

1965-66

Contents

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INDIA
UZBEKISTAN

Jan 01, 1965

India's Neighbours

CHAPTER I

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

BURMA

At the invitation of the President of India, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, General Ne Win paid a state visit to India from Feb 05, 1965 to 12 February, 1965. The Chairman had talks with the President and the Prime Minister of India. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendliness and mutual understanding. A common outlook on international issues resulting from the pursuit of the policy of non-alignment has helped in the development of close relations between the two countries. The visit helped to reaffirm the close identity of approach to various international problems and paved the way for a better understanding of the problems facing the two countries.

At the invitation of the Government of India, a Burmese Air Force delegation headed by Brigadier Thaung Dan, Burma's Vice Air

Chief and Minister for Information and Culture, visited India in June, 1965. The delegation visited the Hindustan Aeronautics Plant at Bangalore.

A delegation of officials led by Shri B. K. Kapur, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, visited Burma in August, 1965 to discuss the question of the assets of Indian nationals. Various aspects of the problem were discussed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. There may have to be further meetings before a final solution can be reached.

At the invitation of General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, the late Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, paid a good-will visit to the Union of Burma from 20 to 23 December, 1965. He was accompanied by Shrimati Lalita Shastri, Shri Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs and high ranking officials.

The late Prime Minister and party were accorded a warm welcome by the people and the Government of the Union of Burma. During the visit, the Chairman and the late Prime Minister held talks on Indo-Burmese relations and exchanged views on international matters

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of common interest. These talks were held in an atmosphere of great cordiality and mutual understanding. This visit has further strengthened the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

CEYLON

India's relations with the new Government of Ceylon headed by Mr. Dudley Senanayake have continued to be close, cordial and friendly. During the hostilities between India, and Pakistan in August and September 1965, Ceylon remained strictly neutral and banned flights of Pakistan aircraft carrying armed personnel and military supplies to and from East Pakistan.

Shri Dinesh Singh, the then Deputy Minister for External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Ceylon from 16 to 19 October, 1965 and had cordial discussions with Mr. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon and other prominent persons, on subjects of mutual interest.

There has been further progress towards the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October 1964. A Joint Committee comprising Ceylonese and Indian officials has been set up with headquarters at Colombo. There have been regular fortnightly meetings of the Committee. It is expected that the notices inviting applications for Indian/Ceylonese citizenship will be issued shortly and that the return of repatriates under the agreement will commence by the middle of 1966.

CHINA

Throughout the year under review, the Chinese Government maintained, in an intensified form, its hostility towards India. Developments during the year revealed, even more clearly than before, that the India-China border question was not merely a territorial issue but an instrument forged by China to bring about a political confrontation between the two countries and to apply protracted military pressure on India. It was clear that conflict with India was an integral part of China's foreign policy and its revolutionary objectives in Asia and Africa. While keeping the border question pending and tension on the frontier alive and often dangerously active, the Chinese Government and its organs of propaganda hurled threats and abuses at India and subjected India's domestic and foreign policies to intemperate criticism and outright condemnation.

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In the domestic field China's opposition was directed to India's experiment in the development of its economy through peaceful democratic methods. The Chinese press and radio tried to present a lurid picture of conditions in India describing the Indian economy as a semi-colonial economy dependent on foreign aid and the Indian experiment in economic development a failure and "a negative example for the advancing people in Asia, Africa and Latin America". This brought to the surface some of the ideological bitterness and sense of rivalry the Chinese Government has been harbouring towards India. The Chinese aim was to hold up to Asia and Africa the Chinese example as the only model worthy of imitation, ignoring the fact that what the Afro-Asian countries want is not to copy the example of 'the big brother' but to develop their economies and political systems in the light of their own particular conditions, set of values and national requirements.

India's foreign policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence was another major target of Chinese criticism and condemnation. Even though it was only India which was criticised, it was clear that the Chinese were attacking the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence in general. For them this policy stood in the way of their war-like theory of uninterrupted struggle and confrontation with "the imperialists" and "the revisionists". The fact that India's foreign policy played some part in bringing about relaxation in the cold war and in the detente between the two power-blocs was particularly disliked by China. During the year under review the Chinese tried hard to link India with the United States and the Soviet Union imagining that there was some kind of collusion between these three powers against China. The Chinese incessantly talked of "the U.S. imperialists", "the Russian revisionists" and "the Indian reactionaries", fitting the three countries into a preconceived and maliciously neat ideological pattern framed up in Peking. Reviewing the situation in India in 1965 the New China News Agency said that "during the outgoing year, the Indian reactionaries, while serving American

imperialists and modern revisionists in international affairs, tried to undermine the Afro-Asian solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, worked in the vanguard of their anti-China policy and committed aggression against their neighbour-Pakistan".

In the Asian-African world, and especially in connection with the Algiers Conference the Chinese attempted to damage the image of India and to isolate her. In the outcome, however, it was China who

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found herself isolated. China wanted to convert the second Afro-Asian Conference into a political bloc dominated by her, and to exclude the Soviet Union. India, on the other hand, looked at the conference as a cooperative endeavour by the community of Afro-Asian nations for eliminating the remnants of colonialism, ensuring world peace, and developing constructive cooperation amongst the countries of the two continents. India also believed that the Soviet Union as a great Asian power and a champion of Afro-Asian causes had a right to participate in the conference. In June, 1965, when It, India together with a substantial number of Afro-Asian countries proposed the postponement of the conference, China criticised it as a sabotage of the conference. However, in October when the conference was to meet as scheduled, the Chinese, who discovered that the majority of Afro-Asian countries were not in favour of the extremist and destructive line propagated by them, demanded postponement of the conference and blamed India for taking a positive and helpful stand at Algiers. It was widely recognised that China's attempt to set herself up as the leader of the Afro-Asian world and her policies towards that region received a rebuff at Algiers. The consensus of Afro-Asian opinion at Algiers favoured Soviet participation. This was a vindication of the Indian approach and a defeat of the Chinese stand. All this made the Chinese Government only more belligerent towards India.

The most dramatic demonstration of China's hostility to India took place in September during the Indo-Pakistan conflict when the Chinese Government gave "out and out support" to Pakistan and threatened to create a second front against India. The Chinese threat and ultimatum was in certain respects even more significant than the massive Chinese invasion across the border in 1962. These events showed that China was acting not merely in pursuit of the border dispute but in line with its new doctrine of the right of intervention in Asian quarrels and in its self-assumed role of "the protector" of smaller nations of Asia. The Chinese aim was to promote conflict between India and Pakistan and to frustrate attempts by the United Nations and other third parties to bring about cease-fire and peace between the two countries. The ultimatum to India in the middle of September was, however, the most dramatic and infamous incident of the year. Since the nineteen-thirties the world had not witnessed such an ultimatum by one country to another.

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When in early August Pakistan sent its arm.....
the cease-fire line in Kashmir, Chinese press a.....
echo Pakistani propoganda and the Chinese Government began to
level baseless allegations of border intrusions by Indian troops. In
a note dated 27 August, a number of false allegations were made
of Indian troops intruding across the Sikkim border. It also revived
an old and concocted allegation that Indian troops had built military
structures on the Tibetan side of Sikkim, and had kidnapped Tibetan
inhabitants and seized livestock belonging to Tibetan shepherds.
Some days later, on 4 September, Marshal Chen Yi, the Vice-
Premier and Foreign Minister of China, paid an unscheduled visit to
Karachi where he had talks with Mr. Bhutto, the Pakistani Foreign'
Minister. At a press conference in Karachi Mr. Chen Yi expressed
full sympathy and support to what he described as the people's
struggle in Kashmir against Indian rule and as Pakistan's action in
hitting back at Indian provocations. On 1 September Pakistan
launched a large-scale attack in Chhamb across the international
border of Jammu and Kashmir. The Chinese came out with an offi-
cial statement on 7 September accusing India of 'criminal aggres-
sion', and stating that the Chinese Government was 'closely following
the development of India's acts of aggression and strengthening its
defences and heightening its alertness along its border'. Implying
China's right of intervention in the conflict the statement said:
"India's aggression against any one of its neighbours concerns all its
neighbours. Since the Indian Government has taken the first step
in committing aggression against Pakistan, it cannot evade respon-
sibility for chain consequences arising therefrom." The next day the
Chinese Government sent a note to India alleging intrusions by
Indian troops into Tibet across the Sikkim boundary and also across
the 'line of actual control' in the Western sector. On 12 September
the Government of India in a well-reasoned and moderately worded
reply repudiated the charge of intrusions and of building military
structures on Chinese soil and said that "since the Chinese
Government has been making these allegations and demands over
and over again the Government of India are willing to allow an
independent and neutral observer to go to the border in this sector
to see for himself the actual state of affairs. Nothing could be fairer
than this." The note also deplored China's attempt to connect the
events in Kashmir with fictitious charges of Indian intrusions into
Tibet.

The Chinese reply to India on 16 September elaborated its con-
cocted allegations, pledged its Support to Pakistan and ended with

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..... hat "the Indian Government dismantle all its
military works for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-
Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself within three days of the
delivery of the present note, and immediately stop all its intrusions
along the Sino-Indian boundary and the China-Sikkim boundary,
return the kidnapped Chinese border inhabitants and the seized
livestock and pledge to refrain from any more harassing raids across

the boundary. Otherwise, the Indian Government must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom." The Chinese note also dismissed India's reasonable proposal to send an independent observer to the Sikkim border by blandly describing it as 'pretentious'. It was clear that China was levelling all these allegations against India solely as a casus belli. It appeared that China was bent upon opening a second front on the Indian frontier. The Soviet News Agency Tass issued a statement on 13 September warning China, without naming it, against incendiary statements and the fanning of the flames of war. Also on the same day, Mr. Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State, issued a warning to China expressing the concern of the U.S.A. at the Chinese threats against India. These warnings to China by the two great powers was a vindication of India's policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence.

India's reaction to the ultimatum was dignified and restrained. In a note dated 17 September the Government told China that even though they are convinced that Indian troops have not built military structures in Tibetan territory they have no objection to a joint inspection. By this India accepted a proposal which the Chinese Government had repeatedly advanced in the past and had also mentioned in its note of 16 September. India did this not because there was any substance in the Chinese charges but because it wanted to avoid a conflict and to establish its bona fides to the whole world. The Indian note also told China that the charges made by the Chinese Government, like kidnapping a few inhabitants and seizing their sheep and yaks, were false and at any rate minor matters which could be settled through peaceful procedures and which did not justify threatening language and an ultimatum. At the same time it was made clear by the Prime Minister in Parliament that if the Chinese took advantage of the situation and attacked India "we shall fight for our freedom with grim determination".

India's readiness to agree to joint inspection appeared to have caught the Chinese Government unawares and knocked the bottom out of its major allegation that India had built military structures

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on Tibetan soil. In its note of 19 September the Chinese Government argued somewhat childishly that by accepting joint inspection India was "playing for time" and that there was "now no longer any need for investigation". The note then extended the time-limit of the ultimatum by another three days and demanded that the so-called military works be dismantled before the midnight of 22 September. It also demanded the return of "the four Chinese border inhabitants who have been kidnapped and the eight hundred sheep and fifty-nine yaks that have been seized by Indian troops on the China-Sikkim border". The note was also accompanied by a belligerent reassertion of China's vast claims to Indian territory and a brazen declaration of China's right to intervene in Asian conflicts under the pretext of defending other countries against "aggression". The note also said that the Chinese Government gave all-out support

"to the people of Kashmir in their struggle for the right of national self-determination" and "to Pakistan in her just struggle against Indian aggression" and fully supported "the desire of the neighbours of India to safeguard their independence and neutrality and protect their internal affairs from interference". Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, speaking in Parliament on 20 September, repudiated the Chinese pretension to be 'a guardian of Asian countries' and asserted that "no self-respecting nation in Asia, large or small, strong or weak, will accept the dominance of the Chinese". He also rejected "China's claim to tell us anything about what we should or should not do about Kashmir which is an integral part of India". Regarding the renewal of the Chinese ultimatum the Prime Minister remarked that it was no more than a device to gain time to watch what came out of the discussions in the Security Council on the Indo-Pak problem. He also said that the allegations made by China were "such that they would hardly justify any civilized Government in having recourse to force". In a note dated 21 September the Government of India refuted point by point the Chinese allegations and also pointed out that if there were any Indian military structures on the Tibetan side of the border, the Chinese Government would not have waited for India's consent to demolish them or asked us to do so by sending our personnel across the border. The note also urged the Chinese Government "to forsake the path of belligerence and intimidation and to return to the path of peace and reason in its relations with India".

The Chinese threats were accompanied by intrusions and armed provocations all along the border. Even while the time-limit for the ultimatum was extended Chinese troops started firing at our

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border posts both in Sikkim and Ladakh and across the Sikkim border at Nathula and Dongchuila. On 19 September in the first major incident since Chinese massive invasion of 1962 three civilian personnel of an Indian patrol on duty in the vicinity of an Indian checkpost in Tsaskur in Ladakh well to the west of the 'line of actual control' were ambushed and kidnapped and killed by intruding Chinese troops. Simultaneously, Chinese forces indulged in provocative intrusions at several points in the Western and Middle sectors and also across strategic passes on the Sikkim-Tibet border. At the border pass of Dongchuila and Nathula Chinese troops violated the Sikkim border on 20 and 21 September and took up positions well within the Sikkim territory. The Indian patrols withdrew a few hundred yards so as not to provoke any incident.

With Pakistan's acceptance of the cease-fire on 22 September and India's refusal to kunkle down before the Chinese threats, it was now necessary for the Chinese Government to retreat from the ultimatum. China's official news agency claimed on 23 September that the Indian troops in response to the Chinese ultimatum had already withdrawn from Tibetan territory; it was thus claimed that the purpose of the ultimatum was fulfilled. This was obviously a

pathetic attempt to save face. Such was the farcical end of China's impertinent ultimatum to India.

For about a week after the collapse of the ultimatum Chinese activity on the border continued on a reduced scale. On the Punjab-Himachal Pradesh sector of the border the Chinese patrols came right up to our forward pickets for reconnaissance; on the Sikkim border while they withdrew slightly from the farthest point of their-intrusion across Nathula they continued to occupy the pass and on 26 September Chinese troops crossed the border at Dongchuila and forcibly kidnapped three Indian army personnel who were patrolling well within Sikkim territory. In the Ladakh sector also intrusions, continued both at Demchok area and at Tsaskur post.

From 13 November a fresh wave of Chinese intrusions began across the border. On that date, Chinese troops opened fire upon two Indian outposts situated well within Sikkim territory across Dongchuila and attempted to over-run them, killing one Indian soldier. In the next few days Chinese troops carried out deliberate intrusions into the north Sikkim area on 19, 20, 21 and 24 November, intruding in some cases as much as one and a half miles into Sikkim territory.

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Chinese intrusions in the Eastern sector were especially significant because they were in violation of China's own cease-fire declaration under which she had solemnly agreed to respect the 'line of actual control' and to establish a 20-km demilitarized zone in the Eastern sector of the border. Several Chinese intrusions took place in the Thagla Ridge area and Longju area in violation not only of China's own proposal but also of the Colombo proposals and the Chinese Government's categorical and specific assurances. Both Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi had included Thagla Ridge and Longju as one of the four areas which were to be left vacant and had given unambiguous undertakings that not even civilian posts would be established there. On 24 November the Chinese troops intruded across another point in the Eastern sector, across Domla pass, and ambushed, kidnapped and killed an Indian patrol consisting of three persons. Apparently intent on establishing some kind of "presence" in the Thagla Ridge area and Longju, Chinese troops carried out construction and entrenchment activity and remained in illegal occupation of these areas for a considerable period of time, going back only in the face of adverse climatic conditions. Similarly, during the months of December and January, Chinese provocative intrusions across the so-called 'line of actual control' in Ladakh and the demilitarization of the 20-km zone continued incessantly,

From 10 to 12 December the Chinese Government staged yet another series of provocations in the Sikkim area culminating in a clash in Sikkim territory in the Sese la area in which six Indian personnel were killed and two kidnapped by intruding Chinese

troops; about 30 Chinese soldiers were also killed in this engagement. In Ladakh the Chinese Government carried out a series of unprovoked intrusions across the 'line of actual control', further remilitarized the 20-km demilitarized zone, and continued their intrusions in Daulat Beg Oldi area in undisputed Indian territory.

On 6 January, 1966, in a note to the Government of India, the Chinese Government virtually admitted their repeated military intrusions into the Thagla Ridge area and Longju as well as remilitarization of the 20-km zone in Ladakh. The Chinese Government sought to justify their deliberate disregard and violation of their own assurances and undertakings, as well as their contravention of those very provisions of the Colombo proposals which they had earlier claimed to have accepted, with insincere arguments about "self-defence". As India pointed out in her reply of 8 February, the

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world, which has not forgotten the memory of China's massive aggression on Indian territory in 1962 in the name of 'self-defence', was only too painfully aware of what China meant when she talked of her 'right of self-defence'. It was also pointed out that India has scrupulously observed the provisions of the Colombo proposals and not even the Chinese Government have been able to dispute this. It added: "It is evident, therefore, that the Chinese violations and intrusions were not 'measures in self-defence' but naked and unprovoked acts of aggression". The Government of India also rejected China's pretentious claims to 90,000 sq. km of Indian territory in NEFA.

The aggressive military activities on our border by Chinese troops were intimately connected with Sino-Pak collusion. Pakistan, on her part, was constantly violating the cease-fire ordered by the U.N. so that the present conditions in Jammu and Kashmir and in the Punjab do not become frozen. The Chinese appeared to have decided to identify themselves with this Pakistani stand. By creating incidents across the Indian border they wanted to bring home to Pakistan and to India that the area of conflict is not merely Jammu and Kashmir and the international boundary between India and Pakistan, but also India's entire border with China. While Pakistan was keeping the flame of war alive on the India-West Pakistan front, the Chinese were creating a parallel situation on the India-Tibet border and hoped to encourage the Pakistanis to take an intransigent stand at the Tashkent meeting thereby frustrating the Soviet Union's efforts to establish peace and goodwill between India and Pakistan. At the same time China was furthering its own expansionist designs against India. The intrusions in the Eastern sector and the establishment of its aggressive presence in the Thagla Ridge and Longju areas, were especially intended to reassert China's fantastic claim to the vast area of the North East Frontier Agency of India. Thus while trying to help Pakistan, China was pursuing her own mischievous scheme of keeping the sub-continent divided against itself and also asserting its aggressive territorial claims against India.

The Chinese Government was about the only nation to have been displeased with the accord reached at Tashkent. A commentary in the official newspaper, The People's Daily on 2 February, 1966 attacked the Tashkent talks as "a product of joint US-Soviet planning" and charged that the Soviet Union "instigated and encouraged the Indian aggressor and brought crude pressures to bear on Pakistan which was acting in self-defence to safeguard its own sovereignty". It is evident that the Chinese Government considered the restoration

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of peace on the Indian sub-continent as a setback to their own plans and designs.

The question of China's representation in the United Nations was brought before the General Assembly in the form of two resolutions—one sponsored by 12 States calling for the recognition of the People's Republic and the other a procedural motion urging the reaffirmation of an earlier Assembly decision that the Chinese representation is an important question and as such requires a two-third majority. As in the past years India, consistent with her basic policy, voted for the first resolution and voted against the second.

The Tibetan question also came before the United Nations in the form of a resolution condemning the violation by the Chinese authorities of human rights in Tibet. India supported the resolution. It may be recalled here that earlier in the year the Tibet question was raised by China herself in her note to India dated 22 September when she accused India for having instigated the Tibetan rebellion of 1959 and for having granted refuge to the Dalai Lama and the thousands of Tibetan refugees. These refugees, she held, were a debt which India owed to China. In our note date 1 October we reminded the Chinese Government that "rebellions do not take place under enticement or coercion. Where there is oppression, there is rebellion. It is futile to blame India for the troubles in Tibet." As for the Tibetan refugees in India, the note pointed out they were not a debt which India owed to China but "a debt which China owes to the people of Tibet for making it impossible for them to live in freedom, and dignity in their own motherland".

During the U.N. debate on the Tibetan resolution the Indian delegate Dr. Zakaria said: "In the name of introducing "democratic reforms" and of fighting a "counter revolution", the Chinese have indulged in the worst kind of genocide and the suppression of a minority race." The Indian delegate pledged that India would continue to give all facilities to Tibetan refugees in India and do her best to alleviate their sufferings and hardships. He also pointed out how, "even though the Chinese regime has given us and continues to give us provocation we have refused to use the Tibetan refugees, as pawns in our conflict with China".

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Tibetan Refugees

There was further influx of refugees during 1965-66 from Tibet across the India-Tibet border. Besides, about 900 Tibetans crossed over into India from Nepal during this period. The total number of Tibetan refugees in India now is about 50,000. About 10,000 refugees have been settled in five land settlements comprising an area of about 10,000 acres.

Eight hundred Tibetans have been settled on agriculture in Bhutan. A scheme for settling another one thousand refugees in Bhutan on land provided by the Government of Bhutan is under consideration.

The Government of Mysore have offered another piece of land measuring about 4,500 acres. It is proposed to set up another agricultural settlement to rehabilitate about 4,000 Tibetan refugees in Karwar District, Mysore.

Since cultivable land is rather scarce, eight industrial schemes which are likely to provide employment to about 3,000 Tibetans are under active consideration of the Government of India and the Central Relief Committee (India). A charitable society, named the Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society, has been set up to manage these industries.

Vocational training is also imparted to Tibetan refugees in various trades, social welfare and nursing. Besides three handicraft centres mainly for carpet weaving set up at the three settlements at Bylakuppe, Chandragiri and Mainpet under an agreement between the Government of India and Swiss Technical Cooperation. There is a handicraft centre at Darjeeling and another at Dalhousie.

An autonomous body, named the Tibetan Schools Society, with Tibetan representatives, has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister, to make arrangements for the education of Tibetan children. Residential schools have been opened by this Society at Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Simla, Mussoorie, Dalhousie, Mount Abu and Pachmarhi. A vocational training school has also been started at Pachmarhi to provide training to Tibetan refugee boys who are over-age for normal schools run by the Tibetan Schools Society. Day schools have also been set up in

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various settlements and temporary camp schools are being run at various other places where Tibetan refugees are temporarily employed as labourers. Twenty-four Homes for children have been set up at Mussoorie. These Homes are partially financed by the Government of India and are managed by the Tibetan Homes Foundation which is a registered, non-official body.

Hospitals and dispensaries have been opened in all settlements and other camps. Arrangements have been made for the screening of all Tibetans to detect chest and other diseases; those suffering from T.B. are sent to sanatoria.

On the request of the Dalai Lama, the Government of India are maintaining about 2,000 Lamas at Buxa in West Bengal and Dalhousie and another 1,500 aged and infirm refugees, are being provided with free rations and free medical treatment.

Various voluntary agencies have also been rendering limited assistance to Tibetan refugees with food, clothing, medicines, stipends for training and hospital facilities.

Grant-in-Aid to the extent of Rs. 30,000 was given during 1965-66 to the Central Relief Committee (India), a non-official body set up for the co-ordination, clearance and distribution of relief assistance received from foreign agencies for Tibetan refugees in India. The Committee is also running the entire medical programme in the Tibetan settlements in Mysore, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and an out-door hospital at Dalhousie. The total expenditure incurred by the Committee in 1965 on its medical programme was Rs. 5,92,468.

The Central Relief Committee (India) provided tents worth Rs. 1,20,000 to Tibetan refugees and subsidized small projects to the extent of Rs. 1,30,000. The Committee keeps the foreign agencies informed about the requirements of the Tibetan refugees in India through its bulletin, which is published every month. As a result of its appeals, four Allis Chalmer heavy Bulldozer-tractors have been obtained from foreign donors for reclamation of land in Tibetan refugees settlements. Six ploughing tractors, which are being run

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by the Committee from the funds provided by foreign agencies, have also been obtained.

The total aid received by the Committee from foreign countries during 1965 amounts to Rs. 45 lakhs.

NEPAL

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

At the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, His Excellency Shri Kirti Nidhi Bist, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of Nepal paid a visit to India from 25 January to 7 February, 1965. During his initial stay in Delhi, the Vice-Chairman had an informal exchange of views with the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Commerce Minister. Afterwards he visited some development projects and industrial establishments and other

places of interest in India.

During the talks in New Delhi, which related to the international situation, with special reference to developments in Asia and South-East Asia, a broad measure of unity and identity of purpose and approach in the policies pursued by the two countries was revealed. New avenues of fruitful cooperation between the two countries were explored with a view to harnessing the natural resources of which India and Nepal are joint beneficiaries.

His Majesty the King of Nepal inaugurated the Indian Exhibition "Bharat Darshan" in Kathmandu on 8 January, 1965. The exhibition remained open till 15 February, 1965. The Commerce-Minister visited Kathmandu on the occasion of the inauguration. The exhibition in which about 281 firms participated, was a great success and was visited by over 3 lakh people.

During the Commerce Minister's visit an agreement was also reached with His Majesty's Government of Nepal regarding transit facilities for Nepalese trade with East Pakistan via Radhikapur. These facilities have been provided with effect from 1 February, 1965.

At the invitation of His Majesty the King of Nepal, India's Minister of State for External Affairs, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, paid a goodwill visit to Nepal from 15 to 19 February, 1965. She witnessed the National Day Celebrations of Nepal, and visited the Trisuli Hydro-Electric Project being constructed with Indian aid. The Minister

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had friendly discussions and exchange of ideas with senior Ministers and also with the King of Nepal.

A Nepalese delegation headed by Shri Krishna Bom Malla, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Nepal, visited India from 11 to 13 March and had talks on Indo-Nepal trade with the representatives of the Government of India at New Delhi.

Agreements relating to the exchange of letter posts, insured letters and postal parcels between India and Nepal came into force with effect from 13 April, 1965, from which date, the Indian Embassy Post Office ceased to function.

At the invitation of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal the late Prime Minister and Shrimati Shastri paid a goodwill visit to Nepal from 23 to 25 April, 1965. The Prime Minister was accorded a warm and affectionate welcome in Nepal. The visit provided an opportunity for a frank and cordial exchange of views with the King on matters of mutual interest to the two countries on world situation in general and developments in Asia in particular. The King, the Chairman of Nepal's Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister

of India, visited the Kosi Barrage, which His Majesty inaugurated on 24 April. The Prime Minister laid the foundation of the Western Kosi Canal.

A number of Nepalese students sought admission to various institutions in India for higher studies in engineering, medicine and other fields both on scholarship and on self-financing basis. Admissions were arranged for most of them. Facilities for the training of Nepalese military personnel in various, defence establishments continue to be provided.

The Indian mountaineering team made a successful assault on Mount Everest in May, 1965.

A delegation from India, consisting of the Salt Commissioner for India, a representative of the State Trading Corporation and a few representatives of the salt manufacturers, visited Kathmandu to negotiate a new agreement with the Salt Corporation of Nepal for the supply of salt to Nepal during 1965. A three year agreement between the State Trading Corporation and the Salt Corporation of Nepal for supplying 55,000 tonnes of standard quality salt annually was signed on 14 July, 1965.

An agreement relating to the air services between India and Nepal came into force with effect from 29 September, 1965 as a result

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of exchange of instruments of ratification between the Governments of India and Nepal at New Delhi.

On an invitation of the Governor of U.P., the King and Queen accompanied by Princess Sharda Shah and Princess Shanti Shah paid a private visit to Nainital between 11 and 18 October, 1965.

The following month, at the invitation of the President, the King and Queen paid a State visit to India from November 25 to December 20, 1965. Their Majesties were accompanied by the Rt. Hon'ble Kirti Nidhi Bist, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister and Shrimati Bist, and others. The Royal Party visited places of economic, cultural and religious interest in the country and a number of important development/industrial projects. The Benaras Hindu University conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on His Majesty at a special convocation. On the conclusion of their visit, a joint communique was issued, in which His Majesty and the late Prime Minister re-affirmed their faith in the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and also restated that the principle of self-determination can apply only to dependent and trust territories and cannot be extended to integral parts of sovereign states. His Majesty and the late Prime Minister also agreed that Indo-Pakistan differences should be resolved between the two countries in a peaceful manner without interference from third parties. His Majesty extended an invitation to the

President of India to visit Nepal at any convenient time. The President thankfully accepted the invitation. The date of the President's visit to Nepal would be decided in due course.

