps taken by the Government of India to assist these repatriates are:-

- (i) Indian repatriates from Mozambique have been granted special customs facilities for the import of their personal

belongings and other possessions;

- (ii) Those repatriates who are unable to maintain themselves have been granted financial assistance. Grant of loans to the repatriates has been sanctioned to set up co-operatives and small scale industries;
- (iii) The First Secretary of the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in Lisbon visited Mozambique in July/August

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1962 and again in June 1963 to afford necessary consular assistance to Indian nationals still resident there and to look into the question of the repatriation of the sale proceeds of the assets left by Indian nationals on an equitable basis;

- (iv) Following the severance of diplomatic relations with Portugal by the Government of the United Arab Republic, who were looking after India's interests there, the Government of Mexico have been entrusted with the responsibility of looking after India's interests in Portugal and her colonies.

During the year, the following important changes in senior appointments in the Union Territory were made:

- (i) Shri M. R. Sachdev was appointed Lieutenant Governor vice Shri T. Sivasankar;
- (ii) Shri P. J. Fernandes, an I.A.S. officer of the Mysore Cadre, was appointed Chief Secretary vice Shri B. K. Sanyal of the Foreign Service;
- (iii) Shri A. B. Keny was appointed as Labour Commissioner on deputation from Maharashtra Government;
- (iv) The post of the Director of Publicity was upgraded to Secretary, Information and Tourism, and Shri H. J. D'Penha was appointed to the post;
- (v) Shri S. Balakrishnan was appointed as Law Secretary.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli.-The former Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli were constituted as Union Territory with effect from 11 August 1961 under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Administration) Act, 1961. This territory is being administered by the President through an Administrator, assisted by a Secretary and technical heads of the departments for Education, Health, Forest, etc. This Union Territory is predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Laws) Regulation 1963, was promulgated on 18 July 1963 whereby 215 Indian Acts have been extended to the Union Territory. A Court of the District Judge and a Court of the Civil Judge are proposed to be established according to the Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Civil Courts and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulation, 1963, promulgated on 2 September 1963. A draft Regulation has been finalised for conferring the same powers and functions on the Village Panchayats in the Union Territory as in the rest of India..

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The Union Territory has been allotted, with effect from 1 April 1963, a Double Unit Tribal Development Block with a financial allocation of Rs. 44 lakhs.

The number of Primary Schools has risen from 38 to 60 since integration. Two new High Schools have been opened.

The establishment of 21 small scale industries has been authorised and a paper mill is proposed to be set up. An electrical transmission line from Gujarat State is being extended to the Union Territory.

(xii) Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.-Consequent on the de jure transfer of the erstwhile French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam on 16 August 1963, the following Regulations have been promulgated by the President under Article 240 of the Constitution:-

(1) The Mahe (Stay of Eviction Proceedings) Regulation 1963 and (2) The Taxation Laws (Extension to Union Territories) Regulation, 1963.

The Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry and a Council of Ministers have been set up in the Union Territory of Pondicherry with effect from 1 July 1963, as provided in the Government of Union Territories Act 1963. The Council of Ministers consists of a Chief Minister and five other Ministers. Two members have been elected to represent Pondicherry in each of the two Houses of Parliament.

The post of the Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry has been upgraded to that of a Lieutenant Governor and is held by Shri S. L. Silam since 14 October 1963.

The Pondicherry (Laws) Regulation, 1963 was promulgated by the President on 18 July 1963 extending 160 Central enactments to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. These enactments have been enforced from 1 October 1963.

The Pondicherry Legislative Assembly passed the following Bills on 2 December 1963:-

(1) The Pondicherry Contingency Fund Bill 1963; (2) The

Pondicherry Weights and Measures Enforcement (Amendment) Bill 1963; (3) The Pondicherry Stamp Duty (Amendment) Bill 1963; (4) The Mahe Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Bill 1963 and

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(5) The Appropriation (No. 1) Bill 1963.

The last-named Bill has already received the assent of the President while the remaining Bills are awaiting the assent of the President.

The Budget Estimates for the year 1963-64 provide for an expenditure of Rs 3.76 crores out of which Rs. 1.09 crores are to be earmarked for development schemes. The receipts being estimated at Rs. 2.54 crores, the revenue gap will be met by the Central Government through grants-in-aid to the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

INDIA

CHINA PAKISTAN USA BURMA NEPAL BAHRAIN KUWAIT LIBYA LEBANON MALAYSIA
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE YEMEN EGYPT SAUDI ARABIA BANGLADESH KENYA TURKEY
JAPAN GHANA AFGHANISTAN UNITED KINGDOM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC OMAN RUSSIA
MOZAMBIQUE PORTUGAL MEXICO

Nov 01, 1963

A.-States in Special Treaty Relations with India

PART-II

A.-States in Special Treaty Relations with India

(i) Bhutan.-Bhutan, whose membership for the Colombo Plan Council was sponsored by India, was admitted as a full member of the Council at its 79th session held in Colombo on Mar 07, 1963. A delegation from Bhutan attended the meetings of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held in Colombo in July 1963 and in Bangkok in November 1963.

The tempo of progress in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan of Bhutan (1961-66) slowed down somewhat during the year. This was due to the emergency declared by the Government of Bhutan, simultaneously with the emergency in India, in October

1962. As against the Plan outlay of Rs. 17.47 crores, only Rs. 2.73 crores could be spent till the end of June 1963. The Government of Bhutan, however, hope to accelerate the tempo of development activities during the coming months and necessary provision on this account is being made in the budget estimates for 1964-65. The scheme of Geological Survey in Bhutan, which is expected to cost Rs. 1 crore, has made good progress. The survey of gypsum, copper dolomite and limestone deposits in certain selected areas has been completed.

Construction work is in progress on the Samdrup-Jhonkher (Darranga)-Tashigong Road which will be 120 miles long. It is planned to complete this road by December 1966. Satisfactory progress has also been reported on the construction of the Sarbhang-Hatisar Tongsa Road which will be 190 miles long and is likely to be completed by December 1968. Widening of the Paro-Phuntsholing Road is also in progress. Line-communications work has been completed on the route from Dewangiri to Tashigong in Eastern Bhutan. The line-communications work along the Phuntsholing Paro Road is in progress.

The Government of Bhutan propose to establish a Micro-Hydel Directorate for investigating and executing the micro-hydel projects envisaged for Tashigong, Deothang, Sarbhang and Phuntsholing.

Besides continuing the scholarships granted to Bhutanese students for school studies and degree/diploma courses, 35 fresh scholarships were given in 1963. The total expenditure on scholarships to Bhutanese students during 1963-64 is estimated at Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

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Arrangements for implementing Malaria Eradication and B.C.G. Programmes in Bhutan are being finalised and technical teams are expected to visit Bhutan shortly.

The possibilities of establishing cement, fertilizer and paper pulp factories in Bhutan are being explored. The Central Workshop of the Government of Bhutan at Phuntsholing started functioning in March 1963.

The services of Shri N. K. Rustomji, formerly Adviser to the Government of Assam, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bhutan. Shri Rustomji took over charge on 28 September 1963 as Adviser to the Government of Bhutan.

The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Shri Jigmie P. Dorji, visited New Delhi in January 1963 and in August 1963 and held discussions on matters of mutual interest.

(ii) Sikkim.--Sikkim's Second Development Plan (1961-66)

entered its third year in 1963. As against the total outlay of Rs. 813.30 lakhs provided for in the Plan, the total expenditure upto July 1963 amounted to Rs. 231.63 lakhs. The rate of expenditure in the current year is expected to increase appreciably. A budget provision of Rs. 160 lakhs was made in 1963-64 as against Rs. 125 lakhs in 1962-63. The scheme of the Sikkim Industrial Corporation for the manufacture of synthetic jewels, used in gramophone needles, and house-metres, in collaboration with a Swiss firm, has been approved. Progress has been reported on the Malaria Eradication Programme and survey for an anti-T.B. Campaign was taken in hand. Dr. N. L. Bordia, T.B. Adviser to the Government of India, visited Sikkim for advising the Sikkim Darbar in this regard. Particular attention was paid in the year under review to the construction of roads and a special provision has been made for construction of village roads. A programme for upgrading the existing Extra Branch Departmental Post Offices at Naya Bazar, Namchi and Geyzing is under consideration. It is also proposed to improve telephone facilities at these, places.

On the occasion of the marriage of Maharajkumar Palden Thondup Namgyal in March 1963, the Government of India was represented by the Commonwealth Secretary of the Ministry. Presents were given on behalf of the President and the Prime Minister. The Maharajkumar and Maharajkumarani Hope Namgyal visited New Delhi in April 1963 as official guests.

Thirty-five fresh scholarships were awarded to Sikkimese students for school studies and degree/diploma courses in 1963 bringing the total number of Sikkimese students studying in India under the,

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Government of India Scholarship Scheme to 127. The expenditure on the Scheme during 1963-64 is estimated at Rs. 2.19 lakhs. Besides, assistance was also extended through the Ministries of Education and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for securing admission of Sikkimese students in colleges in India, on special consideration basis.

Shri R. N. Haldipur, IFAS, succeeded Shri Baleshwar Prasad, the former Dewan of Sikkim. Shri Haldipur has been designated as Principal Administrative Officer.

The Maharaja of Sikkim, Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., died in Calcutta on 2 December 1963, after a protracted illness. Military honours befitting his position were accorded to him at Calcutta and at his funeral in Gangtok. The cremation ceremony of the late Maharaja's body took place in Gangtok on 27 December, at which the Government of India were represented by the Deputy Defence Minister, Shri D. R. Chavan, and the Deputy Military Secretary to the President.

Maharajkumar Palden Thondup Namgyal, the heir-apparent,

succeeded him as the Maharaja of Sikkim, under a proclamation of accession issued on 5 December 1963. The Government of India conveyed to the new Maharaja their felicitations and recognition of his succession as the ruler of Sikkim.

The Political Officer, Shri I.J. Bahadur Singh, relinquished charge of his post on 29 December 1963. His successor, Shri Avtar Singh, I.F.S., is scheduled to take up his post towards the end of January 1964.

B. INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

(i) Afghanistan.-Close and friendly relations between India and Afghanistan continued to develop during the year. H. R. H. Limar-e-Ala Marshal Sardar Shah Wali Khan of Afghanistan, accompanied by H. R. H. Princess Bilquis, the daughter of the King, and her husband H. R. H. Sardar Abdul Wali, paid a goodwill visit to India from 12 March to 1 April, 1963.

The President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, paid a State visit to Afghanistan from 11 to 16 May 1963. He received a spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome from the people of Afghanistan. The President had frank and cordial exchange of views with the King of Afghanistan and other leaders on matters of mutual interest.

As a gesture of goodwill, the Government of India sent, in July 1963, a gift worth Rs. 10,000/- of glass containers for vaccine lymph

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to assist the Afghan Government in its small-pox eradication programme.

To strengthen the existing friendly relations and promote further understanding and closer co-operation between the Governments, and people of India and Afghanistan, a cultural agreement was signed on 4 October 1963. Shri Humayun Kabir, the then Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, who visited Afghanistan from 28 September to 6 October 1963 signed it on behalf of the Government of India.

As in the past, India participated in Afghan Jeshan (Independence celebrations) held at Kabul in August 1963. The Indian contingent, which was headed by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, Education Minister of Bihar, included musicians, artistes and a hockey team.

Indian teachers loaned to Afghanistan in the previous years continued to serve there.

An Afghan Parliamentary delegation headed by H. E. Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly of Afghanistan, visited India from 14 December to 31 December 1963, at the invitation of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

During their stay the members of the delegation called on the, President, the Prime Minister and some Ministers of the Government of India. The delegation visited certain historical and other places of interest.

An Afghan trade delegation visited India from 21 December to 28 December 1963. The delegation had discussions with the Ministry of International Trade.

(ii) Burma.-Relations with Burma continued to be friendly.

Following the visit, in November 1962, of the Minister of State, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, the Deputy Minister Shri Dinesh Singh visited Burma in May 1963. This was followed by a visit by Shri Manubhai Shah, the Minister of International Trade. The visitors were warmly welcomed in Burma.

In May, 1963, when cholera broke out in an epidemic form in certain parts of Burma, India was one of the first countries to rush assistance to the Government of Burma. The Indian Red Cross airlifted one lakh doses of cholera vaccine to Burma, half of which were given as a gift.

(iii) Ceylon.-Relations with Ceylon continued to be close and friendly. A large number of Ceylonese personnel of different categories were given facilities for training in India. A number of Indian experts were made available to Ceylon. Visits of scholars,

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writers, cultural troupes, sports teams, etc. to and from Ceylon were encouraged.

The Indian Naval Ships 'Mysore', 'Betwa' and 'Beas' visited Ceylon during the month of August 1963 on a goodwill mission. The Indian Naval Ship 'Tir' also visited Colombo later, in October 1963.

The question of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon continued to be discussed throughout the year. Apart from a number of communications at official levels, correspondence on this matter took place between the Prime Ministers of Ceylon and of India. No basis for agreement has yet been reached.

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

(v) Nepal.-The cordial and friendly relations existing between India and Nepal were further strengthened during the year.

At the invitation of the Government of Nepal, the Home Minister of India paid a four-day visit to Nepal from 2-to 5 March 1963. He had friendly and frank talks with His Majesty the King, Dr. Tulsi Giri, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Home Minister of Nepal on a variety of subjects. The joint communique, issued

at the conclusion of the visit, noted that Nepal and India were bound by unbreakable ties of geography, culture and tradition and had vital interest in each other's well-being. Both sides expressed their mutual satisfaction at the outcome of the talks.

At the invitation of the Nepalese Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of the Indian Army Staff, General J. N. Chaudhuri, paid a visit to Nepal from 4 to 9 June 1963. His programme included visits to Nepalese Army Training Centres, the Royal Nepalese Army Headquarters and an address to the officers of the Royal Nepalese Army. The Indian Army Chief's visit and the contacts made in Nepal helped to strengthen the ties of goodwill and friendship between the armies of the two countries.

At the invitation of the President of India, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal paid a State visit to Delhi from 27 to 30 August 1963. Their Majesties, among others, were accompanied by Dr. Tulsi Giri, Chairman of the Council (of Ministers), and Mrs. Giri. Their Majesties received a warm and affectionate welcome during their stay in New Delhi and attended several functions organised in their honour. Later the Royal party spent a week in Kashmir, before proceeding abroad. Their Majesties spent another eight days in Bombay, Poona and Gwalior on their return from abroad.

While in Delhi, His Majesty had friendly and informal exchange of views with the President and the Prime Minister on matters of

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mutual interest. On the conclusion of the visit, a joint communique was issued, which inter-alia, stated that His Majesty and the President and Prime Minister agreed that frank exchanges of views helped to promote a better understanding and contribute further towards cementing the good relations between the two countries.

At the request of the King of Nepal, the Government of India, in addition to two other Aid Projects, agreed to construct the Sonauli-Pokhara Road, linking U.P. with West-Central Nepal. The road will be about 130 miles long and when completed the project may cost over rupees five crores.

At the invitation of His Majesty the King of Nepal, the President of India paid a four-day State visit to Nepal from 4 to 7 November 1963. The President was given a very warm and affectionate welcome by the Government and people of Nepal. The two Heads of state re-affirmed that Nepal and India have a vital interest in each other's well-being, independence and integrity.

Cultural contacts between the two countries continued to be maintained. Eminent literateurs, scholars and poets of each country visited the other on important occasions. On the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, besides some musicians, Dr. H. R. Bachan,

an eminent Hindi poet, was specially deputed to Kathmandu.

In connection with His Majesty's visit to India a group of Nepalese artistes and dancers came to New Delhi and held a few performances. A Nepalese paintings and handicrafts exhibition was also held in New Delhi on the occasion.

A record number of Nepalese students sought admission to various institutions in India for higher studies in Engineering, Medicine and other fields, both on scholarship and self-financing basis, and admission was arranged for almost all of them. The usual facilities for the training of Nepalese military personnel in various Defence Establishments in India continued to be provided.

Important consultations took place in July, August and October 1963 between the representatives of the Governments of India and Nepal in the matter of trade and commerce, with particular reference to the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit of 1960. As a result of these consultations, the Government of India agreed to:--
(1) provide transit facilities for Nepal's trade with Pakistan,
(2) to abolish the Bond System which required Nepalese Importers/Exporters to execute bonds to ensure the transportation of their goods without loss or diversion while in transit across Indian territory. This is to be substituted by a simpler procedure of transpor-

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tation at railway risk, which would safeguard the interests of the Government of India as well as of the Nepalese Importers/Exporters.

The Nepalese Government in turn took prompt action to rectify cases of their Tariff discriminating against India and assured that they would immediately rectify any further case of discrimination brought to attention.

The periodic consultations have proved useful from the point of view of both the countries, and will continue to take place in the future also.

The Government of India continued giving increased aid to Nepal in order to help develop its economic resources. The aid was increased by Rs. 300 lakhs bringing the total Indian aid during the Third Plan period to Rs. 2,100 lakhs. During the current year agreements were entered into with Nepal for the construction of the following projects: -(a) Tribhuvan Adarash Vidyalaya (Rs. 3.5 lakhs), (b) Irrigation and Water Supply Schemes (Rs. 40 lakhs), (c) Construction of a Hangar at Gaucher Airport (Rs. 4.6 lakhs) and (d) Kathmandu-Trisuli Road (Rs. 33.5 lakhs). In addition, the Government of India agreed to extend further aid for the construction of Sonauli-Pokhara Road (Rs. 241 lakhs during the current Plan period), a new bridge over the Bagmati river (Rs. 19 lakhs) and the construction of Kathmandu-Balaju Road (Rs. 1.15 lakhs).

His Majesty, the King of Nepal, inaugurated the Indian-aided Patan Industrial Estate in November 1963 and Her Majesty the Queen of Nepal declared open the Fruit Preservation Laboratory in December, 1963.

Shri O. V. Alagesan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, visited the Trisuli Hydel Project, which is being executed by Indian experts with Indian aid, in June 1963.

Shri R. S. Mehta, Director, Central Public Health Engineering Institute, Nagpur, accompanied by Shri C. S. G. Rao, Scientific Assistant, visited Kathmandu in March 1963 to advise the Government of Nepal on the improvement of the drinking water supply in Kathmandu.

Three Productivity experts from the National Productivity Council of India visited Nepal for conducting two seminars and a course of training in productivity.

Shri P. C. Bhasin, Deputy Bridge Officer, Ministry of Transport, visited Nepal in September 1963 to collect data and to select a suitable site for the Bridge over the Bagmati river.

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A senior architect of the CPWD visited Nepal for preparing the designs of some of the important buildings undertaken under the Indian Aid.

A veterinary expert of the Government of India visited Nepal to advise the Government of Nepal on the setting up of a Biological-Products Laboratory.

A delegation of Indian Industrialists, sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, visited Nepal to explore the possibilities of setting up some industries in Nepal with Indian capital.

Dr. P. Koteswaran, Director of Aviation Services, Government of India, visited Kathmandu in connection with the setting up of a meteorological office at Gaucher airport.

Dr. Pushkar Nath, Director, Central Potato Research Institute, visited Nepal to help Nepal in formulating plans for the development of potato industry.

India provided training in India to 162 nominees of Nepal under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

Besides giving aid for Nepal's economic development the Government of India also provided opportunities for an increasing number of Nepalese to visit India and see for themselves the progress being made in this country.

The Treasurer of the Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, visited a few Universities in India to study the various problems connected with University administration. Seven nominees of Tribhuvan University were deputed to various All India Conferences to participate in their annual sessions.

A co-operative delegation sponsored by the Government of Nepal attended the Fourth Indian Co-operative Congress and visited other Co-operative Organisations in India. A team of Nepalese entrepreneurs sponsored by His Majesty's Government visited selected industrial centres in India in December 1963.

(vi) Pakistan. (a) Indus Waters Treaty.-Two meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission were held during the period from 1 April to 31 December 1963. In this period, three parts of the First General Tour of Inspection of development works and sites on the Indus System of Rivers in India and Pakistan and one special tour of inspection of the Betar Nallah in Jammu and Kashmir State were undertaken by the Commission.

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The fourth annual instalment of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan equal to pound Sterling 6,206,000 was paid to the World Bank for the Indus Basin Development Fund on 1 November 1963.

(b) Minister-level talks between India and Pakistan.-Talks at Minister-level on "Kashmir and other related matters" began in December 1962 in terms of the joint communique issued by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on 29 November 1962. These talks dragged on, at monthly intervals, until May 1963. Although the scope of these talks did extend "to other related matters", the Pakistan delegation successfully resisted every effort to bring any problem other than Kashmir into these discussions.

It had been agreed to, at the beginning of these bilateral discussions, that there should be a moratorium on Press propaganda and a standstill on exchange of protests on this subject, during these talks. Even before the talks had ended in failure, the moratorium was being constantly infringed by the Pakistan Press.

(c) Demarcation of Boundaries.-Throughout 1963, efforts continued to be made to proceed with the demarcation of our Eastern borders with Pakistan and to resolve the existing border disputes, in order to create permanent conditions of peace and stability. The Directors of Land Records and Surveys of both the countries continued to meet and chalk out programmes for the demarcation of the borders between East Pakistan and Assam, Tripura and, West Bengal. These meetings were fruitful in respect of Berubari and Hilly areas, on the West Bengal border, where demarcation has been in progress. The Central Surveys of the two countries also amicably completed

the initial ground survey of an undemarcated sector in Assam, viz.- Mizo Hills/Chittagong Hill Tracts Sector. Unfortunately, the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of the two countries could not agree in regard to demarcation of the Tripura/East Pakistan border, and the "disputed area" on the Karimganj border of Assam, south of the Patharia forest.