The Government of India continued to grant aid for economic development to the Government of Nepal. The following Agreements were signed during the year:

- (i) Development of Irrigation, Drinking Water Supply. Power and Drainage-Rs. 40 lakhs.
- (ii) Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre-Rs. 3 lakhs.
- (iii) Construction of road between Janakpur Airport and Janakpur Town-Rs. 2-8 lakhs.

The Indian-aided projects continue to make satisfactory progress and there has been an overall increase in the tempo of work and the utilization of aid in keeping with the increased quantum of assistance given to Nepal by India. The second meeting for the preview of the progress made by Indian-aided projects Was held in Kathmandu

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in May 1965. Shri B. K. Kapur, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, led the Indian delegation. The Government of Nepal expressed both their appreciation of India's contribution to Nepal's development and their satisfaction at the progress made by our projects.

As agreed to at the First Aid Review talks, the Central Engineering Division and the Aviation Division were transferred to the Administrative control of the Government of Nepal from 1 August, 1965. The maintenance of the Tribhuvan Rajpath has also been transferred to the Government of Nepal from September 1965. India has agreed to construct the East-West Highway in Nepal. The major part of this 640 mile long road connecting Jhapa in the east with Nepalgunj and Tanakpur on the Western border of Nepal is to be constructed by India. The Government of India have also undertaken to build on the River Kamala a barrage over which the East-West Highway will pass. The Godavri and Khotku Khola irrigation schemes were inaugurated during the year. The I.A.M. participated in two largely-attended exhibitions held by Nepal Government in December 1964-January 1965 and June, 1965.

At the invitation of the Government of Nepal, Dr, P. M. Bhandarkar, Surgeon-General, Maharashtra visited Nepal in October, 1965 to advise on the establishment of a Medical College in Nepal.

At the request of the Government of Nepal, Shri C. S. Chandrasekhar, Town and Country Planner, Ministry of Health, visited Nepal in order to outline a Master Plan for the development of Pokhara town.

A delegation consisting of Senior Officers of the Panchayat Ministry of the Government of Nepal, visited India in December, 1965 to see and study the working of Panchayat projects in India.

Under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme, 150 reservations were arranged by the Government of India and 124 candidates from Nepal were deputed for studies in India.

General Surindra Bahadur Shah, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Nepal Army accompanied by Rani Surindra Bahadur Shah and officers of the Nepalese Army visited India from 3 to 18 January, 1966 in response to an invitation from General J. N. Chaudhuri, Chief of the Army Staff. The party visited various industrial establishments, development projects and places of interest in India during their tour.

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The King of Nepal sent the Chairman of the Council of Ministers to represent him and the Government of Nepal at the funeral of the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. The Government of Nepal also closed their offices for two days as a mark of respect to Shri Shastri.

PAKISTAN

The year 1965 witnessed Indo-Pak relations descending to the lowest ebb. However, the signing of the Tashkent Declaration on 10 January, 1966 opened a new chapter in the prospects of peaceful neighbourly relations between the two countries.

Dahagram

During March-April, 1965, the borders of Dahagram, the largest of the 74 Pakistani enclaves in India which are to be exchanged with 123 Indian enclaves in Pakistan in terms of the Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958, and which is separated from Pakistan mainland by a small strip of Indian territory known as Tinbigha, were the scene of intense firing and other provocative incidents by Pakistan. The West Bengal Government took preventive measures. The Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Pakistan later met and entered into an agreement relating to the egress and ingress into the enclaves of each country in the territory of the other.

Kutch-Sind Border Issue

From February onwards, Pakistan started a series of violations of the Indian border in Kutch. In March, 1965 there was serious violation of Indian territory by Pakistani Rangers in Kanjarkot, nearly 1300 yards within Indian territory. Meetings of border officials were held to try and settle such border incidents but without any results, because of the Pakistani officials' highly exaggerated and unfounded claims regarding patrolling by Pakistan Police in the

Rann of Kutch.

On 9 April, 1965, the Pakistan Army launched a planned attack on our border post at Sardar, followed by further attacks south of the Indo-Pakistan border in the Rann of Kutch and occupation of certain posts which, on Pakistan's own admission, had never been in its possession. Pakistan's Foreign Minister, on 15 April, 1965, admitted, "It must be remembered that this is a dispute over territory which lies roughly north of 24 parallel. The dispute has arisen not because the boundary is undemarcated, but because the disputed territory is in India's adverse possession". In spite of grave provocations, as an earnest of its desire for good neighbourly relations with Pakistan,

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and in response to the mediatory efforts of the British Prime Minister, India entered into agreement with Pakistan on 30 June, 1965, which provided for: (i) Cease-fire from 1 July, 1965, (ii) Restoration of the status quo as it prevailed on 1 January, 1965, and (iii) Resort to agreed processes for determining the Sind-Kutch border. Under this agreement, a Tribunal whose decisions would be final and binding, has been constituted. The Chairman of the Tribunal, Judge Lagergren of Sweden was nominated by the U.N. Secretary General, and its two other members, Dr. Ales Bebler of Yugoslavia and Mr. Nasrollah Entezaim of Iran were nominated by India and Pakistan respectively. The Tribunal commenced its meeting at Geneva on 15 February, 1966.

Invnsion of Kashmir

Hardly had the Kutch border conflict ended when by 5 August, 1965, Pakistan launched a fresh attack, this time in Kashmir. The invasion in Kashmir was at first carried out surreptitiously, by sending thousands of armed infiltrators, in civilian disguise and in uniform, to sabotage and paralyse the administrative machinery of Kashmir. The U.N. Secretary-General in his report dated 3 September, 1965, to the Security Council, pointed out the observation of General Nimmo "that the series of violations that began on 5 August were to a considerable extent in subsequent days in the form of armed men; generally not in uniform, crossing the Cease Fire Line from the Pakistan side for the purpose of armed action on the Indian side". When its expectations of any uprising in Kashmir to overthrow the Government did not materialise, Pakistan embarked upon an open military invasion on 1 September by attacking the Chhamb area across the established international border and threatened the life-line of communications between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India. In exercise of its legitimate right of self-defence, India was forced to take counter measures of a purely defensive nature. The Indian Army had to move across the Punjab frontier into West Pakistan with the object not of occupying Pakistan territory, but of relieving the pressure from Pakistan forces in the Chhamb area through which ran India's vital lines of supply and communications to Kashmir and Ladakh.

The United Nations Security Council considered the problem created by the conflict and called for a cease-fire. The Secretary-General of the U.N. visited India and Pakistan in this connection during the second week of September, 1965, and India immediately

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made a positive response to the appeal for cease-fire. After some delay, Pakistan also responded favourably. Although the 22-day conflict ended in response to the Security Council's Resolution of 20 September, at 3-30 A.M. on 23 September, 1965, Pakistan made attempts to occupy territory afterwards in several areas including Rajasthan. The Indian armed forces were able to frustrate such attempts.

Tashkent Declaration

On 17 September, the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Mr. Kosygin, wrote to the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan offering his good offices and proposing a meeting in Tashkent for the restoration of peaceful relations between India and Pakistan. India promptly accepted the offer. Pakistan with some reservations also subsequently agreed to the proposal.

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan met in a plenary session in the presence of Mr. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on 4 January, 1966, to discuss the existing relations between India and Pakistan and to evolve peaceful methods to promote mutual understanding and friendly relationship between the two countries. Thereafter, a series of informal, talks took place between the Prime Minister and the President. Premier Kosygin remained in close touch with both Heads of Government. A Declaration was formally issued on 10 January, 1966, signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan (Text is annexed-see Appendix I).

Some points of central importance in the Tashkent Declaration are: the renunciation of force and agreement to settle disputes through peaceful means, withdrawal of all armed personnel to the positions they held prior to 5 August, 1965, observance of cease-fire terms on the ceasefire line and recognition of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

Situation in the Eastern Region

From the first quarter of 1965, Pakistan created continuing incidents on the eastern border particularly in the districts of Cooch-Bihar and Jalpaiguri in West Bengal. These were intensified during and immediately after the September, 1965 hostilities. However, the situation suddenly eased after the signing of the Tashkent Declaration on 10 January, 1966.

In pursuance of 22 January, 1966 Agreement on disengagement

and withdrawal of forces and reduction of border tensions, between

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the Chief of Staff, Indian Army and the Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army, the Army Commanders of the Eastern regions of India and Pakistan met on 10 February and agreed to further measures aimed at eliminating border tensions in the Eastern sector.

Minorities in Pakistan

As the continued influx of refugees from Pakistan posed major problems of rehabilitation for the border states of India and as Pakistan's minorities were its own responsibility, it was decided that from 1 April, 1965 only deserving migrants who had travel documents, would be allowed to cross the border into India. Subsequently, the rate of influx abated somewhat. Nevertheless, during 1965, a total of 1,41,501 refugees from East Pakistan had migrated to India. It is hoped that with the return to normalcy particularly in the wake of the Tashkent Declaration, migrations will be reduced further.

Pakistan's Anti-Indian Propaganda

During the year, the Pakistani Press and leaders kept up an incessant campaign of vilification of India. Indeed Pakistan's hostile propaganda against India reached unprecedented depths, which merely served to further poison the already bitter atmosphere between the two countries.

Following the Tashkent Declaration under which both India and Pakistan agreed to "discourage any propaganda directed against the other country" and to "encourage propaganda which promotes the development of friendly relations", hostile radio and press campaigns of the old style ceased. The general tone and content of the Pakistani press have improved, though there have been some lapses from the requirements of the Tashkent Declaration.

Shrines, Holy Places and Pilgrimages

During the year, eight officially sponsored pilgrim parties from India, comprising 1,196 pilgrims went to, West Pakistan; similarly, 13 parties from Pakistan comprising 902 pilgrims, visited Muslim Shrines in India.

Visits of Indian/Pakistan Nationals to Pakistan/India

During the period January, 1965, to August, 1965, 62,900 Indian nationals visited East Pakistan and 61,300 visited West Pakistan-a total of 1,24,200. Some 2,18,000 Pakistan nationals visited India-1,36,400 from East Pakistan and 81,600 from West Pakistan. Visits of the nationals of one country to the other were suspended consequent upon the outbreak of Indo-Pakistan hostilities. However, in view

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of the Tashkent Declaration the restrictions have been relaxed, and it is expected that with the return of normalcy the restrictions will be removed further by both Governments.

INDIA

BURMA USA LATVIA PAKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SRI LANKA CHINA RUSSIA
MALI ALGERIA PERU UZBEKISTAN NEPAL BHUTAN SWEDEN YUGOSLAVIA IRAN
SWITZERLAND

Feb 05, 1965

States in Special Treaty Relations With India

CHAPTER II

STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

SIKKIM

As in previous years, the Government of India have been releasing necessary funds for the implementation of Sikkim's Second Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 175 lakhs would be released during the financial year 1965-66. The Government of India also continued to assist in the implementation of the Plan by making available the services of engineers, agricultural experts and other technical personnel.

Sikkimese students already in several schools and colleges in India under the Government of India's scholarship Scheme continued to receive financial assistance. Assistance was also rendered in regard to the placement of Sikkim's nominees in several educational and/Dr technical institutions.

In deference to the wishes of the Ruler of Sikkim, the Government of India have agreed to refer to him as His Highness the Chogyal of Sikkim instead of as the Maharaja of Sikkim. The Ruler's consort is similarly referred to now as Her Highness the Gyalmo of Sikkim.

At the Ser Thri Ngasol (installation) ceremonies formally inaugurating the rule of His Highness the Chogyal held on 4 and 5 April, the Government of India were represented by an official delegation led by Smt. Lakshmi Menon, the then Minister of State. The honorary rank of Major General in the Indian Army was con-

ferred on H.H. the Chogyal by the President on this occasion.

The Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim paid short visits to New Delhi from 1 to 6 March, and from Aug 31, 1965 to 8 September, 1965. On both the occasions they were treated as guests of the Government of India. The main purpose of the visits was to hold discussions with the Government on various matters of mutual interest including Sikkim's Third Five Year Plan for which a draft has already been prepared.

Synchronising with Pakistan's aggression in September 1965 in the Kashmir and Punjab sectors, the Chinese massed troops on

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Sikkim's frontier and issued an ultimatum for the removal of military structures which China alleged India had put up on their side of the Sikkim-Tibet frontier. The Chinese did not ultimately pursue the threat, made in the ultimatum and gave their own explanation to the effect that India had removed the offending military structures. Due to India's defensive preparedness on the Sikkim-Tibet frontier, the general morale in Sikkim was high.

The Government of India have agreed to conduct preliminary investigations and survey of stage 3 of the Lagyap Hydroelectric Scheme in Sikkim. The Central Water and Power Commission have been entrusted with the work and a sum of about Rs. 3.37 lakhs has been sanctioned for the purpose.

The Chogyal of Sikkim was present at the funeral of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

BHUTAN

The mother and the step-mother of the King of Bhutan, accompanied by a party went on a pilgrimage in January 1965 to Bodh Gaya, Varanasi, Rajgir, Nalanda and Kushi Nagar. The Government of India made all the necessary arrangements for the Pilgrimage, and by all accounts, the Queen-Mothers were pleased with the reception and hospitality accorded to them.

In May, 1965, the King of Bhutan sent his half-brother, Namgyal Wangchuk, the Paro Penlop (Governor of Paro), to New Delhi. The purpose of the visit was to establish contacts with the President, Prime Minister and other Ministers, the C.O.A.S. and officials in the Ministry of External Affairs. Apart from holding the highest civilian post of Paro Penlop, the King's brother is also in-charge of the Army in Bhutan. The Paro Penlop was accompanied by a few officials of the Government of Bhutan. The Paro Penlop paid another visit to Delhi in October, 1965.

On 31 July, 1965, an attempt was made on the life of the King of Bhutan while he was camping at a monastery near Paro in Bhutan. The conspirators threw a hand-grenade, and also fired at the King. Fortunately the King escaped unhurt though the conspirators escaped in the darkness. The President and the Prime Minister sent messages to the King expressing their shock at the attack and relief that the King was unhurt. The Political Officer left immediately for Bhutan to convey in person the offer of assistance by the Government of India in apprehending the criminals. Several

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arrests were made. The Government of Bhutan are continuing the investigations.

The Bhutanese defectors, who had fled to Nepal, in December 1964, issued a statement on 8 August, 1965, accusing India of having instigated the assassination of the late Prime Minister of Bhutan in 1964 and also of responsibility for the attempt on the life of the King. The King, however, dismissed the statement as "fantastic nonsense".

Consequent on the demise of the Chief Secretary (Shri Thinley Dorji), and the appointment of a new Chief Secretary, the Government of Bhutan re-organised their Secretariat in July, 1965. The following are the members of the new Secretariat :

- (i) Chief Secretary-Dasho Tamji Jagar.
- (ii) Deputy Chief Secretary-Dasho Sangya Penjore
- (iii) Thimphu Thrimpon-Dasho Jafa Dorji.
- (iv) Punakha Thrimpon-Dasho Wangtup Tseering.
- (v) Assistant of the Head Lama with one Lama representative.
- (vi) Representative of Nepalese from Southern Bhutan--Kani Amar Singh Gurung.
- (vii) Bhutan Agent Mr. Lawrence D. Sitling.
- (viii) One representative of the people.

The King of Bhutan has supported India in her action against Pakistani aggression. On 9 September, 1965, the King sent a message to the Prime Minister expressing his full sympathy and willingness to render whatever assistance may be required. The Prime Minister, in reply, was appreciative of the King's unreserved sympathy and support.

The Government of India are continuing to assist the Government of Bhutan in their development schemes. It will be recalled that a team from the Planning Commission had visited Bhutan in 1961 and drawn up, for the Government of Bhutan, a Five Year Development Plan. The Government of Bhutan are carrying out their development programme according to this plan, with funds provided by the Government of India. Upto the end of March, 1965, the Government of India have given Rs. 800 lakhs for Bhutan's development schemes. In the budget for the year 1965-66, provision

has been made for a sum of Rs. 275 lakhs for this purpose. The Development Plan covers every phase of the country's economy.

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The outlay has been largest on roads, education, transport and communications, health, forestry and industry.

Apart from financing the Development Plan, the Government of India have been sending technical personnel as desired by the Government of Bhutan, to help them in the implementation of their development schemes.

The Government of India are also assisting Bhutan in other ways. A team from the Government of Bihar has been sent to Bhutan for the eradication of malaria. They have set up several centres all over the country for this purpose. A BCG team from West Bengal carried out an intensive BCG vaccination campaign in Bhutan. Another BCG team from Assam is expected to proceed to Bhutan shortly.

An Investigation Division of the Central Water and Power Commission on completion of its earlier assignment has now taken in hand the investigation of six additional hydel schemes. The construction work of these hydel schemes is being done by the Government of Bhutan with the assistance of the Central Water and Power Commission. The first scheme being taken up by the Bhutan Hydel Directorate is the construction work on the Thimphu Hydel Scheme.

A team from the Geological Survey of India to study the resources of Bhutan has carried out detailed investigations for dolomite, limestone, copper, gypsum and graphite. These investigations have revealed the presence of inferred reserves of 133 million tonnes of high-grade dolomite and about 57 million tonnes of limestone in the country.

It has been decided to transfer to the Government of Bhutan all the hydro-meteorological stations of the Government of India which are in Bhutan. These stations would be maintained by them, and the meteorological data would continue to be relayed as hitherto.

Bhutanese students have been given scholarships for studies in India. During 1965, 35 scholarships for schools and 5 scholarships for colleges were granted.

The King of Bhutan sent a representative for the funeral of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and ordered prayers to be said in the monasteries in Bhutan for two days.

INDIA

USA PAKISTAN CHINA BHUTAN UNITED KINGDOM NEPAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Aug 31, 1965

South East Asia

CHAPTER III

SOUTH EAST ASIA

MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE

Despite efforts at mediation by some countries, the dispute between Malaysia and Indonesia continued. India reiterated its support to Malaysia in its efforts to preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity. India also continued to support the admission of Malaysia as a participant in the Afro-Asian Conference. In the fighting between India and Pakistan, the Malaysian Government displayed understanding and sympathy for India's point of view, and refused to consider it as a religious question. The Government of India expressed its appreciation to the Malaysian Government for its sympathetic understanding and the helpful attitude of its Permanent Representative during the discussions in the Security Council on the subject.

The Malaysian Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Enche Senu bin Abdul Rahman, attended the inauguration of the Plutonium Plant at Bombay. The Minister of Transport, Shri Raj Bahadur, visited Kuala Lumpur and Singapore in May, 1965. At the invitation of the Malaysian Government Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed, the then Minister of Finance, Assam Government, and Shri Brijraj Singh-Kotah, Member of Parliament, visited Malaysia as representatives of the Government of India at the inauguration of National Mosque in Kuala Lumpur, the opening of the International Air Port at Subang and the Malaysia Day Celebrations in August, 1965. A silver chair was presented by the Government of India for installation in the Malaysian National Mosque.

Malaysian Army officers continued to receive training in Indian Defence establishments. There were also exchanges of visits by students, sports teams etc.

On Aug 09, 1965, as a result of mutual agreement with Malaysia, Singapore seceded from the Malaysian Federation and became an independent State. The Government of India immediately recognised the new state and established diplomatic relations at High Commission level. India supported Singapore's admission to the Commonwealth and the United Nations and to the Afro-Asian Conference.

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The Deputy Minister of External Affairs paid a visit to Singapore and Malaysia in October, and a Singapore Government delegation led by the Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore, and including the Foreign Minister, visited India as guests of the Government in November, 1965.

A goodwill delegation led by Shri D. P. Karmarkar, M.P., visited Malaysia and Singapore to explain to the leaders in those countries the Indian stand on the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

THAILAND

During the year relations between India and Thailand have been cordial and friendly. A direct radio-telephone link was established between the two countries. India took part in the Bangkok International Trade Fair and various Indian trade delegations visited Bangkok for the purpose of exploring possibilities for exports. India bought nearly 200,000 tons of rice from Thailand and is also slowly emerging as an important market for Thai jute. The Deputy Minister for External Affairs visited Bangkok and had talks with Thai leaders. A parliamentary delegation led by Shri D. P. Karmarkar, on a visit to Thailand, explained the Indian stand on the Indo-Pakistan conflict to the Thai leaders.

INDONESIA

At the beginning of the year, Indonesia announced its withdrawal from the United Nations. Its confrontation policy against Malaysia was intensified, and India came in for considerable criticism in Indonesia because of her support to Malaysia. In regard to the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the Indonesian Government expressed its support to Pakistan. Several demonstrations were held before the Indian Embassy in Djakarta culminating in a violent attack on the Chancery on 9 September, 1965, causing extensive damage. Similar violent demonstrations were held in front of the Indian Consulate in Medan. On 16 September, it was announced that Indian properties had been brought under the supervision of the Indonesian Government. It was explained that though the Indians continued to own their properties, they would not be free to sell or transfer them to others.

A delegation led by the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri C. Subramaniam represented India at the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference.

PHILIPPINES

The Government of India Presented books to the University of the Philippines to inaugurate the Jawaharlal Nehru Library. An

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Indian parliamentary delegation visited the Philippines in May, 1965. The Deputy Minister for External Affairs, visited Manila in June. The Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service was given to Shri Jai Prakash Narayan.

A delegation led by Shri Humayun Kabir, the then Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, attended the inauguration of the new President of the Philippines, Mr. Ferdinand Marcos, on 30 December.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The Australian Government continued to take a sympathetic view of efforts to build up the Indian economy. In view of India's difficult food situation, Australia made an outright gift of 150,000 tons of wheat. Shri Subramaniam, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, visited Australia at the invitation of the Commonwealth Government in April, 1965. Shri Manubhai Shah, the Commerce Minister visited Australia in March, 1965. Mr. McEwan, Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry visited Delhi in October, 1965 and had discussion on matters of trade and economic interest. The Chief Justice of India led the Indian delegation to the third Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference in Australia.

Relations between India and New Zealand continued to be cordial and friendly. An Indian Parliamentary delegation attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting in Wellington.

Shri Morarji Desai visited Australia and New Zealand as Personal Envoy of the Prime Minister.

CAMBODIA

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia again sent towards the middle of July, 1965 a Special Report to the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China, about 8 more incidents on the borders of Cambodia and South Vietnam, involving violations of Cambodian territory. The Commission reported that it had found conclusive evidence in all the incidents that the armed forces of the Republic of South Vietnam were responsible for the violations and that it was also convinced that none of these incidents was provoked by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Also, in view of the prevailing circumstances and in particular the wish of the Cambodian Government, the attention of the Co-Chairman was drawn by the Commission to the fact that there might be advantages in convening a Geneva-type conference to consider the

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question of Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity. Such a conference could take place provided there was general willingness

on the part of all concerned to participate. This Report was sent to the Co-Chairmen with the unanimous approval of the Indian, Canadian and Polish Commissioners.

The Government of India have full sympathy for Cambodia's concern, for its neutrality and territorial integrity. As Chairman of the International Commission in Cambodia, India has steadfastly worked for the correct implementation of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement.

In the second week of May 1965, H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk dedicated one of the roads of Phnom Penh city to the memory of the late Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Expressing great warmth and depth of emotion in praising the late Prime Minister Nehru as one of the purest symbols of Asian renaissance, Prince Sihanouk said that the boulevard was a testimony to the eternal friendship which Cambodia had for the illustrious departed leader.

A parliamentary delegation led by Shri D. P. Karmarkar, visited Cambodia.

His Excellency Mr. Son Sann, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia and Madam Son Sann visited India as guests of the Government of India from 6 to 14 January, 1966. Mr. Son Sann called on the President and the Vice-President. He also had talks with the Home Minister and Minister for External Affairs and Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs. Mr. Son Sann also represented his Government at the funeral of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

LAOS

In the beginning of February 1965, General Phoumi Nosavan and his supporters staged an abortive coup to overthrow the coalition Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma. The coup, however, failed and troops which remained loyal to the Government were able to push back the rebel forces. General Phoumi himself escaped to Thailand. The exit of General Phoumi left a vacuum within the Rightist party.

In an effort towards reconciliation between the Laotian factions, Prince Souvanna Phouma asked the Pathet Lao in early 1965 to accept a general cease-fire and to return to the Government in Vientiane where conditions were secure. The Pathet Lao also

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strongly reiterated the demand for an immediate reconvening of another Geneva-type Conference. Prince Souvanna Phouma agreed to the holding of an International Conference on Laos, but on condition that all Vietnamese first leave the Laotian territory and that the International Commission be given increased powers to police the boundaries of Laos to ensure that all interference was vacated.

Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, visited India between 26 and 28 July, 1965. In his talks with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and the Deputy Minister, the Prince emphasised that the Geneva Conference of 1954 should be re-convened to discuss the problems of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. He was of the view that the problem of Laos could not be settled without settling the Vietnam question. Earlier, India's Deputy Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh had visited Laos between 11 and 13 June, 1965.

A parliamentary delegation under the leadership of Shri D. P. Karmarkar visited Laos.

VIETNAM

In the second week of February 1965, after a serious attack on an American military camp at Pleiku, military action was taken jointly by the Americans and the South Vietnamese against military installation in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which created the danger of a full-scale war. Consequently the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam sent a Report to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference drawing their attention to the serious development in Vietnam and requesting them to consider the desirability of issuing an immediate appeal to all concerned with a view to reducing tension and preserving peace in Vietnam. Unfortunately the situation continued to deteriorate and the end of hostilities in the embattled land of Vietnam is not in sight.

Although not a signatory to the Geneva Agreement of 1954, the Government of India have always supported the basic principles of the Agreement and would like to see the people of Vietnam enjoy their freedom and independence without interference from outside.

The Government of India joined 16 other non-aligned countries in issuing a joint appeal to the parties concerned to start negotiations so that a political situation to the problem of Vietnam may be found. The Government of India's views on the question of Vietnam were also expressed in various joint communiqués issued during

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Indian Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union, Canada and Yugoslavia.

The Government of India are convinced that the achievement of an enduring settlement of Vietnam is feasible only through peaceful methods and that in order to get nearer to the goal, the parties should strictly observe the positions of the Geneva Agreement and that warlike acts and foreign interventions should cease. It is also the view of the Government of India that :

- (i) there cannot and should not be a military solution of the problem;
- (ii) a political solution should be attempted through a Geneva-type Conference;
- (iii) aerial bombing of North Vietnam should be stopped;
- (iv) there should be a cessation of fighting in Vietnam and the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam; and
- (v) the ultimate aim should be a united Vietnam created by peaceful methods, free of foreign troops and military alliances.

The pause in the bombing of North Vietnam, which resulted from the 30-hour Christmas cease-fire, had raised expectations that in the resulting calmer atmosphere efforts to find ways and means for a peaceful solution in Vietnam might meet with success. It was the Government's hope that the gap in the positions of the DRVN and the U.S.A. could be bridged by both sides showing flexibility of approach and an earnest desire to resolve peacefully the dangerous situation in Vietnam. The resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam caused deep concern to India.

MALAYSIA

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE INDIA INDONESIA PAKISTAN USA THAILAND PHILIPPINES
 AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND CAMBODIA CHINA SWITZERLAND VIETNAM UNITED KINGDOM
 LAOS CANADA YUGOSLAVIA

Aug 09, 1965

East Asia

CHAPTER IV

EAST ASIA

JAPAN

India's relations with Japan have been developing steadily during the period under review both in the economic and political- fields.

On Apr 12, 1965, India's Ambassador, Shri Badr-ud-Din Tyabji met the Japanese Prime Minister and extended to him an invitation,

on behalf of the Prime Minister, to visit India.

The Japanese Prime Minister's special envoy, Mr. Kawashima, visited India in September, 1965. The Indo-Pakistan conflict took a serious turn when Mr. Kawashima was in Delhi. The Indian point of view was explained to Mr. Kawashima by the President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and others whom he met. At the end of his visit, Mr. Kawashima said at a press conference, "the whole world knows from the UN report that Pakistan initiated the present hostilities by sending infiltrators across the cease-fire line in Kashmir within a few months of the Kutch Agreement". The Japanese Government, however, maintained an attitude of neutrality in the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Negotiations for the 5th Yen Credit Agreement for 1965-66 were concluded satisfactorily in June, 1965. Towards the latter part of 1965, however, there was a slowing down of economic aid as a result of Japan's desire to remain strictly neutral in the Indo-Pak conflict.

Six Indian scholars went to Japan under the Japanese Government scholarship scheme for 1964-65. Six more scholarships have been offered by the Government of Japan under this scheme. In addition, four Indian officials visited Japan for training under the Asian Productivity Organisation Programme.