The two major disputes on our eastern borders are over the upper, and the lower reaches of the Fenny River in Tripura, and over the, five villages, south of the Patharia forest in Assam. Pakistan persisted in violating the status quo agreements, in both these disputed areas. The East Pakistan Rifles patrolled these areas and harassed residents, even resorting to sustained firing. Except for returning fire in self-defence, wherever necessary, great restraint was exercised by the Indian authorities in the face of these provocations.

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Pakistan was pressed through diplomatic channels, to abandon her militant posture and to agree to joint inspections being held to mitigate the prevailing tension and seek a settlement. India offered a programme of "crush demarcation" by the Central Survey authorities in the dispute over the five villages on the Karimganj border; simultaneously a proposal was made for a high level meeting to reaffirm the status quo, pending demarcation.

On the Western borders with Pakistan, there was some progress with the authentication of the strip maps of the Rajasthan-West Pakistan boundary, whereby a length of 646 miles of our Western borders has been demarcated and settled.

On the Punjab-West Pakistan border, demarcated two years earlier, a joint decision was taken to replace those pillars, along the riverine boundary, which had been washed away by rains and floods by a more durable type of riverine pillars. This work is under progress.

(d) "Hate India" Campaign.-The year 1963 brought no improvement in the general hostility of Pakistan towards India; if anything, the situation deteriorated during the year. The Pakistani Press and Radio continued to be most unfriendly; hardly had the bilateral talks ended, when a virulent "Hate India" campaign was mounted in both the wings of Pakistan.

(e) Pakistan-China alliance.-The year 1963 also saw the Pakistan-China alliance take shape and form. It would be futile to deny that China has begun to cast deep shadows over Indo-Pakistan relations, to the extent of coming to a possible rapprochement over individual issues. Thus, Pakistan offered gratis to China the services of her Foreign Secretary, Mr. S. K. Dehlavi, who embarked upon a tour of some European States to minimise the Chinese threat to India and dissuade them from helping India.

(f) Undesirable activities of Officials of Pakistan High Commission at New Delhi.-In the last quarter of 1963, began another unfortunate phase in the relations between the two countries. In September, when some officials of the Pakistan High Commission at New Delhi were apprehended by the local police while indulging in undesirable activities and their recall was demanded, Pakistan retaliated by asking for the recall of Indian officials of equivalent rank working in our Mission at Karachi. In November, a Second Secretary of the Pakistan Mission and two others were also apprehended and therefore asked to leave India, which in turn brought retaliation from the Pakistan Government on our High Commission at Karachi.

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(g) Closure of Assistant High Commission at Rajshahi.-The penultimate phase of these unfortunate developments began when Pakistan took to attacking our entire offices in East Pakistan. Beginning with the demand for the closure of our libraries and reading rooms in Dacca and Rajshahi, on flimsy technical grounds, in October 1963, Pakistan ended the year by demanding the closure of our Assistant High Commission at Rajshahi. The function of this office being chiefly to issue visas to Pakistani nationals visiting India, its closure obviously indicates Pakistan's desire for snapping contacts between the peoples of East Pakistan and India.

Despite these unfortunate developments, India continued to seek avenues for peaceful solution to Indo-Pakistani problems and to ignore, as far as possible, the "Hate India" campaign that had been mounted in Pakistan. Renewed call was made by the Prime Minister for a "No War Declaration" between India and Pakistan and for simultaneous efforts to solve Indo-Pakistan differences through peaceful methods. The Prime Minister's appeal was disregarded and the year ended with Indo-Pakistani relations in a far worse condition, than during 1962.

In a speech made in Bombay on 26 December, the Prime Minister reiterated India's desire to live in peace and friendship with Pakistan and, in this context, repeated the offer of a "No War Pact" with Pakistan.

(h) Kashmir.- Joint talks on Kashmir and other related matters were undertaken at Minister-level between the representatives of India and Pakistan under a joint statement issued by the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India. These began towards the end of December 1962 and continued till the middle of May 1963. The talks, despite every effort made by Sardar Swaran Singh to arrive at an equitable and honourable settlement, ended in failure.

From the beginning, the Government of Pakistan various steps which came in the way of a settlement-the so-called agreement with China on Kashmir's border with Sinkiang and an unprecedented campaign of vilification against India, in Pakistan as also in the

capitals of Europe, in violation of a joint appeal by the two Ministers for moderation in mutual criticism. Under the Sino-Pakistani Agreement, Pakistan gave away about 2,000 square miles of Indian territory to China, with which it has no border.

After wasting considerable time over a futile discussion of plebiscite, the Pakistan delegation shifted to the consideration of a political settlement, only to put forward astonishingly absurd proposals. Pakistan claimed, for example, the catchment areas and

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the watersheds of the three Western rivers, the Chenab, the Jhelum and the Indus in Jammu and Kashmir on the non-existent ground that these rivers had been allotted to Pakistan under the Indus Waters Treaty. Again, Jammu and Kashmir was claimed in order to protect Pakistan's Grand Trunk Road and her railway line to ensure Pakistan's "defence in depth". Finally, introducing a vicious communal approach, Pakistan claimed Kashmir on the basis of its Muslim majority. These ridiculous proposals showed clearly that Pakistan was not interested in an honourable and equitable settlement but only in anti-Indian propaganda to prevent the supply of Western arms aid to India in its defence against China.

Pakistan's growing collusion with China against India was no longer in doubt. Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Bhutto, declared in the Pakistan National Assembly, that the security and integrity of Pakistan involved the security and integrity of the largest State in Asia. The reference was obviously to China. On another occasion he stated that even if the Kashmir issue was settled amicably, Pakistan would not go to the defence of India against China. This showed why Pakistan had rejected India's offer of a No-war Agreement and the Prime Minister's assurance that arms received from friendly countries for India's defence against China would not be used against Pakistan. It is significant that when India was attacked by China in October 1962, Pakistan was one of the very few countries which offered no sympathy or support to India. On the other hand, a Pakistani public man in a key position, assured the late Mr. John Strachey, the Labour M.P., that if China attacked India again, "he and his friends would not miss their opportunity this time", but would immediately attack India.

It became increasingly clear that unless Pakistan gave up its irrational animus against India and its actively pro-Chinese attitude, no settlement of differences between India and Pakistan could be brought about. The suggestion for using the good offices of a mutually acceptable person, even though acceptable to India, thus became unrealistic.

The Government of India lodged protests with the Government of Pakistan against the unlawful signing of the Agreement on Kashmir's border with Sinkiang and subsequently against the demarcation of this border. The Government of India also lodged

suitable protests with the Security Council.

To bolster up its "Hate India" campaign, the Pakistan Government engineered incidents along the cease-fire line, notably at Chaknot to the east of Keran, and in the Betar Nallah in Poonch,

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to show that the arms supplied to India by friendly countries were being used by the Indian Army against Pakistan. India was also falsely charged with concentrating troops along the cease-fire line. The wind was taken out of this malicious campaign partly by the Pakistan admission that the village of Chaknot was on the Indian side of the cease-fire line, and partly by the construction by India of a diversionary channel from the Betar Nallah on its own side of the cease-fire line and well away from the demilitarised zone. India lodged complaints with the United Nations Observers against Pakistan firing on Indian workmen engaged in constructing the channel in the Betar Nallah area and against the increased military activity in the Kel area in the vicinity of the village of Chaknot. The Government of India publicly announced that it had not concentrated troops along the cease-fire line or set up any armed post in the village of Chaknot or on the ridge overlooking the village, much less building any mule track to it. The United Nations Military Observers, after their investigations, established that there was no concentration of Indian troops in the Chaknot area and that, on the contrary, Pakistan troops had, in fact, reinforced the area south-east of Kel. Accordingly, the Chief Military Observer gave an award of violation by Pakistan and an award of no violation by India in regard to Chaknot. These facts not only vindicated the Government of India's position fully but also demonstrated the extent to which the Pakistan authorities could make political capital out of non-existing situations in their crusade of hatred against India.

The number of breaches of the cease-fire Agreement by Pakistani armed forces or their agents, which had shown a welcome decline during the first half of 1963-presumably because the joint talks were in progress-renewed their upward trend after the talks broke down. As against 95 such violations in the first six months of 1963, the number rose to 267 in the second half of the year.

(i) Migrants' Property in East Pakistan.-Movable Property
Despite the provisions in the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1950 that a migrant from East Pakistan is to be accorded every facility to remove as much of his personal effects and household goods as he may wish to carry with him to India, complaints from migrants continued to be received that they were not afforded necessary facilities by the Pakistan authorities. These were taken up with the Government of Pakistan but without any success.

Immovable Property.-Under the Prime Minister's Agreement of 1950, the ownership of the immovable properties of the migrants in

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East Pakistan continues to vest in them. The Government of Pakistan, however, do not allow them to receive rents and other benefits accruing from their immovable properties in East Pakistan. Under the Pakistan Exchange Control Regulations income of this nature is required to be deposited in non-resident blocked accounts, opened only with the prior permission of the State Bank of Pakistan. Remittances from these accounts to India are not permitted. This attitude on the part of the Government of Pakistan is not in conformity with the international practice as rent from property, by its very nature, is a "current" and not a "capital" item. The humanitarian aspect of this problem has also been brought to the notice of the Pakistan authorities in the sense that non-remittance of these small amounts has been causing serious hardships to a large number of displaced persons. It has also been pointed out that amounts involved in individual cases are small and even collectively are not expected to effect any considerable drain on the foreign exchange resources of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan, however, have not accepted our contention that rent is a "current" item. The deadlock on this issue, therefore, continues. As far as the practice in India is concerned, migrant Pakistan nationals are allowed facilities for rent remittance to Pakistan.

(j) Minorities in Pakistan.-There was further deterioration in the condition of the minority community in Pakistan, particularly since the deportation of illegal Pakistani entrants from the States of Assam and Tripura. These deportees, with the connivance of the local Government authorities, were forcibly taking over the properties of the minority community in East Pakistan, thus compelling them to leave their hearth and home. About 45,700 refugees crossed over to India during the period from 1 January to 31 October 1963. Of these, 33,057 persons entered the State of Tripura, alone. The situation had so aggravated that it necessitated discussions at Cabinet level, about the rehabilitation of refugees. In spite of the Government of India's stringent policy on the grant of migration certificates to the minority community in Pakistan there was no decrease in the volume of the migrant traffic. During the year 1963, about 15,000 persons entered the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, while the figure for the same period for the previous year was 13,894.

(k) Payment of Pensions, Provident Fund and Gratuities.-In terms of the Indo-Pakistan Financial Agreement of July 1959, the Indian Missions in Pakistan and the Pakistan Missions in India are required to make payment of pensions, provident fund and gratuities to persons who had migrated to either country between 1 July 1955 and 31 December 1960 (inclusive).

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The Indian Missions in Pakistan commenced payments in July

1961 and, out of 1,126 cases, payments were being made in 569 cases. Payment to 187 pensioners whose claims had been verified was expected to start soon. As regards the Pakistan Missions in India, though, they were required to implement the Agreement similarly, our information was that, out of 537 cases, payments were being made in 43 cases only in spite of the fact that they were concerned with payments to a smaller number of persons.

Pakistan is also deducting a higher rate of Income-tax from the pensions both taxable and non-taxable. It was suggested to the Government of Pakistan that normal rate of income-tax should be levied, on the payments of pensions made by both the countries under the Agreement of July 1959, but the Government of Pakistan have not so far accepted this view and have suggested that the claimants concerned in both the countries be advised to claim refunds. While the Income-tax authorities in India have been liberal in granting refund/exemption to the pensioners in Pakistan, no such exemption has been granted to the pensioners in India. The question of levy of income-tax on pensions is still under correspondence between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan.

As a measure of relief the Government of West Bengal were paying provisional pension to old pensioners in India till the conclusion of the Agreement of July 1959 referred to above. On the other hand no such interim relief was granted by the Pakistan Government.

(l) Shrines, Holy places and Pilgrimages.-The second meeting of the Indo-Pakistani Joint Committee on Shrines and Holy Places and Pilgrimages, which was due to be held in March 1958, has not yet been convened due to Pakistan's intransigence. In spite of repeated reminders the Government of Pakistan have not so far even responded to the invitation extended to them in February 1962, after they had suggested holding the meeting in July 1961.

During the period 1 January to 31 December 1963, 20 officially sponsored pilgrim parties from Pakistan, comprising 2,401 persons, visited Shrines in India, while, during the same period 15 officially sponsored pilgrim parties from India, comprising 6,176 persons, visited shrines in West Pakistan.

(m) India-Pakistan Passport and Visa Scheme.-According to the statistics furnished by the various State Governments in India, 1,24,315 India-Pakistan Passports were issued to Indian nationals for visit to Pakistan during the period January 1962 to March 1963.

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During the period January 1963 to September 1963, 2,66,421 Pakistani nationals visited India on visas granted by our Missions in Pakistan-1,61,053 from East Pakistan and 1,05,368 from West

Pakistan.

(n) Cyclone Relief Assistance to East Pakistan.-East Pakistan was hit by a cyclone at the end of May 1963 which caused widespread devastation. The Government of India immediately, despatched cyclone relief assistance, in the form of medicines and clothing to the extent of Rs. 50,000/-, to East Pakistan which was followed by a further consignment of medicines totalling Rs. 10,000/- for subsequent flood relief operations in East Pakistan.

Furthermore, at the East Pakistan Government's urgent requests the Government of India allotted five hundred tons of corrugated iron sheets and also agreed to offer facilities at the Calcutta port for the receipt of Pakistan's foreign general cargo due to the temporary dislocation of Chittagong port caused by the cyclone. The Government of Pakistan, however, later declined our offer of 500 tons of corrugated iron sheets in spite of their own grave shortages and did not also take advantage of our offer of port facilities at Calcutta.

C. SOUTH-EAST ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

A conference of the Heads of Missions in South-East Asian countries was held in New Delhi in May 1963 to consider the political developments in the countries of this area, the situation since the Chinese aggression against India and the Pakistani moves to get closer to China.

(i) Australia.-The Australian Government's expression of sympathy for India in the context of the Chinese aggression was followed by material assistance. This was very much facilitated by an exchange of visits between the two countries, beginning with the visit to India of Sir Garfield Barwick, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, during last year. In April, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, and Shri S. S. Khera, Cabinet Secretary, visited Australia and had useful discussions. These were continued with the visit to India of Mr. Allen Fairhall, Minister of Supply of Australia, in May and later of senior officers from the Australian Department of Supply. In September a Defence Production Team from India visited Australia.

Australia participated in the joint air exercises.

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The Maharaja of Mysore and Shri Tenzing Norgay visited Australia. The latter participated in a Mountaineering Training Camp organised by the Audi Education Board of Tasmania. There were visits to India of a Trade Goodwill and Development Mission from Western Australia in March and of Mr. R. J. Heffron, Premier of New South Wales, in August.

(ii) Indonesia.-Dr. Subandrio, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, accompanied by the Assistant Foreign Minister for Political Affairs, the Assistant Foreign Minister for Economic Affairs and senior officials visited India in February 1963. Later Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister, paid a visit to Djakarta and had useful discussions with President Soekarno and other Indonesian leaders. During this visit, President Soekarno conveyed his acceptance of the invitation to visit India.

Air Vice Marshal Omar Dani, Air Minister and Chief of Air Staff of Indonesia, accompanied by Mrs. Omar Dani and Indonesian Air Force officials visited India. Dr. Sushila Nayar, Health Minister and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, visited Indonesia.

India participated in the Asian-African Journalists' conference held in Djakarta in April. Four women delegates of the All-India Women's Conference visited Indonesia, in response to an invitation from the Kongress Wanita Indonesia.

President Soekarno participated in the birth anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi held at the Indian Embassy in Djakarta.

Sugar, textiles and medicines were sent from India to the victims of the volcanic eruption in Bali in Indonesia.

Some scientific instruments manufactured in India were presented to the Padjadjaran University of Bandung.

(iii) International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos.-India continued to exercise her responsibilities as Chairman, of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos, as laid down in the Protocol of the 1962 Geneva Conference on the settlement of the Laotian Question. In April 1963, when hostilities broke out in Laos, the Commission, asked by the Prime Minister of Laos to station teams at various points in the areas of conflict, despatched a team to the Plain of Jars, Headquarters of the Neutralist Forces. This team continues to be there. The Commission continued to exercise its responsibilities to maintain peace in Laos and to bring about a resumption of co-operative contacts among the Laotian parties concerned.

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International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam and Cambodia.-The International Commissions in Vietnam and Cambodia continue to exercise their responsibilities to maintain peace in the area.

(iv) Indo-China.-South Vietnam.-During the year under report, a consignment of Indian textiles worth Rs. 25,000/- was presented to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam as a relief contribution to the sufferers of an accidental fire in Saigon.

Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State, visited Saigon, Vientiane and Hanoi in March 1963. The Commonwealth Secretary visited Phnom Penh, Hanoi, Vientiane and Saigon in July-August 1963. Their visits considerably helped to explain the Government of India's role on the Commissions in Indo-China and the Indian stand on the Sino-Indian border dispute.

(v) Malaysia.-The formation of Malaysia, consisting of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, was welcomed by the Government of India. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State, represented the Government of India in the Malaysia celebrations held in Kuala Lumpur in September. Earlier in the year Shri S. S. Khera Cabinet Secretary, and Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister, paid visits to Kuala Lumpur. The latter met a number of people including the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Federation Government. Sardar Hukam Singh, Speaker, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri U. M. Trivedi and Kumari Shanta Vasishth, M.P's visited Malaysia in connection with the Ninth Parliamentary Conference held in Kuala Lumpur.

Four teams from Malaysia, consisting of State Assembly men, local councillors, trade unionists and educationists, visited India on study tours. Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultanah of Kedah and party and Dato Abdul Jamil, Secretary to the Malaysian Treasury, paid visits to India.

Two Air Wing Cadets of the National Cadet Corps participated in the Annual Camp of the Malayan Air Training Corps held in Singapore. Two Indian qaris participated in the annual Koran reading contest held in Kuala Lumpur during the Ramzan month. The Kalakshetra Troupe led by Shrimati Rukmini Devi participated in the South East Asia Cultural Festival held in Singapore and, thereafter toured Malaya.

A cultural delegation from Malaya visited India for a month.

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A gift consignment of one million ML of anticholera vaccine was despatched from India to Kuala Lumpur in connection with an outbreak of cholera. A pair of lions, a pair of Royal Bengal tigers and other animals and birds were presented to Malaya in connection with the establishment of a National Zoological Park.

As in previous years, a number of Malayan personnel were trained in India and several Malayan students were admitted to medical and other colleges in India.

(vi) New Zealand.-Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, and the Maharaja of Mysore made brief visits to New Zealand.

In view of the closer relations between India and New Zealand, the Government of India appointed a full time High Commissioner resident in Wellington.

The Government of New Zealand made a free gift of butter fat and woollen blankets to India.

(vii) Philippines.-Shri Humayun Kabir, the then Minister of Education and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, paid a visit to the Philippines. Shri B. P. Sinha, Chief Justice of India, attended the conference of the Chief Justices of the South-East Asian countries held in the Philippines. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State, visited Manila in connection with the ECAFE conference held in March.

A cultural delegation from the fields of painting, music, literature, sculpture and philosophy-the first of its kind from the Philippines-visited India towards the end of the last year. Delegates from India participated in the first Asian Writers Conference held in Manila.

(viii) Thailand.-Mr. Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister of Thailand, visited India. A joint communique was issued on the occasion and it was agreed that consultations between the two Governments on matters affecting the mutual interests of their countries should be held whenever desirable. On behalf of the Thai Government the Minister presented to the Government of India a token amount of rice for the relief of refugees.

Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State, Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister and Shri Y. D. Gundevia, the then Commonwealth Secretary paid visits to Bangkok and had useful discussions with the Thai leaders.

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The Indian Naval ships, Mysore, Rajput and Rana, under the command of Rear-Admiral Chatterjee, the then Flag Officer Commanding, Indian fleet, paid a goodwill visit to Thailand.

Facilities were provided for training of various Thai officials in the field of Malaria Eradication, Public Administration, Community Development, Salt Research, and Family Planning.

Saplings from the Maha Bodhi Tree, Budhgaya, were presented to the people of Chengrai and Roiet Districts in Thailand.

D. EAST ASIA

(i) China.-After consideration in Parliament of the Colombo, Conference proposals and the clarifications offered thereon by the representatives of the Colombo Powers who visited Delhi, India-

accepted the Colombo proposals in toto and without reservations as a preliminary stage for the consolidation of the cease-fire. This was, consistent with the policy of the Government of India that, in the improved atmosphere subsequent to the acceptance of the Colombo proposals by both parties, India and China could take up through-negotiations the question of their differences on the boundary question.

However, China has not accepted the Colombo proposals in the same manner as India had done. In a letter dated 19 January 1963, to the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mrs. Bandaranaike, Premier Chou En-lai while stating that China had accepted the Colombo proposals in principle, maintained two important reservations. In brief, these two Chinese reservations are:-(a) In the Eastern Sector, Indian forces should keep to their existing military positions and not move up to the McMahon Line. (According to the Colombo proposals, the McMahon Line would be the Cease-fire line-the line to the south of which Indian forces could station themselves and to the north of which Chinese forces could station themselves except for the two areas of dispute, the Thagla Ridge area and Longju, where the Colombo proposals have suggested that neither side should send their military forces or civilian personnel); (b) The Chinese have objected to the establishment of Indian civil posts in the Western Sector as envisaged under paragraph 2(c) of the Colombo proposals: "Pending a final solution of the border dispute, the area vacated by the Chinese military withdrawals will be a demilitarised zone to be administered by civilian posts of both sides to be agreed upon, without prejudice to the rights of the previous presence of both India and China in that area".

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The Chinese Government have not so far agreed to drop these reservations which are in direct contradiction to substantive-provisions of the Colombo proposals.