A number of dignitaries from India, official as well as non-official, including Shri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Madras, Dr. Karan Singh, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Dharam Vira, Cabinet Secretary, Shri C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, Shri P. C. Sen, Chief Minister of West Bengal, and the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, visited Japan. Shri P. C. Sen and Shri Dinesh Singh, had discussions with the Government of Japan

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on various economic and political issues. The Deputy Minister's talks paved the way of cooperation between the Indian and Japanese delegations at Algiers.

In addition to Mr. S. Kawashima, several Members of the Japanese Parliament also visited India.

Mr. Osumi Itagaki, the new Japanese Ambassador to India, presented his credentials on 23 March, 1965. Shri Badr-ud-Din Tyabji, who presented his credentials in March, 1965, succeeded Shri Lalji Mehrotra, as India's Ambassador to Japan.

On request from the Japanese Embassy, permission was granted by India for opening a Japanese Consulate General in Madras.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA

India's friendly relations with Mongolia continued to develop further during the year under review.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, the then Minister of State for External Affairs, were among the prominent Indian visitors of Mongolia. Shrimati Gandhi had been invited by the Prime Minister of Mongolia to visit Mongolia in July, 1965 at the time of its National day celebrations. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon visited Ulan Bator in August, 1965, to attend the United Nations seminar on Participation of Women in Public Life.

During the Indo-Pak conflict in August/September, 1965, the Mongolian Government and Press expressed themselves in favour of a settlement by peaceful means. They particularly expressed themselves against intervention or interference in the dispute by any third party.

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The new Consul General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr. Li Jang Hwa arrived in India on 29 December, 1964, and started functioning in the new year.

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The new Consul General of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Ben C. Limb, took charge of office on 1 January, 1965.

In the educational field, the Government of India gave training facilities to two South Korean students at the International Statistical Educational Centre, Calcutta, under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme. Training facilities for three South Korean

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students were arranged by the Government of India at the Indian Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, under W.H.O. Fellowship scheme. South Korean scholars have been provided training facilities under some other schemes as well. An offer of a South Korean scholarship was accepted by India and an Indian scholar will proceed shortly to South Korea for research in modern Korean history.

At the 14th annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association, held in Seoul in March/April, 1965, India was represented by Maharani Gayatri Devi, M.P., and the Deputy Director General of Tourism of the Government of India. A number of experts from India visited South Korea in connection with the Family Planning Conference and to study the IUUCD programme.

A parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Korea visited India from 15 to 18 November, 1965.

THE KOREAN QUESTION IN THE UNITED NATIONS

India voted for the draft resolution on the procedural aspect of the Korean question, sponsored by the United States and Other countries, inviting a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion and noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has rejected the right of the United Nations to consider and to take action on the Korean question. India abstained on the alternate resolution submitted by Guinea and four others, inviting both North and South Korea.

India also voted for the substantive resolution on the Korean question, sponsored by the United States and 12 others. India's position continues to be that Korea should be unified and that a United Korea should find its rightful place in the United Nations. Such unification should be achieved in conformity with the principles of the Charter, through agreement between the two states and through democratic processes, followed by the withdrawal of all foreign troops and elements from the country.

JAPAN

INDIA PAKISTAN USA ALGERIA MONGOLIA KOREA SRI LANKA

Apr 12, 1965

West Asia and North Africa

CHAPTER V

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

1965 was a testing time for India's policy towards countries in West Asia and North Africa. In the context of the Indo-Pakistan hostilities in August-September, 1965 and the reaction of West Asian and North African countries thereto, it was but natural that the parliament, press and public in India should demand whether or not India's policy towards countries in this area was geared to her legitimate national interests. While this was a legitimate demand, Pakistani propaganda, as might well have been expected, endeavoured to demonstrate to these countries that all India's protestations of goodwill and support to them were a matter of expediency and that, in the final analysis, 'Hindu India' was against the interests and aspirations of the Muslim world. Pakistani propaganda alleged

that India was plotting, in collusion with Israel, against the Arab world.

There is no doubt that among the more conservative countries of West Asia and North Africa, religious sentiment does play an important part in forming public opinion. It is also true that political leaders in such countries have got to take such opinion into consideration when formulating their foreign policy. On the other hand, religious sentiment is but one factor which affects the attitudes in such countries. There are other factors like inter-state rivalries and suspicions, the influence of countries like China, the USA and the United Kingdom; a lurking suspicion, which is fortunately dissipating, that India has not yet said the last word regarding the Kashmir issue.

AFGHANISTAN

In the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Afghanistan maintained an attitude of friendly neutrality. The Afghan Foreign Office categorically assured the Indian Ambassador that the Pakistan Foreign Minister's reference in the United Nations General Assembly debate to assurances of support given by the King of Afghanistan to President Ayub Khan were without foundation. Otherwise also, Indo-Afghan relations developed satisfactorily. The Prime Minister of Afghanistan H.E. Dr. Mohammed Yusuf, paid a state visit to India from

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Feb 18, 1965 to 20 February, 1965. Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Afghan Cultural Agreement were exchanged in New Delhi during the year. As in the past, India participated in the Afghan Independence celebrations in August, 1965.

In October 1965, the first popular elections were held in Afghanistan and Dr. Mohd. Hashim Maiwandwal was appointed as the new Afghan Prime Minister.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who was in Kabul, was informed that he would be most welcome to visit India at any time convenient to him.

IRAN

Until the Indo-Pakistan hostilities in 1965, Indo-Iranian relations were developing satisfactorily and there were indications that Iran wanted closer cooperation with India. However, at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the Prime Minister of Iran, in a joint communique with the Prime Minister of Turkey, referred to the special obligations of Turkey and Iran to Pakistan "not only within the framework of CENTO but also within the framework of deep friendly and close partnership relations which bind the three coun-

tries together". In a letter to the Indian Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of Iran expressed on behalf of the government and people of Iran "grave concern and deep anxiety regarding the crossing by Indian forces of the internationally recognised borders of Pakistan and the violation of Pakistan's territorial integrity". Besides, there were persistent press reports that Iran had provided aviation oil as gift to Pakistan and was intending to help Pakistan with arms and ammunition also. The Iranians, however, categorically assured the Government of India that Iran had given only humanitarian aid (nurses and medicines) to Pakistan.

Though Iran like Jordan had adopted a partisan stance during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, subsequently there seem to be indications that Iran has now begun to appreciate that Indo-Pakistan differences including the question of Kashmir can best be resolved if the two countries are left to themselves.

The invitation issued, much before the Indo-Pakistan hostilities, to the Shah of Iran to visit India was accepted by him in November, 1965.

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ARAB WORLD

In keeping with the traditional good relations between India and the Arab world, the League of Arab States was permitted to open an independent office in New Delhi in July 1965. However, the completely partisan attitude taken by Jordan, the one member of the Arab League which happened to be in the Security Council, came as an unpleasant surprise to India. This was, however, counterbalanced by the sympathy and understanding of other friendly Arab countries. In this connection, particular mention must be made of the United Arab Republic. The official Publication of the UAR Embassy in New Delhi, The UAR News, commenting on the meeting between President Radhakrishnan and President Nasser in Cairo on 10 October 1965, referred to the reiteration by President Nasser of "UAR's stand about Kashmir and other affairs and assured the Indian President that the UAR holds fast to these views and there is no change in them. President Nasser expressed full support for India's case and cause".

An Indian parliamentary goodwill delegation visited countries in West Asia and North Africa including Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq and Iran in December 1965. They were well received in these countries and created a good impression wherever they went.

The Amir of Kuwait, H. H. Shaikh Abdullah Al Salem Al-Sabah, a great friend of India, died on 24 November, 1965 and was succeeded by H. H. Shaikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah.

The countries of West Asia and North Africa received the news

of the passing away of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri with shock. A state of mourning was declared in the U.A.R. for seven days, in Algeria for three days and in Tunisia for a day. The Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Mr. Maiwandwal, the Foreign Minister of Iran, Mr. Abbas Aram, the Vice-President of the U.A.R. Mr. Shafi, Hajj Ahmed Balafrej, Personal Representative of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, Mr. Rabab Bitat, Minister in the Algerian Government and the Tunisian Ambassador to Lebanon came specially to New Delhi to attend the funeral of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

While the death of the late Prime Minister was mourned, the countries of West Asia and North Africa welcomed the Tashkent declaration and regarded it as a step towards normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan and for peace in Asia.

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Due to his death on 11 January, at Tashkent the scheduled visit of the late Prime Minister to Kabul on his way back from Tashkent, at the invitation of the Afghan Government could not materialize.

INDIA

PAKISTAN USA ISRAEL CHINA AFGHANISTAN IRAN TURKEY JORDAN EGYPT ALGERIA
MOROCCO TUNISIA IRAQ KUWAIT LEBANON UZBEKISTAN MALI

Feb 18, 1965

Africa South of the Sahara

CHAPTER VI

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

India's close and friendly relations with the African countries continued to grow during 1965. To strengthen these relations increasing cooperation was sought in the political, economic and cultural fields. Diplomatic relations were established with Mauritania and the Gambia. The President of India paid a state visit to Ethiopia in October 1965-the first ever by an Indian Head of State to Africa south of the Sahara. The Foreign Minister, the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister of External Affairs paid goodwill visits to a number of African countries during the year. At the non-official level two parliamentary goodwill delegations visited some countries in West and East Africa with a view to creating better understanding and cooperation with the African countries.

A number of distinguished visitors from Africa paid visits to India during 1965, the most notable being Dr. Milton Obote, the Prime Minister of Uganda and Dr. S. Ramgoolam, the Premier of Mauritius. A goodwill delegation from Uganda and a parliamentary delegation from Kenya also paid short visits.

The rapid unfolding of events in Rhodesia culminating in the unilateral declaration of independence on Nov 11, 1965, by the white minority government in that colony dominated the African scene during the year under review. African thinking and action were powerfully affected first by the threat of unilateral declaration of independence posed by the Smith regime and subsequently by the consequences of the illegal act which sought to perpetuate minority rule in defiance of world opinion and against all accepted canons of international behaviour. The policies of the British Government on this serious issue came in for sharp criticism from the Afro-Asian and other states.

The meeting of the African Heads of States and Governments under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity in Accra in October, 1965, was another manifestation of the desire of the African people to forge a common front in tackling the manifold problems facing the continent. The liberation of African territories still

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under colonial domination and the policies of racialism and apartheid in South and South West Africa received attention of the Organisation of African Unity. However, Rhodesia was the most immediate and serious problem confronting the Organisation. There were differences of opinion and methods of approach manifested among the member states in dealing with this problem. Following unilateral declaration of independence the Organisation of African Unity Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa on 3 December, 1965, recommended to the member states of break off diplomatic relations with Britain if it failed to end the rebellion in Rhodesia by 15 December, 1965. Differences arose in the implementation of this resolution and only 9 of the 36 African countries broke off diplomatic relations with Britain of which Ghana and Tanzania are members of the Commonwealth.

The rebellion in Rhodesia by the minority regime created a sharp reaction in all the countries of the world and there was universal condemnation of this illegal act. The British Government took necessary legal and constitutional measures against the Smith regime and imposed partial economic sanctions against that Government. However, Britain continued to rule out the use of force to put an end to this illegal seizure of power although the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution of 5 November, 1965, called upon the United Kingdom Government to take all possible measures, in-

cluding the use of force, to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence. The Government of India felt that the measures taken by Britain in Rhodesia were somewhat belated and inadequate. The Government of India condemned in strong terms the illegal seizure of power by the white minority government of Mr. Ian Smith and offered full cooperation to the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Organisation of African Unity in whatever steps they may propose to deal with the problems posed by unilateral declaration of independence. They also imposed a total embargo on all trade and economic relations with Rhodesia as a manifestation of India's adherence to basic principles and solidarity with the African people, although this was at considerable sacrifice to her economy.

The Government of India have always considered the issue of the future of Rhodesia as being of the greatest importance in the context of the process of decolonisation on the one hand and the forces seeking to strengthen racism, reaction and fanaticism as manifested in Angola, Mozambique, South West Africa and South Africa on the other. The manner in which this explosive issue is handled will

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have the most serious consequences for the peace, stability and progress of the world.

A Conference of Commonwealth Heads of States and Governments was convened in Lagos on 11 and 12 January, 1966, to consider the serious situation in Rhodesia. India participated in this Conference where all Commonwealth Governments were represented except Ghana and Tanzania. India reiterated the view that the primary responsibility for ending the rebellion in Rhodesia rested with Britain. However, partial economic sanctions against that country had not had the desired result and there was the need for total embargo on trade, including an effective embargo on oil. It was also stressed that if within a reasonable period the present sanctions failed to have any decisive effect further measures must be undertaken, not excluding the use of force. The difficulties faced by Zambia were the cause of concern to the Government of India and they rendered necessary assistance for Zambia's contingency planning with further offers of aid on request.

The Commonwealth Conference in Lagos agreed to hold another conference in July, 1966, if the rebellion had not ended by then; stressed the need for release of all political prisoners and abrogation of repressive and discriminatory laws in the colony; accepted that the use of military force could not be precluded if this proved necessary to restore law and order in Rhodesia; emphasised that planned assistance to a lawfully constituted Government of Rhodesia should begin forthwith including a special training programme for Rhodesian Africans; agreed on the appointment of two Special Committees composed of representatives of all Commonwealth Governments to review the effect of sanctions and to coordinate a special programme of assistance to the people of Rhodesia.

The international situation in the Congo continued to attract attention from African and other states. While internal causes of dissension remained, the Central Government in Leopoldville was able to extend its authority to a greater part of the country. General elections were held and Mr. Tshombe ceased to be the Prime Minister when the new Parliament was convoked. An interim Government was formed pending the holding of Presidential elections in 1966. President Kasavubu attended the Organisation of African Unity conference in Accra (October, 1965) and at his instance the Congo problem was deleted from the summit agenda. The Congo (Leopoldville) however witnessed another coup d'etat in November, 1965 by

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which General Mobutu, the Chief of the Congolese Army, was proclaimed President and a military Government installed.

In less than two months preceding mid-January, 1966, many West African countries witnessed political upheavals in the form of military coups. Following the coup d'etat in Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Central African Republic, Upper Volta and finally Nigeria witnessed the installation of military regimes. The setback suffered by democratic forces in Nigeria received widespread attention in Africa and abroad. The Government of India's relations with all these countries continued to remain normal.

The process of decolonisation in the African continent made some progress during 1965. The emergence of the Gambia as a fully independent country and an equal member of the Commonwealth was welcomed by Government of India and diplomatic relations at High Commission level were established with that country. Further steps were taken towards the emergence of an independent Mauritius during the Constitutional Conference in September, 1965. It was decided that Mauritius would achieve independence before the end of 1966. The Government of India also welcomed the announcement regarding independence of Basutoland and Bechuanaland by April and September, 1966 respectively.

Further progress was made in the implementation of the Government of India's programme of economic and technical collaboration with the African countries. The demand for Indian experts in various fields increased considerably and services of Indian technicians, doctors, teachers etc. were made available to a number of countries including Ethiopia, Uganda, Nigeria, Somalia etc. A large number of African students and trainees were offered facilities for advanced education and vocational and other training in Indian establishments. Most of them came under scholarships awarded by the Government of India.

INDIA

MAURITANIA THE GAMBIA UGANDA MAURITIUS USA KENYA GHANA ETHIOPIA TANZANIA

ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE SOUTH AFRICA ZAMBIA CONGO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NIGER
NIGERIA MALI SOMALIA

Nov 11, 1965

Eastern and Western Europe

CHAPTER VII

EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

Eastern Europe

U.S.S.R.

The year was noteworthy for the development of improved political, cultural and economic relations between India and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet stand on Kashmir remains unchanged. The Soviet Union also offered her good offices to arrange an Indo-Pak summit meeting on Soviet soil. This offer was first accepted by India and later by Pakistan, and a Shastri-Ayub meeting was held at Tashkent in January, 1966.

There were several exchanges of visits by the leaders of the two countries, during the year under review. Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri accompanied by Sardar Swaran Singh, Foreign Minister, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from May 11, 1965 to 19 May, 1965 and had frank and friendly exchange of views with the then President Mikoyan, Chairman Kosygin and Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. During these discussions both sides affirmed their adherence to the policy of peaceful co-existence and their belief in the imperative need for general and complete disarmament, of liquidation of colonialism, imperialism and racialism and expressed their eagerness to develop further mutual cooperation in various fields.

Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting visited Moscow during February, 1965 and again in July, 1965 on her return from Mongolia and had talks with the Soviet leaders on mutual relations between the two countries.

A Supreme Court delegation led by Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, Chief Justice of India paid a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union from 26 June to 7 July, 1965.

An Indian parliamentary delegation, led by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs paid a goodwill visit to the Asian Republics of the U.S.S.R. from 21 October to 3 November, 1965.

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From the Asian Republic of the U.S.S.R. India received a 11-member goodwill parliamentary delegation from 23 February to 10 March, 1965 under the leadership of Mme. Nasriddinova, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Republic.

Mr. N. P. Firiyubin, Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., paid a visit to India from 18 to 20 June, 1965, to exchange views on the second Afro-Asian Conference.

Mr. K. T. Mazurov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., accompanied by Mr. Y. A. Malik, Deputy Foreign Minister and Mr V. A. Sargeev, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, paid a visit to India from 21 to 24 August, 1965. Mr. Mazurov, during his stay in India, had talks with Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister and exchanged views on important international issues and subjects of mutual interest.

The Foreign Minister of India, Shri Swaran Singh paid a visit to the Soviet Union from 23 to 26 December, 1965 on an invitation from the Soviet Government and exchanged views on important international matters and subjects of mutual interest.

The cultural relations between India and the Soviet Union continued to be close. The annual cultural plan between India and the Soviet Union, signed in Moscow in March, 1965 included 80 items for exchanges in fields of art, culture, education, science, sports, public health etc. The two sides also signed a protocol for recognition of degrees awarded by the universities of the two countries. A Nehru, memorial exhibition organised in Moscow and Tashkent attracted large crowds. On 27 October, 1965 an agreement between India and the Soviet Union was signed for the establishment of the Institute of Russian Studies in India which was inaugurated on 14 November, 1965 by Mr. V. P. Yelutin, Soviet Minister for Higher and Specialised Education.

The economic relations between the two countries were further improved. W. A. V. Siderenko, Minister of Geology and Conservation of Natural Resources, paid a visit to India on the occasion of the commissioning of Barauni Oil Refinery, which is being constructed with Soviet collaboration. The Government of India and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on 25 January, 1965 for erection of an integrated iron and steel works at Bokaro. The Soviet Government

has extended a credit upto Rs. 100.5 crores for the purpose of meeting the foreign exchange cost of the plant. Mr. V. E. Dymshits,

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Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. visited India early in 1965 especially to take part in the tenth anniversary celebrations of Indo-Soviet economic collaboration. In May, 1965, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Ashok Mehta, paid a visit to the Soviet Union to discuss Soviet assistance for India's Fourth Five Year Plan. The Soviet Union showed willingness to provide help to India for her economic and industrial development. During November, 1965, the then Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari paid a visit to the Soviet Union for further discussions on Indo-Soviet economic cooperation during India's Fourth Five Year Plan. The Soviet side expressed its willingness to develop further collaboration with India, in the economic field, and for extending additional long-term credits for India's Fourth Five Year Plan. The Soviet Prime Minister emphasised that the U.S.S.R. would have continuing interest in India's economic development and that aid would be available for taking up projects even beyond India's Fourth Five Year Plan. Earlier during May and June, 1965 Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Minister of Steel and Mines and Dr. K. L. Rao, Minister of Irrigation and Power paid visits to the Soviet Union for discussions on technical matters. Mr. N. P. Nepoobzhny, Soviet Minister for Power, Engineering and Electricity paid a day's visit to India on 26 October, 1965.

During the Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union, it was agreed in principle that efforts would be made to double the volume of trade between the two countries by 1970 over the level of 1965. During August, 1965, a trade delegation led by the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, visited the Soviet Union to discuss the details for expansion of trade between the two countries. A Soviet trade delegation visited India during December to finalise the details of the plan and an agreement was signed between the two countries for increase of trade. The significant feature of trade between India and the U.S.S.R. will be increasing export of manufactured goods to the Soviet Union.

Shri Nagendra. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Transport visited the Soviet Union during June, 1965 to hold discussions for further co-operation between India and the Soviet Union in the field of shipping.

An agreement for the supply and erection of two medium-wave transmitters of 500 kw each was signed on 26 October, 1965 between Governments of India and the U.S.S.R.

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An agreement between India and the Soviet Union was entered into to abolish consular fees between the two countries on reciprocal basis from 1 July, 1965.

The Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Nikolai Patolichev paid a visit to India from 4 to 8 January, 1966 to finalise a long-term trade, agreement between India and the Soviet Union, which was agreed upon during the late Prime Minister's visit to Moscow. The trade agreement was signed on 7 January, 1966. The Agreement envisages a 100 per cent. increase by 1970 on the 1965 trade between the two countries.

The Soviet Union and other East European countries received the news of the tragic death of Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri with great sorrow. Prime Minister Kosygin accompanied by Mr. R. Kurbanov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek S.S.R. and Mr. Nikolai Firubin, Deputy Foreign Minister came to India to attend the funeral of the late Prime Minister.

YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav relations remained friendly and cordial. The Prime Minister paid a visit to Yugoslavia during July, 1965 and the President during September-October, 1965. An identity of views was expressed during these visits, on the policy of peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, disarmament, banning of nuclear tests and weapons, end to colonialism, imperialism and racialism.

President Tito extended full support to India on Kashmir and declared that Kashmir is an internal affair of India. He also condemned China and certain other, countries which tried to add fuel to the fire by taking sides on the issue. The Yugoslav declaration on Kashmir provoked strong protest from Pakistan but the Yugoslav attitude remained clear and forthright on this question.

Indo-Yugoslav economic and cultural relations maintained their steady pace of progress. The Education Minister Shri Chagla paid a visit to Belgrade during June-July, 1965 to discuss scientific and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Shri Manubhai Shah, Commerce Minister visited Yugoslavia during October, 1965 to discuss further economic cooperation between India and Yugoslavia and signed a protocol for expansion of these relations. India and- Yugoslavia. will cooperate in the establishment of industrial enterprises in third countries.

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A four-member parliamentary delegation from Yugoslavia, led by Mr. Lazar Kolisevski, President of the Federal Committee of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia paid a visit to India from 19 to 26 February, 1965 on an invitation from the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of Planning and Minister in the Minis-

try of Finance, paid a visit to Yugoslavia from 30 to 31 May, 1965.

A shipping delegation led by Shri Nagendra Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Transport visited Yugoslavia during the month of January, 1965 to discuss shipping matters between the two countries.

An agreement between India and Yugoslavia for cooperation in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes was signed on 8 September, 1965.

Mr. Avdo Humo, Member of the Yugoslav Government and Chairman of the Federal Council for Coordination of Scientific Activities paid a visit to India from 30 October to 4 November, 1965 and had discussions with the Minister of Education, Shri M. C. Chagla and the C.S.I.R. to explore the possibilities of further cooperation between India and Yugoslavia in the field of scientific research. Mr. Misa Pavicevic, Deputy Secretary of State in the Yugoslav Foreign Office paid a visit to India from 9 to 13 December, 1965 and exchanged views with the officers of Ministry of External Affairs on various international issues and subjects of mutual interests.

Mr. Jakov Blazevic, Vice-President of Federal Executive Council, represented the Yugoslav Government at the funeral of the late Prime Minister.

Other East European countries

India's relations with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania remained cordial and friendly and were further strengthened by various cultural, trade and economic exchanges.

In the cultural field there was the usual exchange of scholars, scientists and artists with all these countries. A cultural delegation led by Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Minister for Cultural Affairs visited Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania in May-June, 1965 to discuss, finalise and sign the annual cultural plan for the year 1965-66 with Bulgaria and biennial cultural plans for the year 1965-66 and 1966-67 with Hungary and Rumania. Shri M. C. Chagla, Minister of Education visited Czechoslovakia from 21 to 27 June, 1965. After his talks with

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Czechoslovak leaders. a cultural plan for 1965-66 was signed on 29 July, 1965.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. Jozef Lenart, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia accompanied by Mr. Vaclav David, Foreign Minister, paid an official visit to India from 2 to 7 March, 1965. In response to an invitation from the Government of Czechoslovakia, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the President of India, paid a state visit to Czechoslovakia from 4 to 7 October, 1965. At the invitation of the Government of Rumania, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the President of India, visited Rumania from 7 to 10 October, 1965 and had friendly

talks with the President of Rumania. Mr. Mihail Florescu, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals of Rumania paid a visit to India from 13 to 27 January, 1965 on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Barauni Refinery. Mr. Mihail Suder, Minister of Forest Economy visited India from 30 January to 13 February, 1965. Mr. Rudolf Ronai, Hungarian Deputy Minister of Communications visited India from 24 to 30 March, 1965 on the occasion of Air India's inaugural flight between London and New Delhi via Moscow. Shri B. R. Bhagat Minister of Planning and Minister in the Ministry of Finance, visited Hungary and Czechoslovakia in May-June, 1965. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs paid a visit to Rumania to attend the funeral ceremony of Mr. Gheorghiu Gheorghiu Dej, the late President of Rumania, on 24 March, 1965. She again visited Rumania from 15 to 18 June, 1965. Shrimati Lakshmi Menon also visited Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary in June, 1965. Shri Nityanand Kanungo, Minister of Civil Aviation paid a visit to Czechoslovakia from 11 to 14 June, 1965. Shri S. K. Dey, the then Minister of Community Development and Co-operation visited Czechoslovakia in June, 1965 and had useful talks with his counterparts. Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Minister of Steel and Mines paid a visit to Poland from 23 to 27 June, 1965. Shri K. Raghu-ramaiah, Minister of Supply visited Czechoslovakia in July, 1965.

1965 recorded a significant increase in collaboration with all these countries. A Czechoslovakia delegation led by Mr. Pesl, the Minister of Heavy Industry visited India from 30 January to 12 February, 1965 to study the possibilities of supply of machinery and equipment on a long-term basis for the various projects already set up and to be set up in India under the first and second Czechoslovak credits. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the then Finance Minister paid a visit to Czechoslovakia from 26 to 30 October, 1965 to discuss Czechoslovak

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assistance for India's Fourth Five Year Plan. In order, to expand economic collaboration between India and Czechoslovakia, there is a proposal to set up a Joint Indo-Czechoslovak Commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Czechoslovakia has offered a credit of Rs. 30 crores and an agreement to this effect was signed in Prague on 5 November, 1965.

A goodwill parliamentary delegation led by Shri K. D. Malaviya, M.P. visited Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Poland during November, 1965 to explain India's viewpoint on the Indo-Pak conflict.

Western Europe

The relations between India and the West European countries (except Portugal) continued to develop on friendly and cooperative basis. In response to Government of India's request, certain West European countries have offered to send relief supplies to ease the food shortage in India.

His Holiness the Pope has been very kind to offer 100,000 dollars as his personal contribution.

The Pakistani aggression on India and the ensuing conflict between the two countries aroused considerable interest. Some of the newspapers and other organs of public opinion in Western Europe adopted a critical attitude on- India's policies and actions. Others took a more objective and reasonable view as evidence of Pakistani aggression on Kashmir and Sino-Pakistan collusion became more conclusive. Officially, the Governments in Western Europe took a neutral stand on the conflict, but compared to their earlier policies on Kashmir and Indo-Pakistan relations in general, it may be said that there is now much better understanding of India's policies.

AUSTRIA

Relations with Austria continued to be friendly and cordial. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs paid a visit to Austria from 23 to 26 June, 1965 and held friendly discussions with Dr. Bruno Kreisky, the Foreign Minister of Austria. Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of Planning, and Finance visited Austria from 27 to 28 May, 1965.

The Austrian Government has given India a credit of about Rs. 2 crores as part of the Aid India Consortium's assistance for 1965-66. This is to be used for the import of Austrian goods. The credit

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carries an interest of 6 1/2 per cent and is payable in 20 equal and consecutive half yearly instalments on 1 January and 1 July. The first instalment is payable on 1 January, 1970.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

A delegation consisting of six members of the Development Committee of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Secretary of the Development Committee visited India from 3 to 25 April, 1965.

At the invitation of the German Academic Exchange Service the Director General, Scientific and Industrial Research, Directors/Scientists of various National Laboratories/Institutes and Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, visited the Federal Republic of Germany in four groups commencing from May 1965. They visited various scientific/research/industrial institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Minister for Steel and Mines, during the course of his tour of selected industrial establishments in Europe discussed with the Governments concerned matters relating to foreign assistance for industrial projects in India and also visited the Federal Republic of Germany in June, 1965.

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Chief Minister of Baden Wuerttemberg (Federal Republic of Germany), accompanied by Mr. Rudolf Kissel, Honorary Consul-General for India in Stuttgart, visited India as the guests of the Government of India from 14 to 26 March, 1965.

The Federal Chancellor Prof. Ludwig Erhard was invited to pay a visit to India.

An exhibition of sculptures of Shri Amar Nath Sehgal was held in Berlin in August 1965 at the invitation of the West Berlin Senate.

As a member of the Aid-India Consortium, the Federal Republic of Germany pledged 85.9 million dollars for aid to India during 1965-66. Out of this, government capital aid will be 37.5 million dollars, suppliers credit 25 million dollars, and Rourkela refinancing 23.4 million dollars.

Twenty-eight German Development Service (Peace Corps) volunteers have been assigned to work in India. There is a proposal to assign some more volunteers.

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The Government of Baden Wuerttemberg State in the Federal Republic of Germany has offered to contribute DM 5 million in equipment and teachers for setting up a technical school in India to be located at Bangalore for the training of highly skilled (master) craftsman required for meeting the requirements of the expanding industry in India.

The Federal Republic of Germany was represented by Mr. Walter Scheel, the Minister for Economic Co-operation, at the funeral of the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

THE NETHERLANDS

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, M.P., visited the Netherlands in November, 1965 a personal representative of the Prime Minister of India to explain India's point of view on the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict

A number of scholarships and fellowships have been offered to Indians for higher studies in the Netherlands. Under the Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme, the Government of India offered two scholarships to the nationals of the Netherlands for higher studies in India during the years 1965-67.

As a member of the Aid-India Consortium, the Netherlands extended to India credits amounting to 11.1 million dollars for 1965-66. Out of this, 2/3rd will be governmental and 1/3rd suppliers credit. A notable feature of this credit is that the rate of interest

charged thereon i.e. 3 per cent would be less than that charged by the World Bank.

Five Dutch volunteers arrived in India under the Youth Volunteer Programme to work in the field of nursing in schools.

In pursuance of an agreement signed in December, 1964, the Government of the Netherlands will collaborate with the Government of India in the establishment and operation of an Aerial Photo-Interpretation Training Institute in India. The Government of the Netherlands will supply equipment, etc., costing about Rs. 38 lakhs for this project.

FRANCE

Early In 1965, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of France visited India. It was the first visit by a French Head of Government to India. The joint communique by the Prime Ministers of India and France stated about Kashmir and other

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related matters that "a peaceful and equitable solution should be found in a calm and friendly atmosphere through direct negotiations".

A fifteen member delegation of the French National Assembly paid a visit to India from 4 to 28 January, 1965.

The then Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, paid a brief visit to Paris on his way to the Gambia to attend the Independence celebrations there on 6 February, 1965.

M. Andre Malraux, French Cabinet Minister in charge of Cultural Affairs, visited India from 8 to 12 August, 1965. He had talks with the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Ministers for Education, Commerce and the Minister of State for Cultural Affairs.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Member of Parliament, visited France as a personal representative of the Prime Minister of India to explain India's point of view on the conflict with Pakistan.

An exhibition of sculptures by Shri Amar Nath Sehgal was held at Musee D'Moderne, Paris. The exhibition was well received and commented on by art critics and in the French Press.

As a member of the Aid-India Consortium, France pledged 20 million dollars for aid to India during 1965-66. The aid is composed of "French credits" which are in the nature of export credits and the "Washington Club Credits" which are allocated to various projects.

During the year 1964-65, the value of Indian imports from France was Rs. 16.70 crores as against exports from India valued at Rs. 12.12 crores.

The Government of France sent Mr. Louis Joxe, a high ranking Minister, to Delhi on the occasion of the funeral of the late Prime Minister, Shri Shastri.

SPAIN

A trade delegation consisting of the representatives of the M.M. T.C., the S.T.C. and the engineering industry visited Spain for 12 days in June 1965 to explore the possibilities of expanding and diversifying trade between India and Spain. A delegation of Spanish businessmen had visited India last year.

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His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur was appointed as the first resident Ambassador of India in Spain. He took over in November, 1965.

BELGIUM

The then Union Minister for Communications and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, visited Belgium on the invitation of the Government of Belgium in June, 1965.

Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, the then Minister of State for Cultural Affairs, also visited Belgium in June 1965. He called on Belgium's Minister of National Education on 11 June, 1965, and discussed matters relating to cultural cooperation between the two countries.

An agreement on cooperation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy was signed by India and Belgium on 30 January, 1965. In pursuance of this agreement, the Government of India agreed in June 1965 to lease to Belgium thirteen tonnes of heavy water produced at the Nangal Heavy Water Plant in India. This is the first time that such a sophisticated product was being supplied to Western Europe from a country other than the United States.

The Government of Belgium offered a number of scholarships to Indians for higher studies in that country. The Government of India, under its Reciprocal Scholarships Schemes, offered one scholarship to a Belgian national for studies in India during 1965-67.

Belgium is a member of the Aid-India Consortium. Till 1964, the Belgian Government had extended assistance to India amounting to 1000 million Belgian Francs (Rs. 95-2 million) for the second, third and fourth years of India's Third Five Year Plan in the form of medium term suppliers credits for the purchase of Belgian capital goods. It pledged a further four million dollars for 1965-66, out of which 1/3rd will be for small projects.

SWEDEN

The Swedish Government has maintained a friendly attitude towards India; the most tangible and concrete expression of this interest in our country was the Indo-Swedish Financial Development Cooperation Agreement, signed on 29 September, 1964, through which Sweden agreed, for the first time, on a Government-to-Government basis, to extend credits and an outright grant to India for the execution of some of the schemes in the Third Five Year Plan.

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Indian classical dancing troupes visited Sweden and their performances were greatly appreciated by the Swedish audience.

Sweden has abolished customs duty on the import of tea from India. Sweden and India have entered into an agreement for collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

NORWAY

Norway is rendering economic assistance to India through various collaboration schemes. The most outstanding of these is the Norwegian Fisheries Projects in Kerala, Mysore and Madras. It is helping the fishing industry in mechanising fishing boats and providing fishing-gear and also in the construction and maintenance of cold storage and freezing plants.

This year a Triveni Kala Sangam. troupe visited Norway. The troupe consisted of 12 persons and gave exposition of Manipuri dances.

FINLAND

Following the visit of President Kekkonen to India in February 1965, the relations between India and Finland have been further strengthened. In the Indo-Pak conflict, Finland because of her policy of neutrality, was keen to follow the United Nations. However, India's policy of peace and non-alignment as well as her problems with Pakistan and China are well understood and appreciated in Finland. At the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U. Thant, Finland has sent military observers to join the U.N. Military Observers Mission for India and Pakistan. Finland has already 3 officers in Kashmir as, members of the U.N. Military Observer Group.

Triveni Kala Sangam dance troupe visited Helsinki also and gave two performances on 16 and 17 November, 1965.

DENMARK

India has entered into an agreement with Denmark for collaboration in the field of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The Triveni Kala Sangam troupe gave performances in Denmark in November this year.

India enjoys a modest favourable balance of trade with Denmark.

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TURKEY

Indo-Turkish relations remained friendly despite some misunderstandings over India's attitude on Cyprus question and Turkey's attitude on the Indo-Pak conflict. The visit of the Vice-President of India to Turkey during last June removed this misunderstanding to a large extent. Indian Minister for Community Development also visited Turkey and collaborations between the two countries in community development further developed. A 3-member delegation from Turkey visited India to attend the Dairy Seminar held in Bombay. An Indian expert on community development went to Turkey to help Turkish authorities in the setting up of Blocks for community development.

Indo-Turkish cultural and commercial contacts continued to develop normally. India participated in the annual Izmer Industrial Fair.

A Turkish parliamentary delegation visited India and called on the President, the Speaker and the Foreign Minister.

Some of the official statements of the Turkish Government at the time of Pakistani aggression in Kutch and during the recent aggression in Kashmir created some resentment in India. The Turkish Government supplied 5 million worth of domestically manufactured arms within the framework of her trade agreement with Pakistan. Press reports regarding Turkey having diverted NATO arms to Pakistan were, however, officially denied by the Turkish Government.

GREECE

India's relations with Greece remained cordial and friendly. They were further strengthened by the visit of the Indian Vice-President to Greece from 6 to 11 June, 1965. India has a bilateral trade agreement with Greece but commercial transactions are not large.

The Greek Government is pleased with India's recent co-sponsorship of the Afro-Asian Resolution on Cyprus in U.N. which was endorsed by the General Assembly by 47 votes in favour and only 5 against; 54 countries abstained. The countries which opposed the resolution were Turkey, United States, Albania, Iran and Pakistan.

ITALY

India's commercial, cultural and political relations with Italy continued to be close. Italy is a valued member of the Aid India Consortium and her assistance to India has been welcome.

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The Pope's visit to India last year has greatly increased the interest of the Italian public in India. Trade and commerce between the two countries has also been on the increase. Since independence, a number of industrial schemes have been initiated in which the two countries are collaborating.

The acceptance by Shrimati Indira Gandhi of the award of the Isabella D'Este award which was organised by the Italian Committee to encourage popular exhibitions, and presented on 23 November, 1965, was a significant gesture of Indo-Italian goodwill. Shrimati Gandhi, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting was cited for her eminence in the field of diplomacy.

SWITZERLAND

There has been further collaboration between India and Switzerland in industrial and commercial fields.

CYPRUS

The relations between India and Cyprus continue to be cordial and friendly. An Indian parliamentary delegation which visited the country soon after Pakistan's aggression against India to explain India's position to the Cypriot Government was given a hearty welcome in Nicosia. The untimely demise of General Thimayya was deeply mourned by the Cypriot authorities who decided to rename one of the main streets in Larnaca "General Thimayya Avenue".

UNITED KINGDOM

While Britain did not condemn the massive infiltration into Kashmir or the Pakistani attack on India across the cease fire line and the international boundary with Patton tanks supported by aircraft, Prime Minister Wilson thought it fit to act when Indian forces in defensive action crossed into West Pakistan. He issued a statement on 6 September describing Indian action as a very "distressing response" to the Security Council resolutions and expressed concern" at India having crossed the international frontier.

The British Government went further and placed an embargo on arms and equipment to India and adopted measures which in effect stopped not only the supplies of arms and equipment to India under aid but even purchases from Government stocks. Commercial purchases, although not embargoed, were in effect suspended. The exports of so-called strategic materials e.g., raw

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materials, spares and components for aircraft and other Military equipment etc. were made subject to a licensing-system which, in fact, meant delay and often stoppage of deliveries of much needed material to, India.

This created a strong reaction in India reflected by all shades of opinion, and caused considerable strain on Indo-British relations.

MALTA

Malta became independent in September 1964 and was welcomed as a member of the Commonwealth. Shri L.R.S. Singh, India's Ambassador to Rome has been concurrently appointed as High Commissioner in Malta with residence at Rome, with effect from 17 May, 1965.

USA

INDIA UZBEKISTAN PAKISTAN RUSSIA MONGOLIA MALI LATVIA YUGOSLAVIA CHINA
BULGARIA HUNGARY NORWAY POLAND SLOVAKIA UNITED KINGDOM CZECH REPUBLIC
PORTUGAL AUSTRIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC GERMANY THE NETHERLANDS FRANCE
THE GAMBIA SPAIN BELGIUM SWEDEN FINLAND DENMARK TURKEY CYPRUS GREECE
ALBANIA IRAN ITALY SWITZERLAND MALTA

May 11, 1965

The Americas

CHAPTER VIII

THE AMERICAS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

As the year drew to a close, prospects of better understanding and more cordial relations with the United States appeared bright. The late Prime Minister's long-awaited visit to the United House was announced for the Feb 01, 1966, and the White House also announced that President Johnson had ordered immediate shipments of 1.5 million tons of wheat and of fertilizers worth \$ 50,000,000. This announcement indicated United State's desire to help India tide over the difficult food situation.

Yet during the year under review certain stresses and strains

developed in the relations between India and the U.S.A. The cancellation of the late Prime Minister's visit to the United States, particularly the manner in which it came about aroused criticism in Parliament and in the press. President Johnson, however, wrote to the late Prime Minister on 25 June expressing his regret for the inconvenience caused to the Prime Minister and repeated his invitation for a visit to the United States on any future date convenient to the Prime Minister. The late Prime Minister in his reply on 9 July, stated that he may not be able to pay a visit to the United States during the current year owing to his preoccupations with the Parliament and other matters of the state.

Another major factor affecting Indo-U.S.A. relations was the use of American military equipment by Pakistan in her aggression, first in the Rann of Kutch during March-April of 1965 and subsequently Pakistan's massive invasion across the international frontier on 1 September in the Chhamb area in the course of which Pakistan used two full Regiments of American tanks with support of U.S. supplied aircraft. In the subsequent fighting, Pakistan extensively used U.S. aid weapons and aircraft. The use of U.S. aid weapons by Pakistan in her aggression against India was contrary to the assurances given by the United States to India.

After India's defensive action on the Western front on 6 September, the United States stopped all arms aid to both India and Pakistan. The U.S. also assured the Government of India that no spares or fresh supplies of U.S. pact arms from any third country

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would be allowed to be transferred to Pakistan. Economic aid to both countries pledged by the U.S. for the fiscal year 1965-66 was, also stopped, though the aid already committed for the previous years continued to flow. It was estimated that India was scheduled to, receive up to Rs. 256.2 crores (\$528 million) under previous agreements. PL 480 food shipments were allocated on a month-to-month basis.

In the beginning of December, two important Congressional delegations came to India. The Senate delegation was led by, Senator Wayne Morse and the House of Representative delegation was led by Representative Clement J. Zablocki. They held meaningful discussions with the late Prime Minister, the Ministers of External Affairs, Defence, Food and Finance. Representative-Zablocki, in a press conference, stated clearly that Pakistan had misused United States aid arms in its attack on India.

The Food Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam visited Washington from 17 to 26 December, 1965 in connection with the stepping up of imports under the P.L. 480 Agreement. His mission was fully successful since as a result of his efforts, and in view of the scarcity

conditions prevailing in India, President Johnson announced his agreement to make available "massive supplies" of foodgrains during the current fiscal year.

Governor Averell Harriman, a Personal Representative of the United States President, visited India in the first week of January, 1966, and during discussions with the President, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister explained United States efforts to bring about a,,, cessation of hostilities in Vietnam.

United States Vice President, Mr. Hubert H. Humphrey, accompanied by the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and two former, Ambassadors to India, Mr. John Sherman Cooper and Prof. John, Kennath Galbraith came to India to attend the funeral of late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. They took the opportunity to meet the President, Foreign Minister and Food Minister and discussed with them matters of mutual concern.

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey arrived in New Delhi on a two day visit on 16 February. His visit was part of his tour undertaken at the specific request of President Johnson to some countries: of South Asia. The Vice-President was accompanied by Governor-Averell Harriman and a number of aides. The object of this visit was to inform Government leaders of the purpose of the Honolulu

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Conference, which was attended by the President of the United States. At Honolulu the President discussed:

- (a) the military situation in Vietnam, and
- (b) economic and social development plans with South Vietnam leaders.

The Vice-President called on the President and Vice-President and had discussions with Ministers of Finance, Food and Agriculture, Planning, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defence. He rounded up his discussions with a two hour talk with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister made a statement in both Houses of Parliament on 22 February, 1966 giving an account of the Vice-President's discussions. Before he left New Delhi, the Vice-President gave a press conference in which he announced that he, had informed the Prime Minister that the United States Government would extend a loan of \$ 100 million available for the import or essential commodities which are in short supply.

CANADA

The visit of late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, to Canada during the month of June was a land-mark in Indo-Canadian relations. This visit was particularly significant for two reasons; firstly, it took place even though the visit to the United States had been cancelled; and secondly, it was the first visit abroad

of the late Prime Minister after Pakistan's aggression on the Sind-Kutch border in March/April, 1965.

During this visit, the late Prime Minister had discussions with Canadian leaders in Ottawa where he addressed the Canadian House of Commons and inaugurated the Commonwealth Room in the Parliament building. Another highlight of this visit was an address, by the late Shri Shastri to a Special Convocation held at the McGill University which conferred an Honorary degree on him.

The joint communique issued on the conclusion of this visit expressed Canada's "deep and continued interest in the economic development of India and in the success of India's Five Year Plans", and also repeated her "sympathy and support" for India in her border conflict with China. The Prime Ministers expressed their "deep regret and concern over the series of nuclear tests to which the People's Republic of China had devoted itself in defiance of

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world opinion". Shri. Shastri extended, an invitation to Canadian Prime Minister to pay a visit to India, which the latter accepted.

Canada has also made available to India economic aid approximating half the Pledged amount for 1965-66 of which the bulk consists of grants. The slowing down of the conclusion of loan agreements is as much a feature of Indo-Canadian as of Indo-U.S. economic relations.

India participated in the 54th Inter-parliamentary conference which was held in Ottawa during September 1965.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

India continued her efforts to strengthen her relations with the Latin American countries, and to develop close cultural contacts with them. Possibilities of extending trade were explored though, at present, the total volume of trade due to the distance involved and the cost of freight between these countries and India, has not increased.

During the Indo-Pakistan conflict the Latin American countries displayed understanding and sympathy of the Indian position.

The Chilean Government to, whom Pakistan had approached for arms, publicly announced that they could not supply any arms to Pakistan in view of the very friendly and cordial relations of Chile with India.

The Union Cabinet Ministers Shri S. K. Patil and Shri A. K. Sen visited Latin America in the second half of October on good-will visits as personal representatives of the Prime Minister of India. They utilised this opportunity to explain to the Government and

press in these countries the stand taken by India on Kashmir and the Indo-Pakistan armed conflict.

It was also apparent that Latin American countries were deeply concerned over the Chinese threat to India.

USA

INDIA PAKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VIETNAM CANADA CHINA CHILE

Feb 01, 1966

United Nations and International Conferences

CHAPTER IX

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

I. THE XIX SESSION

The XIX Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which had commenced on Dec 01, 1964, adjourned on 18 February, 1965, and concluded with its resumed session held on 1 September, 1965.

II. THE XX SESSION

The XX Session of the United Nations General Assembly commenced on 21 September, 1965 and concluded on 22 December, 1965. Mr. Amintore Fanfani, Foreign Minister of Italy was unanimously elected as President. The Gambia, the Maldives and Singapore were admitted to the United Nations raising the total membership to 117.

(a) General Debate

The Indian delegation, to the XX, Session of the U.N. General Assembly was led by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs. In his statement in the general debate of the General Assembly on 12 October, 1965, he described the United Nations as a symbol of the "principles of co-operation, collaboration and consolidation" and reaffirmed India's adherence to the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. He condemned the continued interference and threats of use of force by certain states against the territorial integrity or political independence of other states like Malaysia and Cyprus. He also reviewed the international situation and expressed India's concern for urgent settlement of the problems of peace and security, decolonisation, apartheid, conventional and nuclear disarmament and the economic development

of the less developed world.

(b) The Security Council and Economic and Social Council

The Charter amendments recommended. in General Assembly Resolution 1991 (XVIII) which provided for an increase in the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15 and of the Economic and Social Council from 18, to 27, came into force on 31 August, 1965, after having been ratified by more than 2/3rds of the members of the United Nations. India had, ratified the amendments on 10 September, 1964.

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(c) Elections

(i) Security Council.-The General Assembly elected seven new non-permanent members to the Security Council-three to the regular vacancies and four to the newly created seats for terms commencing on 1 January, 1966. They are Japan, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda, Bulgaria, Argentina and New Zealand. While Japan, Mali, Nigeria, Bulgaria and Argentina were elected for the usual two-year term, Uganda and New Zealand were elected for a one-year term. India has decided to stand for election to the Security Council at the next Session of the General Assembly.

(ii) Ecosoc.-The General Assembly also elected fifteen new members to the Economic and Social Council to fill six normal vacancies and nine newly created seats. They are: Czechoslovakia, Iran, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, U.K., U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Cameroon, Dahomey, India, Greece, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. The first nine were elected for the usual three-year term, while Cameroon, Dahomey and India were elected for a two-year term and the rest for only one year. The term of all the new members will commence on 1 January, 1966.

(iii) International Court of Justice.-Mr. Fouad Ammoun of Lebanon was elected a member of the International Court of Justice in a vacancy caused by the death on 4 August, 1965 of Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi of the U.A.R.

(iv) ACABQ.-Shri S. K. Singh, First Secretary in the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New York, was re-elected as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for a term of three years commencing on 1 January, 1966.

(v) Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on U.N. Finances.-The General Assembly established an ad hoc Committee of Experts to examine the

finances of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies. India, was appointed a member of the Committee and is represented on it by Shri K. C. Ghei, Special Secretary in the Cabinet Secretariat.

(vi) Committee of contributions.-Following the resignation of Shri B. N. Chakravarty from the United Nations Committee of contributions (of which he was chairman), Shri G. Parthasarathi, who succeeded him as India's permanent Representative to, the United Nations, was elected unanimously to the Committee.

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(d) China

The XX Session considered the question of the representation of China in the United Nations and voted on two draft resolutions. The first resolution sought to reaffirm the earlier decision of the General Assembly, vide its Resolution 1668 (XVI), declaring the representation of China to be an "important" question for purposes of Article 18 of the United Nations Charter, requiring a two-thirds rather than a simple majority for a decision. This resolution was adopted by 56 votes to 49 with 11 abstention (India voted against the Resolution). The second draft resolution called on the General Assembly to "restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognise the representatives of its Government as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations", and to "expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai Shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations". India voted in favour of the resolution. In view of the adoption of the earlier resolution, the People's Republic of China failed to secure membership of the United Nations.

(e) Tibet

Speaking on the question of Tibet, India's delegate Shri Rafiq Zakaria, strongly condemned the oppressive policies pursued by the Chinese Government in Tibet and called upon the international community to assist in the restoration of human rights to the Tibetan people. He said that India has already extended assistance to Tibetan refugees and would continue to offer all possible assistance to them.

On 18 December the Assembly adopted a resolution by 43 votes to 26 with 22 abstentions, which reaffirmed the General Assembly's previous resolutions on Tibet, and solemnly renewed its call for the cessation of all practices which deprive the Tibetan people of human rights and fundamental freedoms which they have always enjoyed, It also appealed to all states to use their best endeavours to achieve the purposes of this resolution.

(f) Declaration on non-intervention

On 21 December, the General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority a Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty. It declared that no state had the

right to intervene, directly or indirectly in the internal and external affairs of any other state. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or threats against the personality of

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the state, or against its political, economic and cultural elements, were condemned. No state should use or encourage the use of economic, political or other measures to coerce another state. No state shall organise, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive terrorist or armed activities directed to the violent overthrow of the regime of another state or interfere in civil strife in another state.

(g) Friendly relations and co-operation among states

The 27-member Special Committee (including India) established by the General Assembly at its XVIII Session to study and report on the "Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States" submitted its report to the General Assembly, which considered the subject at its XX Session and decided to set up a Special Committee with wider representation to continue the preparatory work concerning a declaration containing an enunciation of seven principles of international law viz:

- (a) Non-aggression,
- (b) Non-intervention,
- (c) Cooperation,
- (d) Peaceful settlement of disputes,
- (e) Equal rights and self-determination of peoples,
- (f) Sovereign equality of states, and
- (g) Fulfilment of Charter obligations.

III. NON-SELF GOVERNING TERRITORIES

India continued to take an active part in the deliberations of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four and co-sponsored most of its resolutions. India also provided facilities for the special education and training programmes for South West Africa, and other non-self-governing territories. During 1965-66, India awarded 31 scholarships to students of these territories.

The Special Committee of Twenty-Four held its meetings for the first time in Africa at Lusaka (Zambia), Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in May and June 1965. It adopted an important resolution containing an overall appraisal of its deliberations in Africa relating to the territories under Portuguese Adminis-

tration, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

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The General Assembly adopted for the first time by a simple majority a general resolution on the colonial question, which had earlier been treated as an "important" question requiring a two-thirds majority. The resolution expressed awareness that the continuation of colonial rule and the practice of apartheid and racial discrimination threatened international peace and security, recognised the legitimacy of the struggle by the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and requested the colonial powers to dismantle their military bases, and to refrain from establishing new ones in colonial territories. It also requested the Special Committee, whenever it considered appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each territory, in accordance with the Wishes of the people.

Southern Rhodesia

The Special Committee adopted various resolutions drawing the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia.

India's Minister of External Affairs, while speaking in the Fourth Committee on 8 October, stressed the urgency of the situation and pointed out Britain's primary responsibility for finding a solution after consultations with the true representatives of all the people of Southern Rhodesia. On 12 October, the General Assembly adopted a resolution noting the urgent situation in Southern Rhodesia and condemning the threat of unilateral declaration of independence and minority rule by the Southern Rhodesian authorities, and on 5 November, it adopted another resolution which among other things called on the U.K. immediately to release all political prisoners, repeal discriminatory legislation, remove all restrictions on African political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom. On both occasions the Indian representative urged the U.K. Government to fulfil their solemn obligation under the Charter towards a democratic solution of the problem.

The Smith Government unilaterally declared independence of, 11 November, 1965, despite warnings by the British Government of economic sanctions against this act of rebellion. Britain suspended the Smith cabinet and brought the matter before the security council. India reacted to this unilateral declaration of independence by breaking all economic relations with Southern Rhodesia (diplomatic relations were terminated earlier) and refused to recognise the white minority Government.

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Resolutions were passed by the security council and by the

General Assembly condemning the unilateral declaration of independence by the white minority and asking Britain to implement the relevant U.N. resolutions to put an end to the rebellion by the unlawful authorities in Southern Rhodesia. The Indian representative urged the security council to apply political, economic and military measures, including those under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. He also asked the security council to warn the Governments of Portugal and South Africa of grave consequences, if they continued to assist the usurpers in perpetuating white supremacy and exploitation in Africa.

Portuguese territories

The Special Committee also considered the situation in the territories under Portuguese administration.

The Permanent Representative of India said in the General Assembly that the declared policies of Portugal in these territories run counter to the spirit of the Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on Decolonisation and other resolutions of the General Assembly. He said that India had not only co-sponsored the relevant resolutions of the U.N. on the subject but had also taken action against Portuguese colonialism.

South Africa and apartheid

The General Assembly adopted two resolutions on apartheid on 15 December. The first resolution condemned South Africa for its continuance of apartheid in defiance of U.N. resolutions and urgently appealed to the major trading partners of South Africa to cease their increasing economic collaboration with it. It declared that the situation in South Africa constituted a threat to international peace, and security and called for action under Chapter VII of the Charter. Apart from other measures, it also called for the widest possible dissemination of information on apartheid and the enlargement of the Special Committee by 6 members chosen on certain essential criteria. The other resolution called for the establishment of U.N. Trust Fund made up of voluntary contributions for the relief and assistance of the victims of the policies of apartheid of the South African Government.

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The Indian representative emphasised in the Special Political Committee that the situation constituted a serious threat to peace and that a total embargo on trade with South Africa would yield results.

The Government of India have been in the vanguard of the struggle against apartheid. In response to an appeal to give financial assistance to the families of the victims among the valiant fighters against the racial policies of the Government of South Africa, the Government of India was the first country to contribute a sum of Rs. 25,000 to this

fund. The Government of India also announced in February, 1966 the award of eight scholarships for students from South Africa of a total value of Rs. 36,000 p.a.

The XX Session of the General Assembly decided on the final day to take no action on the credentials presented by South Africa for the XIX and XX sessions.

South West Africa

The International Court of Justice resumed public hearings at the Hague on the South West Africa." case brought before it by Ethiopia and Liberia, accusing the Government of South Africa of violating its duties as a mandatory power practising apartheid, suppressing rights and liberties, and failing to transmit petitions and annual reports to the United Nations.

India co-sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly which condemned South Africa's policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and the large-scale settlement of foreign immigrants in the territory and its exploitation by the financial interests operating there. The resolution considered that any attempt to annex a part or the whole of South West Africa constitutes an act of aggression; called upon the Government of South Africa to remove immediately all bases and other military installations located in the territory, requested all states to implement immediately the provisions of the 1963 resolution urging them to stop providing South Africa with any arms, military equipment or petroleum products and appealed to all states to give to the indigenous people of the territory all necessary moral and material support in their struggle for freedom.