On 2 March 1963, the Chinese Government sent a note to the Government of India announcing the completion of their "withdrawal" from the area seized before their Cease-fire Declaration of 21 November 1962 and claimed that Chinese forces had withdrawn 20 kilometres behind the Chinese version of the so-called "line of actual control" as of 7 November 1959. Simultaneously, the Chinese Government announced the setting up of 26 "civil posts" on the Chinese side of the so-called "line of actual control". Of these 26 "civil posts", 6 are in Indian territory in Ladakh. By setting up these posts in the Western Sector, the Chinese Government violated the Colombo proposals which made the setting up of "civil posts" in the demilitarized zone in the Western Sector the subject-matter of discussions by officials of both sides.

On 3 March 1963, Premier Chou En-lai wrote a letter to the Prime Minister informing him of the Chinese Government's action. Reply-ing to this letter on 5 March 1963, the Prime Minister urged the

Chinese Government to accept the Colombo proposals without reservations just as the Government of India had done, so as to move on to the second stage of talks and discussions between officials of the two sides. In his letter, the Prime Minister also stated, "I am prepared, when the time comes, provided there is approval of Parliament, even to refer the basic dispute of the claims on the frontier to an international body like the International Court of Justice at The Hague."

Replying to this letter on 20 April 1963, Premier Chou En-lai stated that in his view the task of the Colombo Conference was to "mediate" and not to "arbitrate". The Chinese Government was therefore not prepared to accept the proposals in toto but nevertheless called for a conference between the two countries.

The Chinese Government, while claiming to accept the Colombo proposals in principle, have consistently opposed these proposals by maintaining their so-called reservations. If the crisis of confidence created by Chinese aggression and massive attacks was to end, it would be necessary for the Chinese Government to accept these proposals in the same spirit in which the Government of India had done.

On 3 April 1963, the Government of India sent a note to the Chinese Government outlining 5 steps which could lead to the ultimate solution of the conflict. These were: -(i) The Government of China should accept, without reservations, the Colombo proposals

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just as the Government of India had done, (ii) The acceptance by both sides of the Colombo proposals can be followed up by a meeting of the officials to arrive at settlement of various matters left by the Colombo Powers for direct agreement between the parties and to decide the details regarding implementation of the Colombo proposals on the ground. (iii) The officials of both sides concerned can then take action to implement these proposals on the ground so that agreed cease-fire arrangements are established on the ground. (iv) Thereafter, in the improved atmosphere India and China can take up the question of their differences on the boundary question and try to reach a mutually acceptance settlement in one or more than one stage. If a settlement is reached, this can be implemented in detail on the ground. (v) If a settlement is not reached in these direct talks and discussions between the two parties, both sides can consider adoption of further measures to settle the differences peacefully in accordance with international practices followed in such cases. Both India and China can agree to make a reference, on the differences regarding the boundary to the International Court of Justice at The Hague and agree to abide by the Court's decision. If this method of peaceful settlement is, for any reason, not acceptable to the Government of China, both parties can agree to some sort of international arbitration by a person or a group of persons, nominated in the manner agreed to by both Governments, who can

go into the question objectively and impartially and give their award, the award being binding on both Governments".

Since the Chinese Government did not reply to this note even after the lapse of 5 months, the Government of India sent another note on 6 September 1963, reiterating the above.

Finally, the Chinese Government replied to this note on 9 October 1963. This note indicated that the Chinese Government were in no way interested in discussions on the basis of the Colombo proposals. The Chinese Government categorically refused to submit the dispute either to the International Court of Justice or to international arbitration. The Government of India sent a further note dated 16 October 1963, expressing the hope that eventually wiser counsels would prevail and the Chinese Government would revert to the paths of peace.

President Nkrumah of Ghana addressed the other Colombo Powers in September 1963 for a further Conference to be held at Foreign Ministers' level with India and China represented by official observers, for breaking the deadlock created by the Chinese Government's non-acceptance of the Colombo proposals.

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In their reply the Government of India pointed out that, having already accepted the Colombo proposals in toto and without reservations, they did not see in what way another conference of the Colombo countries could deal more effectively with the Chinese intransigence and refusal to accept the Colombo proposals. The Government of India also drew attention to the constructive proposals made by them in their note of 3 April 1963 and the arrogant tone of the Chinese reply thereto dated 9 October 1963, which indicated that the Chinese Government had no intention of taking any measures which could lead to peaceful settlement of the differences. They also pointed out that, in the circumstances, the holding of a second conference of Colombo Conference countries was a matter for the Colombo Conference countries themselves to decide.

The Prime Minister made a statement on Chinese troop concentrations in the Lok Sabha on 16 August 1963. He said that, while professing to solve the dispute by peaceful means, the Chinese had further augmented their forces all along the India-China border. The numerous "civil post" set up by the Chinese had become military in character. The strength of Chinese troops on the border was also greater than that which existed prior to the Chinese aggression in October-November 1962. While increasing their own troop dispositions all along the India-China border, the Chinese Government had been making baseless allegations about intrusions by Indian troops into Chinese territory and violations of Chinese airspace by Indian aircraft. The policy of the Government of India, in deference to the Colombo proposals, was that Indian military personnel would not cross the so-called "line of actual control" all along the India-

China border.

On 13 August 1963, the Prime Minister laid White Paper No. IX on the floor of both Houses of Parliament, containing the notes, memorandum and letters exchanged between the Government of India and China for the period January-July 1963.

On 4 March 1963, the Governments of China and Pakistan announced that, on 2 March 1963, the two Governments had "reached an agreement in principle regarding the alignment of the boundary between China's Sinkiang and the contiguous areas the defence of which is under the actual control of Pakistan". Under this agreement, a Joint Boundary Demarcation Commission was stated to have been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing this "agreement" on the ground by the erection of boundary pillars. The Government of India immediately protested to both the Governments that there was no common boundary between China and Pakistan and that the Government of India would not recognise

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any illegal arrangements involving Indian territory between parties that had, no legal or constitutional locus standi in the matter. The Chinese objective clearly was to come to terms on the question of the ownership of Kashmir and involve itself in its neighbour's dispute. The Government of China- took this deliberate step to exacerbate relations between the Governments of India and Pakistan.

Further, the Governments of China and Pakistan agreed to despatch representatives to take action in respect of demarcating the so-called boundary on the ground. The Government of India protested against this on 30 September 1963 and pointed out that contrary to the Chinese Government's earlier statement, that the "agreement" was only provisional in character, the announcement that boundary demarcation teams of both sides had reached agreement on ground survey, aerial photography and erection of boundary markers along the border showed that, there was nothing provisional about the illegal "agreement" as these arrangements are normally made for the permanent demarcation of an international frontier.

By 9 June 1963, 3,942 persons captured by Chinese forces on Indian territory during the armed conflict of October-November 1962, were repatriated to India.

Following the massive Chinese aggression on India in October-November 1962, the Government of India were constrained to adopt certain measures to safeguard the internal security of the country. Amongst the security measures taken was the internment of persons of Chinese origin resident in the sensitive border areas and persons of Chinese origin who were known to be security risks.

A Central Internment Camp was set up at Deoli (Rajasthan) to

accommodate these internees. In setting up the Camp, the Government of India complied with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relating to the protection of civilian persons on the outbreak of armed hostilities. Both the Governments of India and China are signatories to this Convention. In keeping with the obligations under the Convention, the Government of India afforded facilities for two visits by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Internment Camp. The reports made by these representatives testified to the fact that civilian internees of Chinese origin were treated fully in keeping with international conventions. This, however, did not prevent the Chinese Government from launching a scurrilous propaganda campaign against the Government of India for alleged bad treatment accorded to the internees.

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In contrast to the observance of the Geneva Convention by the Government of India, the Chinese Government rejected the requests made by the International Committee of Red Cross to be permitted to inspect the POW camps in China where Indian prisoners were held. Furthermore, the Chinese authorities violated the Geneva Convention by not extending facilities to Indian authorities to carry out the last rites, according to normal customary and religious practices, of Indian soldiers who had died during the hostilities in October-November 1962.

In December 1962, the Chinese Government requested to be allowed to send ships for the repatriation of Chinese internees in India. The Government of India agreed to permit Chinese ships to come to a port in India for the repatriation of such of those internees and members of their families in the internment camp And other members of their families living in places elsewhere in India who wanted to leave for China by these ships. The policy of the Government of India was that no person of Chinese origin who was not desirous of going to China should be forced to leave the country. Thus the freely expressed will of the internees was respected in the matter.

The Government of India offered full facilities for the repatriation of 2,395 persons consisting of internees, their families and dependants to leave for China. These facilities included the provision of free rail transport and all amenities for the journey from Deoli, West Bengal or Assam to Madras, the port of repatriation. The Government of India also afforded facilities to Chinese ships to dock at Madras port and facilities for Chinese Embassy officials to be present at the time of repatriation. The repatriation was completed in three batches between March-June 1963 from Madras.

Tibetan refugees.-These are, at present, nearly 37,000 Tibetan refugees in India. Majority of them are being settled on a semi-permanent basis as agriculturists. 3,000 of them have already been settled on land at Bylakuppe in Mysore district. 2,000 are in the

process of settlement in the North East Frontier Agency.

Two more Agricultural Settlements have recently been started; one in Mainpat Plateau in the Sarguja district of Madhya Pradesh, and the other at Chandragiri in the Ganjam district of Orissa. 700 refugees have already arrived in each of these Settlements and have started cultivating the land allotted to them. Each of these Settlements will ultimately absorb 2,500 refugees.

Residential schools, with a special syllabus designed to meet the needs of the Tibetan children, have been opened at Simla,

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Mussoorie, Darjeeling, Dalhousie and Pachmari for their education. 2,000 children are receiving education in these institutions. Temporary schools have also been opened in all the Tibetan refugee camps. It is proposed to open one more school shortly.

20 Homes for orphan children have been set up at Mussoorie. Each Home has 20 to 25 orphans who are looked after by foster parents. These children attend the Central residential schools at Mussoorie as day-scholars.

In keeping with the wishes of the Dalai Lama, 3,000 refugee lamas are provided with facilities to; pursue and practise their religious studies in Buxa and Dalhousie.

A separate Home has been opened for the aged and sick refugees where they are looked after and their special needs are attended to. Other refugees who are unemployed are provided free rations and other facilities. Various voluntary agencies are helping the Tibetan refugees with donations both in cash and kind.

(ii) Japan.-During the year, Indo-Japanese relations were very cordial and friendly. The cultural, educational and social ties between India and Japan were strengthened in many ways.

Three Scholarships to Japanese students for study and research in Indian Universities were granted by the Government of India, during the year 1963.

Under the scholarship programme, two research scholarships to Indian students for study and research in Japan were granted by the Japanese Government.

A Medical Mission from the University of Osaka, Japan, consisting of eight members, visited India during August 1963. Its purpose was to study local diseases and health conditions in India, at first hand, with the aim of sharing in the efforts being made to wipe out diseases from Asia and, at the same time, to cultivate international friendship among members of the medical profession. The Mission visited Agra, Allahabad, Banaras and Calcutta, where

it was given full facilities to visit various health institutions and organisations.

A Youth Goodwill Mission consisting of 19 members, sponsored by the Japanese Prime Minister's Office, paid a visit to India during October 1963. The Mission visited Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi, Agra, Bangalore and Madras.

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At the Conference of the International Society for Music Education of Youth and Adults, held in Tokyo in July 1963, India was represented by the Director, Development Centre for Musical Instruments, All India Handicraft Board, Madras.

Some delegates from India also attended the Fourth Congress for Cultivating Human Spirit held in Tokyo in September 1963.

An Indian shooting team and an Indian boxing team visited Japan, in October 1963, to participate in the pre-Olympic games.

In August 1963, an Indian Parliamentary delegation, consisting of 6 members and the Secretary, Lok Sabha, headed by Sardar Hukam Singh, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, paid a brief unofficial visit to Japan during the delegation's return journey from the United States. During their stay in Tokyo the members made contact with members of the Japanese Diet.

A Japanese Parliamentary delegation, consisting of 6 members, transitted through India from 26 to 28 September 1963.

The Secretary, Revenue and Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance, represented India at the conference of the Japanese Tax Association held in Tokyo in April 1963.

Shri S. K. Patil, the former Minister for Food and Agriculture, made a brief half in Japan in June 1963 on his return journey from the United States, He had discussions on matters of mutual interest with the Foreign Minister and the Agricultural Minister of Japan.

The then Foreign Secretary, Shri M. J. Desai, visited Japan from 1 to 6 July 1963. During his stay in Tokyo, he held discussions with officials of the Japanese Government and other prominent personalities on matters of mutual interest.

At the Conference on Air Laws, held in Tokyo in August/September 1963, India was represented by the Director of Regulations and Information of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. An Indian delegation of two officials participated at the Asia Electronic Conference held in Tokyo in October 1963.

General Hiroshi Kan Ohmori, Chief of Staff, Ground Self Defence Force of Japan, paid a visit to India as a guest of the Government

of India, from 21 to 23 April 1963 on his return journey from Europe.

In October 1963, Commandant Kiichi Saeki of the, Japanese National Defence College also visited India. During his stay in the capital, he, among other things, also visited the National Defence College, New Delhi.

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(iii) Korea.-An Economic Research Mission, consisting of three members under the leadership of Mr. Jae Suk Chung, Director of Overall Planning Bureau, Seoul, visited India in April 1963, to study and observe the achievements of India's first, second and third Five Year Plans. During the Mission's stay in India, the members had discussions with officials of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of International Trade.

In September 1963, Mr. Seh Jun Soon, Vice-Minister of the Cabinet Administration of the Republic of Korea, visited India to study the organisational set-up and functions of the Planning Commission. He had discussions in this regard with Prof. M. S. Thacker, member of the Planning Commission.

Shri D. K. Srinivaschar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of International Trade, visited the Republic of Korea in September-October, 1963, during his trip to other South-East Asian and Far Eastern countries, to explore the possibilities of increasing trade between India and South Korea.

In the cultural and educational field the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Korea agreed for the mutual exchange of one professor and five post-graduate students each, for study and research in India and Korean Universities respectively.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.-At the conclusion of the State visit of the President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China, a joint statement issued made of a few partisan and factually incorrect references about India in the context of the Sino-Indian boundary question. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea supported China's so-called consistent stand for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through negotiations and "warmly praised the unprecedented measures taken on China's initiative of cease-fire etc.". The statement went further and described India's stand as "wrong" and accused India of continuing "to poison Sino-Indian relations".

In a protest note dated 20 July 1963, the Government of India pointed out to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that this was an unfriendly act amounting to interference in the internal affairs of the Government of India.

(iv) The People's Republic of Mongolia.-Upto the end of 1962,

the Indian Charge d'Affaires in Peking had been concurrently accredited to the People's Republic of Mongolia. This was changed in

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December 1962 and the Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union was appointed concurrently as Ambassador of India to Mongolia with residence at Moscow. Accordingly, Shri T. N. Kaul, Ambassador, presented his letter of credence at Ulan Bator on 15 February 1963.

The Ambassador paid another visit to Ulan Bator in July 1963 to participate in the celebrations of the 42nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. On this occasion the Rector. of the Ulan Bator University presented to the Ambassador some books on India in the Mongolian language.

The new Mongolian Ambassador, Mr. Sumadyn Tsedendamba, presented his credentials to the President on 19 September 1963.

A Radio-Telephone service from India to Ulan Bator via Moscow was established on 9 September 1963.

In order to strengthen further the relations between India and Mongolia, certain proposals in the cultural field are being finalised in the cultural exchange programme. The proposals include exchange of visits of sportsmen, scholars, historians and scientists, organisation of exhibitions in art and culture and also reciprocally marking each other's national days.

E. WEST ASIA AND AFRICA

Following the appeal of Prime Minister Nehru to the nations of the world after the Chinese aggression, the Arab and African countries generally voiced their sympathy for India. Two countries of the region, the UAR and Ghana, joined with some Asian countries to formulate the Colombo proposals for resolving the deadlock arising out of the Chinese aggression.

In view of the Chinese aggression the Government of India stepped up their diplomatic activity in the countries of West Asia and Africa. The Law Minister, Shri A. K. Sen, and the then Secretary-General of this Ministry undertook a diplomatic mission to the U.A.R. and Ghana amongst other countries to explain the implications of the aggression.

The highlight of the year was the State visit of the President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, to Afghanistan and Iran in May. The spontaneous ovations and the warm welcome received by the President from the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan went to emphasise the long standing ties of friendship between India and these countries. The

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Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussain, also paid a goodwill visit to Ethiopia, Sudan, the U.A.R. and Aden on the invitation of their respective Governments.

Towards the end of 1963, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, accompanied by the Deputy Minister, made a goodwill tour of Ethiopia, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Zanzibar on invitation from their respective Governments.

Another important development was, the call for the convening of a second conference of non-aligned countries made in the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the Ceylonese Prime Minister's visit to the U.A.R. in December. This was welcomed by the Government of India.

WEST ASIA

(i) Aden.-The South Arabian Federation which was set up during the year included the colony of Aden, where a large number of Indians are settled. The integration of the Indian population in the body-politic of Aden remains to be achieved.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. M. A. Abdo, Minister for Local Government in Aden, visited India. This was the first visit from an elected Minister of the Adeni Government.

(ii) Iran.-The State visit of President Radhakrishnan to Iran from 16 to 21 May 1963, led to a better understanding of each other's problems and interests and crystallized the friendship born out of traditional ties between the two nations, despite divergence of policies and commitments. Iran condemned the Chinese violation of Indian territory and expressed her sympathy and support to the Government and people of India.

(iii) Iraq.-Following the overthrow of General Kassim's regime in February 1963, a progressive Government was formed under the leadership of President Aref. Iraq and India have since moved closer. India has expanded the field of mutual cooperation and technical assistance with Iraq. A large number of Indian pilgrims continued to visit the holy places of Iraq on Ziarat.

(iv) Jordan.-Jordanian support and sympathy, extended to India at the time of the Chinese aggression, evoked a warm and appreciative response among the Indian people and paved the way for closer ties between the two countries. The State visit of His Majesty, King

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Hussain of Jordan, which took place from 3 to 16 December 1963, helped in further cementing the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

(v) Kuwait.-The Government of India extended diplomatic re-

cognition to the State of Kuwait and raised their diplomatic representation there to the level of an Embassy. Shri I. S. Chopra was appointed India's first Ambassador to Kuwait. During 1963, possibilities of Indo-Kuwaiti cooperation in technical and commercial fields were explored to advantage. As in the past years, His Highness the Amir of Kuwait paid a private visit to India. Their Excellencies Abdul Rahman Atiqi and Abdul Razak Rizzuki paid official visits to India during the year. The Kuwaiti Government gave their support to the Indian cause at the time of the Chinese aggression.

(vi) Lebanon.-The Chinese aggression provoked a great deal of sympathy and support for India in her hour of crisis amongst the Lebanese people. Prime Minister Rashid Karamé's State visit to India helped to further closer ties and foster better understanding between the two Democracies.

(vii) Saudi Arabia.-India appreciated the spontaneous support extended by Saudi Arabia, on the issue of the Chinese aggression. Saudi Arabia continued to attract large numbers of Indian pilgrims. During the year about 16,000 Hajees went to Mecca and Medina, the holy places in Saudi Arabia.

(viii) Syria.-After the March Revolution, the Government of India recognised the new Syrian regime. There have been no significant developments in respect of Indo-Syrian relations.

(ix) Yemen.-India's relations with Yemen found a new basis following the change of Government there to which India was prompt in giving recognition. On the request from the Yemeni Government, India has undertaken to provide technical and economic assistance in various spheres. Yemeni Government also supported and appreciated the correctness of the Indian stand in respect of Sino-Indian differences.

5. AFRICA

(i) U.A.R.-The close and cordial ties existing between India and the U.A.R. were strengthened at the time of the Chinese aggression, when President Nasser took the lead in initiating practical steps for easing the deadlock between India and China. Prime Minister Ali Sabri represented the U.A.R. at the Colombo Powers' Conferences.

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Throughout 1963, there was close contact between the Prime Minister of India and the President of the U.A.R. specially with regard to issues connected with non-alignment, disarmament, banning of nuclear tests and world peace in general. In other fields also, there was fruitful collaboration. India continued to loan technical personnel to the U.A.R. A Trade Delegation and a Delegation of Indian Scientists sponsored by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research visited the U.A.R. Shri Humayun Kabir, the then Minister of

Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs; and Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Food and Agriculture, both visited Cairo during the year. Exchange of scholars, deputation of Instructors, exchange of books on cultural, scientific and technical subjects etc., also took place.

India looked after the interests of the U.A.R. in France beginning with 1956, until the normalisation of relations between the U.A.R. and France in April 1963.

(ii) Libya.-The Libyan Government requested for assistance in the form of technical personnel for implementing their Five Year Plan. Indian Professors and Doctors were sent on deputation there as in previous years. Libya has condemned the use of violence in settlement of border disputes.

(iii) Tunisia.-President Bourguiba extended unequivocal support and sympathy to India when she suffered the Chinese attack. He sent a personal emissary, Mr. Taib Slim, to New Delhi to convey this support to the Prime Minister as a mark of solidarity between the two non-aligned nations. At the time of Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Tunis President Bourguiba was openly critical of the use of force in the settlement of border disputes between countries.

(iv) Morocco.-No significant development took place in respect of Indo-Moroccan relations during the period under review.

(v) Algeria.-Relations between India and Algeria began on a cordial footing. India was represented by the then Secretary-General of this Ministry at the Algerian Independence Day celebrations held on 5 July 1963.

Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, the Algerian Ambassador in the U.A.R. paid an official visit to India in October 1963.

(vi) Ghana.-There were no significant developments in Indo-Ghanaian relations. The visit of Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit to Accra provided an occasion for discussing matters of mutual interest and for strengthening the existing ties.

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Dr. K. N. Raj, Director, Delhi School of Economics, participated in the discussions of Ghana's Seven-Year Plan on invitation from the Ghana Government.