British Guiana

The General Assembly also adopted a resolution on 16 December 1965, which took note of the date of independence envisaged for British Guiana, requested the United Kingdom to end the state of

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emergency and to release political prisoners, and appealed to all political parties to resolve their differences.

Mauritius

The General Assembly adopted a resolution on 16 December, 1965 inviting the U.K., Government to implement Resolution 1514 (XV) and not to take any action which would dismember the territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity. The Indian representative mentioned in the Committee that the idea of a colonial power detaching a part of territory for the purpose of establishing a military base was repugnant to the above resolution.

Fiji

India co-sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly which said that the constitutional changes contemplated would foment separatist tendencies and requested the Administering power to take urgent measures to repeal all discriminatory laws and establish an unqualified system of democratic representation, based on the principle of "one man, one vote".

The Permanent Representative of India had earlier appealed to the Government of the U.K. in the General Assembly to fix an immediate date for Independence, on the basis of representative institutions and democratic elections conducted on an unqualified "one man one vote" principle.

IV, PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

(a) Article 19 controversy and Special Committee of 33

The XIX Session of the U.N. General Assembly recessed without conducting its normal business in view of the controversy over the financing of peace-keeping operations in the Congo and Gaza. Countries like the Soviet Union and, France considered these operations as illegal and unauthorised while the U.S.A. and its supporters insisted on the automatic application of Article 19 of the U.N. Charter which would deprive defaulters, who were in arrears exceeding the amount of their assessed contributions for the preceding two years, of their vote in the General Assembly. Eventually, a 33-member Special Committee including India was established on 26 February, 1965 to go into the matter. Despite strenuous efforts to find at least an interim solution in subsequent months, differences of interpretation and opinion continued to prevail among member states. However, by 15 June a consensus had been achieved, viz., that the united

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nations should be strengthened through a co-operative effort, and that the General Assembly, when reconvened, should conduct its work normally according to its rules of procedure. Earlier, the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly had issued a detailed report on 31 May on the views and suggestions made during the informal consultations and the formal meetings of the Special Committee on various aspects of peace-keeping operations. Certain broad guidelines suggested therein were circulated in June 1965 to all member states for their comments at the request of the Special Committee by the Secretary-General.

The Special Committee met again in August, and on 31 August reached the following consensus, which was endorsed by the XIX Session of the General Assembly when it reconvened on 1 September, 1965:

- (a) that the General Assembly will carry on its work normally in accordance with its rules of procedure;

(b) that the question of applicability of Article 19 will not be raised with regard to UNEF and ONUC operations; and

(c) that the financial difficulties of the organisation should be solved through voluntary contributions by members, with highly developed: member states making substantial contributions.

The Indian representative said in the Special Political Committee in November 1965 that it might be practicable to reach an agreement that the dispatch of armed personnel for reasons other than mere observation or investigation should be; within the exclusive power of the Security Council and that the financing of the future peace-keeping operations should be either by voluntary Contributions or by compulsory assessments but not by a combination of both methods giving a. few permanent. members the option of not making any payment.

(b) UNEF

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) continued to serve effectively as a stabilising influence in maintaining peace in the Gaza/Sinai area of operations. However, its numerical strength has been gradually reduced. In view of the acute and uncertain financial situation affecting UNEF, the Secretary-General appointed a survey team in November 1965 to undertake an examination of UNEF operations with particular reference to its functioning and

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cost. The Secretary-General has since proposed economies by stream lining the force and reducing it by 620 men. The Indian contingent has been reduced by 110 men in February 1966.

Major General Inderjit Rikhye of India, has been appointed as Commander of UNEF to succeed Major General Syseno Sarmiento of Brazil. He took charge of his post in February 1966.

(c) Cyprus

U.N. forces continued to operate in Cyprus for the maintenance of peace and were commanded by General K. S. Thimmayya until his death. in December 1965.

V. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR

In response to a proposal made by the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal. Nehru in 1961, the General Assembly designated 1965 as the International Cooperation Year. India was a member of the U.N. Committee for the International Co-operation Year and one of our officers in New York was appointed its Rapporteur. The Indian National Committee for the I.C.Y. of which the Minister for

External Affairs was the President undertook overall planning and coordination of activities in India during 1965 to observe the year. Various all India nongovernmental organisations were also represented on this National Committee. State I.C.Y. Committees were formed to implement the I.C.Y. programmes within all the states and territories of India.

India's plans and projects for the observance of the I.C.Y. included widespread publicity of the activities of the U.N. and the I.C.Y. through all the media of information and publicity, a documentary film on "Twenty Years of International Cooperation", a pamphlet on "India and International Cooperation". an all-India I.C.Y. poster competition, issue of an I.C.Y. commemorative stamp, commissioning of a book entitled "India and the United Nations" exhibitions, meetings, seminars, lectures, special All India Radio features and programmes and the issue of I.C.Y. feature articles to the press and voluntary organisations.

It is proposed to erect two boulders in the Budha Jayanti Park In New Delhi on which will be inscribed suitable quotations from the speech of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on the I.C.Y. This will serve as a permanent memorial to the I.C.Y.

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Economic and social council

India was elected to the Sessional Committees of the ECOSOC for 1965 and continued its close association with the work of the Council. India was later elected as a full member of the Economic and Social Council during the XX Session of the General Assembly.

Commission on human rights

The Commission on Human Rights held its 21st session at Geneva during March-April 1965. India is a member of the Commission and its delegation was led by Shri K. C. Pant, M.P.

Sub-commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of Minorities

The Sub-Commission is a body of experts, elected by the Commission on Human Rights, in their individual capacity. Shri A. Krishnaswami of India was a member for many years and as now been succeeded by Shri Nath Pat, M.P. who will serve on this body for a term, of three years from 1 January 1966.

During its 17th Session, the Sub-Commission prepared a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and submitted it to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration.

Governing body of the U.N. special fund

At the 38th Session of the Economic and Social Council held in March 1965, India was elected to the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund for the period ending 31 December 1967.

At its XX Session, the United Nations General Assembly decided to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund to form the United Nations Development Programme, A Governing Council of 37 Members has been formed to discharge the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee. India, proposes to stand for election to the Governing Council for the period 1967-1969 at the 40th Session of the Economic and Social Council.

United nations organisation for industrial development

The United Nations General Assembly, at its XX Session, decided to establish within the United Nations an autonomous organisation

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for the promotion of industrial development to be known as the "United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development". A special ad-hoc committee composed of 36 member-states of the United Nations and members of the Specialised Agencies has been set up to prepare the operating procedures and administrative arrangements of the organisation. India was elected to this ad-hoc Committee.

Committee on housing, building and planning

India was also elected to the Committee on housing; building and planning for a period of three years effective from 1 January 1966. Shri C.B. Patel, Director, National Buildings Organisation, has been nominated as India's representative on this Committee.

United nations conference on trade and development

As an outcome of the deliberations of the Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva in March-June 1964, a new United Nations organ (UNCTAD) was set up to promote international trade and help accelerate economic growth in the developing countries. The members of this organ are the member-states of the United Nations, its specialised Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Trade and Development Board is the permanent organ of the United Nations conference on Trade and Development and consists of 55 members. India is a member of the Board.

United nations training and research institute

A United Nations Training and Research Institute has been established at New York with a Board of Trustees to which Shri C.D.

Deshmukh, vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, has been appointed.

Specialised agencies of the united nations

At the 18th Session of the World Health Assembly in Geneva in May 1965, India was re-elected as a member of the Executive Board for a term of three years.

At the 15th Session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation held in Montreal in June 1965, India was elected as a Category II member of its Council for a period of three years.

At the Plenipotentiary conference of the International Telecommunication Union held at Montreaux in the autumn of 1965, India was re-elected to the Administrative Council of the Union and Dr. M.B. Sarwate of India, Deputy Secretary-General of the Organisation, was elected as Secretary-General.

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United nations seminars

The United Nations Human Rights Seminar on "Participation of Women in Public Life" was held in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, in August 1965. It was attended by Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State.

Another United Nations Human Rights Seminar on "Multi-National Society" was held in Belgrade in June 1965 at which India was represented by Shri Purshottam Trikamdas.

International conferences

During the year 1965, India participated in various international conferences, congresses and symposia, a list of which is given in Appendix II.

A list of International Organisations of which India is a member is given, at Appendix III.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, June, 1965

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference took place in London between 17 and 25 June, 1965. India: was represented, at the Conference by the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

At the meeting in 1964 the Prime Ministers had considered that it might be desirable to establish a Commonwealth Foundation for increasing interchanges between Commonwealth organisations in professional fields and also to establish a Commonwealth Secretariat as a visible symbol of the spirit of cooperation which animates the Commonwealth.

At their present meeting the Prime Ministers approved the reports and an agreed memoranda was prepared by officials (i) on the

establishment and functions of the foundation; and (ii) on the establishment and functions of the Secretariat. They also unanimously approved the appointment of Mr. Arnold Smith as the first Secretary-General.

The result of the discussions are reflected in the Communique which is at Appendix IV.

Commonwealth Medical Conference

The first Commonwealth Medical Conference was held in Edinburgh from 3 to 13 October, 1965 and was designed to spread and strengthen Commonwealth teamwork in the war on disease. India

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was represented by Its High Commissioner and offered to spare some-medical teachers and provide extra places for undergraduate and, postgraduate courses and for training of nurses.

At the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting held in Wellington, New Zealand in November, 1965, India's delegation was led by Shri Morarji Desai.

Second Afro-Asian Conference

The Second Afro-Asian Conference was scheduled to be held in Algiers on 10 March originally but this date was postponed to 29 June, 1965. Just before the first batch of the Indian delegation left Delhi, news came through that President Ben Bella had been deposed in a bloodless coup. The position became uncertain, but after the Standing Committee of 15 nations in an extraordinary meeting on 20 June confirmed that the Conference would take place as scheduled, the Indian delegation proceeded to Algiers. The situation in Algiers, however, was far from normal. This coupled with inadequate administrative arrangements for the holding of the Conference, made the commencement of the Conference a doubtful proposition. 13 Afro-Asian Head of States who were at that time participating in the Commonwealth Conference at London, issued an appeal on 21 June to the Algerian Government to postpone the Conference. In pursuance of this appeal, India favoured the postponement of the Conference. In spite of obstinate opposition to the idea of postponement by China, the Conference was finally postponed to 5 November, 1965.

Developments between June and November, 1965, were not to the advantage of China. Besides the loss of prestige as a result of China's insistence upon holding the Algiers meeting in June despite the fact that most of the countries south of Sahara were absent, her relations with Indonesia had deteriorated; she had created an adverse impression by her abrupt ultimatum to India at the height of the Indo-Pakistani conflict; and above all, it became increasingly clear that opinion in favour of participation of the U.S.S.R. in the Algiers Conference had grown significantly, to the detriment of China's hopes of

dominating the Afro-Asian nations. It was not surprising, therefore, that China set her heart upon wrecking the Conference. Marshal Chen Yi, China's Foreign Minister, at a press conference of 29 September, 1965, laid down impossible pre-conditions for China's participation, e.g. guarantee of condemnation of the U.S. aggression

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in Vietnam, non-participation of U.S.S.R. in the Afro-Asian Conference, and non-invitation to the U.N. Secretary General to attend the Conference as observer. Subsequently reference was made to so-called "India's aggression on Pakistan" and other conflicts in the Afro-Asian region as unfavourable factors for the success of the Conference, but these were all devices to sabotage a Conference which did not hold any prospect of serving China's ends.

China formally proposed the postponement of the Conference at a meeting of the Standing Committee in October, but this was rejected. Subsequently, the Standing Committee requested the Government of Algeria to consult all the African and Asian countries regarding the convening of the Conference on 5 November as scheduled. The poll showed that an overwhelming majority of countries was in favour of participation. The Indian delegation arrived in Algiers in time for the Foreign Ministers meeting which was scheduled for 28 October. As India's Foreign Minister had to be present in New York for the Security Council debate on the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the delegation was led by the Foreign Secretary, Shri C. S. Jha. The Foreign Ministers' meeting was postponed from 28 to 30 October to enable more delegations, which had expressed their willingness to participate, to arrive. In all, delegations from 45 countries came to Algiers. China and Pakistan were among the absentees.

From the outset the Indian delegation argued that before any other business could be taken up, the question of the composition of the Conference should be settled. The formulation of the rules of procedure and other matters constituted important business from which members of the Afro-Asian world who were still to be invited should not be excluded. India then Proposed the participation of the USSR, Malaysia and Singapore in the Conference. 20 delegations spoke on the proposal. The Rapporteur, Ambassador Lopez of the Philippines, mentioned at the conclusion of the Conference that "all delegations who spoke on the proposal expressed support thereof and none of them opposed it". The Chairman of the Conference. Foreign Minister Bouteflika of Algeria, summing up the Conference proceedings in a public session on 2 November said: "I am sure that I voice the feelings of us all when I say that a general consensus of opinion has clearly been revealed in favour of inviting the U.S.S.R. to take part."

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The Conference thus accepted the U.S.S.R. in the Afro-Asian

family and recognised the right of Malaysia and Singapore to participate in the Conference, even though the adjournment did not permit these countries to be invited formally to the Conference.

On the night of 31 October/1 November at a closed session of only Heads of delegations, a decision was taken to postpone the Conference indefinitely. The main reason was that a large number of Heads of States of Afro-Asian countries would not be able to attend the summit scheduled for 5 November.

On balance, India came out well from the Conference. Her chief proposal regarding the participation of the Soviet Union, Malaysia and Singapore, had received a clear endorsement in the Conference and it was abundantly clear that the next Afro-Asian Conference will have to take into account the existence of a consensus on this issue. This was, indeed, a signal defeat for China because China's move for postponement had sprung from her fear of the Afro-Asian countries deciding to admit the Soviet Union.

The Afro-Asian Conference has suffered a set-back because of repeated postponements. It seems unlikely that the conference will be held in the near future. Indeed, so long as interested countries look upon this conference merely as an instrument for furthering their national policies, it may be difficult to hold it. India, for its part, will continue to work for Afro-Asian solidarity.

ITALY

USA THE GAMBIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE INDIA CYPRUS MALAYSIA JAPAN MALI NIGER
NIGERIA UGANDA ARGENTINA BULGARIA NEW ZEALAND IRAN NORWAY SLOVAKIA
MOROCCO PANAMA PHILIPPINES SWEDEN UNITED KINGDOM VENEZUELA CAMEROON
GREECE SIERRA LEONE TANZANIA LEBANON CHINA ZAMBIA ETHIOPIA SWAZILAND
PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA LIBERIA MAURITIUS FIJI CONGO FRANCE CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC BRAZIL SWITZERLAND MONGOLIA YUGOSLAVIA ALGERIA INDONESIA PAKISTAN
VIETNAM

Dec 01, 1964

Disarmament

CHAPTER X

DISARMAMENT

The U.N. Disarmament Commission composed of the entire membership of the United Nations met for the first time since 1960 at the initiative of the Soviet Union from Apr 21, 1965 to 16 June, 1965.

It adopted two resolutions which were both cosponsored by India. The first resolution affirmed the proposal of the second Non-aligned nations conference to convene a world disarmament conference to which all countries would be invited and recommended that the United Nations General Assembly give urgent consideration to this proposal at its XX session. The second resolution deplored, inter alia, that, notwithstanding U.N. General Assembly resolutions on the subject, nuclear weapons tests had taken place and reaffirmed the call of the General Assembly to all states to subscribe to the partial test ban treaty and recommended that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee should reconvene to resume efforts to develop a treaty on general and complete disarmament. It recommended that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee should accord priority to the question of extending the scope of the partial test ban treaty to cover underground tests and to the question of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. It also asked the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to keep in mind the principle of converting to programmes of economic and social development of the developing countries a substantial part of resources released by the reduction of military expenditure. Both resolutions were co-sponsored by a representative group of non-aligned countries and were adopted by an overwhelming majority.

In the general debate India laid particular emphasis on the urgency of a comprehensive test ban and an agreement on non-proliferation. The Indian representative made a five-point proposal the elements of which were:

- (1) An undertaking by the nuclear powers not to transfer nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons technology to others;
- (2) An undertaking not to use nuclear weapons against countries who do not possess them;
- (3) An undertaking through the United Nations to safeguard the security of countries who may be threatened by powers

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having a nuclear weapons capability or embarking on a nuclear weapons capability;

- (4) Tangible progress towards disarmament, including a comprehensive test ban treaty, a complete freeze on production of nuclear weapons and means of delivery as well as a substantial reduction in the existing stocks; and
- (5) An undertaking by non-nuclear powers not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons.

India supported the proposal for the convening of a world disarmament conference and said that the Disarmament Committee was the appropriate forum for detailed negotiations on disarmament problems and that it should, therefore, convene as early as possible.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee convened in Geneva on 27 July, 1965, and adjourned on 16 September, 1965. Its deliberations were confined mainly to consideration of the questions of a comprehensive test ban and non-proliferation.

The United States introduced a draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It aimed principally at preventing the emergence of a larger number of nuclear powers. The draft was not acceptable to the Soviet Union as it did not preclude the establishment of the proposed Multilateral Nuclear Force under NATO.

Italy proposed that, as an interim measure, the non-nuclear countries should make a unilateral declaration undertaking not to acquire nuclear weapons for a fixed period during which an acceptable draft comprising obligations both for the nuclear and non-nuclear countries would be prepared. The non-nuclear powers would resume their freedom of action if, during that period, their demands were not met.

India reiterated the view that any treaty on nonproliferation must be balanced and non-discriminatory and must impose equal obligations on both the nuclear and non-nuclear powers. It was pointed out that, since nuclear disarmament was the object of a non-proliferation agreement, the agreement must contain definite provisions which would enable the attainment of this objective and the nuclear powers must assume definite obligations in that direction. India also stated that provisions for safeguarding the security of non-nuclear powers was not a cardinal aspect of the problem of non-proliferation and could not be treated as an alternative to a non-proliferation arrangement.

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As no agreement could be reached on the questions of comprehensive test ban and non-proliferation, India and the other non-aligned members of the Committee presented two joint memoranda containing their views and recommendations on the above subjects. The memorandum on a comprehensive test ban expressed the hope that the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty could be facilitated by an exchange of scientific and other information or by the improvement of detection and identification techniques. It contained an appeal to the powers concerned immediately to suspend nuclear weapons tests in all environments. The memorandum on non-proliferation, while regretting that it had not been possible to reconcile the various approaches for an appropriate or adequate treaty on non-proliferation, emphasised the fact that, since the aim

of a treaty on non-proliferation is the achievement of general and complete disarmament and more particularly nuclear disarmament, measures to prohibit the spread of nuclear weapons should be coupled with, or followed by tangible steps to halt the nuclear arms race and to limit, reduce and eventually eliminate stocks of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery.

The Soviet Union presented a draft treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons to the XX session of the U.N. General Assembly. It seeks to prevent non-nuclear powers from any form of access to nuclear weapons, confines itself to the question of further proliferation but contains no provisions for checking existing proliferation by the established nuclear powers.

The XX session of the General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution on nonproliferation which was co-sponsored by India. The resolution called upon the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to work out a non-proliferation treaty on the basis of certain principles listed in the resolution. These principles outline a positive approach to the question of non-proliferation in that they seek to impose mutual obligations and responsibilities on both the nuclear and non-nuclear powers.

The General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution relating to the convening of a world disarmament conference. India was one of the co-sponsors of the resolution. It calls for the establishment of a Preparatory Committee, after necessary consultations, for taking appropriate steps for convening such a Conference not later than 1967.

On the question of general and complete disarmament, India voted for a resolution which called for the early resumption of the

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Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee and the continuation of its efforts towards reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control as well as on other collateral measures. The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee has since resumed its meetings in Geneva.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution co-sponsored by 35 countries on the question of the urgent need to suspend nuclear and thermonuclear tests. The resolution which was co-sponsored by India urged that all nuclear weapons tests be suspended and that the spirit and provisions of the Moscow test ban treaty be respected by all countries. India pressed for a complete ban on all nuclear weapons tests and expressed its disapproval of nuclear weapons tests which have taken place in spite of the partial test ban treaty.

India continued to render active cooperation to the International Atomic Energy Agency in its task of furthering the peaceful uses

of atomic energy. India has donated six radiation survey metres and three contamination monitors fabricated in the AEET to the Agency's Seibersdorf laboratory. India has also supplied on loan a neutron crystal spectrometer with ancillary equipment for installation at the Philippines Atomic Energy Research Centre. India is also assisting and extending facilities either directly or through the Agency to other developing countries in their programme of developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

INDIA

USA RUSSIA SWITZERLAND ITALY CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PHILIPPINES

Apr 21, 1965

External Publicity

CHAPTER XI

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

The main objectives of external publicity were the projection of India's policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and the propagation of India's point of view on several important matters like the India-China border question, the Kutch-Sind border dispute, Kashmir and more recently, the infiltration of Pakistani armed personnel into Kashmir followed by the Indo-Pak conflict. It has also been India's endeavour to present through the media of the press, the radio, television and films, India as a multi-religious, secular democracy where all religious faiths are practised and tolerated. There has been an increasing awareness abroad about India and what it stands for. Matters relating to India have found good coverage in the world press.

(i) Press and public relations

Close personal contacts with the foreign press were maintained throughout. Accredited correspondents, both foreign and Indian, were regularly briefed and supplied with background information and publicity material on subjects of interest. India's points of view were explained also informally to the foreign correspondents.

Nearly 972 press releases were issued on various topics, most of which were carried by transmission for external publicity. Facilities were provided to 78 foreign journalists/T.V. teams to interview important Indian leaders like the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers. 251 foreign journa-

lists, photographers, television and film teams were given logistic facilities.

Press delegations from Brazil, Lebanon, Nepal, Kenya, Uganda, Japan and from European countries like Holland and Norway were invited. Opportunities were provided for them to meet with foreign and local journalists in India. Foreign travel facilities were provided to 23 Indian journalists.

(ii) Production

Written words have played an important part in India's publicity efforts. 62 pamphlets on various subjects with particular reference

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to India's relations with Pakistan and China were produced. 22 of these were translated into French, 23 in Arabic and 9 in Spanish. Besides these, a number of publications were translated into Japanese, Swahili, German, Pushto and Persian for more effective publicity. Special arrangements were made to supply publicity material for distribution in Algiers during the Second Afro-Asian Conference and a large number of special publications in three languages English, French and Arabic were arranged to be sent.

145 selected P.I.B. releases, texts of important speeches by Indian Ministers and sixteen special Republic Day features, were distributed to foreign Missions in Delhi and through Indian Missions abroad.

About 14,000 copies of a fortnightly magazine in English and French versions were distributed abroad through the Indian Missions. About 10,000 copies of the Tashkent Declaration as well as some of the important speeches made by Shri Chagla in the Security Council in 1964 and 1965, were put into circulation. In addition to the daily, weekly and fortnightly bulletins brought out by the Missions in English and in the local languages, an illustrated quarterly on India produced in Russian by the Embassy of India in Moscow was distributed not only in U.S.S.R. but also in some of the East European countries.

6,000 copies of books, including books in Hindi, French, Arabic and Spanish, were added to the libraries of Indian Missions abroad. The subjects covered not only Indian history, art and culture but also India's progress since independence in different spheres-social, economic and political. In addition, a regular flow of newspapers, periodicals and other journals, for the libraries as well as for free distribution to various institutions was maintained.

About 1,000 copies of books on India were presented to leading individuals, libraries and institutions.

During 1964-65 a total of about Rs. 27.5 lakhs were spent at Headquarters and by Indian Missions abroad on the purchase and production of books, periodicals and pamphlets.

About 17,500 clippings from the Indian newspapers were classified while about 10,700 clippings from foreign newspapers received from our Missions were scrutinised for inclusion in the World Press Review. Clippings were sent to different territorial Divisions and to our Missions abroad.

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(iii) Audio-visual publicity

The medium of films has been extensively used for the projection of India's image and to counter anti-Indian propaganda. 1650 prints of 118 documentary films suitable for external publicity were supplied to Indian Missions abroad. In order to reach the masses through this popular audio-visual medium, 14 documentary films have been dubbed in Arabic, German, Persian and Bhasha Indonesia for supply to the countries concerned. Arrangements have been made to dub films in Swahili and to have seven films sub-titled in Spanish. The film "Temples of Tomorrow" has been dubbed in French. A documentary film, explaining Indian case on the India-China border, which was produced under the title "The Great Betrayal" has been sent to Missions abroad. Production of a fresh documentary film on Kashmir has been taken up. No opportunity has been lost to show Indian documentary films on foreign television.

Six feature films, showing India's culture, tradition and ancient heritage and the character of its multi-religious society have also been purchased and supplied to Missions abroad.

Films were also presented to schools and institutions abroad and two films, "Call of the Khedda" and "The Living Forest" were presented to Mr. Brezhnev, the First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, as he showed keen interest in Indian wild life. Indian News Reviews on topical subjects, particularly on Indo-Pakistan relations have been regularly supplied to eighty Missions/ Posts abroad.

Compilation films and Indian News Reviews were produced on the visits of foreign dignitaries and other V.I.P.s to India during the year and prints thereof were presented to the personages concerned. Work is in progress on a film based on the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's visit to Tashkent including the funeral procession and condolence meeting.

Prints of some old films have been replaced in Missions where they had become worn out.

India participated in 67 film festivals and received awards in 18 events. The outstanding award was, "The Silver Bear" awarded to Satyajit Ray's film "Charulata" at the Berlin Film Festival. As in previous years, India participated in the Jashan celebrations in

Afghanistan and sent a feature film "Sangam" sub-titled in Persian.

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The film was shown free of charge and subsequently in the commercial circuit and proved popular. India will be participating in the Cannes film festival scheduled for May, 1966.

Film projectors and accessories were supplied to newly set-up Missions and those of five Missions were replaced. A number of other proposals have been deferred owing to acute shortage of foreign exchange. Photographs of national leaders and those depicting developments in agriculture and industry totalling about 64,000 were sent to Indian Missions abroad.

Gramophone records of the Indian National Anthem were supplied to several Missions and musical scores of the National Anthem distributed to foreign Missions in Delhi. Sets of 13 records each representing a cross-section of Indian music were sent to Indian Missions at Lusaka, Havana, Port of Spain, New York, Dar-es-Salaam and Tunisia. Over 100 records of popular music were supplied to Missions in Karachi, Stockholm, Tunis and Blantyre. One hundred L.P. Gramophone records containing extracts from the speeches of the President, the late Prime Minister and the Vice-President have been supplied to the Missions abroad.

390 tapes including musical items, radio features, talks and speeches of the President and the Prime Minister were sent to various Missions abroad for publicity purposes.

(iv) Cultural work

India participated in as many as 33 exhibitions abroad. Exhibition material such as photographs, books, pamphlets, posters and children's paintings were collected and sent to the various centres. Nehru memorial exhibitions were held in New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago, London, Moscow and Nairobi. In New York, it was opened by the United States Vice-President, in London, by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and in Moscow, by the Soviet Prime Minister. Two exhibitions were held in Nairobi which were opened by the Vice-President and the Foreign Minister of Kenya respectively. All the exhibitions were visited by large number of people.

A speech contest in memory of the late Jawaharlal Nehru was organised in Tokyo on 13 November, by the Indian Students' Association. An Inter-University contest on Nehru and his ideals was also organised by the Indian High Commission in Colombo on the

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occasion of his 76th birth anniversary. The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Senanayake distributed the prizes.

India had an Information Centre in the Fourth International Pacific Fair, Lima (Peru) from Oct 30, 1965 to 14 November, 1965. A large amount of material including a model of the TAJ from India and other material from the neighbouring Embassies of Buenos Aires and Santiago were flown to Peru. Books have been sent for participation in the exhibition of books for children and youth to be held in Bonn. Paintings from school children in New Delhi were sent to the Embassy of India, Tokyo for exchange of paintings by children of Kasaoka city of Japan.

Shri Bismillah Khan and party and Shri Ravi Shankar and party visited a number of places in Europe and gave performances. Performances of Manipuri dances were organised by the Triveni Kala Sangham dance troupe in Oslo and Helsinki.

During the month of November 1965, Information Service of India at Dar-es-Salaam organised a raffle in aid of the Tanganyika Red Cross Society. The draw was made by Mrs. Saphia Kawawa, wife of the second Vice-President. In Uganda, the Information Service of India held an exhibition of contemporary Indian art. The exhibition was opened by Uganda's Education Minister. The local press, radio and television covered the inauguration extensively.

(v) Teleprinter arrangements

The Teleprinter system has been introduced in 38 Indian Missions.