(vii) Nigeria.-Relations between Nigeria and India remained very cordial and friendly. Nigeria gave unstinted support and sympathy to the Indian cause when the Chinese committed aggression on our northern borders. Indian assistance in the technical field was considerably extended by loan of the services of trained personnel from India. Cooperation was also extended in the military field.

When Nigeria became a Republic on 1 October 1963, the President and the Prime Minister sent special messages of greetings.

As relief to the flood victims in Western Nigeria, the Government of India sent handloom clothes, bush-shirts and medicines worth about Rs. 10,000 to Nigeria.

It has been decided to present scientific instruments and apparatus worth about one lakh rupees to different Universities in Nigeria.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit visited Lagos from 7 to 9 September 1963 and discussed with the Nigerian Government problems and subjects of mutual interest

(viii) The Congo.-In view of the still precarious law and order situation the Secretary-General requested the United Nations to appropriate sufficient funds to continue the United Nations operations in the Congo until 30 June 1964. India supported this request and has also agreed to the retention of her service personnel there, who number 223.

India also continued to contribute to the United Nations her share of expenditure on the Congo operations. India's share from 1 July 1963 to 31 December 1963 was assessed at \$ 334,415 (Rs. 16,92,452). India's share of the expenditure for the period 1 January 1964 to 30 June 1964 is expected to be \$ 170,460 (Rs. 8,11,714) approximately, which will be payable in Indian rupees.

(ix) East and Central Africa.-Political events in this region attracted keen interest in India. The presence of a substantial number of people of Indian origin and their future integration in the body-politic of the country of their adoption was of direct concern to India. The emancipation of the East African territories was completed with the attainment of independence by Kenya and Zanzibar in December 1963. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, accompanied by Shri Dinesh Singh,

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Deputy Minister, and Shri K. R. P. Singh, Director in the Ministry of External Affairs, represented the Government of India at the independence celebrations of Kenya and Zanzibar and later paid goodwill visits to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Ethiopia.

During the visit of the Indian Delegation, the African leaders and people gave ample evidence of their friendship towards India. There was also general support for India's cause against Chinese aggression.

The Commission of India at Nairobi was raised to the status of High Commission with effect from 12 December 1963, the date Kenya attained independence.

India continued to accord full facilities and assistance to the Governments of East African territories in the matter of recruitment of

trained and technical personnel from India.

(x) Ethiopia.-India's policy of peace and non-alignment found a ready response in Ethiopia. Following the Chinese aggression, Ethiopia extended full support to India's cause. The convening by the Emperor Haile Selassie of the Conference of 32 African Heads of States and Government and the enshrining of the policy of non-alignment in the African Charter were events of great significance which received endorsement in India.

A formal agreement between the Government of India and Ethiopia was signed for the deputation of Indian Army officers to the Imperial Ethiopian Government to assist in the training of Ethiopian Army cadets. Cooperation in the technical and educational fields continued as before and the flourishing textile mill called the Indo-Ethiopian Textiles remained a manifestation of this cooperation.

(xi) Somalia.-The Prime Minister of Somalia, accompanied by the Somali Minister of Information and other officials, visited India from 12 to 15 August 1963. A joint communique was issued after the visit, in which the Government of India agreed to meet, to the extent possible, the requirement of the Somali Republic in respect of doctors, teachers and technicians.

(xii) Sudan.-The only significant event of the year with regard to Sudan was Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussain's official visit paid in March-April 1963. Otherwise, Indo-Sudanese relations were maintained on the same level as before.

(xii) South Africa.-The South African Government continued to specify group areas, under the Group, Areas Act, for the different racial groups in every one of the urban areas of South Africa. The areas which have recently been proclaimed group areas are: (1) Page view the suburb of Johannesburg and Nylstroom, a town in the

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Eastern Transval affecting respectively 5,000 and 217 Indians living in these two areas.

As the Government of South Africa continued to ignore repeated requests, recommendations, admonitions and condemnations of the world organisations, 34 Member-States of the United Nations, including India, moved a Resolution in the Seventeenth Session of the General Assembly in 1962, deploring the failure of the South African Government to comply with its earlier Resolution and deprecating that Government's racial policies and measures. The Resolution which was adopted by an overwhelming majority requested Member States to take certain diplomatic and economic steps against the Government of South Africa to bring about the abandonment of the racial policies of that Government (1761 XVII). Operative paragraph 4 of the Resolution requested Member States to take the following measures:-(a) Breaking off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa or refraining from

establishing such relations; (b) Closing their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag; (c) Enacting legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports; (d) Boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa; (e) Refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government and companies registered under the laws of South Africa.

In pursuance of the above resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, the Government of India have taken all the measures enumerated therein.

As in previous years, the Government of India have offered scholarships to students from the Republic of South Africa under the General Scholarships Scheme. A few South African students have also been given admission into the Medical Colleges in various States against seats reserved for Government of India's nominees.

5. A Conference of the Heads of Indian Missions in Africa and West Asia was held in Delhi between 8 and 13 November 1963. The Conference discussed various subjects concerning India's interests in and relations with the countries of these areas.

It was agreed that every effort should be made to develop India's political, economic and cultural relations, to improve publicity, to build up wider trade connections and to take vigorous action to counteract Chinese and Pakistani anti-Indian activities in these areas. The Conference also agreed that India's representation in Africa should be strengthened and considered the question of streamlining administrative and financial procedures to increase the efficiency of Indian Missions. A considerable part of the discussions

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developed around questions concerning trade economic and technical cooperation with Africa and West Asia, and how best India could meet the demands of the newly emerging countries for technical and trained personnel.

F. EUROPE

(i) Austria.- Dr. Bruno Kriesky, the Austrian Foreign Minister, accompanied by Dr. Ludwig Steiner, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, visited India in November 1963. The visit enhanced the interest of the Austrian Government in strengthening economic ties with India, as well as brought about a better appreciation of India's democratic system and the problems faced by her on account of the Chinese aggression.

(ii) Belgium.-Events in the Congo had imposed certain strains on Indo-Belgian relations. However, during the period under review, there was a clearing of the mist and relations were restored to normalcy. The Belgian Government expressed sympathy with India

and assured her of her active assistance in the face of the Chinese attack.

There was enhanced cultural activity between the two countries. Shrimati Nirmala Ramachandran from Madras, visited Brussels in April 1963 and performed Bharat Natyam dances. Later Pandit Ravi Shankar, the celebrated sitar player performed in Brussels. These performances were very well received. The visit of the Indian Hockey team to Belgium received a good deal of publicity.

In May 1963, Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister of International Trade, visited Brussels. The Embassy arranged a press conference and lecture at the University of Brussels.

M. Raymond Scheyven, member of the Belgian Parliament, visited India about the middle of July 1963. Professors Doucy and Feldhem of Brussels University came on a goodwill visit to India, at the invitation of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

Mr. Robert Desprechins was appointed as India's Honorary Consul at Ghent with effect from 1 April 1963.

(iii) Bulgaria.-The Bulgarian Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Gancho Ganev, paid a visit to India in September 1963, when the first Cultural Agreement between the two countries was signed.

The Bulgarian first Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Zhivko Zhivkov, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, visited India from 5 to 9 September 1963.

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(iv) Cyprus.-Dr. Fazil Kutchak, Vice-President of Cyprus, came on an official visit in March 1963. On his return, he praised India's efforts to meet the challenge posed by Chinese aggression.

The Sixth Session of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation was held in Nicosia (Cyprus) during September 1963. Delegates from various Afro-Asian countries condemned the theory of inevitability of war and supported the policy of peaceful co-existence between different nations. The Chinese delegates were isolated in this Conference over the issues of peace and war.

(v) Denmark.-In May 1963 letters were exchanged between the Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and the Chairman of the Danish Atomic Energy Commission comprising an agreement between India and Denmark for collaboration in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On 30 May 1963, the Foreign Minister of Denmark and the Ambassador of India in Copenhagen signed an agreement by which Denmark extended to India a loan of 15 million Kroners (roughly Rs. 1 crore) for the purchase of industrial equipment in Denmark.

The Scouts and Girl Guides of Denmark worked on holidays in order to donate wages thus earned, for charitable work in India. Last year they donated Kroners 300,000 for similar purposes.

The Danish heir apparent Crown Princess Margrethe came on a private visit to India in November 1963.

The Ambassador of India in Copenhagen presented a set of books on India to the State University Library of Aarhus. A set of books on Indian History, Political and Economic Development, and Culture, was also presented to the Library of the Danish Parliament in August 1963.

In June 1963, Denmark was the venue of a number of international conferences like the International Girl Guides Conference, the Fourth International Congress of the World Federation for Physical Therapy, the Ninth World Congress of the International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, the Second International Seminar on Special Education and the Session of the Technical Assistance Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. India was represented at all these conferences.

(vi) European Parliamentary Delegation.-A European Parliamentary delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Gaetano Martino, President of the Europe Parliament, visited India in December 1963, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The delegation included important personalities from Italy, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and Belgium.

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(vii) Finland.-Relations with Finland, remained cordial during the period. A 20-million dollar credit agreement between India and METEX of Finland was negotiated in May 1963, for financing various projects in India.

(viii) France.-The friendly and cordial relations between India and France led to greater interest and exchanges between the two countries in cultural and economic fields. In response to an invitation extended by the Prime Minister of India, ex-Premier Mendes France, accompanied by his wife, came to India for a three-week's visit. Ex-Premier Edgar Faure and Madame Faure also visited India at the invitation of the Prime Minister.

Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister of International Trade, visited Paris from 9 to 11 May 1963. During his stay, he had useful talks on economic and trade matters.

During the period under review, several scholarships/fellowships were offered by the French Government in the fields of Science, Humanities and the Fine Arts. In addition, as in other years, a

number of trainees were, sent to France for training under the Indo-French Technical Co-operation Agreement.

The Institute of Indology of the University of Lyons where, until recently, only Sanskrit language was taught, has been expanded, with additional facilities for the teaching of Indian philosophy, Indian Civilisation and aspects of Modern India. An Institute of Indology has also been established at the University of Strasbourg.

An exhibition of Indian art, under the patronage of the French Minister for Culture, was held for three weeks at the "Centre Cultural Franco-India", an association for the promotion of friendship and understanding between France and India. The exhibition consisted of old and precious jewellerys, ornaments, statues, paintings, and miniatures. Four Indian artistes in France took part in the "Biennale de Paris" exhibition. M. Andre Malraux inaugurated the exhibition.

An Indian Hockey Team was in France from 28 September to 8 October 1963. It participated in the pre-Olympic World Hockey Tournament organised under the auspices of the International Hockey Federation. The Indian team attracted a great deal of interest and applause from the French press and public.

An exhibition of French graphic art and tapestries was held in Bombay, New Delhi and Madras. It contained one of the largest selections of foreign art treasures ever exhibited in India. It attracted a large number of visitors. The President visited the exhibition in New Delhi.

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(ix) The Federal Republic of Germany.-The relations between India and the Federal German Republic remained friendly and cordial. Participation by the Federal German Republic in India's economic development was considerable. Including the expected assistance for 1963-64, the contribution of Federal German credits to India totals DM 3029.56 (Rs. 360.63 crores).

There was a useful exchange of visits between the two countries. Shri C. Subramanian, India's Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, visited the Federal Republic of Germany for a week, in April 1963, at the invitation of the then German Economic Minister, Dr. Erhard. During his stay in Germany, he signed the Inter-Governmental Agreement for the expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant for which the German Government made available a sum of DM 400 million. In May, 1963, Shri Humayun Kabir, the then Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, paid a five-day visit to the Federal Republic and West Berlin. While in Germany he called on the Federal President and the Federal Minister of Atomic Energy. The Minister for International Trade, Shri Manubhai Shah, visited Germany from 22 to 26 May 1963. He visited Frankfurt, Bonn, Hamburg and Berlin. He met in Bonn Dr. Erhard, the then Minister of Economics, Dr. Water Scheel, the Minister for Economic Co-

operation and Development, and Professor Muller-armack, State Secretary in the Ministry of Economics. The economic and trade relations between the two countries figured in the discussions. In Berlin, he met leading figures in the fields of Banking and Finance. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, paid a brief visit in July 1963. During her stay, she called on the Federal President. Dr. Luebke and the Federal Foreign Minister, Dr. Schroeder, and also visited Berlin. Views were exchanged on economic and political matters of mutual interest. Shri R. K. Nehru, the then Secretary-General in the Ministry of External Affairs, paid a visit to the Federal Republic from 17 to 20 July 1963. While in Bonn, he met the Federal President and the State Secretary in the German Foreign Office.

On the occasion of the inaugural flight of 'Lufthansa' from Frankfurt to New Delhi, the Vice-President of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundestag), Dr. Thomas Dehler, and some other State Secretaries of the Federal Ministries paid a brief visit to India in September, 1963. During his stay in India, Dr. Dehler called on the Prime Minister, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Dr. Walter Scheel, West German Minister for Economic Co-operation and Development, paid a two-week's visit to India in November

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1963. He was accompanied by senior German officials, who held important discussions for the finalisation of the German Credit Agreement.

The Ambassador of the Federal German Embassy in India presented to the President of India, on behalf of the German President a purse of DM 10,000 to be utilized for the eradication of leprosy in India. This sympathetic gesture was suitably acknowledged by the President of India.

(x) Greece.-Their Majesties the King of Greece and the Queen of the Hellenes came to India in February 1963 on a State visit. In his statement on 3 February 1963, the King paid a tribute to India in the following words: "We in Greece follow with admiration the stand of the Indian people who, as one man, resist the unjust and unprovoked aggression against them. Our indignation was as deep as this aggression was launched against a people whose very credo, as our own, is peace. We have faith in your victory, since besides having justice on your side, the Indian motherland is defended by gallant, proud and free citizens and soldiers".

(xi) Hungary.-A Hungarian Parliamentary delegation made a goodwill visit to India from 25 November to 4 December 1963.

(xii) Ireland.-Permission has been granted to the Republic of Ireland during the period under review for the opening of an Irish

Embassy in New Delhi.

(xiii) Italy.-The Italian Government and people expressed their support and sympathy for India after the Chinese aggression.

The Vaiont Dam disaster evoked much sympathy in India and the Government sent relief supplies to Italy by a special IAF plane.

(xiv) Netherlands.-The Dutch Press expressed support and sympathy for India in the context of the Chinese attack on India's northern borders. China was viewed as an unreliable country and Pakistan came under criticism for its attempts to pressurise India by deliberately cultivating Chinese friendship.

Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State, paid a five-day visit to Netherlands in June/July, 1963, where she was received by the Queen and the Crown Princess of Netherlands, and called on the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and President of the First Chamber of the Netherlands. The talks revealed that there was much sympathy and concern for India over the developments on her northern frontiers.

Her Majesty Queen Juliana, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Netherlands, and H.R.H. Princess Beatrice stopped for a day in

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Calcutta on 14/15 October. During their stay they were treated as guests of the Government of India.

During the period under review, several scholarships/fellowships were offered to Indian nationals, for technical training and social studies in Holland.

India's Ambassador in the Netherlands, Shri R. K. Tandon, left The Hague on 29 July 1963, to take over as India's representative in Nairobi. Shri R. R. Sinha took over as the new Ambassador of India in The Hague.

(xv) Norway.-The IV supplement to the Agreement between the United Nations, the Government of Norway and the Government of India concerning economic development was signed on behalf of the Government of India and the World Health Organisation on 28 June 1963. The Agreement provides for a project for public health development in India. The Government of Norway will contribute Norwegian Kr. 26,000,000 to the project.

With the object of promoting cultural relations between India and Norway, the Government of India offered, under the Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme, one scholarship open to a Norwegian national for the academic year 1963-64.

(xvi) The Soviet Union.-The Soviet Union, during the year,

reaffirmed and reiterated her policy of friendship and co-operation with India. On 21 September 1963, the Soviet Government made an official statement criticising the Chinese Government for resorting to war-like operations against India for settling the border dispute. The Soviet press also criticised the Chinese Government for not accepting the Six Nations Colombo Proposals for settling the dispute with India in a peaceful and constructive manner.

The constructive policies followed by the leaders in the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom towards the relaxation of international tension resulted in the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty in Moscow in August 1963, which was hailed, by an overwhelming majority of nations, as the first step towards disarmament and the control of nuclear weapons. India was the first country after the three main signatories to sign this Treaty.

The World Congress of Women was held in Moscow in June 1963, which was attended by delegates from about 120 countries. A 30-member non-official delegation of Indian women, including Mrs. Khandwala, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, Mrs. Renu Chakravarty, Mrs. S. Joshi and others participated in this Congress. The speeches made by the Indian delegates were marked by moderation and a constructive approach to problems of world peace. In contrast, the vituperation and aggressiveness of the Chinese women delegates resulted

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only in their isolation. The Congress, by an overwhelming majority, succeeded in endorsing the policy of peaceful, co-existence and rejected the Chinese thesis on the inevitability of war.

An Indian Exhibition was held in Moscow, during the months of July and August 1963, to present India's achievements, in various fields of national development. It presented a compact picture of emerging India to the Soviet people. Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister for International Trade, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited the Exhibition. Premier Khrushchev and other highranking officials of the Soviet Government visited the Exhibition. The Prime Minister of Hungary, Janos Kadar, who was in Moscow, also paid a visit.

There was useful exchange of visitors between India and the Soviet Union. The following significant visits were exchanged: (i) Shri Humayun Kabir, the then Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, visited Moscow in May 1963 to sign the Indo-Soviet Cultural Affairs Plan for the year 1963-64; (ii) Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister for International Trade, visited the Soviet Union in June 1963 to sign a five-year Trade Agreement; he also visited Moscow in August 1963 to inaugurate the Indian Trade Fair; (iii) Shrimati Indira Gandhi paid a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union in August 1963; (iv) Dr. Sushila Nayar, Minister of Health, made an official tour to the Soviet Union and visited medical institutions and hospitals in October 1963; (v) The first woman cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, along with Soviet cosmonauts, A. G. Nikolaev and

Valery Bykovsky came to India on a goodwill visit as the guests of the Government in November 1963; (vi) A delegation led by Shri S. Boothalingam, the then Secretary, Ministry of Defence and Economic Co-ordination, visited the Soviet Union.

(xvii) Spain.-Though, at times, the Spanish press, during the period under report, revealed an unfriendly approach towards India, the anti-Indian bias generally seemed to abate. The antagonism mainly arose out of the fundamentally different attitudes of Spain and India towards colonial issues. The Spanish press and radio remained vigorous supporters of Portugal on the Angolan question. However, in August 1963, the Spanish Government announced that her possessions in Equatorial Africa-Fernando Po and Rio Muni-would receive a measure of autonomy.

The Spanish press has shown growing concern over the mounting military might of China and the possible threat that it poses to world peace.

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The Government of Spain have offered a scholarship for utilisation by an Indian student for the academic year 1963-64 on a reciprocal basis.

The Embassy of India in Madrid arranged two 'Sitar' concerts by Pandit Ravi Shankar. These were greatly appreciated by the Spanish people.

(xviii) Sweden.-Swedish opinion is veering around to the view that in the ensuing Sino-Soviet rift, it would be harmful to allow China to be isolated. Business circles in Sweden are inclined to take advantage of the void caused by the withdrawal of Soviet and East European trade from China. A Swedish Trade delegation representing the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce visited China in October. This was preceded by the visit of a Chinese Military delegation to Sweden.

General sympathy for India, however, still prevailed. Intensive Pakistani propaganda against India was let loose in Sweden but the Swedish press showed considerable restraint and the Government's attitude remained neutral.

To strengthen the existing friendship and to promote further understanding and closer co-operation between the two countries, an agreement was signed between India and Sweden to set up a School of Paper Technology in Saharanpur. About 180 to 200 technicians will be trained each year in this school. Under the agreement, the Swedes will be responsible for equipment as well as for training personnel from Sweden. Sweden has agreed to give 8,000 tons of paper as a gift to India for printing school books.

The Indian Ambassador to Sweden, Shri Khub Chand, presented

a set of books to the library of the Swedish Parliament.

At the instance of India, the Swedish Government has agreed to abolish duty on Indian tea.

(xix) Switzerland.-On the basis of a bilateral technical co-operation programme the Federal Council of Switzerland decided to grant a sum of Swiss Francs 1,640,000 (Rs. 17,876 lakhs) covering the first phase of three years for the realisation of an agricultural development project in Kerala.

As a result of the Swiss Government's desire to assist India, an agreement of co-operation for improving the animal-breed and agriculture in Kerala State was signed on 12 July 1963.

The Swiss Government offered, under the General Scholarships Scheme, four scholarships for Chemistry, Physics, Chemical Engineering and Geology which have been utilised.

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(xx) The United Kingdom.-As in the past, close ties between India and Britain continued in the economic, political and educational fields. These ties were further cemented by the visit to Britain of the President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, at the invitation of the Queen of England.

During May 1963, a delegation of British Labour Party Members visited India at the invitation of the Government of India. This afforded an opportunity to the Labour Party to come in close touch with the Indian people and their defence as well as socioeconomic problems.

Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, visited India between 29 April and 3 May 1963. Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, also visited India during May 1963, and had talks with the Prime Minister, and other Ministers on various matters of common interest, including Kashmir and the Chinese aggression.

A British delegation to the annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference visited India between 16 and 19 October 1963 on their way to Malaysia.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Lord Denning, Master of Rolls of the United Kingdom, accompanied by Lady Denning, visited India between 13 and 24 December 1963.

Efforts to resolve the problem in respect of the India Office Library in London, continued during the period under review.

(xxi) Vatican.-The Second Vatican Council, the first session of which started from 11 October and lasted upto end of December 1962,

held its second session from 8 September 1963 to the end of December 1963. His Eminence Most Reverend Valarian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, and 77 other Archbishops and Bishops from India went to Rome to participate in the second session of the Vatican Council.

The President of India has invited His Holiness the Pope Paul VI to visit India in 1964.

(xxii) Yugoslavia.-Friendly relations between India and Yugoslavia resulted in increased and purposeful exchanges between the leaders of the two countries on problems of world peace, co-existence and non-alignment. In particular, the Yugoslav Government condemned Chinese aggression against India and supported the idea of a peaceful solution of the border problem in accordance with the Colombo proposals. The Yugoslav Government also supported the idea of holding a Conference of non-aligned countries.

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Immediately after the earth-quake disaster in the Yugoslav City of Skoplje, India rushed urgently-needed medical supplies, tea and coffee to Yugoslavia by a special Air Force plane and later sent other supplies by sea.

A delegation of four members from India participated in the 52-Inter-Parliamentary Union Congress held in Belgrade in the month of September 1963. The leader of Indian delegation, Shri P. Govinda Menon, MP, explained India's policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and emphatically refuted Pakistan delegation's charges against India on the Kashmir issue and on our defence preparations. At the instance of the delegation, the draft report for 1962, which contained erroneous references to India's border dispute with China and the Kashmir question, were amended suitably.

G. THE AMERICAS

NORTH AMERICA.

(i) The United States of America.-In the beginning of 1963, the late President Kennedy, in his State of the Union Message to the Congress, referred to China's "arrogant invasion of India," and said that the developing and non-aligned countries were reassured by the prompt United States assistance to India. United States military assistance to meet the Chinese threat, which was provided at India's request, was indeed timely. In addition, the United States remains one of the foremost contributors of economic aid to India for her development programmes.

The President of India made a State visit to the United States from 2 to 11 June 1963. During this visit, he had an opportunity of meeting the late President Kennedy and other leaders in the United States. There was a useful exchange of views about relations bet-

ween India and the United States as well as on important world problems. In these discussions, the friendship and understanding between the two countries was re-affirmed. The United States reiterated warm sympathy for India's determination to improve the living standards of its people within the framework of a liberal parliamentary democracy as well as to preserve its territorial integrity and renewed offer of effective assistance for this purpose. The dedication of the peoples of the two countries to the cause of peace and freedom in the world was also re-affirmed.

On 23 November 1963, India was shocked and grieved to learn of the assassination of President Kennedy. In this sad and untimely death, India lost a genuine friend and the world a great champion of peace and amity. India mourned this loss, together with other nations

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of the world, and resolved to carry on unceasingly the task of achieving lasting world peace, as a homage to the memory of the late President Kennedy.

India welcomed the declaration made by President Lyndon B. Johnson, after his installation, that he would continue the policies of his predecessor in the great and difficult task of reducing tensions and actively working for the maintenance of world peace as well as contributing to the economic development of the less developed countries of the world.

The policy of the Government of the United States regarding China was revealed in a speech delivered by Mr. Roger Hillsman, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, at the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, on 13 December 1963. Unlike the feeling apparent in some West European countries, the United States Administration, although fully conscious of the ideological differences between the Soviet Union and China, does not seem to be attracted by the view that China, in spite of its present intransigence and belligerent policies, should be cultivated to perpetuate the differences. On the other hand, it was felt that such exploitation of Sino-Soviet differences might hinder the progress of relaxation of East-West tensions.

(ii) Canada.-After the Chinese aggression in October 1962, Canada sent prompt assistance to meet this threat. Canada's relations with India have been consistently friendly and Canada made notable contribution towards India's economic development.

However, an important factor governing Canadian policy arose out of her need for wheat exports. Canada, fearing chaos in the world wheat market, as a result of the rejection by the farmers in the United States of President Kennedy's tight production control, was anxious to reduce her wheat surpluses by massive sales to China. In 1961, the Diefenbaker Government engineered the biggest wheat deal in Canadian history by a long term contract that guaranteed Canadian wheat and barley sales amounting to Canadian \$362 mil-

lions to, China, till the end of 1963. The Government of Mr. Pearson also endorsed this policy of encouraging trade with China. China, in turn, has been able to press Canada to buy more Chinese products including textiles at concessional tariffs to help off-set the drain on Chinese foreign exchange reserves through the massive purchase of wheat from Canada.

An Agreement was signed on 14 November 1963, between the Governments of Canada and India, for the participation and co-operation in the construction of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

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CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

(i) Argentina.-Dr. Illia, the newly elected President of Argentina, expressed his country's concern at India's difficulties in view of the Chinese attack. He referred to, Prime Minister Nehru as a most outstanding leader of the modern world and was full of praise for his life-long devotion to the cause of his country and also for his contribution towards peace in general. These views reflect the friendly relations between Argentina and India.

On 8 January 1963, the Committee for Aid to India held a benefit festival in the theatre at the Botanical Garden, under the auspices of the Indo-Argentine Cultural Institute, which was attended inter alia by some members of the diplomatic corps and the Mayor of Buenos Aires.

On 31 January, 1963, a successful cultural show devoted to India, including a performance of Bharat Natyam, was held at the Hermitage Hotel, Mar del Plata, under the auspices of the local branch of the Society for Assistance to Lepers.

In April 1963, the first of a series of lectures on subjects relating to India was held at the University of Buenos Aires under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

On 27 June 1963, at a formal function held at the University of Buenos Aires, the Press Attache, Embassy of India in Buenos Aires, handed over to the Rector of the University a collection of 344 books as a gift to the University library.

One of the two scholarships available to Argentina under the Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme of the Government of India has been availed of by an Argentine professional dancer to study Indian classical dances in Madras and Delhi.

(ii) Bolivia.-There was general appreciation in Bolivia of India's foreign policy of non-alignment. It was heartening to note that Bolivia severed diplomatic relations with South Africa. Dr. Roberto Jordan Pando, Bolivian Minister of Planning and Co-ordination, has

been invited to visit India. He will also visit some of India's Community Development Projects.

(iii) Brazil.-Shri V. H. Coelho, Ambassador of India, presented his letter of credence on 1 February 1963, to the President of Brazil. In the brief meeting that followed the presentation of credentials, President Goulart expressed his support and sympathy for India in the face of the Chinese attack. He added that the two countries had much in common in their past history and were now facing similar

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social and economic problems. He expressed confidence that India would march ahead overcoming her present difficulties.

In August 1963, the Governor of Mysore, accompanied by his staff, visited Brazil for 5 days, in the course of his tour of the South American countries. During his stay, he delivered lectures at the Catholic University of Rio-de-Janeiro and also appeared on the television. The Governor and his party were guests of the Governor of Guanavara, Brazil.

The Ramakrishna Mission of Brazil arranged a public lecture commemorating the birth centenary of Swami Vivekananda in August 1963. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Brazil, Dr. Pedro Calmon, an eminent intellectual and a former Education Minister, presided over the meeting which was held in the University.

On 23 August 1963, the Governor of Guanavara named one of the new primary schools being built in the state as the Tagore School.

These events received wide coverage in the Brazilian press.

(iv) Chile.-A Friends of India Society was formed in February 1963 with the Indian Ambassador as one of the Honorary Presidents. In October 1963, in cooperation with the Chilean Ministry of Education, the Indian Embassy organized a photographic exhibition in which much interest was evinced by the Chilean people.

(v) Colombia.-The Colombia Government assured India of its sympathy and support on the issue of Chinese aggression.

(vi) Cuba.-In October 1963, as a result of a hurricane in Cuba, heavy loss of life and property was caused. The President and the Prime Minister of India sent messages of sympathy to the President and the Prime Minister of Cuba respectively.

The Government of India sent relief supplies, consisting of clothes, coffee, shoes and medicines, for distribution to the victims of the hurricane disaster through the Embassy of Cuba in New Delhi.

(vii) Mexico.-On 21 February 1963, the Mexican Congress passed a unanimous resolution supporting an appeal by a Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for a just and peaceful solution of the conflict between India and China.

A delegation of seven members led by Shri Bharat Ram, President of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, participated in the Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce held in Mexico City from 20 to 27 April 1963.

A Mexican trade delegation visited India from 11 to 13 April 1963.

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An Indian delegation headed by Dr. P. T. Raju participated in the 13th International Congress of Philosophy which was held in Mexico City in September 1963.

India figured in an exhibition held in the Social Security Institute from 9-19 September 1963. The Indian Embassy provided Indian films, textiles, posters and records and, from all accounts, the exhibition was an outstanding success.

On 5 September 1963, the Indian Ambassador distributed prizes comprising Indian handicrafts and books to the winners of the essay competition organized in collaboration with the National University of Mexico.

(viii) Panama.-When the Chinese invaded India in October-November 1962, the President of Panama declared that "the policy of peace which India has followed since her independence, makes this aggression all the more reprehensible, and the citizens of the free world trust that justice and not brute force will triumph in favour of India. Both the Government, I have the honour to, preside over, and the people of Panama, give all their moral support to the people and to the Government of India, with the hope that the just and worthy peace deserved by the Indian nation would be soon restored".

(ix) Paraguay.-The Indian Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Shri Tara Singh Bal, who is con-currently accredited to Paraguay, led the Special Indian Mission at the installation ceremony of the new President General Alfredo Stroessner in August 1963. According to him, both the Government of Paraguay and the people expressed warm friendship for India. At present Paraguay does not have a resident representative in Delhi.

(x) Peru.-The Government of Peru gave their full moral support and sympathy to India at the time of the Chinese aggression. The Peruvian newspapers strongly condemned China for her heinous action.

(xi) Venezuela.-Shri V. H. Coelho, Ambassador of India, resident in Brazil, was concurrently accredited to Venezuela and he presented his: letters of credence to the President of Venezuela on 8 April 1963.

The Venezuela Senate and Congress passed a resolution in November 1962, condemning the Chinese aggression and assuring support for India in her determination to resist this attack.

(xii) West Indies.-Relations with Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana continued to be cordial.

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Mr. Gerard Montano, Minister for Works in the Trinidad Government, was an important visitor from the Carribeans in the month of October 1963.

H. EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

(i) General.-Major steps were taken during the year to re-organise external publicity. An eminent Indian journalist was called in to review the entire problem. The External Publicity Division is being placed under the overall charge of a senior official of the rank of Joint Secretary. The Division's name is being changed to, Information Division of the External Affairs Ministry. The Joint Secretary incharge of the Division would be in a position to act as a high-powered spokesman of the Ministry thus providing more authentic news and information relating to the conduct of the country's external affairs.

The Conferences of Heads of Indian Missions in South-East Asia and of Heads of Indian Missions in Africa and West Asia were occasions for review of publicity problems in detail for these particular regions. The publicity needs of these regions, particularly in the light of the Chinese threat and propaganda and of Sino-Pakistan collusion, were closely examined and action initiated to meet the new challenges.

Several important steps were taken at Headquarters to enlarge the publicity output and provide to Indian Missions more direct material on matters of vital interest to India. Some of these were:- (a) The monthly 'March of India' was converted into a political fortnightly under the name 'Indian and Foreign Review'. The journal continues to be published by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and though not necessarily reflecting the views of Government as such, is nevertheless a fair pointer to India's thinking on international affairs. An abbreviated French version of the journal is brought out from Pondicherry for distribution in French-speaking countries. (b) A larger printing press was installed in the External Publicity Division to speed up the printing of publicity material and to enhance the number of pamphlets produced by the Division. (c) Steps were taken to equip

Information Posts abroad with teleprinters for picking up the two, daily news transmissions from Headquarters. The replacement of Morse Operators by automatic teleprinters would enable more volume of news material to be sent to Missions with lesser labour and ultimately at lower cost. It is expected that in due course teleprinters will also be provided to Missions which at present have no Information Posts. (d) Though the problems posed by anti-Indian

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propaganda emanating from Peking and Karachi, singly and in collaboration, strained to the full resources available for external publicity, the overall objective of interpreting India as a whole was constantly kept in view. India's social, economic and cultural developments were publicised in various ways. A great deal of publicity material relating to these subjects was created and distributed abroad. Indian Missions maintained close relations with Indian students within their respective areas in order to enable the students to play their role as the country's unofficial ambassadors abroad. (e) A new system of reportage from Indian Missions abroad was instituted, on a fortnightly basis, divorcing statistical information from press analysis in order to, enable rapid evaluation of foreign press trends. (f) Daily briefings were instituted for the foreign and Indian press so as to. keep the press continuously briefed on important events as well as to counter adverse propaganda.

(ii) Books and Publications.-Though small and often lacking in facilities of well-established libraries, reading rooms and libraries attached to Indian Missions abroad continued to serve the important purpose of making literature available to people interested in keeping abreast of developments in India. Altogether, 4,758 copies of 190 new books were added to the libraries of Indian Missions during the period under review. Books in Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit were also supplied to some of the libraries where such books were in demand. 6,716 books and selected publications were supplied to Missions for purposes of presentation and distribution to interested individuals and institutions abroad. In addition, a very large number of newspapers and periodicals as well as publications of various Ministries were sent abroad both for libraries and for purposes of distribution.

(iii) Production.-Forty pamphlets on different subjects and one special edition of a folder on India in three Indian languages were produced during the period under review.

In addition, the Monthly Foreign Affairs Record was published regularly. The annual index for 1962 of material published in the journal was brought out.

Indian Missions abroad continued to produce cyclostyled and printed bulletins in English and, wherever possible, in local languages. Though production of pamphlets in French, Spanish and Arabic continued to be done abroad, a beginning was made during the year to make Pondicherry the centre for production of material in

French. In addition to the abbreviated French version of the fortnightly Indian and Foreign Review, a few pamphlets in French were produced in Pondicherry for distribution abroad. Subject to

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acceptance of the quality of translations and production, this arrangement is proposed to be continued as it would save considerable foreign exchange. Attempts are being made to make similar arrangements in respect of some other foreign languages also. Keeping in view the overall needs of economy in the present emergency, the production of Republic Day brochures abroad was discontinued. For the same reason the annual pictorial diary produced by the External Publicity Division was also dropped.

Sixteen leaflets and sixty-five special feature articles on various subjects were produced and supplied to Missions for purposes of publicity. In addition, a large number of background features, photo features etc. were issued.

The two daily news transmissions in morse continued to supply to Indian Missions valuable publicity material for use in their own bulletins as well as for release to the press. The Daily world Press Review was issued regularly bringing to the reader comments on India or on subjects of vital interest to India appearing in newspapers abroad.

(iv) Films.-Indian features and documentary films remained in considerable demand abroad. Information Posts arranged hundreds of shows to audiences totalling many thousand. During the period one feature And two children's films were purchased and orders placed for seven feature and children's films. Copies of the film "Chinese Threat" were sent to Indian Missions abroad. A large number of selected documentaries produced by the Films Division were sent to Missions. Other documentaries relating to the Chinese aggression were shown abroad extensively. With the active assistance of our Missions, India participated in 19 film festivals abroad winning awards for feature and documentary films in some of the well-known festivals. Six compilation films relating to visits abroad of the President and the Prime Minister and of foreign dignitaries to India were produced by the Films Division in close collaboration with the External Publicity Division. The film "Pather Panchali" was sent to Nairobi for special screening during Kenya's Independence celebrations.

The usual newsreel coverage of visits of foreign dignitaries to India was continued during the year.

(v) Cultural and Audio Visual Publicity.-During the period under report India participated in 55 cultural exhibitions in various countries. Material for these exhibitions was supplied from Headquarters and covered such diverse items as photographs, charts and posters, postage stamps, paintings, dolls, costumes and books. Substantial assistance was rendered from Headquarters for a mammoth

exhibition on India organised by the Lytton Centre, Hollywood. The proceeds of this exhibition are to be credited to the Prime Minister's Fund and the National Defence Fund.

Over 33,000 photographs of news and feature interest were supplied during the period to Missions abroad for purposes of publicity. A considerable number of these related to, the national defence effort. Regular supply of blocks and ebonoids was made to Missions in places where facilities for block-making are scarce. Special photo coverage was also arranged in connection with the visit of foreign dignitaries to India.

Five hundred and seventy-one tapes of recorded music and feature programmes of All India Radio were supplied to selected Missions abroad for the use of local radio stations. In several places these tapes were used extensively.

(vi) Research and Reference.-Four hundred and fifty important enquiries on different subjects were answered during the period by the Research and Reference Wing of the Division. A total of 96,000 clippings (60,000 Indian and 36,000 foreign) were handled in the Reference Section. These were scrutinised, used and classified for various purposes.

(vii) Press and Public Relations.-Great emphasis was placed, at Headquarters as well as by Missions, abroad on active public relations as distinct from publicity. At Headquarters regular daily briefings on matters relating to external affairs were held. Efforts were made to minimise the problems which foreign correspondents stationed in India were said to have experienced in their day to day work. 467 press releases were issued during the period. Three press delegations, one from West Germany, one from Afghanistan and a joint delegation from Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia visited the country during the period under review. In addition, hospitality was provided to 22 distinguished journalists from abroad. Forty-eight applications for accreditation for varying periods from foreign correspondents were handled. Facilities were provided to, press parties accompanying important visitors from abroad. There were 60 such visits during the period. Thirty film and television teams visited India and facilities of various kinds were arranged for them. A visit of six accredited representatives of Indian and foreign news agencies to Poonch was arranged for an on-the-spot survey of diversion of the Betar waters.

(viii) Changes in Cadre.-The following changes in cadre occurred during the period:-(a) Three temporary posts of Assistant Press Attaches/Assistant Information Officers-one in Washington

and two at the Headquarters of the External Publicity Division- were converted into the Junior scale of the Indian Foreign Service.

(b) An Indian Foreign Service Officer of the Deputy Secretary's rank was appointed at the Headquarters of the External Publicity Division Incharge of production work. (c) The two Indian Foreign Service Officers who were working against the posts of Public Relations Officers at the Headquarters of the External Publicity Division and Karachi were reverted to their cadre and two Officers of the Information Service of India are now working against these posts.

(ix) Organisation and Staff.-The External Publicity Division, at Headquarters and in the Information Units abroad, employs a total staff of 548. It consists of 9 Public Relations Officers, one Deputy Director, Information Service of India, one Under Secretary, (Information), 40 Information Officers/Press Attaches, 26 Assistant Information Officers/Assistant Press Attaches/Attaches Information, one Research Officer, 5 Publicity Officers, 143 India-based ministerial staff and 322 locally recruited personnel in various Missions abroad.

Five publicity set-ups were created/strengthened in Moscow, Hong-Kong, Dar-es-Salaam, Kampala and Beirut during the year under review.

The Information Post at Kalimpong was finally wound up on 30 April 1963.

As a result of a re-examination of Indian publicity needs, posts of Public Relations Officers/Press Attaches/Assistant Press Attaches at Kalimpong, New York, Trinidad, Khartoum and Jeddah were transferred to Hong-Kong, Headquarters of the External Publicity Division, Dar-es-Salaam and Kampala.

The post of Public Relations Officer at Washington was transferred to Kuala Lumpur and the post of Assistant Press Attache, Kuala Lumpur, to Washington.

A temporary post, of Counsellor/(Information) was created in the Information Service of India, London, in the Senior Scale of the Indian Foreign Service against the existing post of Public Relations Officer. The change-over is intended to take place as soon as the present Public Relations Officer relinquishes charge.

The Information Service of India Libraries and Reading Rooms at Rajshahi and Dacca (East Pakistan) had to be closed down at the instance of the Government of Pakistan.

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The local staff at Jeddah which was to be retrenched with the transfer of the post of Assistant Press Attache from Jeddah to Kampala has been retained for publicity work.

(x) Budget.-The total budgetary provision for the External

Publicity Division including Information Units abroad amounts to Rs. 1,05,06,500 (This amount does not, however, include the budget provisions of about 12 Information Units which is included in the budget provision of the Missions concerned as a whole). Of this amount, Rs. 28,15,900 is for expenditure at Headquarters.

With the existing budget, External Publicity Division runs 53 separate Information Units and provides Information Service to, all Indian Missions and Posts abroad.

I. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Central Passport and Emigration Organisation-Policy.-

The following major passport policy decisions were taken during the year:-(1) With effect from 1 August 1963, a new series of Emergency Certificates in Hindi-English was brought into use in Indian Diplomatic and Consular Missions abroad, replacing the unilingual Emergency Certificates. (2) With effect from 1 October 1963, a new series of bilingual Identity Certificates in Hindi-English was introduced in the Offices of Passport Issuing Authorities in India in replacement of the unilingual series. (3) The requirements and implications of the Commonwealth Immigrants' Act, 1962, continued to be taken into account while issuing passports to persons going to the United Kingdom for purposes of employment. (4) Functions relating to the grant of Indian International passports and-other travel documents to residents of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe were transferred from the Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry, to the Regional Passport and Emigration Officer, Madras, with effect from 15 March 1963. (5) To prevent misuse of passports by change of the photograph of the passport holder, it was decided to bring into use the eyeletting of passport photographs. Eyeletting machines were purchased from the United Kingdom. The innovation came into force from 15 July 1963, in Delhi and from 10 August 1963, in Madras Offices as an experimental measure. It is proposed to equip the Calcutta, Bombay and Lucknow offices with similar machines in the near future.

On 1 January 1963, there were 2218 applications pending decision in the Regional Passport Offices in India.

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The following is the position of applications for passports during the period January to December 1963:

Regional Passport Offices	No. of Fresh Applications received	Number of Passports granted	Number of Applications rejected	Number of Cases closed	Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Delhi	21,909	15,832	189	5,770	

Bombay	15,813	14,867	579	743
Madras	12,828	12,081	115	1,099
Calcuta	5,056	4,716	72	1,250
Lucknow	2,530	2,172	49	366
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Total	58,136	49,668	1,004	9,228**

The following are the statistics of passport work directly performed at the Headquarters of the Ministry during the period January to December 1963:-

A. Number of Passports issued by the Ministry:-

(1) Diplomatic passports	381
(2) Official passports	2,657
(3) Indo-Pakistan passports	110
(4) Emergency Certificates	11

B. Number of Passports serviced:-

(1) Diplomatic passports	161
(2.) Official passports	850
(3) Indo-Pakistan passports	28

C. Number of Visas issued for foreigners 2969

Stringent measures were taken to counteract and check-mate the activities of passport racketeers. Several cases of the use of forged passports were detected. The Special Police Establishment did a commendable job in bringing the culprits to book.