(vi) Changes in the cadre

Consequent on the re-organization of the Information Service of India and its gradual integration into the Indian Foreign Service, two posts of Assistant Information Officer in the External Publicity Division were converted into Junior scale of IFS(A) with the provision that in the event of the non-availability of an IFS(A) officer they can be manned by an officer of the integrated grade II and III of the IFS (B).

The ISI Unit in Salisbury has been closed down and a new publicity unit set up at Lusaka (Zambia). Information units were also established at Oslo and Bucharest. A Press Attache's post has been provided at Singapore.

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(vii) Organization and staff

The External Publicity Division at headquarters and the Information Service of India units abroad, employ a total staff of 577, which consists of 11 Public Relations Officers, 1 Deputy Director ISI, 38 Information Officers/Press Attaches, 37 Assistant Information Officers/Assistant Press Attaches/Attaches (Inf.)/Registrars/Research Officers, 145 India-based ministerial staff, and 345 locally

recruited staff.

The ISI Officers who were employed on contract were brought on the regular cadre either as permanent or quasi-permanent officers and were entitled to the benefits of pension, gratuity etc.

(viii) Budget

The total budget of the External Publicity Division (including the ISI units abroad) amounts to Rs. 1,31,46,400 for 1965-66. This does not include Information units which have no separate budget grants.

INDIA

CHINA PAKISTAN USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BRAZIL KENYA LEBANON NEPAL
UGANDA JAPAN NORWAY ALGERIA UZBEKISTAN RUSSIA INDONESIA GERMANY
AFGHANISTAN CUBA SPAIN ZAMBIA TUNISIA SWEDEN UNITED KINGDOM SRI LANKA PERU
CHILE FINLAND ROMANIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Oct 30, 1965

Technical and Economic Cooperation

CHAPTER XII

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The main function of the Economic Division is to render advice to the Minister and senior officers of the Ministry on matters of politico-economic importance and to maintain a close and effective liaison in this regard between the Economic Ministries of the Government and India's Missions abroad. The duties of the Division are, therefore, both administrative and advisory in nature and the functions can be divided into two broad categories:

- (i) Technical and economic cooperation; and
- (ii) Other economic matters.

The programme of technical assistance and economic cooperation with friendly developing countries which was approved by the Cabinet on Sep 15, 1964 and to which a reference was made in the report for the last year gained momentum with the strengthening of the Economic Division. During the year under review a full-fledged Technical and Economic Cooperation cell was created consisting of a Director, two Under Secretaries and a Senior

Research Officer along with the ancillary staff.

The first task of the new cell was to remove causes of delay in the execution of assistance programmes and to lay the foundations of a planned and purposeful policy of rendering assistance to friendly developing countries. A Secretaries Committee was, therefore, established for sanctioning expenditures involved on various schemes and directing the execution of the ITEC programme. Uniform terms and conditions for experts deputed abroad as also for trainees coming to India have been drawn up. In consultation with other Ministries concerned, which it may be recalled are administering multilateral programmes, joint industrial ventures abroad, granting of scholarships to students etc. as also our Missions abroad, long term programmes are under consideration taking into account the local needs of the countries concerned and India's resources and capacity to assist.

A Selection Committee was set up in March 1965 with a view to selecting suitable Indian experts in various fields who could be

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considered for deputation abroad. This arrangement provides for a continuing panel of experts who could be available at short notice. The Committee consists of the Establishment Officer of the Government of India and a Joint Secretary each from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry concerned with the field of the deputationist's expertise.

An agreement on technical, scientific and economic cooperation was signed with the Government of Tunisia in 1965 and ratified in February 1966. This agreement provides for the exchange of personnel for training purposes, exchange of experts, technical documentation and equipment; cooperation in scientific research; setting up of joint industrial ventures etc. A similar agreement was signed with the Government of Uganda by the Union Minister of Commerce, Shri Manubhai Shah in Kampala in November, 1965 and another with Tanzania was signed by the Minister of External Affairs Sardar Swaran Singh in New Delhi in January 1966 during the visit of the Tanzanian Minister for Commerce and Cooperatives H.E. Mr. A. M. Babu.

For the purpose of increasing economic cooperation with developing countries, a high powered delegation was sent, during the year under review, to Tanzania and Zambia to hold discussions with those countries and to submit a report regarding the fields where friendly cooperation in the form of exchange of experts and training programmes, industrial collaboration and joint ventures etc., could be attempted. An opportunity was taken during the visit to East Africa of the Commerce Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah to offer India's assistance to Uganda and Tanzania in the establishment of

an industrial estate each in the two countries. The Committee Minister also announced a gift of Rs. 5 lakhs worth of machinery and equipment each to the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania for a training-cum-production centre in the proposed industrial estates in the two countries.

Various schemes and proposals were taken up under the ITEC programme during the year. Generally speaking the assistance given by India to other countries continued to be in the following forms:

- (1) Deputation of Indian technical and professional experts to other developing countries. 17 experts have already proceeded abroad and several more are expected to take

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up their assignments within the course of the current financial year.

- (2) Provision of training facilities in India for trainees coming from other developing countries. 79 personnel from developing countries arrived in India during the year out of which 49 are still receiving training here.
- (3) Provision of technical assistance in the form of donation of instruments, equipment, technical literature, and setting up of hospitals etc.
- (4) Giving facilities to various governments to recruit Indian professional and technical experts.

Technical assistance given by India under multilateral arrangements like the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme continued to be the administrative responsibility of the Ministry of Finance. The Technical, Economic and Cooperation Cell of this Ministry continued to assist the Finance Ministry in these programmes.

Considerable encouragement has been given by the Government of India in establishing joint industrial ventures abroad. Whereas the Ministry of Commerce is administratively responsible for the joint industrial ventures abroad, this Ministry continued to advise and assist at various stages,

The Government of India offered a loan of Rs. 2.5 crores to Tanzania for the purchase of machinery and equipment from India for the setting up of industrial ventures in Tanzania. The terms and conditions of this credit are now to be finalised.

The Government of India offered a short term credit of Rs. 2 crores to the Government of Ceylon for the purchase of consumer goods. An agreement in this respect was signed in New Delhi in February 1966.

Other economic matters

As one of its important functions, the Economic Division continued to play an advisory role in matters relating to agreements, whether these related to trade, credits and payment, technical assistance, and treaties on air and shipping, also participated in the various discussions and negotiations held between the Government of India and visiting foreign delegations. The Division was associated with matters relating to export promotion and foreign

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trade policy of India, in the deliberations of the Board of Trade, Import and Export Promotion Advisory Council, the Institute of Foreign Trade, and the Exhibitions Advisory Committee.

The Economic Division was further closely connected during 1965 in the preparation of briefs for the U.N. Conference, on Trade, and Development, the Second Afro-Asian Conference, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, and the various conferences of the Economic Commission for-Asia and Far East, and Economic Commission for Africa, and, particularly, that connected with the Asian Development Bank. Special mention may be made of the contribution made by the Economic Division towards coordinating Government of India's policies on increased cooperation among the less developed countries on the one hand and policies that the less developed countries should adopt vis-a-vis the developed countries on the other.

The Joint Secretary-in-charge of the Division was a member of the Indian delegation to the twenty-first session of the ECAFE held in Wellington, New Zealand, during early 1965. The Division is currently associated with the forthcoming twenty-second session of the ECAFE scheduled to be held in New Delhi in March, 1966.

The Division remained directly concerned with the negotiations with the foreign Governments on agreements pertaining to the duty free import of gift articles from abroad, and in the processing of various matters connected with such agreements already in force. The Division also continued to deal with the work relating to foreign Foundations, such as the Rockefeller, Asia, etc., as well as with individual cases of requests for financial assistance from foreign organisations or individuals or organisations in India. The Division was also consulted in matters concerning Foreign Voluntary Service schemes such as the Peace Programme.

INDIA

USA TUNISIA UGANDA TANZANIA ZAMBIA SRI LANKA NEW ZEALAND

Sep 15, 1964

Passport and Consular Services

CHAPTER XIII

PASSPORT AND CONSULAR SERVICES

Passport services

The Passport and Visa Division continued to be responsible for the implementation of the passport and emigration policy of the Government of India, administration of the Emigration Act of 1922 and control of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation and the Regional Passport and Emigration Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Madras.

In the five Regional passport offices, 56,208 fresh passport applications were received during the year 1965. In addition there were 2,271 applications for passports pending decision with them on Jan 01, 1965. As against this, 52,435 passports were issued by them in 1965.

At the headquarters of the Ministry, 2,627 Official passports, 424 Diplomatic passports and 2,832 visas to foreigners, were issued. Slight rise in the number of Diplomatic and Official passports is due to the fact that in October and November eight parliamentary goodwill delegations of 46 members of Parliament, who were going to various countries for explaining India's case on Indo-Pakistan conflict, had to be extended passport facilities.

The percentage of rejected applications was less than 3 per cent. of the total number of applications received.

During the year 1965 the Regional Passport Offices contested in Courts of Law 12 cases filed by various parties against refusal of passport facilities.

Passport for medical personnel

The Ministry of Health brought to the notice of this Ministry that there was an exodus of medical personnel from India as a result of offers of employment/training facilities in more developed countries and requested that it may be checked in national interest. Accordingly, with effect from November 1964, certain restrictions had been placed on the extension of passport facilities to medical doctors, dentists, surgeons and nurses.

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In November 1965, the matter was discussed in the Cabinet and it was decided that passport facilities to medical personnel be extended in accordance with the rules approved by them which would be applicable as soon as they are framed and till then applications were to be disposed of according to the rules laid down in the Passport Manual.

Liberalization of passport rules

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister desired that the existing procedure for the granting of passports should be made simpler and the revised rules regulating their issue should be liberal so that applicants may get passports quickly and without having to undergo avoidable formalities. A draft revised passport rules was accordingly prepared and reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other Divisions of this Ministry. Another inter-Ministerial meeting is planned in the near future for further review of the draft so that the new rules can be circulated as soon as possible.

Emigration to Britain

A British mission led by Lord Louis Mountbatten and the Home Secretary, Sir Charles Cunningham, visited India from 4 to 7 May, 1965 to discuss Britain's Commonwealth immigration problems. Discussions with the British mission were held in a cordial atmosphere. Besides the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, Ministers of Law and Labour and high officials of the concerned Ministries participated.

On 2 August, 1965, the British Government introduced further restrictive measures on entry of Indian and other Commonwealth citizens into Britain. The measures introduced now have:

- (a) restricted the number of employment vouchers issued to all Commonwealth citizens including Indian nationals to a maximum of 7,500 per annum (excluding those from Malta, who have a special quota of 1000).
- (b) restricted issue of employment vouchers mostly to trained personnel with special skills or qualifications-like doctors, dentists, trained nurses, teachers, engineers, etc. (i.e., Category 'B' vouchers).
- (c) stopped the issue of employment vouchers to unskilled workers (i.e. Category 'C'). (Last year employment vouchers issued in this category were only 550).

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- (d) restricted the issue of vouchers to persons going for specific

jobs (i.e. Category 'A') to a national maximum quota of 15 per cent. of the total number of vouchers issued in this category.

- (e) restricted rights of admission of dependent children into Britain. Minors below 16 years of age are no longer allowed admission into Britain when they seek to join their brothers, uncles or other relatives.

Dependent children of immigrants above 16 no longer enjoy unrestricted right of, entry into Britain even for joining a parent.

- (f) It is now necessary for wives and children to obtain Entry Certificates from the British High Commission before their departure for Britain.
- (g) Commonwealth citizens, who enter Britain for short stay or as students or as visitors, are not now allowed to stay on and take up employment in that country.

The number of visitors to Britain increased during the year. According to statistics published by the British Government, 44,468 Indian nationals visited that country in 1964, as against 42,109 in 1963. However, due to the increasing restrictions, the number of Indian immigrants into U.K. declined. The net inflow of Indian nationals into Britain during 1964, according to British Immigration authorities is 15,513 persons. The corresponding figures in earlier years were 17,498 in 1963, 22,101 in 1962 and 23,736 in 1961. During the year 1965, 5,899 employment vouchers were issued by the British Government to Indian nationals for employment in Britain as against 6,084 vouchers issued last year.

During the year 1964, 2,060 Indian nationals residing in Britain (including married women and minor children) relinquished Indian citizenship, surrendered their passports and acquired U.K. citizenship.

During the year 1965, 167 Indian nationals had to return after reaching Britain, as they were refused admission into that country by the British immigration authorities, mostly on the ground that they were likely to seek employment in Britain and they did not hold any employment voucher. Similarly 61 Indian nationals were refused entry into Britain during 1964.

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Emigration to countries other than Britain

Passport facilities were extended inter alia. to 106 Indian teachers for employment in Ethiopia and 14 engineers for employment in Ghana. Some nurses and medical doctors were extended passport

facilities for employment in the Persian Gulf countries. Some batches, of nurses from Kerala left for training-cum-employment in West German hospitals. Some other Indian nationals were also able to procure "work permit" of the West German Government. Some teachers, agrarian scientists, accountants, etc. left for employment in Nigeria. The Protectors of Emigrants at air and sea ports registered the departure for employment abroad of 2,420 skilled workers under the Emigration Act. Most of these workers went to Persian Gulf countries, South-East Asian countries, Arabia and East African countries.

Repatriation

182 Repatriates arrived in India from Malaysia during the year-1965 against 188 in 1964.

Deportation

702 Indian nationals were deported from Ceylon on charges of illicit emigration.

Revenue Receipts

The Regional Passport Offices earned a revenue of Rs. 10,55,342.11 during the year 1965.

Consular services

The Consular Division of the Ministry of External Affairs are responsible for guiding the Indian Missions/Posts abroad on consular work. They also render assistance and tender advice to foreign Missions in India on consular matters. Broadly speaking, the Consular Division deal with the following items of work :

- (i) They advise the Missions/Posts abroad regarding the assistance and financial relief that should be given to Indian nationals when they become destitutes abroad and also, arrange for their repatriation to India. When Indian nationals abroad are deported by the Foreign Governments, for offences committed by them against those Governments, Consular Division advise the Indian Missions/Posts abroad the action to be taken by the latter regarding such deportation. They also render assistance to find out the whereabouts of Indian nationals abroad when requests to trace the whereabouts of such Indian nationals are received by.

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them from their relatives in India. They find out the whereabouts of foreigners in India in consultation with the state Governments concerned when requests to trace the whereabouts of such foreigners are received by them.

- (ii) They also render assistance for the proper maintenance and

disposal of the properties and estates of Indian nationals abroad and also render necessary assistance to foreign Missions in India for the disposal of the properties and estates of foreigners in India.

- (iii) The Consular Division also make reciprocal arrangements with other countries for service of summonses in civil cases under section 29(c) C.P.C., execution of decrees under section 44A. C.P.C., examination of witnesses in criminal cases, under section 504(3) and 508A. Cr.P.C. enforcement of Maintenance orders under section 3 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 and administration of properties of deceased Indian citizens under section 57 of the Administrators General's Act, 1963. They also make reciprocal arrangements with Foreign Governments for the extradition of Indian citizens from foreign countries for extradition offences committed by them in India. This arrangement also provides for the extradition of foreigners abroad for extradition offences committed by them in India.
- (iv) They also deal with complaints from abroad against individuals, firms, etc. in India and complaints from India against individuals, firms abroad.
- (v) The Consular Division is also responsible for determining the jurisdiction of Indian Missions/Posts abroad.
- (vi) Whenever foreign nationals desire to adopt Indian children and take them to their countries after adoption, they make requests to the Consular Division either through Indian Missions/Posts abroad or through their Missions in India for this purpose. Such requests are considered by them and the legal implications for adopting children by foreigners are explained to the foreign Missions. Assistance is rendered to the foreigners to take their adopted children to their countries when they fulfil the various conditions laid down by the Government of India for this purpose.
- (vii) When foreign Governments request the Government of India to do consular and quasi-consular functions on their

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behalf, the Consular Division consider such requests and take decision on such requests. They are also responsible for legalisation of documents which are to be produced abroad.

- (viii) Besides the functions mentioned above the Consular Division also deal with citizenship cases, in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and advise the latter regarding conferment of Indian citizenship on persons of Indian

origin as well as foreigners.

The work relating to compilation of Consular Manual has been completed so far as the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned. Some of the chapters have been finally approved while the remaining are under reference to various Ministries and Departments concerned for approval.

40. Letters of requests and commissions for examination of witnesses abroad and vice-versa were forwarded to the authorities concerned after due scrutiny. Similarly 40 summonses and 23 maintenance orders and other processes were sent for execution or service abroad,

The proposal to make reciprocal arrangements under Section 29(c) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 for service of summons and other processes with Japan, West Germany, Belgium, Hong Kong, U.A.R., the U.S.S.R., and Switzerland could not be put through unless Order 5, Rule 26(b) is amended. The Ministry of Law have taken up the matter with the Law Commission and the latter's report is still awaited.

Cases relating to reciprocal arrangements for execution of decrees under Section 44A *ibid* with Japan, Trinidad and Tobago are still pending for want of final replies from the Governments concerned.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements under Section 504(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure were completed with the United Arab Republic and a notification declaring that country as a reciprocating territory has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Cases relating to similar arrangements with Southern Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi, the three separate territories of the erstwhile Central African Federation were taken up with the respective Government. Case with Southern Rhodesia had to be dropped as our diplomatic relation with that country has been severed. Also, similar proposal with Malawi has been dropped as the law of that country does not provide

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for reciprocity. Similarly, the case relating to Aden has been deferred pending finalisation of appropriate legislation in that country. Negotiations for making reciprocal arrangements with Nepal, Nigeria, Libya, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Malaysia are in progress.

1326 commercial and judicial documents including powers of attorney and births, deaths, marriages, and educational certificates etc. were attested for use in foreign countries.

Proposal to make reciprocal arrangements under section 14 of the Notaries Act, 1952, with Czechoslovakia and 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 our Missions. As a result of these efforts, the Governments of Sweden, Denmark, West Germany and Philippines have agreed to accept such Certificates issued by the above Chamber. The matter is still under correspondence with the Governments of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Ruanda Burundi.

48 cases of estates and properties of Indians abroad and 17 cases relating to foreigners in respect of their properties in India were dealt with during the period under review.

Revised notifications for making Reciprocal Arrangements under section 57 of the Administrators General's Act, 1963 with Czechoslovakia, Poland, Afghanistan, Iran, Denmark and the U.S.A. could not be issued by the Ministry of Law for want of final replies from some of these countries.

During the period under review 28 persons (25 adults and 3 minors) were repatriated from foreign countries by our various Missions at public expense at a total expenditure of Rs. 26,317.28. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 3,223.00 has been recovered and efforts are being made to recover the balance through the state Governments.

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A total sum of Rs. 4,931.17 was advanced to 18 Indian citizens to enable them to tide over temporary difficulties which arose due to unforeseen circumstances such as theft, illness, delay in the departure of ships or their traveller cheques not being endorsed for the country where they were stranded. A sum of Rs. 1,601.85 has been recovered from the amount so advanced.

During the period under review 33 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, 69 cases of deportation of Indian citizens from other countries and 20 cases of arrests of Indian nationals in foreign countries were also dealt with.

A large number of cases for the grant of Indian citizenship referred to by the Ministry of Home Affairs for our views was returned to them with our comments. Besides, 218 references on this subject received from Indian Missions abroad, foreign Missions in India, Goa Administration etc. were handled. This includes

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. In addition, a large number of references received from the PV Division in respect of persons who had applied for Indian passports were also examined and comments offered.

59 cases relating to marriage, desertion, bigamy etc. and 28 cases of adoption of Indian children by foreigners were dealt with. 113 cases of whereabouts and welfare of Indian nationals abroad were also dealt with.

107 cases of death of foreigners in India were reported to the foreign Missions concerned. 43 cases of death of Indian nationals abroad were also dealt with.

20 cases relating to remittance facilities from or to India were dealt with. 176 cases relating to complaints against Indians abroad and foreigners in India and against Indian firms and vice-versa, recovery of private outstanding dues from Indians abroad, were handled during the period under review. Also 35 cases regarding issue of birth, death and marriage certificates were dealt with. 85 cases relating to issue of 'No objection to return to India' certificates to Indian students who wanted to settle down in Canada and the U.S.A. were dealt with during this period. 54 cases relating to settlement of claims of Indian citizens for pay, pension, gratuity, etc.

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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 Mission/Post abroad previously were imparted training in consular matters.

During the period 1942-47, a sum of Rs. 7,18,03,561.00 was advanced to the evacuees from War Zones during World War II on repayable basis. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 25,53,381.85 is debit to the Government of Burma. So far, a sum of Rs. 38,88,797.25 has been recovered, a sum of Rs. 2,68,53,247.58 has been written off, and a sum of Rs. 4,10,61,516.17 is still outstanding. This outstanding amount will be further reduced by Rs. 25,53,381.85 when debits are accepted by the Government of Burma. Efforts are also being made to recover the outstanding balance from the evacuees through the state Governments concerned and to write off the irrecoverable amount.

At the request of the Government of Malta, the Government of India have agreed to perform consular functions including passport and visa work on behalf of that Government in India, with effect from 15 October, 1965. A notification to this effect has been issued and this work is being handled in the Consular section.

Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts in India

During the period under review, the Embassy of Algeria was established in India raising the total number of diplomatic Missions in India to 68. H.E. Mr. Ali Lakhdari was accredited to India as the First Ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He presented his letter of credence on 20 January, 1965. The League of Arab States was also given recognition and the name of its officers were included in a separate appendix in the Diplomatic List.

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 V.
Consular posts in India

The total number of foreign consular posts at the end of December, 1965, was 105. During the period under review, the status of the Honorary Consulate of Ethiopia at Bombay was raised to that of an Honorary Consulate-General.

A list of Consular posts in India is given at Appendix VI.

Distinguished visitors from abroad

A list of distinguished visitors to India from abroad during the year is given at Appendix VII.

INDIA

USA PAKISTAN MALI MALTA UNITED KINGDOM ETHIOPIA GHANA NIGER NIGERIA
MALAYSIA BELGIUM GERMANY HONG KONG JAPAN SWITZERLAND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ZAMBIA MALAWI NEPAL LIBERIA LIBYA NORWAY SIERRA LEONE SLOVAKIA DENMARK
PHILIPPINES SWEDEN BURUNDI AFGHANISTAN IRAN POLAND CANADA BURMA ALGERIA

Jan 01, 1965

Organisation and Administration

CHAPTER XIV

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

I. Headquarters

The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for the conduct of India's relations with foreign countries. The Ministry is also res-

possible for the country's representation in the United Nations and advises other Ministries and state Governments when the latter have dealings with foreign Governments or institutions. The Administration of the Emigration Act of 1922, the Haj Committee Act, 1959, the Haj Committee Rules, 1963, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act in so far as it relates to pilgrim ships, the Indian Pilgrim Shipping Rules of 1933 is also the special responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Minister for External Affairs was assisted by the Minister of States, a Deputy Minister and two Parliamentary Secretaries. With the change of Government in January 1966, no Deputy Minister has been appointed.

The decision to constitute the IFS Review Committee was an important development for this Ministry during the year. It had been felt that the time had come for a close examination and reappraisal of the structure and working of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Indian Foreign Service. The object of the review is to improve the efficiency of the Foreign Service and the working of Indian Missions/Posts abroad, so as to make the Foreign Service better able to meet the present and future needs of India's foreign policy and diplomatic representation abroad.

Shri N. R. Pillai, formerly Secretary General of the Ministry of External Affairs, was appointed Chairman of this Committee. Its members are Shri C. S. Jha, Foreign Secretary, Shri L. P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri D. S. Joshi, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Shri Azim Husain, Secretary 11, Ministry of External Affairs. The terms of reference of the Committee are :

"To review the structure and Organisation of the Indian Foreign Service, with particular reference to recruitment, training and service conditions, and to consider any other matters

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conducive to the strengthening and efficient functioning of the Service at Headquarters and abroad, and make recommendations to Government."

The Committee has held several meetings and interviewed many important people in all walks of life including business, press, government, politics, and others with varied experience. The Committee is expected to submit its report by July 1966.

During 1965, efforts were made to modify the organisation at headquarters in order to suit the functional requirements of the Foreign Office. The designations of Commonwealth Secretary and Special Secretary have been abolished. The Ministry is now headed by the Foreign Secretary and two other Secretaries with well defined res-

possibilities, designated as Secretary EA-I and Secretary EA-II. Co-ordination between the Secretaries is provided by daily conferences which assist collective thinking in the formulation of policy.

The three Secretaries and the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and the Joint Secretary (Admn.) with Foreign Secretary as Chairman, constitute the Foreign Service Board which is responsible for all diplomatic, commercial and consular postings and transfers, promotions and confirmations of Foreign Service Officers of Branch 'A' of the Indian Foreign Service and Grade I of the Indian Foreign Service (B).

There are 18 Divisions in the Ministry. Eight of these are territorial divisions, dealing with India's relations with foreign countries. In the territorial divisions, an attempt has been made to provide more concentrated attention on India's neighbours, South-East Asia, West Asia and Africa. Separate Joint Secretaries/Directors deal with these territorial divisions and co-ordination is also ensured at their level. In view of the complexity of India's relations with Pakistan, the Pakistan Division has been placed under a Joint Secretary. The Economic Division co-ordinates all matters pertaining to international economic cooperation and technical assistance. Since this concerns several Ministries of the Government, there is a Committee of Secretaries representing the External Affairs Ministry, the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission, to expedite decisions on the implementation of aid programmes. These changes are expected to assist in the purposeful pursuit of India's economic aid policy in Afro-Asian countries.

A new Division was created (Current Research Division) independent of territorial Divisions. Its functions are to concentrate research

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for formulation of policy and to prepare background papers on important subjects. This is the nucleus round which a Policy planning cell could be built for Indian Foreign Office.

The Specialised Divisions are in charge of the following:

Protocol and consular matter, passport and visas, external publicity, historical and research matters and legal questions.

The work relating to the NEFA Administration which was hitherto done by this Ministry has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from Aug 01, 1965.

During the year 1965 a number of deputations/delegations were sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs. A statement indicating the names of persons sent abroad, the countries visited by them and the purpose for which they were sent, is at Appendix VIII.

II. Rationalisation of the methods of work

The Re-organisation unit of the Ministry conducted, during the year under report, work studies of the Regional Passport Offices at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow. While in the Bombay and Calcutta Offices some additional staff were recommended, in the Madras office some staff was found to be surplus.

The Staff Inspection unit of the Ministry of Finance undertook an on-the-spot work study of this Ministry to rationalise its staff position.

The work relating to the weeding of records progressed satisfactorily and nearly 22,000 files were destroyed during the year.

III. Missions abroad

The need to extend India's diplomatic representation abroad continues, especially because of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with newly independent countries which have representation in the United Nations. Proposals to open six new Missions during this period had to be deferred because of financial stringency and the difficult foreign exchange position.

India now maintains diplomatic and consular relations with 125 countries. It has 73 Embassies, 21 High Commissions, 14 Commissions, 4 Legations, 16 Consulates General, 17 Consulates, 3 Vice Consulates, 1 Deputy High Commission, 1 Assistant High Commission, 4 Trade Commissions. A List of Indian Missions and Posts abroad may be seen at Appendix IX

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IV. The Indian Foreign Service

The training of recruits to the Indian Foreign Service has recently been examined. While awaiting the recommendations of the Pillai Committee, certain improvements have already been incorporated. In order to provide for closer understanding of people in rural areas and the problems of community development, the period of training in the districts has been increased from three to six months. It is expected that it will help IFS officers to gain a better appreciation of India's requirements in economic development and social progress. A short period of military orientation, similar to the training given to IAS officers, has also been included in the programme. Finally, in order to train the officers from the beginning in the working of the Ministry of External Affairs, the period of headquarters training has been increased from three to six months. Arrangements already exist to instruct the recruits in the basic facts and trends of international affairs, under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies.

The importance of refresher courses and mid-career training to enable officers to widen their horizons and think about policy problems in an atmosphere free from the pressure of day-to-day routine,

has been recognised. It is proposed to take advantage of useful courses offered by institutions like the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, the National Defence College, New Delhi and other well-known foreign institutions which offer scholarships. In this connection, the Administration proposes to pay more attention to career planning, so as to ensure that the best possible use is made of the talent and aptitude of every officer. The Foreign Service should be able to handle effectively the various kinds of specialist tasks requiring expert knowledge. In the years since Independence, the Foreign Service has acquired a great deal of experience in the execution of foreign policy and in the conduct of diplomatic relations. With better facilities for career planning, it should be able to fulfil the expanding needs of India's foreign policy.