Emigration.-The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1963, (No. 23 of 1963) which extends the provisions of the Principal Act to journeys by air and prescribes more severe penalties for illicit emigration was passed by Parliament and received the assent of the President. The new Act came into force from 1 January 1964.

(**The closed cases are re-opened as soon as the information/documents called for is/are received.)

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Despite the counteracting measures taken by the Government of India, illicit emigration to Ceylon from the coastal areas of Madras continued, though in a much smaller scale. The statistics of deportees from Ceylon arriving at Dhanushkodi were as follows:

Month	Number	Month	Number
January	145	July	190

February	77	August	98
March	188	September	165
April	75	October	197
May	147	November	224
June	146	December.	227

During the year, 2,268 agreements of skilled workers were registered under Section 18 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 with the different Protectors of Emigrants. The figures regionwise are as under: -

Protector of Emigrants, Bombay	1,980
Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta	49
Protector of Emigrants, Madras	215
Protector of Emigrants, Nagapattinam	18
Protector of Emigrants, Mandapam Camp	6
Total	2.268

Administration.-The Regional Passport Office, Calcutta, was inspected by the Joint Secretary and Controller General of Emigration. Other Regional Passport Offices were inspected by the Chief Passport Officer during the year. Emigration Establishments in the Madras State were inspected by the Deputy Secretary in charge of the Southern Division of the Ministry besides the Chief Passport Officer. The Re-organisation Unit team of the Ministry conducted an on-the-spot work-study of the Regional Passport Office, Lucknow, about the end of the last year. In accordance with their recommendations, one post of Lower Division Clerk and another of Superintendent at Lucknow were abolished during the year.

As an anti-corruption measure and to ensure prompt service to the public, a system of surprise checks, every three months, of the work of the dealing hands was introduced in all the Regional Passport Offices this year.

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It was decided to absorb in the Central Passport and Emigration Organization the surplus locally recruited Indian clerical staff of the Indian Missions in East Pakistan.

Promotions and confirmations of officers and staff of the various grades of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation were done according to the recommendations of the Departmental Promo-

tion Committees.

(ii) Haj.-As usual, the Government of India made necessary arrangements to facilitate the Haj pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia by Indian Muslims. 15,000 pilgrims went to Saudi Arabia for the Haj pilgrimage from India in 1963. India was third among the countries from where the largest number of pilgrims went for the Haj. Besides other facilities, each pilgrim was permitted foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 1,000 for his expenses in Saudi Arabia. A special medical team, consisting of 4 doctors (including a lady doctor) and four compounders (including a lady compounder), was sent to Saudi Arabia to render medical assistance to the Haj pilgrims in that country. This medical team was in addition to the permanent Indian dispensary at Mecca and the dispensary set up at Jeddah during the Haj season every year. Adequate quantities of medicines were also sent from India to Saudi Arabia for the use of the medical team for rendering medical aid to the pilgrims.

Apart from the Embassy of India, Jeddah, which rendered every assistance to the pilgrims, a batch of five volunteers was also sent by the Port Haj Committee, Bombay, to look after the welfare of Indian pilgrims.

The term of the Central Haj Committee, originally constituted in 1948 to advise the Central Government on matters relating to the Haj pilgrimage, was extended for another year. This Committee rendered valuable advice to the Government in respect of the Haj pilgrimage.

Pilgrimage to Iraq and Iran.-700 pilgrims went on pilgrimage to Iraq and Iran during the year under report. Each pilgrim was permitted foreign exchange worth Rs. 700.

(iii) Legal and Treaties Division.-The editing of the volumes of treaties since 1947 (up to date) is in hand and will soon be published year-wise. In addition to the above, the Division has also prepared briefs on legal items for the 18th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(iv) Consular Division.-The work relating to the compilation of the Consular Manual is in progress. Certain chapters on subjects with which other Ministries are concerned could not be finalised

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for want of their comments. However, every effort is being made to complete the work as early as possible.

45 letters of request and commissions for examination of witnesses abroad and vice-versa were forwarded to the authorities concerned after due scrutiny. Similarly, 15 maintenance orders and an equal number of summonses and other processes were sent for execution or service abroad and vice versa.

The proposal for reciprocal arrangements, under section 29(c) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, for service of summonses and other processes with Argentina was dropped for want of reciprocity. The cases relating to similar arrangements with Nepal, France, Spain, Thailand and New Zealand could not be finalised for want of final replies from the Governments concerned. Similar arrangements with the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, Canada, Hong Kong, Belgium, Japan, West Germany and Switzerland are pending as the Ministry of Law did not receive replies from the various High Courts about the amendment of the relevant rules in the Code of Civil Procedure for enabling such summonses being sent abroad by our Courts through Diplomatic channel.

Cases relating to reciprocal arrangements for execution of decrees, under section 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure, with Japan and Trinidad and Tobago are pending for want of final replies from the Governments concerned. Proposal to have similar arrangements with Kenya was not agreed to as the relevant laws in that country do not afford sufficient reciprocity.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements, under section 504(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, were completed with Ghana and Fiji and notifications declaring these countries as reciprocating territories for the purposes of the aforesaid section were issued. Proposal to have similar arrangements with Central African Federation has been deferred until the implementation of the impending constitutional changes in that Federation. The cases in regard to similar arrangements with Nepal, West Germany, Nigeria, Liberia, Czechoslovakia, the United Arab Republic, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and the Federal Republic of Camerons are under correspondence.

337 Commercial and Judicial documents including Powers of Attorney and Birth, Death, Marriages and Educational certificates etc. were attested for use in foreign countries. The proposal to have reciprocal arrangements, under section 14 of the Notaries Act, 1952, for recognition of notarial acts with the

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Netherlands, Lebanon, Poland and the Sudan was dropped as the laws in these countries do not afford reciprocity. Cases relating to similar arrangements with some other countries are being pursued.

On a reference received from the Commission of India, Hong Kong, that the Certificates of Origin issued by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong, were not being accepted by certain countries who are signatories to the International Convention Relating to The Simplification of Customs Formalities, 1923, even though the Government of Hong Kong had designated that Chamber as competent to issue such Certificates of Origin in accordance with the provisions of that Convention, the matter was taken up with

the countries concerned through the Indian Missions. As a result of these efforts, the Government of Sweden have agreed to accept such Certificates issued by the above Chamber. The replies from other Governments are awaited.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements for execution of Maintenance Order, under Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921, with West Germany have been dropped as the West German Government do not consider it opportune to enter into such arrangements since the number of recognition and execution of Court decision in respective countries is insignificant. They also added that they were observing further development of relevant statistics and would consider the question of signing such an agreement whenever necessary. A similar arrangement with the Government of the U.S.A. is under correspondence.

83 cases of estates and properties of Indians abroad and 16 such cases relating to foreigners in respect of their properties in India were dealt with during the period under review.

The cases relating to revision of existing arrangements with Thailand, Argentina, Iran and Costa-Rica, under section 56 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913, for administration of properties of deceased Indian nationals dying intestate, by Indian Diplomatic and Consular Officers in those countries are being pursued further.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements, under the provision of the enactments referred to in the preceeding paragraph, with Denmark were dropped for want of reciprocity. A proposal for making similar arrangements, made by the Government of Yugoslavia, has not been pursued further by that Government.

During the period under reference, 16 persons were repatriated from foreign countries by various Indian Missions at public expense at a total cost of Rs., 27,616.45. Efforts to make recoveries of

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this amount through the State Governments concerned are in progress. Out of the amount so advanced, a sum of Rs. 6,606.66 has been recovered. Out of the amount advanced in previous years, a sum of Rs. 2,594.64 has been written off on the recommendations of the State Governments because of the indigent circumstances of the repatriates or on account of their whereabouts not being traceable.

A total amount of Rs. 7,485.47 was advanced from public funds to 30 Indian citizens to enable them to tide over temporary financial difficulties which arose due to unforeseen circumstances such as theft, illness, delay in the departure of ships or their travellers' cheques not being endorsed for the country where they were stranded. A sum of Rs. 1,475.80 has since been recovered from the persons concerned.

The new Extradition Act, 1962 came into force on 5 January 1963. In all, 50 cases relating to extradition of offenders from or to India, trial of citizens of India for offence committed abroad and trial of foreigners in the country of their nationality for offences committed in India were dealt with in the Section. In addition, 34 cases of deportation of Indian citizens from other countries were also dealt with.

A number of cases for the grant of Indian citizenship, referred by the Ministry of Home Affairs, were returned to them with comments of this Ministry. Besides, 76 references on this subject received from Indian Missions abroad, foreign Missions in India, etc. were replied to. These included requests received from persons of Goan origin who failed to surrender their foreign passports within the prescribed time limit for being recognised as Indian citizens.

66 cases relating to queries in regard to the laws on marriages, divorces and adoption of Indian children by foreigners were dealt with.

74 cases of death of foreigners in India were reported to the foreign Missions concerned. In addition, 62 cases of death reports were sent to the foreign Missions concerned, by the State Governments direct.

15 cases relating to remittance facilities from or to India were also dealt with. About 193 cases, relating to whereabouts of Indians abroad and foreigners in India, complaints from abroad against individuals and firms in India and vice versa, recovery of outstanding dues from Indians abroad, criminal proceedings against Indians and assistance to Indians in miscellaneous matters, such as obtaining of entry permits, were also handled.

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47 cases relating to settlement of claims of Indian citizens for pay, pension and gratuity against foreign Governments were received and pursued with the Governments concerned.

During the period under review, several officers and staff who were either fresh appointees or who had not handled consular work in Missions/Posts abroad previously were imparted necessary training in consular matters.

In pursuance of the decision taken that irrecoverable amounts against the advances granted to the evacuees from Burma, Malaya etc. under the scheme of financial assistance to evacuees from war zones during 1942-47 should not be written off in bulk but individual cases should be examined on merits, the work relating to recovery of such advances was pursued further. For this reason and in view of the fact that some of the evacuees continue to repay the advances, no time limit for completing the work, as suggested

by the Public Accounts Committee, has been fixed. However, in order to keep the expenditure in connection with this work to the minimum, one post of Superintendent (Gazetted) and one post of Upper Division Clerk in the Regional Passport Office, Calcutta, and 9 posts of various categories of staff on Local cadre in the Indian Embassy, Rangoon, sanctioned for the purpose were abolished. The following steps have been taken to bring the outstanding balance of these advances to the minimum:-

- (a) The recommendations of the two officers of the Central Government, one representing the Ministry of Finance and the other the Ministry of External Affairs, who visited all the States concerned during the years 1959-62, to write off or to effect recovery of these advances are being implemented.
- (b) In addition to enhanced powers to write off irrecoverable advances upto Rs. 5,000/- in each case delegated to the State Governments last year, similar enhanced powers were delegated to the Indian Missions in Rangoon, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.
- (c) As a result of the Government of Burma's agreement to accept the debits raised against them upto 31 March 1961, an amount of Rs. 24.12 lakhs, in respect of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India an evacuees for which that Government had accepted responsibility, is likely to be settled. Out of this amount, approximately Rs. 3.52 lakhs have already been adjusted. A further debit amounting to Rs. 97,306.64, raised by the Ac-

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countant General, Madras, has also been accepted by the Accountant General, Burma, during the current financial year. Action to have the remaining amount adjusted is being pursued.

A clear picture about the recoveries made and amounts written off is not yet known as reports called for from the State Governments in this regard have not been received. The matter is being pursued further.

The consular activities of the Indian Missions abroad are covered by work dealt with in the Consular Section. However, figures relating to important consular items handled by the Missions are given below:-

1. Number of cases relating to estates of deceased Indians abroad handled
374
2. Number of passports, visas and emergency certificates issued :-

(a) Passport	32,762
(b) Visas	2,12,221
(c) Emergency certificate	10,668

3. Total revenue from the consular services rendered. Rs. 15,43,266.87 nP.

4. Total number of Indians repatriated and amount spent on them :

(i) Number	39(*)
	(**)
(ii) Amount	Rs. 11,616.50 nP.

5. Number of Indian citizens stranded abroad to whom financial assistance was granted and the amount of such assistance :-

(i) Number	41(***)
(ii) Amount	Rs. 9,386.98 nP.
	(****)

6. Number of deportation cases handled 87

Generally, Missions assisted Indian nationals in respect of several matters connected with their stay abroad. Besides, some of the Missions rendered assistance to Indian sea men engaged on ships, under the Indian Article of Agreement, in settling their disputes with the shipowners.

(v) Economic and Co-ordination Division.-The Division continued to play an advisory role in such matters as trade agreements,

 (*) Figures from 1-1-1963 to 31-12-1963 based on reports from 64 Missions only.

(**) A number of persons were repatriated for which finances were provided for or by the local Indian Associations.

(***) Some of the Missions, other than 64 referred to above have also incurred some expenditure on this account.

(****) A few persons were given financial assistance by the local Indian Associations etc.

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credit and payments agreements, foreign aid negotiations, technical agreements, air and shipping agreements and matters relating specially to the foreign trade of India through its association with

the activities of the Board of Trade, the Import and Export Promotion Advisory Council and the Institute of Foreign Trade. The Division was closely associated with the preparation of briefs for the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee and with the deliberations regarding the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Joint Secretary in charge of the Division was included in the Indian delegation to the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held at Manila from December to 6 December 1963.

Within the Ministry, the Division was actively associated with the preparation of briefs, background papers and inter-Ministerial discussions connected with the Conference of the Heads of Indian Missions in South East Asia held from 27 to 30 May and of the Heads of Indian Missions in West Asia and Africa held from 8-13 November 1963. Following the Conference in May, a high level Inter-Ministerial Committee and a Study Group have been set up to consider economic questions having an important bearing on foreign policy.

The functions of the Division in respect of technical assistance assumed greater importance because of the increasing emphasis which was laid on the need and desirability of offering technical assistance to the emerging countries of Africa and West Asia during the Conference of Heads of Indian Missions in West Asia and Africa. Even before the Conference, with a view to stream-lining the procedure for the processing of requests for deputation of Indian personnel for service in Africa and West Asia, the Ministry of Home Affairs, at the request of the Ministry, set up a cell for the preparation of panels of names of suitable persons who are available for assignments abroad. The Ministry of Home Affairs have been given a list of the various categories of Indian experts required. The Division, apart from taking action on the decisions arrived at in this regard at the above Conferences, has also followed up the recommendations and decisions in regard to technical and economic co-operation.

In view of the increasing load of work and the frequency of inter-Ministerial meetings and conferences and discussions with foreign delegations, with which the Division has necessarily to associate itself, it was found necessary to strengthen the Division by the addition of a Deputy Secretary (part-time). He has since

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been replaced by an Under Secretary. An additional post of Senior Research Officer has also been created but it remains to be filled. Some increases in the ministerial staff have also been made.

(vi) Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts in India.-At the end of the period under review, there were 51 Embassies, 10 High Commissions, and 4 Legations, including the Apostolic Internunciature. During the period under review, diplomatic relations were

established with the Republic of Peru. A list of the diplomatic Missions in India and a list of the sub-offices of the High Commissions of the Commonwealth countries are given at Appendix III.

A consular Agency of Italy was opened at Cochin, bringing the total number of foreign Consular Posts to III. The status of the Consulate of Italy in Bombay was raised to that of a Consulate-General. The following new Consular Offices were opened:

- (1) Consulate-General (Honorary) of Philippines at Calcutta.
- (2) Consulate (Honorary of Finland at Madras

During the period under review the Swiss Consular Agency (Honorary) at Madras was closed down.

(vii) Distinguished visitors from abroad.-Among the distinguished visitors to India from January to December 1963 were four Heads of State, six Heads of Government and two Vice-Presidents. The list of distinguished visitors for the period January to December 1963 is as follows:-

The Hon'ble Sirimavo R. D. Bandarnaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon (10 to 15 January 1963); H.E. Mr. Ali Sabry, President of the Executive Council of the United Arab Republic (12 to 14 January 1963); H.E. Mr. Kofi Asante Ofori Atta, Minister of Justice of Ghana (13 to 15 January 1963); H.E. Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, Minister for Industries and Natural Resources of Pakistan (15 to 19 January 1963); H.E. Mr. Raschid Karame, Prime Minister of Lebanon (15 to 25 January 1963); His Majesty the King of Nepal (16 to 27 January 1963); H.E. Mr. Sam P. C. Fernando, Minister of Justice of Ceylon (17 to 18 January 1963); H.E. Mr. Adam Rapacki, Foreign Minister of Poland (19 to 26 January 1963); The Soviet Cosmonaut Major Nikolaev (20 January 1963); H.E. Mr. J. S. Kasambala, Tanganyikan Minister for Community Development and Co-operation (21 January to 3 February 1963); Shri Jigmie Dorji, Prime Minister of Bhutan (22 to 25 January 1963); H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of the Kingdom of Cambodia (24 January to 8 February 1963); H.E. Dr. Subandrio, Foreign Minister of Indonesia (29 January to 2 February 1963); Their Majesties King Paul and Queen Frederica of the Hellenes (2 to 14 February, 1963); H.E. Lt. Gen. Seyed Sadegh Amir-Azizi;

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Minister of Interior, Government of Iran (10 to 18 February 1963); The Hon'ble Sir Adetoukunbo Ademola, Chief Justice of Nigeria, accompanied by Lady Ademola (10 to 27 February 1963); H.M. Sri Savang Vatthana, the King of Laos (in transit-11 February 1963); H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Pelaez, Vice-President of the Philippines (in transit); H.E. Mr. Gancho Ganev, Minister of Education and Culture, People's Republic of Bulgaria (18 to 26 February 1963); Dr. W. W. Schuetz, Chairman of the Kuratorium Unteilbares Deutschland (25-February to 5 March 1963); H.E. Dr. Fazil Kutchuk Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus (7 to 16 March 1963); H.R.H. Limar-e-Ala

Marshal Sardar Shah Wali of Afghanistan accompanied by H.R.H. Princess Bilqis and H.R.H. Sardar Abdul Wali (12 March to 1 April 1963); H.E. Sardar Fakher Hekmat, Speaker of the Majlis of Iran, (14 to 17 March 1963); H.E. Mr. Abdul Razzaq Rizouki, Permanent Observer of Kuwait at the United Nations and Envoy Plenipotentiary (19 to 30 March 1963); Marshal R. Y. Malinovsky, Defence-Minister of the Soviet Union (in transit-24 March 1963); His-Majesty Sri Savang Vatthana, King of Laos (27 to 30 March 1963); H.E. Dr. Muguel Aleman, former President of Mexico (4 to 8 April 1963); H.E. Prof. Dr. Walter Hallstein, President, European Economic Commission (5 to 13 April 1963); H.E. Mr. Ali Gerard Jama, Somali Minister of Agriculture (5 to 21 April 1963); H.E. Mr. Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister of Thailand (14 to 17 April 1963); H.E. Dr. M. N. Hashad, U.A.R. Minister of Agriculture (15 to 18 April 1963); Maharajkumar of Sikkim accompanied by Maharajkumarani of Sikkim (15 to 18 April 1963); H.E. Mr. Haji Mohamed Khir Johari, Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Federation of Malaya (16 to 19 April 1963); Earl of Lytton and Lady Lytton of the United Kingdom (20 to 26 April 1963); H.E. MR. Ali Sabry, President of the Executive Council of the United Arab Republic (26 to 28 April 1963); Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma (29 April to 3 May 1963); Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State of the U.S.A (1 to 3 May 1963); Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (1 to 5 May 1963); Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, Deputy Leader of the United National Party of Ceylon accompanied by Mrs. Jayawardene (11 to 15 May 1963); British Labour Party Delegation led by Mr. John Strachey (12 to 20 May 1963); The Hon'ble Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, Leader of the Pakistan Delegation (14 to 17 May 1963); H.E. Mr. Jacques Rebemajara, Minister of State and National Economy of Madagascar (14 to 17 May 1963); Mr. C. C. Mojekwu, Federal Public Service Commissioner of Nigeria (21 to 23 May 1963); The Hon'ble Mr. Fairhall, Minister of Supply of Australia (29 May to 2 June 1963); Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultanah of Kedah (Federation of Malaya) (4 to 6 June 1963); H.E. Mr. Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Ambassador of the

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Republic of Dahomey to the United Nations and Mrs. Ignacio-Pinto (12 to 15 June 1963); Mr. Sinan Korle, Deputy Chief of Protocol of the United Nations accompanied by Mr. Korle (21 to 22 June 1963) Nepalese Trade Delegation (24 July to 4 August 1963); Bhutanese Prime Minister, (31 July to 4 August 1963); H.E. Mr. J. Heffron, Prime Minister of New South Wales, (5 to 9 August 1963); H.E. the Prime Minister of the Somali Republic (12 to 15 August 1963); H.E. W. Wurie, Education Minister of Sierra Leone, (17 to 21 August 1963); Nigerian Federal Public Service Commission Delegation (27 to 31 August 1963); His Majesty the King of Nepal (27 August to 9 September 1963); Hon'ble H.R. Vaghjee, Speaker of the Mauritius Legislative Council (5 to 10 September 1963); H.E. Mr. Vu Van Mau, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Vietnam (8 to 15 September 1963); Bulgarian Government Economic Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Zhivko Zhivkov, First Deputy Chair-

man of the Council I of Ministers, People's Republic of Bulgaria, (7 to 12 September 1963); Dr. Y. P. Pant, Finance Secretary of Nepal (15 to 23 September 1963); Hon'ble G. Dickson Thomson, Minister of Social Welfare of Sierra Leone, (16 to 22 September 1963); Dato Abdul Jamil, Secretary to the Treasury, Malaysia (18 to 22 September 1963); H.E. Mr. Anwar Salamah, the United Arab Republic Minister of Labour, (18 to 21 September 1963); H.E. Mr. Baddiuddin Mahmud, Minister of Health, Government of Ceylon (19 to 27 September 1963); H.E. Mr. Ionescu Nicolae, Deputy Minister of Oil and Chemistry of the People's Republic of Rumania, (21 to 27 September 1963); Mr. Browne-Marke, Principal Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor General of the Federation of Nigeria (22 to 26 September 1963); Mr. Brooks Mandell, Director, People for People's Programme, New York (22 September to 3 November 1963); H.E. Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, Algerian Ambassador to the U.A.R. (2 to 4 October 1963); His Majesty the King of Nepal (4 to 11 October 1963); Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (Transit visit-14/15 October 1963); H.E. Mr. Gerard Montano, Minister of Works of the Trinidad Government (15 to 19 October 1963); H.E. Senator Luis A. Samoza, former President of the Republic of Nicaragua, (23 to 25 October 1963); H.E. Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany (Transit visit-27/28 October 1963); Chief the Hon'ble J.M. Johnson, Minister of Labour, Government of Nigeria (1 to 14 November 1963); H.E. Dr. Brune Kreisky, Foreign Minister of Austria (4 to 12 November 1963); Mr. Hugh Fernando, Deputy Speaker of Ceylon House of Representatives (5 to 18 November 1963); H.R.H. Princess Margrathe of Denmark (Un-official visit-6 to 17 November 1963); Mr. Edgar Faure, former Prime Minister of France (6 to 20 November 1963); Soviet Cosmonauts Valentina Tareshkova Nikolaeva, Lt. Col. A. G. Nikolaev and

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Lt. Col. V. F. Bykovsky accompanied by Mrs. Bykovsky (10 to 23 November 1963); Chief D. A. Ogunleye of Nigeria (11 to 13 November 1963); H.E. Mr. M. A. Abdo, Minister for Local Government, Government of Aden (11 to 23 November 1963); H.E. Mr. A. A. Ojera, Minister of Community and Labour of Uganda (12 to 21 November 1963); H.E. . Aft. Habib Bourgiba Jr., Tunisian Ambassador in the U.S.A. accompanied by Mrs. Bourgiba (18 to 21 November 1963); M. Mendes France, former Prime Minister of France (20 November to 8 December 1963); Mr. J. D. Weerasekara, M.P. Ceylon House of Representatives accompanied by Mrs. Weerasekara (23 to 30 November 1963); H.M. the king of Jordan (3 to 16 December 1963); Premier of the Northern Region of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (6 to 19-December 1963); Lord Denning, Master of Rolls of United Kingdom accompanied by Lady Denning (13 to 24 December 1963); and H.E. Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya, Minister of Home Affairs and Local Government, Government of Ceylon (14 to 21 December 1963); Mr. Abdul Rehman Al Attiqi, Permanent Under Secretary of Kuwait (16 to 19 December 1963).

INDIA

BHUTAN SRI LANKA USA RUSSIA AFGHANISTAN PERU BURMA CHINA NEPAL PAKISTAN
LATVIA BANGLADESH MALI CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND
INDONESIA LAOS SWITZERLAND VIETNAM CAMBODIA MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
UNITED KINGDOM PHILIPPINES OMAN THAILAND TOTO GHANA JAPAN KOREA MONGOLIA
IRAN ETHIOPIA SUDAN KENYA IRAQ JORDAN KUWAIT LEBANON SAUDI ARABIA SYRIA
YEMEN EGYPT FRANCE LIBYA TUNISIA MOROCCO ALGERIA NIGER NIGERIA CONGO
SOMALIA SOUTH AFRICA AUSTRIA BELGIUM BULGARIA CYPRUS DENMARK GERMANY
ITALY FINLAND GREECE HUNGARY IRELAND THE NETHERLANDS NORWAY SPAIN ANGOLA
PORTUGAL SWEDEN YUGOSLAVIA CANADA ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CHILE COLOMBIA
CUBA MEXICO PANAMA PARAGUAY VENEZUELA JAMAICA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
SLOVAKIA UGANDA HONG KONG FIJI LIBERIA SIERRA LEONE CAMEROON SWAZILAND
POLAND MADAGASCAR MAURITIUS NICARAGUA

Mar 07, 1963

A. United Nations

PART III

A. UNITED NATIONS

(i) The Eighteenth Session of the General Assembly opened in New York on Sep 17, 1963 and ended on 17 December 1963.

(ii) Admission of New Members.-With the admission of Kuwait, Zanzibar and Kenya, the total membership of the United Nations rose to 113.

(iii) General Assembly.-Following were some of the important matters on the agenda of the current session of the Assembly:-

(a) Security Council election,-There were three vacancies of non-permanent seats. Due to the retirement of Ghana, the Philippines and Venezuela, Ivory Coast and Bolivia were elected to the Security Council for two years. As no decision could be reached on the third vacant seat, Czechoslovakia and Malaysia reached an informal agreement among themselves to divide the two-year term. Czechoslovakia will hold the seat initially and resign in favour of Malaysia at the end of 1964.

(b) Election to the International Court of Justice.-Mexico, France and the United Kingdom were re-elected to the International Court of Justice for a nine-year term commencing on 5 February 1964. Pakistan and Senegal were elected in place of Panama and Argentina.

(c) Representation of China-On the initiative of Albania, the Assembly discussed the question of representation of China. in the

United Nations but rejected the Albanian-Cambodian proposal to replace the representative of the Republic of China (Formosa) by those of the People's Republic of China.

India voted for the proposal as she supported the principle of universality in regard to the membership of the United Nations and believed that it was necessary for China to be represented so that it became subject to the obligations and discipline of that Organization. During the general debate, the Indian representative, however, also referred to the invasion mounted by the People's Republic of China against India, its continued occupation of Indian territory and its refusal to accept the Colombo proposals and solve differences with India in a peaceful manner.

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(d) Buddhist Question in South Viet-Nam.-At the request of sixteen countries including India, the Assembly discussed this question and unanimously accepted the former Diem Government's invitation to the United Nations to send a mission to South Viet-Nam to investigate charges that it was persecuting its Buddhist nationals. The Government in South Viet-Nam was overthrown while the Mission was still in South Viet-Nam. The Assembly accordingly decided to take no further action.

(e) Non-Self-Governing Territories.-The Special Committee of Seventeen Members (now Twenty-four) set up, by the Assembly at its Sixteenth Session to examine the application of the Declaration of the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, has been able to consider the case of more territories. By the end of the Seventeenth Session of the Assembly it had considered the case of 12 territories. The Committee has submitted its report for 1963 to the Assembly containing its recommendations.

Acting on the report of the Special Committee of Twenty-four on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Assembly:

Noted with satisfaction that Malta would attain independence not later than 31 May 1964;

Invited the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to work out with the representatives of the people of Fiji a new constitution providing for "one man, one vote", and to take immediate steps to transfer all powers to its population;

Noted with satisfaction that elections for the new legislative council in Northern Rhodesia would be held in January 1964 and requested the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, in consultation

with the newly elected Government, to fix a date for the territory independence;

Expressed satisfaction that Nyasaland would attain independence not later than 6 July 1964;

Requested the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to convene immediately a constitutional conference for each of the three territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to devise constitutional arrangements which would lead to general elections and to immediate independence thereafter, and solemnly warned the Government of South Africa that any attempt to annex any of the territories shall be considered an act of aggression;

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Called on the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to fix without delay a date for the independence of British Guiana in accordance with the wishes of its people; and

Called on the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to cease all repressive action against the people of Aden and the Aden Protectorates, release political prisoners, allow the return of those in exile, make the necessary constitutional changes to establish a representative organ and Get up a provisional government for the whole territory, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee of Twenty-four and the administering Power, to arrange for an effective United Nations presence before and during the general elections, and recommended that talks be held between the government resulting from the elections and the administering Power to fix a date for independence.

(f) Portuguese Territories.-Following a series of meeting between African and Portuguese representatives, arranged by the Secretary-General, the Assembly noted with "deep regret" Portugal's continued refusal to implement resolutions on its territories. It called on the Security Council to give effect to its own decisions, particularly those dealing with the requirement of Portugal's recognition of the right of the people in the territories to self-determination and independence.

The Security Council on 13 December 1963, called on Portugal to Show evidence of its good faith by granting amnesty to persons imprisoned or exiled for advocating self-determination, and asked all states not to provide Portugal with military assistance to be used for the "repression" of the people in its territories.

(g) South Africa.-The Assembly and the Security Council also took action with regard to the policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa. Two Assembly resolutions appealed to all states to intensify efforts to dissuade South Africa from pursuing these policies and continuing with its trials and requested the Secretary-General to find ways to assist persons and their families "perse-

cuted" by the South African Government for opposing Apartheid.

The Security Council, in this connection, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the extension of the arms embargo, including material for the manufacture or maintenance of arms. It requested a United Nations study of how Apartheid could yield to a new South African society based on racial equality.

In resolutions relating to the territory of South West Africa, administered by South Africa, the Assembly condemned that Government for its refusal to co-operate in implementing the Declaration on

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ending colonialism. The Assembly asked all states not to supply arms, military equipment, petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa. Reaffirming the right to self-determination of the people of South West Africa, the Assembly declared that any attempt by South Africa to annex the territory would be considered an "act of aggression".

(h) Southern Rhodesia.-The Assembly called on the United Kingdom not to transfer sovereignty or armed forces and military-material to the present Government of Southern Rhodesia but to await the formation of a fully representative government.

In another resolution, the Assembly urged the United Kingdom to, hold a Constitutional Conference immediately with a view to making, constitutional arrangements for independence, on the basis of universal adult suffrage, including the fixing of the earliest possible date for independence.

(i) Question of Oman.-On Oman, the Assembly set up an ad hoc-committee of five members to examine this matter and called on all parties concerned to co-operate with the Committee, by all possible means, including facilitating visits to the area.

(j) United Nations Year for International Co-operation.-On 21 November 1963, the General Assembly unanimously decided to designate 1965-the twentieth year of the United Nations-as International Co-operation Year. This item had originally been proposed, by India in the sixteenth session.

The Assembly adopted a resolution which called upon Member-States, the Specialised Agencies, the International Atomic Energy-Agency and non-governmental organisations concerned, to designate 1965 as International Co-operation Year to publicize as widely as possible the activities planned for its observance, and to formulate-and make available to the Special Committee their plans for the, International Co-operation Year.

The resolution recommended that a twelve-member Committee, appointed by the President of the General Assembly, should be set up, to prepare for the 1965 activities.

(k) United Nations Emergency Force.-On 17 December 1963, the General Assembly decided to continue the Special Fund for the United Nations Emergency Force and to appropriate an amount of \$17,750,000 for the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force for 1964. It also decided to apportion the amount of \$ 2 million among all Members States in accordance with the regular scale of assessment for 1964 and approved a formula for apportioning

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\$15,750,000 among Member States. Developing countries were to be given a rebate of 57.5 per cent on their contributions; that is to say, they would be required to pay 42.5 per cent of their assessed contributions towards the cost of maintaining the United Nations, Emergency Force in Gaza.

India has a battalion of troops serving with the United Nations, Emergency Force in Gaza.

(iv) Economic and Social Council.-India is a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council for the three-year term, 1962-1964. The Council held two sessions during 1963. Its 35th Session was held at New York in April, 1963, when India was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations. India was elected to the following functional commissions of the Council in the elections held during this Session:-(1) Statistical Commission (re-elected for a further term of 4 years from the 1 January 1964). (2) Commission on Narcotic Drugs (re-elected for a further term of 3 years from 1 January 1964). (3) Commission on International Commodity Trade (elected for a term of 3 years from 1 January 1964).

The 36th session of the Economic and Social Council was held at Geneva in July 1963, in which India was represented by Shri R. K. Nehru, the then Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry, for the first 15 days of the session and thereafter by Shri B. N. Chakravarty, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations.

The resumed 36th session of the Council was held in New York-- in December 1963. In this session, India was elected to the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund for a term of one year.

(v) Commission on Human Rights.-India participated in the 19th session of the Commission on Human Rights held at Geneva in, March-April 1963.

The 15th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was celebrated all over the country on 10 December 1963. A number of programmes were arranged by Government as well as non-Government organisations. Special messages were issued on this occasion by the President and the Prime Minister of India. A

special commemorative stamp of 15 nP denomination, carrying a portrait of the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, was also brought out by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on this day.

(vi) Food and Agriculture Organisation.-In the Food and Agriculture Organisation Conference held in Rome in December 1963, it was ruled with strong Indian support that South Africa "shall no,

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longer be invited to participate in any capacity in Food and Agriculture Organisation conferences, meetings, training centres or other activities in the African Region".

(vii) Disarmament.-The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, which began its meetings in Geneva on 14 March 1962, held two sessions during 1963-one from 12 February to 20 June and the other from 30 July to 31 August. The Conference was since then in recess to enable discussions to be held on disarmament matters in the forum of the United Nations General Assembly and was reconvened on 21 January 1964.

1963 opened with bright prospects of an early nuclear test ban agreement, following an exchange of letters between Chairman Khrushchev and President Kennedy and discussions between the three nuclear Powers, viz. the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom. An agreement was reached on 25 July on the draft of a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater. The treaty was signed on 5 August and has since been acceded to by more than 100 States. Among the countries which have not signed the treaty are France, the People's Republic of China, Albania, Cuba, Cambodia and the Central African Republic. The Government of India were among the first to sign the treaty and urged its extension to cover underground tests.

As in previous years, India inscribed an item on the agenda of the eighteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly stressing the urgent need for the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests. The General Assembly adopted a resolution, co-sponsored by all the 17 participating Members of the Disarmament Committee, including India, which calls upon all states to become parties to the treaty and requests the Disarmament Committee to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions, including underground tests.

Discussions took place in the Eighteen-Nation Committee at Geneva on the various collateral tension-reducing measures suggested by the Soviet Union and Western group of countries. An agreement was reached on 20 June 1963 between the Soviet Union and the United States on one of the measures proposed by the United States for the prevention of an accidental war, viz. the establishment of a direct communications link between Washington and Moscow. This link was established and became operational on 31 August 1963.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution on the denuclearization of Latin America, which expressed the hope that the Latin American States would initiate such studies as they deemed appropriate to make the region of Latin America a nuclear-free zone.

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Hopes have arisen regarding the possibility of accord being reached between the Super Powers on the prevention of a further spread of nuclear weapons and on measures, particularly the establishment of ground control posts, to reduce the risk of surprise attacks.

In the field of general and complete disarmament, discussions took place in the Eighteen-Nation Committee on measures to be included in the first stage of the disarmament programme concerning elimination of nuclear weapons together with their delivery vehicles, reduction of conventional armaments and dismantling of military-bases. Discussions on the subject of nuclear weapons delivery vehicles centred on the Gromyko proposal of 21 September 1962, regarding the retention by the United States and the Soviet Union, exclusively on their own territories, of a strictly limited number of inter-continental, anti-missile and anti-aircraft missiles until the second stage of the disarmament programme. The Soviet Union made a further concession to the Western position on this question when the Soviet Foreign Minister announced on 19 September 1963 the Soviet Union's willingness to agree to the concept of a nuclear-umbrella and the retention of a limited number of nuclear delivery vehicles till the third and final stage of the disarmament programme. The General Assembly, in its resolution on general and complete disarmament, called upon the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to resume its negotiations "with energy and determination" to encourage the widening of the areas of agreement on general and complete disarmament and to try to reach agreements on collateral measures. A resolution on "convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons" requested the Committee of Eighteen to study urgently the question of such a conference. The General Assembly also adopted a resolution on conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, whereby it stressed the need for undertaking studies of the problems which might arise in this regard and of the means for dealing with those problems.

(viii) Outer Space.-At the instance of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its two Sub-Committees, namely, the Legal Sub-Committee and the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, carried out further studies on aspects of outer space and held several sessions.

A significant step towards denuclearization of outer space was taken when the eighteenth session of the General Assembly adopted on 17 October 1963 a 17-Power resolution banning nuclear weapons from outer space. This resolution, which was co-sponsored, among

others, by the United States, the Soviet Union and India, welcomed the joint declaration by the United States and the Soviet Union of

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their intention not to orbit or station in outer space any object carrying nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and called upon all states to refrain from doing so.

The General Assembly unanimously adopted the two draft resolutions on outer space worked out and submitted to it by the Committee on Outer Space. One of the resolutions, namely, the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, expressed the view that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out for the benefit of all mankind, on the basis of equality and in accordance with international law. It also contained provisions which fix responsibility on states and international organizations which launched objects into space for damage caused to other States and their nationals. The second resolution set out guide-lines for international co-operation in the use of outer space and endorsed the progress reports of the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union on the work done in their respective fields. The resolution also welcomed the establishment at the request of the Government of India, of a group of 6 scientists to visit the Sounding Rocket Launching Facility at Thumba, in the State of Kerala, for advising the United Nations Committee on Outer Space on the matter of according United Nations sponsorship to the project.

B. International Conferences

India took part in several conferences held under the aegis of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies. Brief reports on Indian participation in the more important of these conferences will be found in the Reports of the appropriate operating Ministries.

A list of International Organisations, of which India is a member, is contained in Appendix VI.

USA

KUWAIT KENYA GHANA BOLIVIA PHILIPPINES VENEZUELA MALAYSIA NORWAY SLOVAKIA
MEXICO FRANCE ARGENTINA PAKISTAN PANAMA SENEGAL ALBANIA CHINA CAMBODIA
INDIA SRI LANKA MALTA FIJI SWAZILAND SOUTH AFRICA PORTUGAL RUSSIA OMAN
SWITZERLAND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ITALY CUBA

Sep 17, 1963

Appendix I Indian Missions abroad

Jan 01, 1963

APPENDIX I

(Indian Missions abroad)

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Embassies	Location	
1. Afghanistan	Kabul	
2. Algeria .	Algiers	
3. Argentina	Buenos Aires	Concurrently accredited to Paraguay as Ambassador and Uruguay as Minister.
4. Austria	Vienna	
5. Belgium	Brussels	Concurrently accredited to Luxembourg as Ambassador.
6. Bolivia		Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil.
7. Brazil	Rio-de-Janeiro	Concurrently accredited to Venezuela and Bolivia as Ambassador.
8. Bulgaria		Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
9. Burma	Rangoon	
10. Cambodia	Phnom Penh	
11. Chile	Santiago	Concurrently accredited to Colombia as Ambassador.
12. China	Peking	
13. Colombia		Ambassador resident in Santiago (Chile)
14. Congo	Leopoldville	
15. Cuba	Havana	Ambassador resident in Mexico.
16. Czechoslovakia	Prague	Concurrently accredited to Rumania as Ambassador.

17. Denmark.	Copenhagen	
18. Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	
19. Finland	Helsinki	Ambassador resident in Stockholm (Sweden).
21. France	Paris	
21. Germany	Bonn	
22. Greece		Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
23. Hungary	Budapest	
24. Guinea		Ambassador resident in Accra.
25. Indonesia	Djakarta	
26. Iran	Tehran	
27. Iraq	Baghdad	
28. Ireland	Dublin	Ambassador resident in London.
29. Italy Albania as	Rome	Concurrently accredited to Minister.

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Embassies

Location

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30. Ivory Coast		Ambassador resident in Dakar.
31. Japan	Tokyo	
32. Jordan		Ambassador resident in Beirut.
33. Kuwait	Kuwait	Ambassador resident in Beirut.
34. Laos	Vientiane	
35. Lebanon Ambassa	Beirut	Concurrently accredited as

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		dor to Jordon and Kuwait and as, High Commissioner to Cyprus.
36. Liberia		Ambassador resident in Accra.
37. Libya		Ambassador resident in Cairo.
38. Luxembourg		Ambassador resident in Brussels.
39. Malagasy Consul -	Tananarive	Concurrently accredited as General to Comores (Re-union Island).
40. Mali		Ambassador resident in Accra.
41. Mexico Amba s-	Mexico City	Concurrently accredited as sador to Cuba and Panama.
42. Morocco Tunis ia as.	Rabat	Concurrently accredited to Ambassador.
43. Mongolia		Ambassador resident in Moscow.
44. Nepal	Kathmandu	
45. Netherlands	The Hague	
46. Norway	Oslo	
47. Panama		Ambassador resident in Mexico.
48. Paraguay A ires.	Montevideo	Ambassador resident in Buenos
49. Philippines	Manila	
50. Poland	Warsaw	
51. Rumania	Bucharest	Ambassador resident in Prague.
52. Saudi Arabia	Jeddah	
53. Senegal Amba ssador Vot a.	Dakar	Concurrently accredited as to Ivory Coast and Upper

54.	Somalia Lou is.	Mogadiscio	Ambassador resident in Port
55.	Spain	Madrid	
56.	Sudan	Khartoum	
57.	Sweden Fin land	Stockholm	Concurrently accredited to as Ambassador.
58.	Switzerland th e	Berne	Concurrently accredited to Vatican as Minister.
59.	Syrian Arab Republic	Damascus	
60.	Thailand	Bangkok	
61.	Togo	Lome	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
62.	Tunisia	Tunis	Ambassador resident in Rabat.
63.	Turkey	Ankara	
64.	United Arab Ambas sa- Republic.	Cairo	Concurrandy accredited as dor to Libya and Yemen.
65.	Upper Volta		Ambassador resident in Dakar.