The total strength of the IFS cadre, both permanent and temporary is now 368. The number of officers recruited in 1965 was 21 (including 3 from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) as against 19 in 1964. The total strength of IFS(B) cadre, both permanent and temporary is 2,457.

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The cadre review of the senior posts in the IFS (Grades I to V) has been completed. Grade III has been abolished.

The present arrangements for translation and interpretation in this Ministry and Indian Missions/Posts abroad have been reviewed. There is a scheme for replacing interpreters and translators locally recruited in Indian Missions in West Asia by Indian personnel.

It has been decided to grant terminal benefits to local staff in Indian Missions abroad. Local employees will be entitled to gratuity at the rate of 1/3rd of a month's pay for every completed year of service provided they have put in 10 years of continuous and satisfactory service.

The local staff in the High Commission of India, London is, gradually being Indianised. 30 candidates have been selected for the posts of Junior Assistants in the High Commission in London on the results of the Assistants Grade Examination held by the U.P.S.C. in December, 1964.

V. Welfare

The Foreign Office Club which has been in existence from 1947 continues to provide recreation facilities and periodical programmes of entertainment to its members.

VI. Foreign Service Inspectorate

During 1965 there were two rounds of inspection of Indian Missions by the Foreign Service Inspectors. The first was during the early

part of the year, with visits to London, Rio-de-Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, New York and Oslo. The Inspectors made a series of recommendations on various administrative matters, including allowances and staff position, and these have been or are being implemented by Government. In the second round, the Inspectors visited the Missions at Damascus, Baghdad, Basrah and Kuwait. Their recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

VII. The External Affairs Hostel

The construction of the External Affairs Hostel has been completed. The Hostel, consisting in all of a hundred residential units (suites, single rooms with and without kitchenettes), has been designed to provide transit accommodation for officers and staff under the control of this Ministry.

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VIII. Property abroad

Of the various proposals to purchase property abroad which were initiated during 1964-65, only a few materialised because of limited funds and foreign exchange difficulties.

In London, a new building consisting of 24 flats was purchased out of a loan raised by the Mission. The building named 'Jawahar Bagh' was occupied by Indian officers on 15 August, 1965. Suitable residences have been purchased for the High Commissioner in Wellington and also for the Commissioners in Aden and in Fiji. In Dar-es-Salaam and in Leopoldville buildings have been purchased for the Embassy residence and the Chancery respectively. Some land adjoining the Indian Embassy in Washington was also acquired during the year.

Proposals and plans for construction of the Chancery in Lagos and the High Commissioner's residence in Trinidad, and building on land that was acquired in Kabul and in Islamabad (Pakistan) are being processed. Proposals for acquiring property in Lusaka, Colombo, Rangoon, Bangkok and Rio are also being considered.

It is realised that purchase or construction of our own building would definitely be more economical in the long run as compared to renting accommodation. But progress in this direction has been slow. However, proposals which can be financed by suitable loans raised locally, and such cases are not many, are being considered favourably by the Government.

IX Office accommodation at Headquarters

A great drawback in the day-to-day functioning of this Ministry has been the lack of office accommodation. At present, the various sections of the Ministry are housed in four different buildings. This entails considerable delay in communicating papers and inconvenience

to officers and staff in maintaining inter-departmental contact. It was expected that adequate accommodation would be provided for this Ministry in the South Block by the end of this year, but unfortunately there has been some delay in carrying out the scheme.

X. Emergency

During the emergency, this Ministry as well as Missions abroad had to cope with tremendous pressure of work. The Cipher Staff, both at Headquarters and in Missions abroad, handled with devotion the massive increase in the number of telegrams.

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EXPENDITURE

(i) Revised Estimates

Under the Revised Estimates, the expenditure of this Ministry in 1965-66 is expected to be Rs. 26.98 crores and falls under the two main heads as shown below:

(In crores of rupees)

(1) External Affairs	12.10
(2) Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	14.88

TOTAL	26.98

The annual expenditure on 96 resident Missions and Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 5.20 crores. This works out to an average of Rs. 5.41 lakhs per Mission/Post per annum. Of this, an average of Rs. 1.65 lakhs per Mission/Post is spent on the pay and allowances of Officers, Rs. 1.77 lakhs 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.

(ii) Review of Standing Charges

The sanctioned grant under 'Standing Charges' and the anticipated requirements for the year 1965-66 are indicated below, along with the corresponding figures of the Revised Estimates for 1964-65:

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Revised	Original	Revised
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	Estimates	Grant for	require
ments	for 1964-65	1965-66	for 196

5-66

External Affairs	467.2	475.86	495.8
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Other Revenue Expenditure of the Min of External Affairs	3.02	3.02	3.5
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TOTAL	470.54	478.88	499.3
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A broad break-down of the figures is as follows:

(i) Ministry of External Affairs	144.65	150.38	179.56
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(ii) Missions and Posts abroad	300.82	303.13	294.63
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(iii) Emigration and Passport Establishment	10.71	10.59	10.58
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(iv) Special Diplomatic Expenditure	10.00	10.00	10.00
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(v) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	1.34	1.76	1.09
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(vi) Other Revenue Expenditure-Loss by Exchange and Expenditure on Pilgrimage beyond India	3.02	3.02	3.52
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The anticipated net excess of Rs. 20.50 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for 1965-66 (as compared with the sanctioned grant) is

due to conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones and increased expenditure on air freight on diplomatic bags, telegrams and publicity abroad.

The comparative figures of the Revised Estimates for 1964-65 and 1965-66 show that the current year's figures have exceeded last year's by about Rs.28.84 lakhs. The excess is mainly due to increased expenditure on external publicity.

NAGALAND

1965 was a year of peace in Nagaland. The Agreement on suspension of operations was already effective for nearly three months on 1 January, 1965. The Peace Mission's proposals of 20 December, 1964 that "the Underground Nagas should, on their own volition, decide to participate in the Indian Union and mutually settle the terms and conditions for that purpose" was the subject of discussion in the early part of this year. The Government of India accepted this proposal and was willing to carry on further discussions with it as the basis for negotiation.

In February a parliamentary delegation consisting of 14 members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha visited Nagaland for an on the spot study of the situation there.

The Government of India's delegation led by Shri Y. D. Gundevia, and the representatives of the dissident Nagas met in Nagaland at Chedema on 21 January and at Khensa on 24 February, 6 April and again on 4 and 5 May in order to find out a solution on the basis of the Peace Mission's proposal. But no acceptable solution could be reached in these talks.

The agreement on suspension of operations was extended from time to time and the present extension is upto 15 April, 1966.

During this period the Government of India have observed the terms of suspension of operations both in letter and in spirit. Violations by the dissident Nagas of the terms of the agreement, such as collection of money from villagers, kidnapping, movement of groups of armed hostiles in uniforms in the villages as well as attacks on the railway line and border villages and movement of parties to East Pakistan have occurred. These violations have been brought to the notice of the Peace Mission who have been requested to have such violations stopped. The Civil Administration have also taken

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necessary steps in accordance with law for protecting lives and property and taking necessary steps whenever complaints of extortion or forcible collection are received. Police action has been intensified in order to maintain law and order and to deal with the delinquents.

The Nagaland Government has also pursued all round develop-

ment activities. An outlay of Rs. 531.43 lakhs has been approved for expenditure on plan schemes during this year. During 1964-65 Rs. 267.46 lakhs was spent against the allocation of Rs. 404.32 lakhs; during the current year anticipated expenditure will be about Rs. 502.08 lakhs.

While planned schemes cover all aspects of development, special stress is given on increased food production, extension of education, development of power and road communication and expansion of medical facilities. Anticipated expenditure on agricultural development will be Rs. 133.93 lakhs against the allocated sum of Rs. 142.16 lakhs. As against only one town, at the beginning of the Third Plan having electric power with an installed capacity of 150 Kws, at present seven towns have been electrified and the installed capacity is 725 Kws. The Nagaland State Transport started operations from 26 January, 1965 and the State now has 1415 miles of motorable road. At the end of 1965 there were 800 Lower Primary Schools, 126 Middle English and 30 High English Schools. The number of hospitals at the end of 1965 was 30 with 712 beds and number of dispensaries was 31. Remarkable progress was made for eradication of diseases and the incidence of malaria has gone down from 30 per cent to 3 per cent.

INDIA

USA PAKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NEW ZEALAND UNITED KINGDOM ARGENTINA
CHILE NORWAY IRAQ KUWAIT SYRIA FIJI AFGHANISTAN ZAMBIA SRI LANKA

Aug 01, 1965

Appendix I TASHKENT DECLARATION

APPENDIX I

TASHKENT DECLARATION

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan, having met at Tashkent and having discussed the existing relations between India and Pakistan, hereby declare their firm resolve to restore normal and peaceful relations between their countries and to promote understanding and friendly relations between their peoples. They consider the attainment of these objectives of vital importance for the welfare of the 600 million people of India and Pakistan.

I

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agree that both sides will exert all efforts to create good neighbourly relations between India

and Pakistan in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They reaffirm their obligation under the Charter not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means. They considered that the interests of peace in their region and particularly in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent and, indeed, the interests of the peoples of India and Pakistan were not served by the continuance of tension between the two countries. It was against this background that Jammu and Kashmir was discussed, and each of the sides set forth its respective position.

II

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that all armed personnel of the two countries shall be withdrawn not later than Feb 25, 1966 to the positions they held prior to 5 August, 1965, and both sides shall observe the cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line.

III

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that relations between India and Pakistan shall be based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

IV

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that both sides will discourage any propaganda directed against the other country, and will encourage propaganda which promotes the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

V

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan and the High Commissioner of Pakistan to India will return to their posts and that the normal functioning

of diplomatic missions of both countries will be restored. Both Governments shall observe the Vienna Convention of 1961 on Diplomatic Intercourse.

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VI

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed to consider measures towards the restoration of economic and trade relations, communications, as well as cultural exchanges between India and Pakistan, and to take measures to implement the existing agreements between India and Pakistan.

VII

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that they will give instructions to their respective authorities to carry out the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

VIII

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that the two sides will continue the discussion of questions relating to the problems of refugees and evictions/illegal immigrations. They also agreed that both sides will create conditions which will prevent the exodus of people.

They further agreed to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connection with the conflict.

IX

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that the sides will continue meetings both at the highest and at other levels on matters of direct concern to both countries. Both sides have recognized the need to set up joint Indian-Pakistani bodies which will report to their Governments in order to decide what further steps should be taken.

* * * * *

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan record their feelings of deep appreciation and gratitude to the leaders of the Soviet Union,

the Soviet Government and personally to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for their constructive, friendly and noble part in bringing about the present meeting which has resulted in mutually satisfactory results. They also express to the Government and friendly people of Uzbekistan their sincere thankfulness for their overwhelming reception and generous hospitality.

They invite the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to witness this Declaration.

Prime Minister of India
Pakistan
Lal Bahadur Shastri

President of
Mohammed Ayub Khan

Tashkent, 10 January 1966.

UZBEKISTAN
INDIA PAKISTAN USA AUSTRIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Feb 25, 1966

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES AND SYMPOSIA ETC. IN WHICH
INDIA PARTICIPATED

Sl. No.	Name of the Conference
1.	International Seminar on the Promotion of Rural Co-operatives held in Berlin, February-March, 1965.
2.	Permanent International Commission of Road Congress held in Paris in February, 1965.
3.	Meetings of the Inter-Union Co-ordination Committee in Geneva Sep- tember-October, 1965.
4.	International Conference on Family Planning hold in Geneva in August, 1965.
5.	Third World Congress of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists held in Washington in October, 1965.
6.	First Course of Civil Defence Centre organised by the International Civil Defence Organisation held in Geneva in October, 1965.
7.	International Red Cross Meeting held in Vienna in October, 1965.
8.	International Standard Organisation Meeting on Milk and Milk Pro- ducts held in Budapest in April, 1965.
9.	The Third General Assembly of International Quiet Sun Year held in Madrid in March, 1965.
10.	The Thirty-fourth General Assembly of the Interpol held in Rio-de- Janeiro in June, 1965.
11.	U.N. Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology in London in July, 1965.
12.	The Thirty-third General Conference of the International Office of the Epizootics held in Paris in May, 1965.
13.	Meetings of the Executive and National Committee of International Association of Plastic Art held in Paris in June, 1965.
14.	Meeting of the International Council of Monuments and Sites held in Warsaw in June, 1965.
15.	International Conference for the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases held in Geneva in August, 1965.
16.	Meeting of the International Council on Archives at Lahn (Germany) in April, 1965.

17. The fifth International Congress of Traffic Police held in Paris in May-June, 1965.
18. International Congress of Historians held in Vienna in August, 1995.

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19. Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women held in, Dublin in September, 1965.
20. Meeting of the International Council of Nurses in Frankfurt in July, 1965.
21. Meeting of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group held at, Oslo, Norway in May, 1965.
22. First Session of the Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade held in Paris in May-June, 1965.
23. International Homoeopathic Congress held in London in July, 1965.
24. Executive Meeting of the International Union of Official Travel
Orga-
nisation (IUOTO) in June, 1965 at Varna (Bulgaria).
25. International Seminar on Planning in the field of Forestry held in Berlin in October, 1965.
26. VIIth Triennial General Conference of the International Council of' Museums and Associated Meetings in the U.S.A. in September and: October, 1965.
27. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau Review Conference held in. London in July, 1965.
28. The Twenty-third Conference of the International Union of Applied Chemistry held in Paris in July, 1965.
29. International Symposium on Design of Hydrometeorological Networks, in Quebec City, Canada in June, 1965.
30. International Conference on High Pressures held at Creusot (France) in August, 1965.
31. Eighth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions held in Amsterdam in July, 1965.
32. Lead and Zinc Study Group Meeting held in Geneva in June, 1965.
33. Ninth Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth held in Norway in September, 1965.

34. International Tuberculosis Conference held in Germany in October, 1965.
35. Second International Conference on Protozoology held in London in, August, 1965.
36. The Thirty-fifth Session of the International Statistical Institute
held in Belgrade in September, 1965.
37. The Fifth Meeting of the International Gravity Commission held in Paris in September, 1965.
38. The Fifty-fourth Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Ottawa in September, 1965.
39. The Sixth International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering held in Montreal in September, 1965.
40. XIth Congress of the International Associations for Hydraulic
Research held in Leningrad in September, 1965.

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41. The Nineteenth General Assembly of the World Medical Association held in London in September, 1965.
42. The Nineteenth Session of the International Tin Conference held in Vienna in September, 1965.
43. The Nineteenth General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organisation held in Mexico City in October, 1965.
44. International Meeting of Directors and Senior Staff of the Selected
Institute of Criminology organised by U.N. held in Denmark in
August 1965.
45. Meeting of the U.N. Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology held in Geneva in November, 1965.
46. The Fourteenth Annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) held in Seoul in April, 1965.
47. The fourth Session of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization held in Cairo in April, 1965.
48. U.N. Tin Conference in New York from Mar 22, 1965 to 14 April, 1965.
49. U.N. Sugar Conference in Geneva from 20 September to 15 October. 1965.

50. The Seventeenth Session of the Executive Committee of the W.M.O. in Geneva from 27 May, 1965.
51. The Fourth Session of the Commission of Aerology in Brussels from 6 to 20 July, 1965.
52. International Symposium on Design of Hydrometeorological Networks in Quebec City (Canada) from 15-22 June, 1965.
53. The Fourth Session of the Commission of Climatology in Stockholm from 12-26 August, 1965.
54. The Twentieth Session of the Administrative Council of the International Tele-communication Union in Geneva/Paris from 12 April to 18 May, 1965.
55. Meeting of the Executive Council and Education Committee of the Universal Postal Union in Berne from 28 April, to 22 May, 1965.
56. Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Tele-communication Union in Montreux (Switzerland) from 14 September, 1965.
57. Meeting of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations in Paris on 8 and 9 September, 1965.
58. The Second Session of the FAO Statistics Advisory Committee in Rome from 1 to 12 March, 1965.
59. Meeting of the FAO Working Party on the Agricultural Census Fund In Rome from 22 February, 1965.
60. The Sixty-Seventh International Fair of Agriculture and Technique and 18th Show of Agricultural Machinery in Verona (Italy) from 14 to 22 March, 1965.
161. The Second FAO/WHO International Conference on Veterinary Education in Copenhagen from 12 to 21 August, 1965.

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62. FAO Regional Conference on Organisation and Administration for Agricultural Development for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok from May to June, 1965.
63. The Forty-fourth Session of the FAO Council in Rome from 21 June to 2 July, 1965.
64. FAO Seminar on Meteorology and the Desert Locust, in Asmara (Ethiopia) from 31 August to 13 September, 1965.
65. The Sixth Session of FAO Group on Coconut and Coconut Products in. Rome from 28 May to 5 June, 1965.
66. The Thirty-eighth Session of FAO Committee on Commodity Problems in Rome from 7 to 18 June, 1965.
67. The third Session of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentaries Commission

in Rome from 19 to 29 October, 1965.

68. Meeting of the FAO Advisory Panel on World Indicative Plan in Rome from 11 to 18 October, 1965.
69. ECAFE Seminar on Sampling Methods in Tokyo from 30 August, to 11 September, 1965.
70. The Eighth Session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade in Bangkok from 25 January to 2 February, 1965.
71. The Seventeenth Session of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Natural Resources in Bangkok from 4 to 15 February, 1965.
72. Intra-Regional Trade Promotion Talks under the auspices of ECAFE in Bangkok from 14 to 22 January, 1965.
73. The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of IMF, IBRD, IFC and IDA in Washington from 27 September to 1 October, 1965.
74. The Twenty-first Session of the Human Rights Commission at Geneva from 22 March to 15 April, 1965.
75. U.N. Seminar on Multi-national Society, held in Belgrade from 8-22 June, 1965.
76. Seminar on Human Rights-Participation of Women in Public life held at Ulan Bator (Mongolia) from 3-17 August, 1965.
77. Symposium on the Granites of West Africa, sponsored by UNESCO and the Association of African Geological Survey, from 9-30 March, 1965 held in (i) Ivory Coast, (ii) Nigeria, (iii) Cameroons.
78. Meeting of Experts on the Promotion of International Understanding through Adult Education at Saint-Cere (Lot) France from 17-21 May, 1965.
79. The meeting of the Seventieth Session of Executive Board of UNESCO, Paris from 26 March to 14 May, 1965.
80. World Conference of Universities and continuing Education held at, Humleback, Copenhagen, Denmark from 20 to 27 June, 1965.
81. Meeting of the Working Group in Engineering Seismology held at Georgia, (U.S.S.R.) from 8 to 12 June, 1965.

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82. Symposium of NICD Research Project in Communication and Rural Development in India held in Geneva, from 5 to 9 June, 1965.
83. The Twenty-first Session of the ECAFE in Wellington from 16 to 29 March, 1965.
84. Governing Body of the I.L.O. One Hundred Sixty-first Session in Geneva February-March, 1965.

85. Governing Body of the I.L.O. One Hundred Sixty-second Session in Geneva May-June, 1965.
86. Tripartite Technical Meeting on Hotels, Restaurants and Similar
Estab-
-
lishments in Geneva in October, 1965.
87. The Forty-ninth Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 1965.
88. The Second Asian Maritime Conference of the I.L.O. held in Tokyo in April, 1965.
89. The Thirty-eighth Session of the ECOSOC in New York in March, 1965.
90. The Thirty-ninth Session of the ECOSOC in Geneva in July, 1965.
91. The Fifth Asian Malaria Conference in Colombo in May, 1965.
92. The Eighteenth Session of the World Health Assembly in Geneva in May, 1965.
93. International Conference for the Eighth Revision of the
Internation
al
Classification of Diseases in Geneva in July, 1965.
94. The Fifteenth Session of the Assembly of the ICAO at Montreal, June-July, 1965.
95. The Twentieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly held in New York.
96. The Seventh Session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee held at Baghdad from 22 March to 3 April, 1965.
97. Colloquium of Legal experts to consider the possibility of developing international law relating to refugees at Rome from 21 April to 6 May, 1965.
98. Meeting of the International Law Association-Committee on State Succession held in London from 2 to 9 July, 1965.
99. Meeting of the Committee of International Law Association on the uses of waters of International Rivers' held in Cambridge, Massachusetts (U.S.A.), from 9 to 12 September, 1965.

INDIA

GERMANY FRANCE SWITZERLAND USA AUSTRIA HUNGARY SPAIN UNITED KINGDOM
POLAND IRELAND NORWAY BULGARIA ITALY CANADA THE NETHERLANDS YUGOSLAVIA
MEXICO DENMARK KOREA EGYPT BELGIUM PERU SWEDEN ERITREA ETHIOPIA JAPAN
MONGOLIA CAMEROON NIGER NIGERIA GEORGIA NEW ZEALAND SRI LANKA IRAQ

Mar 22, 1965

Appendix III INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

Jan 01, 1965

APPENDIX III

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 Agreements for a Conference for the purpose of Reviewing the Charter.
 - (c) Special Committee of 24 on the situation with regard to the implementation 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 Procedures of the United Nations.
 - (m) Staff Pension Committee.
 - (n) U.N. Committee for International Cooperation Year.
 - (o) U.N. Advisory Committee on Congo.
 - (p) Scientific Advisory Committee.
 - (q) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budget Questions.

3. Economic and Social Council.
4. Functional Commissions and Committees of the ECOSOC.
 - (i) Human Rights Commission.
 - (ii) Narcotic Drugs Commission.
 - (iii) Statistical Commission.
 - (iv) Population Commission.

*Membership of International Organisations through non-official organisations is excluded.

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- (v) Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.
- (vi) Regional Commission of the Economic and Social Council: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).
5. Other Subsidiary Bodies of the Economic and Social Council.
 - (i) Executive Board of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
 - (ii) UN/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.
 - (iii) Permanent Central Opium Board.
 - (iv) Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology and Developments.
 - (v) Committee on the International Year for Human Rights.
 - (vi) Drug Supervisory Body.
6. U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

The Trade and Development Board.
7. Specialised Agencies.
 - (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
 - (b) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
 - (c) International Bank of Re-construction and Development (IBRD).
 - (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 - (e) International Finance Corporation (IFC).
 - (f) International Development Association (IDA).

- (g) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).
 - (h) International Tele-communication Union (ITU).
 - (i) World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).
 - (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) Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO).
8. International Atomic Energy Agency.

Other International Organisations

- 9. Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, New Delhi.
 - 10. Advisory Committee of Marine Resources Research.
 - 11. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi.
 - 12. Asian Broadcasting Conference, Tokyo.
 - 13. American Society of Travel Agents, New York.
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- 14. Asian Productivity Organisation, Tokyo.
 - 15. Asian Statisticians Conference.
 - 16. Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council, London.
 - 17. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, London.
 - 18. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.
 - 19. Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.
 - 20. Commonwealth Telecommunication Board, London.
 - 21. Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, London.
 - 22. Commonwealth Defence Science Organisation.
 - 23. Commonwealth Joint Services Committee on Clothing and General Stores.
 - 24. Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
 - 25. Federation International des Agences de Voyage, Paris.
 - 26. Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, Bangkok.

27. International Air Transport Association, Montreal.
28. International Association for Bridges & Structural Engineering, Zurich.
29. International Association of Hydraulic Research, Delft.
30. International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience, Stockholm.
31. International Association of Cereal Chemistry, Vienna.
32. International Association of Light House Authorities, Paris.
33. International Association of Shell Structures, Madrid.
34. International Association of Ports & Harbours, Tokyo.
35. International Bureau of Education, Geneva.
36. International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome.
37. International Coffee Council.
38. International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage, New Delhi.
39. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
40. International Committee of Military Medicine & Pharmacy, Liege (Belgium).
41. International Council of Archives, Paris.
42. International Council of Building Research Studies and Documentation, Paris.
43. International Council for Bird Preservation, London.
44. International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
45. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
46. International Dairy Federation, Brussels.
47. International Federation of Film Archives, Paris.
48. International Institute for Refrigeration, Paris.

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49. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
50. International Lead & Zinc Study Group, New York.
51. International Liaison Centre of Cinema & Television Schools, Paris.
52. International Mathematical Union, Zurich.
53. International Office of Epizootics, Paris.

54. International Organisation for Pure and Applied Biophysics.
55. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
56. International Seed Testing Association, Washington.
57. International Society of Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engineering, London.
58. International Society for Horticultural Science, The Hague.
59. International Sugar Council, London.
60. International Secretariat for Voluntary Service, Washington.
61. International Statistical Institute, The Hague.
62. International Social Security Association, Geneva.
63. International Tin Council, London.
64. International Union of Geodesy & Geophysics, Paris.
65. International Union of Official Travel Organisations, Geneva.
66. International Union of Astronomy, Greenwich.
67. International Union Against Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses, Paris.
68. International Union of Railways, Paris.
69. International Union of Geological Sciences, Copenhagen.
70. Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva.
71. Pacific Area Travel Association, San Francisco.
72. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels.
73. Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Paris.
74. Permanent Council of World Petroleum Congress, London.
75. World Power Conference, Paris.
76. World's Poultry Science Association, London.

INDIA

USA CONGO JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM FRANCE SWITZERLAND SWEDEN AUSTRIA
SPAIN ITALY LATVIA BELGIUM DENMARK

Jan 01, 1965

Appendix IV COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING, JUNE 1965

APPENDIX IV

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING, JUNE 1965: FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The following is the text of the Final Communique issued in London on Jun 25, 1965:

At the Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, which ended today, Pakistan, Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia were represented by their Presidents. Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Malawi, Malta and The Gambia were represented by their Prime Ministers. Jamaica was represented by the Acting Prime Minister; Ceylon by the Minister of Justice; Cyprus and Kenya by the Ministers of External Affairs.

This was the first Meeting at which Malta, Zambia and The Gambia were represented as Members of the Commonwealth; and the other Commonwealth Heads of Government were pleased to welcome them. The Prime Minister of The Gambia informed the Meeting that it was his country's desire to continue her membership of the Commonwealth after introducing a republican form of Constitution and to accept The Queen as the symbol of the free association of the independent member nations and, as such, the Head of the Commonwealth. The Heads of Delegations of the other Member countries of the Commonwealth assured the Prime Minister of The Gambia that they would be happy to recognise The Gambia's continued membership of the Commonwealth.

The Prime Ministers took note that their Meeting was being held during the International Co-operation Year which itself stemmed from a proposal by the former Prime Minister of India, the late Mr. Nehru. They recorded their sympathy with its objectives and their desire to assist in its success.

The twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations fell on the last day of the Meeting. The Prime Ministers sent a message of greetings and of good wishes to the Organisation to mark this occasion.

The Prime Ministers recognised that the Commonwealth, as a multi-racial association, is opposed to discrimination on grounds of race or colour;

and they took the opportunity of their Meeting to reaffirm the declaration in their Communique of 1964 that, "for all Commonwealth Governments, it should be an objective of policy to build in each country a structure of society which offers equal opportunity and non-discrimination for all its people, irrespective of race, colour or creed. The Commonwealth should be able to exercise constructive leadership in the application of democratic

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principles in a manner which will enable the people of each country of different racial and cultural groups to exist and develop as free and equal, citizens".

In the course of a comprehensive review of the major current interna-

tional issues, the Prime Ministers noted with concern that, despite the efforts

of many countries to promote peace and stability throughout the world, dangerous conflict, or the threat of conflict, persists in several areas. They expressed their conviction that in these circumstances all possible steps should

be taken to reinforce the authority of the United Nations Organisation; and they discussed in this context the question of China's representation in the

Organisation. They also reaffirmed their belief in the importance of the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations; and they renewed their support for the efforts now being made by a Committee of the United Nations to establish just and equitable principles for authorising, organising and financing

peace-keeping operations. They considered it essential that the General Assembly, when it reconvened, should be able to function normally. They welcomed the voluntary and unconditional contributions which had been made to the United Nations in order to help towards relieving it of its financial difficulties; and they expressed the hope that, as a result of these and other actions, the United Nations would be able to discharge its functions. The Prime Ministers pledged their loyalty to the United Nations, the success of which they considered to be essential to the maintenance

of world peace.