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	Embassies	Location	
66.	Union of Soviet So- Mongol lia cialist Republic.	Moscow	Concurrently accredited to as Ambassador.
67.	United States of America.	Washington	
68.	Venezuela	Caracas	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-

		Janeiro.
69. Yemen		Ambassador resident in Cairo.
70. Yugoslavia Greece	Belgrade	Concurrently accredited to and Bulgaria as Ambassador.
High Commissions		
1. Australia	Canberra	
2. British East Africa Rwanda	Nairobi	Concurrently accredited to and Burundi as Consul-General.
3. Canada	Ottawa	
4. Ceylon	(a) Colombo (b) Kandy	
5. Cyprus (Nicosia) at		High Commissioner resident Beirut.
6. Ghana Guinea,	Accra	Concurrently accredited to Liberia and Mali as Ambassador and as High Commissioner of Sierra Leone.
7. Malaysia	(a) Kuala Lumpur (b) Singapore	Deputy High Commissioner.
8. New Zealand	Wellington	
9. Nigeria Ambassador	Lagos	Concurrently accredited as to the Republic of Togo.
10. Pakistan	(a) Karachi (b) Dacca (East Pak)	Deputy High Commissioner.
11. Sierre Leone in		High Commissioner resident Accra.
12. Tanganyika	Dar-es-Salaam	
13. Trinidad and Tobago High	Trinidad	Concurrently accredited as

C
om-

Guian
a,

D
o-

Luci
a, St

C
onsul-

Commissioner to Jamaica, as
missioner to British
Barbados, Antigua, Gredada,
minica, St. Kitts, St.
Vincent, Montserrat, and as
General to Surinam.

14. Uganda Kampala

15. United Kingdom London
I
reland as

Concurrently accredited to
Ambassador.

Legations

1. Albania
(I
taly).

Minister resident in Rome

2. Uruguay
A
ires.

Minister resident in Buenos

3. Vatican

Minister resident in Berne.

Special Missions

1. Bhutan
in
Gang-

Political Officer resident
tok.

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Embassies

Location

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2. Sikkim

Gangtok

3. United Nations

New York

Commissions

1. Aden	Aden	
2. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.	Salisbury	
3. Fiji	Suva	
4. Hong Kong	Hong Kong	
5. Mauritius Ambassador	Mauritius	Concurrently accredited as to Somalia.
Trade Commission		
1. Australia	Sydney	
2. British East Africa	Mombasa	
3. Canada	Vancouver	
4. Bahrein		Trade Agency.
Consulates-General		
1. Burundi Nairobi.		Consul-General resident in
2. Denmark	Copenhagen	Hon. Consul-General.
3. Dutch Guiana	Surinam	Consul-General resident in
4. Germany	(a) Berlin (b) Frankfurt (c) Hamburg	dad.
5. Muscat	Muscat	
6. Re-Union Island	Comores	Consul-General resident in
6A. Republic of San Marino.		Consul-General resident in
7. Ruanda Nairobi.		Consul-General resident in
8. Surinam Trinidad.		Consul-General resident in

- 9. Switzerland Geneva
- 10. United States of (a) New York
 America. (b) San Francisco
- 11. Vietnam (North) Hanoi
- 12. Vietnam (South) Saigon

Consulates

- 1. Belgium Ghent Hon-Consul
- 2. Canary Islands Las Palmas Hon-Consul
- 3. French Somaliland Djibouti Hon-Consul
- 4. Germany (a) Munich Hon-Consul
 (b) Stuttgart Hon-Consul
- 5. Greece Athens Hon-Consul

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Embassies

Location

-
- 6. Iran Khorramshahr
- 7. Indonesia Medan
- 8. Iraq Basra
- 9. Japan Kobe
- 10. U.S.S.R. Odessa
- 11. U.S.A. (a) Cleveland Hon-Consul
 (b) Honolulu

Vice-Consulates

- 1. Afghanistan (a) jalalabad
 (b) Kandhar
- 2. Burma Mandalay
- 3. Iran Zahidan

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA ARGENTINA PARAGUAY URUGUAY AUSTRIA USA BELGIUM

BOLIVIA BRAZIL BULGARIA YUGOSLAVIA BURMA CAMBODIA CHILE COLOMBIA CHINA
CONGO CUBA MEXICO CZECH REPUBLIC NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK ETHIOPIA
FINLAND SWEDEN FRANCE GERMANY GREECE HUNGARY GHANA GUINEA INDONESIA
IRAN IRAQ IRELAND UNITED KINGDOM ALBANIA ITALY SENEGAL JAPAN JORDAN
LEBANON KUWAIT LAOS CYPRUS LIBERIA EGYPT LIBYA MALI PANAMA MOROCCO
TUNISIA RUSSIA MONGOLIA NEPAL PHILIPPINES POLAND ROMANIA SAUDI ARABIA
SOMALIA SPAIN SUDAN SWITZERLAND SYRIA THAILAND TOTO TURKEY YEMEN
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA AUSTRALIA KENYA BURUNDI CANADA SRI
LANKA SIERRA LEONE MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE NEW ZEALAND NIGER
NIGERIA PAKISTAN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO JAMAICA MONTSERRAT UGANDA BHUTAN
FIJI HONG KONG MAURITIUS OMAN VIETNAM DJIBOUTI

Jan 01, 1963

Appendix II Information Units abroad

Jan 01, 1963

APPENDIX II

Indian Information Units abroad

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Algiers | 28. London |
| 2. Accra | 29. Manila |
| 3. Addis Ababa | 30. Moscow |
| 4. Buenos Aires | 31. New York |
| 5. Belgrade | 32. New York (Indiadel) |
| 6. Brussels | 33. Nairobi |
| 7. Berne | 34. Ottawa |
| 8. Bonn | 35. Prague |
| 9. Beirut | 36. Paris |
| 10. Baghdad | 37. Port Louis |
| 11. Bangkok | 38. Peking |
| 12. Cairo | 39. Phnom Penh |
| 13. Colombo | 40. Rio de Janeiro |
| 14. Dacca | 41. Rome |
| 15. Dar-es-Salaam | 42. Rabat |
| 16. Damascus | 43. Rangoon |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 17. Djakarta | 44. San Francisco |
| 18. Gangtok | 45. Stockholm |
| 19. Hong Kong | 46. Salisbury |
| 20. Istanbul | 47. Sydney |
| 21. Karachi | 48. Tokyo |
| 22. Khartoum | 49. Tehran |
| 23. Kampala | 50. Trinidad |
| 24. Kathmandu | 51. The Hague |
| 25. Kabul | 52. Washington |
| 26. Kuala Lumpur | 53. Warsaw |
| 27. Lagos | |

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INDIA
 ALGERIA UNITED KINGDOM GHANA PHILIPPINES RUSSIA ETHIOPIA ARGENTINA USA
 YUGOSLAVIA BELGIUM KENYA CANADA SWITZERLAND CZECH REPUBLIC GERMANY
 FRANCE LEBANON IRAQ MAURITIUS CAMBODIA EGYPT SRI LANKA ITALY MOROCCO
 SYRIA INDONESIA SWEDEN HONG KONG AUSTRALIA TURKEY JAPAN PAKISTAN IRAN
 SUDAN UGANDA NEPAL AFGHANISTAN MALAYSIA POLAND

Jan 01, 1963

Appendix III Diplomatic Missions in India

Jan 01, 1963

APPENDIX III

Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

(i) Embassies

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 27. Jordan |
| 2. Argentina | 28. Laos |
| 3. Austria | 29. Lebanon |
| 4. Belgium | 30. Mexico |

5. Bolivia
6. Brazil
7. Bulgaria
8. Burma
9. Cambodia
10. Chile
11. China
12. Colombia
13. Cuba
14. Czechoslovakia
15. Denmark
16. Ethiopia
17. Finland
18. France
19. Germany (Federal Republic of)
20. Greece
21. Hungary
22. Indonesia
23. Iran
24. Iraq
25. Italy
26. Japan
31. Mongolia
32. Morocco
33. Nepal
34. Netherlands
35. Norway
36. Philippines
37. Poland
38. Rumania
39. Saudi Arabia
40. Spain
41. Sudan
42. Sweden
43. Switzerland
44. Syria
45. Thailand
46. Turkey
47. U.A.R.
48. U.S.A.
49. U.S.S.R.
50. Venezuela
51. Yugoslavia

(ii) High Commissions

1. Australia
2. Canada
3. Ceylon
4. Ghana
5. Malaysia
6. New Zealand
7. Nigeria
8. Pakistan
9. Tanganyika
10. U.K.

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(iii) Legations

1. Albania (Stationed at Baghdad)
2. Apostolic Internunciature (Holy See)
3. Uruguay
4. Peru

(iv) Sub-offices of High Commission

1. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Ceylon at Madras.
2. Office of the Ceylon High Commissioner Visa Office at Tiruchirapalli.
3. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Malaysia at Madras.
4. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan at Calcutta.
5. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan at Shillong.
6. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. at Bombay.
7. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. at Calcutta.
8. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. at Madras.
9. Office of High Commissioner for U.K. at Patna.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN JORDAN ARGENTINA LAOS AUSTRIA LEBANON USA BELGIUM MEXICO
BOLIVIA MONGOLIA BRAZIL MOROCCO BULGARIA NEPAL BURMA CAMBODIA NORWAY
CHILE PHILIPPINES CHINA POLAND COLOMBIA CUBA SAUDI ARABIA SLOVAKIA
SPAIN DENMARK SUDAN ETHIOPIA SWEDEN FINLAND SWITZERLAND FRANCE SYRIA
GERMANY THAILAND GREECE TURKEY HUNGARY INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ VENEZUELA
ITALY YUGOSLAVIA JAPAN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND CANADA NIGER NIGERIA
PAKISTAN GHANA MALAYSIA UNITED KINGDOM ALBANIA URUGUAY PERU

Jan 01, 1963

Appendix IV Foreign Consular Offices in India

Jan 01, 1963

APPENDIX IV

(iv) Foreign Consular Offices in India

Sl. Country Location Status
No.

1.	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate-General
2.	Austria	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
3.	Austria	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
4.	Austria	Madras	Hon. Consulate
5.	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate-General
6.	Belgium	Madras	Hon. Consulate
7.	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate-General
8.	Bolivia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
9.	Brazil	Bombay	Consulate (Vacant)
10.	Brazil	Calcutta	Consulate
11.	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate-General
12.	Burma	Madras	Vice-Consulate
13.	Colombia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate (Vacant)
14.	Costa Rica	Madras	Hon. Consulate-General
15.	Costa Rica	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
16.	Cuba	Calcutta	Hon. Consular Agency
17.	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate-General
18.	Czechoslovakia	Calcutta	Consulate-General
19.	Denmark	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
20.	Denmark	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
21.	Denmark	Cochin	Hon. Consulate
22.	Denmark	Madras	Hon. Consulate
23.	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
24.	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
25.	Equador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
26.	El Salvador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
27.	Ethiopia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
28.	Ethiopia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
29.	Finland	Bombay	Hon. Consulate

Sl. No.	Country	Location	Status
30.	Finland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
31.	Finland	Madras	Hon. Consulate
32.	France	Bombay	Consulate-General
33.	France	Calcutta	Consulate-General
34.	France	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agency
35.	France	Madras	Consulate
36.	France	Pondicherry	Consulate-General
37.	Germany	Bombay	Consulate-General
38.	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate-General
39.	Germany	Madras	Consulate
40.	Greece	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
41.	Greece	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
42.	Haiti	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
43.	Haiti	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
44.	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
45.	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate
46.	Iran	Bombay	Consulate-General
47.	Iran (Temporarily closed)	Calcutta	Consulate-General
48.	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate-General
49.	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
50.	Italy	Bombay	Consulate
51.	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate-General
52.	Italy (Temporarily closed)	Madras	Hon. Consular Agency
53.	Japan	Bombay	Consulate-General

54.	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate-General
55.	Japan	Madras	Hon. Consulate-General
56.	Jordan	Bombay	Hon. Consulate. (Vacant)
57.	Kuwait	Bombay	Consulate-General
58.	Liberia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
59.	Luxembourg	Bombay	Hon. Vice-Consulate
60.	Monaco	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate-General
61.	Monaco	Bombay	Hon. Consulate (Vacant)
62.	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate-General

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Sl. No	Country	Location	Status
63.	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate-General
64.	Netherlands	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
65.	Netherlands	Cochin	Hon. Consulate (Temporarily closed)
66.	Netherlands	Madras	Hon. Consulate
67.	Nicaragua	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
68.	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
69.	Norway	Bombay	Consulate-General
70.	Norway	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
71.	Norway	Cochin	Hon. Vice-Consulate
72.	Norway	Madras	Hon. Consulate
73.	Panama	Bombay	Consulate-General
74.	Panama	Madras	Hon. Consulate (Vacant)
75.	Panama	Calcutta	Consulate
76.	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate-General
77.	Philippines	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
78.	Philippines	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
79.	Poland	Bombay	Consulate
80.	Poland	Calcutta	Consulate

81.	Saudi Arabia	Bombay	Consulate-General (Temporarily closed)
82.	Spain	Bombay	Consulate-General
83.	Spain	Calcutta	Hon. Vice-Consulate
84.	Spain	Madras	Hon. Vice-Consulate
85.	Sudan	Bombay	Consulate-General
86.	Sweden	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
87.	Sweden	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
88.	Sweden	Madras	Hon. Consulate
89.	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate-General
90.	Switzerland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
91.	Switzerland	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agency
92.	Syria	Bombay	Consulate-General
93.	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate-General
94.	Turkey	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
95.	Turkey	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
96.	Turkey	Madras	Hon. Consulate-General
97.	U.S.S.R.	Bombay	Consulate-General

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Sl. No.	Country	Location	Status
98.	U.S.S.R.	Calcutta	Consulate-General
99.	U.S.S.R.	Madras	Consulate-General
100.	U.A.R.	Bombay	Consulate-General
101.	U.A.R.	Calcutta	Consulate-General
102.	U.S.A.	Bombay	Consulate-General
103.	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate-General
104.	U.S.A.	Madras	Consulate-General
105.	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate-General
106.	Yugoslavia	Calcutta	Consulate-General

107.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	New Delhi	Consulate-General
108.	Republic of Korea.	New Delhi	Consulate-General
109.	Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	New Delhi	Consulate-General
110.	Republic of Viet- Nam	New Delhi	Consulate-General

INDIA

USA AFGHANISTAN AUSTRIA BELGIUM BOLIVIA BRAZIL BURMA COLOMBIA
 COSTA!!CUBA NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK DOMINICA EL SALVADOR ETHIOPIA
 FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY GREECE HAITI INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ ISRAEL ITALY
 JAPAN JORDAN KUWAIT LIBERIA MONACO NEPAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
 NICARAGUA PANAMA PERU PHILIPPINES POLAND SAUDI ARABIA SPAIN SUDAN
 SWEDEN SWITZERLAND SYRIA THAILAND TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA KOREA

Jan 01, 1963

Appendix V Treaties, Conventions and Agreements

APPENDIX V

Treaties, Conventions and Agreements concluded or renewed by India with other
 countries

during 1963-64

1. Trade Agreement with Indonesia signed on Apr 24, 1963 at New Delhi.
2. Trade Agreement with the Soviet Union signed on 10 June 1963 at Moscow.
3. Trade Agreement with Jordan signed on 18 July 1963 at New Delhi.
4. Trade Agreement with Pakistan signed on 1 September 1963 at Karachi.
5. Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia signed on 7 November 1963 at New
Delhi.
6. Trade Agreement with Hungary signed on 22 November 1962 at New Delhi.
7. Trade Agreement with Poland signed on 18 December 1953 at New Delhi.
8. Protocol No. 2 to the Indo-Egyptian Trade Agreement of 8 July 1963
signed

on 14

January 1963 at Cairo.

9. Letters exchanged on 4 July 1963 at Baghdad ratifying Trade Agreement with Iraq.

signed on 13 December 1962 at New Delhi.

10. Letters exchanged on 22 March 1963 at New Delhi renewing the Trade Agreement with Greece.

11. Letters exchanged on 4 April 1963 at Paris renewing the Trade Agreement with France.

12. Letters exchanged on 3 May 1963 at, New Delhi renewing the Trade Agreement with Chile.

13. Letters exchanged on 31 October 1963 at Vienna renewing the Trade Agreement with Austria.

14. Letters exchanged on 28 December 1963 at New Delhi renewing the Trade Agreement with the Democratic Republic of Germany.

15. Trade Agreement with Morocco renewed on 3 August 1963 by tacit consent of the two parties.

16. Trade Agreement with Tunisia renewed on 5 October 1963 by tacit consent of the two parties.

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INDIA
INDONESIA RUSSIA JORDAN PAKISTAN NORWAY SLOVAKIA HUNGARY POLAND EGYPT
IRAQ GREECE FRANCE CHILE AUSTRIA USA GERMANY MOROCCO TUNISIA

Apr 24, 1963

Appendix VI Organisations of which India is a Member

Jan 01, 1963

APPENDIX VI

International Organisations of which India is a Member.

UNITED NATIONS

1. General Assembly

2. Committees and Commissions of the General Assembly

- (a) Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
 - (b) Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the purpose of
Reviewi
ng
the Charter.
 - (c) Special Committee of 24 on the situation with regard to the
implement
ation of
the declaration on the granting of independence to Colonial
Countries
and
peoples.
 - (d) Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.
 - (e) Peace Observation Commission.
 - (f) Disarmament Commission.
 - (g) International Law Commission.
 - (h) Committee on Contributions.
 - (i) Administrative Tribunal.
 - (j) 18-Nation Disarmament Committee.
 - (k) Investment Committee.
 - (l) Working Group of 21 to examine Administrative and Budgetary
Procedure
s of,
the United Nations.
 - (m) Staff Pension Committee.
 - (n) U. N, Year for International Cooperation-Preparatory Committee.
 - (o) U. N. Advisory Committee on Congo.
 - (p) Scientific Advisory Committee.
3. Economic and Social Council.
4. Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council
- (i) Human Rights Commission.

- (ii) Narcotic Drugs Commission.
 - (iii) Statistical Commission.
 - (iv) Population Commission.
5. Regional Commission of the Economic and Social Council
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).
6. Other Subsidiary Bodies of the Economic and Social Council
- (i) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
 - (ii) Committee for Industrial Development.
 - (iii) Permanent Central Opium Board.
 - (iv) Technical Assistance Committee and Technical Assistance Board.
 - (v) Special Fund.
7. Specialised Agencies :
- (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
 - (b) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
 - (c) International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
 - (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF).

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- (e) International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 - (f) International Development Association (IDA).
 - (g) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).
 - (h) International Tele-communication Union (I.T.U.)
 - (i) World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.)
 - (j) Universal Postal Union (UPU).
 - (k) International Labour Organisation (ILO).
 - (l) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
 - (m) World Health Organisation (WHO).
 - (n) International Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO).
8. International Atomic Energy Agency.

Other International Organisations.

- 1. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi.
- 2. Asian Broadcasting Conference.
- 3. Asian Productivity Organisation, Tokyo.
- 4. Asian Statisticians Conference.
- 5. American Society of Travel Agents, New York.
- 6. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised at Brussels in 1948.
- 7. Commonwealth Air Transport Council.
- 8. Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Committee.
- 9. Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau, U.K.
- 10. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference
- 11. Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.
- 12. Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, London.
- 13. Conference Internationale des Grands Reseaux Electriques (CIGRE),

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- s.
14. Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the millionth scale
subsequently incorporated in the U.N. Cartographic Office of the UNES
CO.
15. Committee on Space Research, The Hague.
16. Federation Internationale des Agences de Voyage, Paris.
17. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering,
Zuri
ch.
18. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi.
19. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
20. International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.
21. International Conference of Social Works, Paris.
22. International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.
23. International Council of Archives, Paris.
24. International Council of Building Research Studies and Documentation,
Paris.
25. International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
26. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
27. International Electro-Technical Commission, Geneva.
28. International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.
29. International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, The Hague.
30. International Federation for University Women, London.
31. International Hydrographic Bureau, Monte Carlo.
32. International Institute for administrative Sciences, Brussels.
33. International Mathematical Union, Zurich.
34. International Organisation of Legal Metrology, Paris.
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35. International Organisation for Standardisation, Geneva.
36. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
37. International Scientific Radio Union, Brussels.
38. International Tea Committee, 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 Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris.
44. International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, Paris.
45. International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Delft.
46. International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Geneva, and its
allied Com-
mission, viz the South Asia Travel Commission.
47. International Hide and Allied Trade Improvement Society, U.K.
48. International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic
Works
and
Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva.
49. International Association of Hydraulic Research, Delft.
50. International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Sevres (France).
51. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London.
52. International Commission of Table of Constants.
53. International Dairy Federation (I.D.F.), Brussels.
54. International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering,
L
ondon.
55. International Union of Astronomy, Greenwich (U.K.)

56. International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science, Paris.
57. International Statistical Institute Conference, The Hague.
58. International Wheat Council, London.
59. International Council for Museums, Paris.
60. International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites
and Archae-
ological Excavations.
61. International Lead and Zinc Group, New York.
62. International Seed Testing Association, Washington.
63. International Society for Photogrammetry, London.
64. International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the
Treponema
toses,
Paris.
65. International Folk Music Council, London.
66. International Council for Bird Preservation, British Museum
(Natural
History),
London.
67. International Council of Scientific Unions, London.
68. International Union of Anthropological Sciences, Mexico.
69. International Organisation for Pure and Applied Biophysics.
70. International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical
Experience.
71. international Association of Lighthouse Authorities.
72. International Union of Railways.
73. International Office of Epizootics.
74. International Society for Horticultural Sciences.
75. International Council of Scientific International Unions of
Geography
.
76. International Union of Chemistry.
77. International Union of Radio Sciences.
78. international Union of Biochemistry.
79. International Advisory Committee on Research in Natural Sciences
Prog
ramme
of UNESCO.
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80. International Association for Shell Structures, Madrid.
81. International Geological Congress.
82. International Union of Geological Sciences.
83. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
84. League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva.
85. Lithographic Technical Foundation Inc., New York.
86. Pacific Area Travel Association, San Francisco.
87. Pan Indian Ocean Science Association.
88. Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague.
89. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress,
Brussels.
90. Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Brussels.
91. Special Committee on Oceanic Research.
92. The British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association,
En
gland.

93. Universal Copyright Convention.
94. Union Internationale Contre le Cancer, Paris.
95. World Power Conference, Paris.
96. World Poultry Science Association.

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