The Prime Ministers expressed serious concern over the grave situation, in Vietnam and the danger of its developing into a major international conflict. They reviewed the various efforts which had been made to achieve a peaceful solution to the problem; and, bearing in mind that the Commonwealth, by virtue of its wide membership, represented a very broad spectrum of opinion in the world and that their Meeting was taking place, at a time when the peril to world peace was rapidly increasing, they considered, on the first day of the Meeting, a proposal for a new attempt to move forward to a peaceful solution. To this end a Mission was established to make contact with the parties principally concerned with the problem of Vietnam.

The Mission is composed of the Prime Minister of Britain, the President of Ghana and the Prime Ministers of Nigeria and of Trinidad and Tobago. The Prime Minister of Britain, as Chairman of the Meeting, was appointed Chairman of the Mission. Its object is to explore with the parties principally concerned how far there may be common ground about the circumstances in which a conference might be held leading to a just and lasting peace in Vietnam and, having ascertained such common ground, to seek agreement on a time, place and composition of a conference. The Mission will report progress from time to time to the Prime Ministers by whom they were appointed. The Meeting approved a statement of guidance to the Mission, a copy of which is attached to this Communique, together with copies of two statements issued by the Mission.

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MALAYSIA

The Prime Ministers reviewed other developments in South-East Asia.

They noted, with concern, that tension still persisted between Malaysia and Indonesia, thus disturbing the peace, and security of the area, despite the interval since they had last collectively considered the matter and had stated in the Communique issued at the end of their Meeting in 1964, that "they assured the Prime Minister of Malaysia of their sympathy and support in his efforts to preserve the sovereign independence and integrity of his country and to promote a peaceful and honourable settlement of current differences between Malaysia and neighbouring countries". They recognised and supported the right of the Government and people of Malaysia to defend their sovereign independence and territorial integrity, and expressed their sympathy to the Prime Minister of Malaysia in his country's efforts to this end. They looked forward to the establishment of peaceful, friendly and mutually advantageous relations between Malaysia and Indonesia on a just and honourable basis.

CYPRUS

The Prime Ministers expressed concern about the situation regarding Cyprus. They reaffirmed their full support for the U.N. Security Council resolutions on the subject. The Prime Ministers asserted that the Cyprus problem should be solved within the framework of the U.N. and its Charter and in accordance with the principles of democracy and justice and in conformity with the wishes of the people of Cyprus.

They appealed to all countries concerned to act in accordance with the Security Council Resolution of the 4th March 1964, and to refrain from any action which might undermine the task of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force to which a number of Commonwealth countries are contributing. They also expressed their appreciation of the work and persistent efforts of the United Nations Mediator.

AFRICA

The Meeting took note of the widely expressed regret at the failure of the Portuguese Government to give due recognition to the legitimate political aspirations of the peoples of the Portuguese territories in Africa. The Meeting expressed support for the application of the principle of self-determination to the inhabitants of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their condemnation of the policy of apartheid practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa and unanimously called upon South Africa to bring the practice to an end.

CARIBBEAN

In discussion of Caribbean problems the Prime Ministers took note of the situation in the Dominican Republic. They expressed the hope that peace would be restored there and a final settlement reached within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations on the basis of self-determination and in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Republic.

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DISARMAMENT

The Prime Ministers reaffirmed the aim which they had expressed in their Statement on Disarmament on 17th March 1961, namely to achieve total and worldwide disarmament, subject to effective inspection and control. They commended the thorough and useful work which had been done

in furtherance of that aim by the 18-Nation Disarmament Conference since it first met in March 1962, both on general and complete disarmament and on preliminary measures to build international confidence. They recognised that the non-aligned members of the Conference, by playing a constructive and intermediary role, had contributed to the progress already achieved and had increased world understanding of the importance of disarmament.

The Prime Ministers believed that there was an urgent need for further progress in the disarmament field both in the interest of world peace and in order to enable the nations of the world to devote their resources to more fruitful purposes. They considered that the problems involved in the elaboration of an agreement for general and complete disarmament should be re-examined, in the light of their Statement on Disarmament of March 1961, by the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee at Geneva. They considered that, in order to create the optimum conditions for the success of their efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament, the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee should resume its detailed negotiations at Geneva with a view to reaching agreement on the next steps to disarmament which could be submitted to an eventual World Disarmament Conference which should be open to participation by all States.

They welcomed the various proposals which had been put forward for measures to reduce tension and build up international confidence. They hoped that early progress would be made towards an acceptable agreement on some of these measures, including the limitation and reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles and a phased reduction in conventional armaments, as steps towards a world agreement for general and complete disarmament. They emphasised the urgency of arms control and recognised that in appropriate areas agreement on nuclear-free zones could assist such control. In this connection the hope was expressed that in the preparation of the appropriate Treaties the declarations by the Organisation of African Unity and certain Latin American States regarding the establishment of nuclear-free zones in their own geographical areas would be respected.

The Prime Ministers emphasised that ways and means should be found for associating the People's Republic of China with future discussions on disarmament. Indeed they felt that the importance of a solution of the disarmament problem had been underlined by the fact that, since their last Meeting, the Government of the People's Republic of China had exploded two nuclear devices and had clearly demonstrated their intention to develop nuclear weapons.

The Prime Ministers wished to record their firm conviction that the continuing spread of nuclear weapons had created a serious danger to mankind. They believed that the development of new national nuclear weapons

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capabilities might jeopardise further efforts to bring about general and complete disarmament. Moreover, the prospects for achieving a fair settlement of disputes would suffer as international tension increased and there would be a growing risk that nuclear proliferation might cause a local, conflict to escalate to a nuclear exchange into which the major nuclear powers might be drawn.

Accordingly, the Prime Ministers, fully aware of the gravity of the situation and of their responsibility to each other and to other members of the international community, expressed their determination to give urgent and

wholehearted support to measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. To this end they reaffirmed their willingness to join with other countries in signing as soon as possible any appropriate international agreement which would halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

They expressed the hope that efforts to extend the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in outer space and under water should be extended to cover underground tests as well. They called on all nations to abstain from actions which might make agreement on general and complete disarmament or preliminary measures more difficult.

DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Britain made the following statement to the Meeting about the progress of British Colonial dependencies towards independence. The independent Members of the Commonwealth now amounted to no less than 21, including, a population of more than 750 million: Britain had 31 remaining dependencies with only 10 million inhabitants, of whom ever half were in Hong Kong and the South Arabian Federation. Nineteen of these dependencies contained less.

than 100,000 people and six less than 10,000. It was hoped that many of these remaining dependencies would reach independence in the next three years, including Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Guiana, Swaziland and the South Arabian Federation; and also some or all of the territories in the East Caribbean, whether in a federation or separately.

The Prime Ministers of the other commonwealth countries noted with approval the further progress of British territories to independent membership of the Commonwealth since their last Meeting. They welcomed the assurance of the Prime Minister of Britain that it remained the objective of his Government to lead to independence, on the basis of democratic government and the principle of universal adult suffrage, such of the remaining territories as desired it and could sustain it; and that the British Government would continue to seek to devise the most appropriate alternative arrangements for such smaller territories as were unable, or unwilling, to proceed to full independence.

In relation to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland the view was expressed that such economic assistance and guarantees of territorial integrity as were necessary to maintain the territories as independent states should be given.

As regards British Guiana, while differing views are held on the constitutional arrangements best suited for the country, the Prime Ministers welcomed the British Government's intention to hold a conference later this year, one of the tasks of which would be to devise a constitution, and to fix a date, for

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independence. The Prime Ministers noted the British Government's recognition of the need for adequate machinery to ensure human rights and due judicial processes.

As regards the countries of the Eastern Caribbean the Meeting expressed the hope that the assistance urgently required to strengthen their economies and ensure their viability so as to enable them to sustain the obligations of independence would not be delayed by the discussions on political arrangements.

RHODESIA

The Commonwealth Secretary informed the Meeting of the attempts which the British Government had made in recent months to resolve the problem of the further constitutional development of Rhodesia. He explained the considerations by which they were and would continue to be guided in their approach to the question of Rhodesian independence and emphasised that central to these was the necessity to provide guarantees that future constitutional development should conform to the principle of unimpeded progress to majority rule, together with an immediate improvement in the political status

of the African population and the progressive elimination of racial discrimination. As they had repeatedly made clear, the British Government would not only recommend to Parliament the grant of independence to Rhodesia if they were satisfied that this was on a basis acceptable to the people of the

country taken as a whole. He emphasised the dangers of the use of force or unconstitutional methods by any party; and the reaffirmed in this connection the policies of the British Government as indicated in their statements of 27th October 1964 and 29th April 1965.

The Heads of Government of the Commonwealth took note of the Commonwealth Secretary's statement. They reaffirmed their previous statement that they were irrevocably opposed to any unilateral declaration of independence by the Government of Rhodesia, and further reaffirmed their insistence on the principle of majority rule.

While the Prime Ministers reaffirmed that the authority and responsibility for leading her remaining Colonies, including Rhodesia, to independence must continue to rest with Britain, they also reaffirmed that the question of membership of the Commonwealth by an independent Rhodesia, or by any other newly independent territory, would be a matter for collective Commonwealth decision.

The British Prime Minister was urged by other Prime Ministers to convene a constitutional conference at an early date, say within three months, which all the political leaders in Rhodesia should be free to attend. They reaffirmed that the object of such a conference should be to seek agreement on the steps by which Rhodesia might proceed to independence within the Commonwealth at the earliest practicable date on a basis of majority rule. In this connection they welcomed the statement of the British Government that the principle of "one man one vote" was regarded as the very basis of democracy and this should be applied to Rhodesia.

An appeal was made for the immediate release of all the detained or restricted African Leaders as a first step to diminishing tensions and preparing the way for a constitutional conference. A further appeal was made that

the death sentences passed on persons now awaiting execution for offences under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act should be respited.

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It was further urged that, should the Rhodesian Government refuse to attend such a conference and to release the detainees, the British Government should introduce legislation to suspend the 1961 Constitution and appoint an interim Government, which should repeal oppressive and discriminatory laws and prepare the way for free elections.

The British Government said that they were actively engaged in discussions with the Government of Rhodesia; and they undertook to take full account, in relation to these discussions, of all the views which had been expressed during the Meeting. In this process of seeking to reach agreement on Rhodesia's advance to independence a constitutional conference would, at the appropriate time, be a natural step. If the discussions did not develop satisfactorily in this direction in a reasonably speedy time, the British

Government having regard to the principle enunciated by the Commonwealth Secretary of unimpeded progress towards majority rule would be ready to consider promoting such a conference in order to ensure Rhodesia's progress to independence on a basis acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

The Prime Ministers renewed their call to all leaders and their supporters in Rhodesia to abstain from violence and to co-operate in the work of fostering tolerance and justice, as the basis of a society in which all the inhabitants would be assured that their Interests would be protected.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The Prime Ministers then turned to consider problems of aid and development. They recognised that economic and social development constitute a long-term co-operative enterprise in which all countries can work together. The importance of economic planning in relation to development would call for an increased supply of experts; and concerted measures would therefore be required in order to enlarge and mobilise resources of this kind by means of adequate facilities for education and training.

The Prime Ministers appreciated the importance of programmes of economic aid to the developing Commonwealth countries. They took note of the contributions made to such programmes by Commonwealth countries both collectively and individually; and they agreed that these programmes should be maintained and expanded as far as possible. They endorsed the concept of co-operative forward planning of development aid which would apply not only to matching the assistance provided by the developed countries with the needs of the developing countries but also to the supply of personnel for schemes of technical assistance, to which they agreed that high priority should be given. They welcomed the establishment of the British Ministry of Overseas Development together with the decision of the British Government to provide loans free of interest in appropriate cases; they also expressed their appreciation of the similar loans already provided by the Government of Canada and of the fact that the Government of Australia makes its aid available wholly on the basis of grants. It was suggested that, in those cases where financial assistance would remain

unused, or give rise to serious internal problems, because of the inability of

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some recipient countries to finance local costs, donor countries should consider making financial contributions to cover a proportion of such costs. The Prime Ministers recognised the importance of the flow of direct investment to developing countries and expressed the hope that, insofar as economic circumstances permit, the minimum restriction would be placed in its way.

The Prime Ministers recorded their satisfaction at the constructive outcome of the Third Commonwealth Education Conference in Ottawa last August; they looked forward to an equally successful result for the Commonwealth Medical Conference which is to be held in Edinburgh in October, 1965.

The Prime Ministers agreed that effective development is promoted not only by aid but even more by trade. Moreover, they were convinced that an expanding exchange of goods and services, by emphasising the interdependence of the countries of the world, was one of the most effective ways of promoting the growth of international understanding and the elimination of the causes of friction.

In further discussion of economic development in the Commonwealth, emphasis was laid on the importance to the economies both of Britain and of certain other Commonwealth countries of emigration to Britain from those countries. The Prime Ministers recognised that the extent of immigration into Britain was entirely a matter for the British Government to determine. The hope was expressed that in operating such immigration controls as they might think necessary, the British Government would continue to give preferential treatment to Commonwealth citizens; and they welcomed the assurance of the British Prime Minister that there would be no differentiation in any restrictions on account of colour or creed.

The Prime Ministers welcomed the work which had been done since their last Meeting in carrying forward the initial impetus to the expansion of trade which was provided by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and they pledged themselves afresh to press for more outlets for the trade of developing countries.

They stressed the importance to the development of the economies of member countries of the Commonwealth of the prices obtained for their primary commodities, particularly where the prices of primary produce fell in relation to prices of manufactured goods. The low levels to which the prices of cocoa and some other commodities have fallen are a matter of serious concern to producers. The problem of commodity prices extended beyond the Commonwealth and the Prime Ministers endorsed the need for consideration of the strengthening of existing international commodity agreements, where appropriate, and stressed the urgent needs of negotiating further agreements of this kind.

The Prime Ministers agreed on the desirability of exploring means by which Commonwealth trade might be encouraged and expanded. One possibility would be to enable Commonwealth Governments, in planning

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their economic development, to take into account each other's plans. An exchange of information of this kind might enable production to be more effectively matched to requirements in the Commonwealth and thus increase trade between Commonwealth countries.

The Prime Ministers accordingly agreed on the following measures designed to further these objectives, while at the same time re-affirming their support for the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations now proceeding at Geneva, which these measures will not affect. They agreed to arrange discussions between officials of Commonwealth Governments in the first instance, with the help of the Commonwealth Secretariat, in order to examine these issues further and to prepare for an early meeting of Commonwealth Trade Ministers. These official discussions could also pay special attention to problems of individual commodities of particular interest to Commonwealth countries, in order to see how far policies could be co-ordinated within the Commonwealth with a view to appropriate further action, whether on a Commonwealth or international scale.

They also agreed that subsequently the appropriate Ministers or officials in Commonwealth countries should meet to consider the extent to which each country's production and plans, as foreseen, could meet requirements in other Member countries.

Ministers decided to consider through the medium of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council means of promoting a closer understanding of the basic civil air transport requirement of Member countries.

In addition the Commonwealth Secretariat will examine the possibility of arranging for the results of research to be shared more widely among Commonwealth countries.

COMMONWEALTH FOUNDATION

At their previous Meeting in 1964 the Prime Ministers considered that it might be desirable to establish a Commonwealth Foundation to administer a fund for increasing interchanges between Commonwealth organizations in professional fields; officials were instructed to consider this proposal in greater detail. At their present Meeting the Prime Ministers approved a report by officials and an Agreed Memorandum on the establishment and functions of the foundation

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

At their 1964 Meeting Prime Ministers saw a Commonwealth Secretariat as being a visible symbol of the spirit of co-operation which animates the Commonwealth and instructed officials to consider the best basis for establishing a Commonwealth Secretariat. At their present Meeting the Prime Ministers had before them a report by officials which they approved As already announced, they have unanimously approved the appointment of Mr. Arnold Smith as the first Secretary-General.

UNITED KINGDOM

GHANA PAKISTAN TANZANIA ZAMBIA AUSTRALIA CANADA INDIA MALAYSIA NEW ZEALAND NIGER NIGERIA USA THE GAMBIA MALAWI MALTA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UGANDA JAMAICA CYPRUS KENYA CHINA VIETNAM INDONESIA ANGOLA GUINEA MOZAMBIQUE SOUTH AFRICA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC DOMINICA SWITZERLAND HONG KONG SWAZILAND RUSSIA

Jun 25, 1965

Appendix V COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING, JUNE 1965

Jan 01, 1965

APPENDIX V

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING, JUNE 1965

(I) Embassies

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 29. Jordan |
| 2. Algeria | 30. Kuwait |
| 3. Argentina | 31. Laos |
| 4. Austria | 32. Lebanon |
| 5. Belgium | 33. Mexico |
| 6. Bolivia | 34. Mongolia |
| 7. Brazil | 35. Morocco |
| 8. Bulgaria | 36. Nepal |
| 9. Burma | 37. Netherlands |
| 10. Cambodia | 38. Norway |
| 11. Chile | 39. Peru |
| 12. China | 40. Philippines |
| 13. Colombia | 41. Poland |
| 14. Cuba | 42. Rumania |
| 15. Czechoslovakia | 43. Saudi Arabia |
| 16. Denmark | 44. Sudan |
| 17. Ethiopia | 45. Spain |
| 18. Finland | 46. Sweden |
| 19. France | 47. Switzerland |
| 20. Germany (Federal Republic) | 48. Syria |
| 21. Greece | 49. Thailand |

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| 22. Hun | 50. Turkey |
| 23. Indonesia | 51. U.S.S.R. |
| 24. Iran | 52. U. A. R. |
| 25. Iraq | 53. U.S.A. |
| 26. Ireland | 54. Venezuela |
| 27. Italy | 55. Yugoslavia |
| 28. Japan | |

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(II) High Commissions

1. Australia
2. Britain
3. Canada
4. Ceylon
5. Ghana
6. Malaysia
7. New Zealand
8. Nigeria
9. Pakistan
10. Tanzania
11. Uganda

(III) Legation

1. Albania (stationed at Baghdad)
2. Apostelic Internunciature (Holy Sea)

(IV) Sub-offices of High Commission

1. Office of the Assistant High Commission for Ceylon at Madras.
2. Office of the Assistant High Commission for Malaysia at Madras.
3. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Pakistan at Calcutta.
4. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Britain at Bombay.
5. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Britain at Calcutta.

6. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Britain at Madras.

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

Jan 01, 1965

Appendix VI FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

Jan 01, 1965

APPENDIX VI

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

S. No.	Country	Location	Status
1.	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate General
2.	Austria General	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
3.	Austria	Madras	Hon. Consulate
4.	Austria	Calcutta	Consulate
5.	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate General
6.	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate General
7.	Belgium	Madras	Hon. Consulate
8.	Bolivia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
9.	Bolivia General	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
10.	Brazil	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
11.	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General

12.	Costa Rica General	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
13.	Costa Rica General	Madras	Hon. Consulate
14.	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General
15.	Czechoslovakia	Calcutta	Consulate General
16.	Denmark General	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
17.	Denmark	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
18.	Denmark	Cochin	Consulate
19.	Denmark	Madras	Hon. Consulate
20.	Dominican Republic General	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
21.	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
22.	Equador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
23.	El Salvador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
24.	Ethiopia General	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
25.	Ethiopia General	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
26.	Finland	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
27.	Finland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
28.	Finland	Madras	Hon. Consulate

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S. No.	Country	Location	Status
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29.	France General	Bombay	Consulate
30.	France General	Calcutta	Consulate
31.	France Agent	Cochin	Hon. Consular
32.	France General	Madras	Consulate
33.	France General	Pondicherry	Consulate
34.	Germany General	Bombay	Consulate
35.	Germany General	Calcutta	Consulate
36.	Germany General	Madras	Consulate
37.	Greece General	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
38.	Greece General	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
39.	Haiti	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
40.	Haiti	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
41.	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
42.	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate
43.	Iran General	Bombay	Consulate
44.	Iraq General	Bombay	Consulate

45.	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
46.	Italy General	Bombay	Consulate
47.	Italy Agent	Cochin	Hon. Consular
48.	Japan General	Calcutta	Consulate
49.	Japan General	Bombay	Consulate
50.	Japan General	Madras	Hon. Consulate
51.	Jordan	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
52.	Kuwait General	Bombay	Consulate
53.	Liberia General	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
54.	Luxemburg Consulate	Bombay	Hon. Vice
55.	Nepal General	Calcutta	Consulate
56.	Netherlands General	Bombay	Consulate
57.	Netherlands General	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
58.	Netherlands	Madras	Hon. Consulate
59.	Nicaragua	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
60.	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
61.	Norway	Bombay	Consulate

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S.No.	Country	Location	Status
62.	Norway	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
63.	Norway	Cochin	Hon. Vice Consulate
64.	Norway	Madras	Hon. Consulate
65.	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General
66.	Panama	Calcutta	Consulate General
67.	Panama	Madras	Hon. Consulate
68.	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General
69.	Philippines	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
70.	Philippines	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
71.	Poland	Bombay	Consulate
72.	Poland	Calcutta	Consulate
73.	Spain	Bombay	Hon. Vice Consulate
74.	Spain	Calcutta	Hon. Vice Consulate
75.	Spain	Madras	Hon. Vice Consulate
76.	Sudan	Bombay	Consulate General
77.	Sweden	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
78.	Sweden	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
79.	Sweden	Madras	Hon. Consulate
80.	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General
81.	Switzerland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
82.	Switzerland	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
83.	Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Consulate General

84.	Thailand	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
85.	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate General
86.	Turkey	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
87.	Turkey	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
88.	Turkey	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
89.	U.S.S.R.	Bombay	Consulate General
90.	U.S.S.R.	Calcutta	Consulate General
91.	U.S.S.R.	Madras	Consulate General
92.	United Arab Republic	Bombay	Consulate General
93.	U.A.R.	Calcutta	Consulate General

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S. No.	Country	Location	Status
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94.	U.S.A. General 1	Bombay	Consulate
95.	U.S.A. General	Calcutta	Consulate
96.	U.S.A. General	Madras	Consulate
97.	Yugoslavia General	Bombay	Consulate
98.	Yugoslavia General	Calcutta	Consulate
99.	Korea (D. P. R.)	New Delhi	Consulate

General

100. Korea (Republic of) General	New Delhi	Consulate
101. Monaco General	New Delhi	Consulate
102. Viet Nam (D.P.R.) General	New Delhi	Consulate
103. Viet Nam (Republic of) General	New Delhi	Consulate
104. Burma	Madras	Vice Consulate
105. Italy General	Calcutta	Consulate

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

Jan 01, 1965

Appendix VII LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD

APPENDIX VII

LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD

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S. No.	Full name and designation	Period of visit
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Heads of States

1. H. E. General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma. Feb 05, 1965 to 12 February, 1965.
2. H. E. Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland and Mrs. Urho Kekkonen. 12 to 21 February, 1965.
3. Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Nepal. 25 November to 20 December, 1965.

Heads of Governments

1. H. E. Dr. S. Ramgoolam, Premier of Mauritius and Mrs. Ramgoolam. 15 January to 2 February, 1965.
2. H. E. Mr. Georges Pompidou, Prime Minister of France and Mrs. Pompidou. 8 to 15 February, 1965.
3. H. E. Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Prime Minister of Afghanistan. 18 to 28 February, 1965.
4. H. E. Mr. Jozef Lenart, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia. 2 to 7 March, 1965.
5. H. E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore. 9 to 11 May, 1965.
6. H. H. Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos. 26 to 28 July, 1965.
7. H. E. Dr. A. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda. 1 to 7 August, 1965.

Other Dignitaries

1. Mr. John D.A.T. Tilney, M.P. of U.K. 8 January to 2 Feb

ruary,
1965.

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------|
| 2. | Rt. Hon'ble Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Overseas Development of U. K. | 11 to 19 January, 1965. |
| 3. | H. E. Mr. Kirti Nidhi Bista, Foreign Minister of Nepal. | 25 January to 7 February, 1965 |
| 4. | H. E. Mr. Pheng Phongsavan, Foreign Minister of Laos. | 23 to 27 February, 1965. |
| 5. | H. E. Dr. Abdel Khalek Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League. | 23 February to 7 March, 1965. |

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S. No.	Full Name and Designation	Period of
6.	Governor Averrell Harriman of U.S.A.	3 to 7
7.	H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh	9 to 12
8.	H. E. Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Chief Minister of Baden, Wuerttemberg.	14 to 24
9.	Hon'ble Tun Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister of Malayasia.	18 to 20

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------------|
| 10. | H. E. Mr. Tan Siew Sin, Finance Minister of the Federation of Malaysia. | 30 March to 1 April, 1965. |
| 11. | H. E. Dr. J. S. Luyimbazi Zake, Minister of Education, Uganda. | 2 to 16 April, 1965. |
| 12. | German Parliamentary Delegation | 3 to 25 April, 1965. |
| 13. | Mrs. Trinidad, Former Philippines Ambassador. | 4 to 8 April, 1965. |
| 14. | Mr. Thomas Uren, M.P. Australian Federation of Parliament. | 8 to 10 April, 1965. |
| 15. | H. E. Mr. Zakon Mohyiedin, Vice-President with Alen Shedi of the U.A.R. | 15 to 16 April, 1965. |
| 16. | H. E. Abdelmagid Benegelloun, Director of Asia Division, Foreign Office, Morocco. | 22 to 24 April, 1965. |
| 17. | H. E. Bossier Palune, President, Economic and Social Council, Senegal. | 26 to 30 April, 1965. |
| 18. | Uganda Goodwill Delegation | 28 April to May, 1965. |
| 19. | Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Special Envoy of the President of the U.S.A.. | 30 April to 1 May, 1965. |
| 20. | H. E. Mr. Mongi Slim, Minister without Portfolio of Tunisia. | 30 April to 1 May, 1965. |
| 21. | Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma from U. K. | 3 to 7 May, 1965. |
| 22. | H. E. Mr. Tran Van Do, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Republic of Vietnam. | 6 to 10 May, 1965. |

23.	Mr. Duncan Sandys, Former Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, U. K.	5 to 8 June, 1965.
24.	H. E. Mr. Nicolai Firyubin, Deputy Foreign Minister of U.S.S.R.	18 to 20 June, 1965.
25.	H. E. Mr. Andre Malraux, Minister of State in charge of Cultural Affairs, Republic of France.	8 to 12 August, 1965.
26.	H. E. Mr. K. T. Mazurov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.	21 to 24 August, 1965.

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S.NO.	Full name and Designation	Period of visit
27.	H. E. Mr. Allen Fairhall, Minister for Supply, Government of Australia.	5 to 8 September, 1965.
28.	Rt. Hon'ble Shojiro, Kawashima, Vice-President of the Liberal Democratic Party and Special Envoy of H. E. the Prime Minister of Japan.	5 to 8 September, 1965.
29.	H. E. Mr. U. Thant, Secretary-General of the U.N.O.	11 to 16 September, 1965.
30.	H. E. Dr. Houchang Nahavandi Minister of Housing and Development of Iran.	14 to 24 November, 1965.
31.	H.E. Dr. Toh Chin Chye, Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore.	9 to 13 November, 1965.

- 1
965.
32. H. E. Misa Pavicevic, Deputy Secretary Of State for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia. 9 to 13 December,
- t
o 5 Janu- 33. Lord Fenner Brockway of U. K. 18 December, 1965
ary, 1966.
1965. 34. H. E. Mr. Jeane Chauvel, Special Ambassa- 19 to 23 December,
dor of France.
- t
o 4 Janu- 35. Rt. Hon'ble Edward Heath, Leader of the 31 December, 1965
Opposition, U. K. ary, 1966.

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BURMA
FINLAND NEPAL USA FRANCE AFGHANISTAN NORWAY SLOVAKIA REPUBLIC OF
SINGAPORE LAOS UGANDA UNITED KINGDOM MALAYSIA PHILIPPINES AUSTRALIA
MOROCCO SENEGAL TUNISIA VIETNAM JAPAN IRAN YUGOSLAVIA

Feb 05, 1965

Appendix VIII VISITS OF INDIAN DIGNITARIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Jan 01, 1965

APPENDIX VIII

VISITS OF INDIAN DIGNITARIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND OTHER DEPUTATIONS/
DELEGATIONS SPONSORED BY THE MINISTRY

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S. No. Purpose	Name	Places visited
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(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)
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Nehru	1. Shri Sharda Prasad, Memorial Exhibition, Editor, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Chief New York	
"	2. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the " then Minister of Information and Broadcasting.	" "	
"	3. Shri L. R. Nair, Principal In- " formation Officer, Press Information Bureau.	Moscow "	
the third Co nference of the Inst itute of Manage-	4. Shri K. T. Chandy, Director, National Institute of Managemen Calcutta.	Lagos (Nigeria)	To attend Management Nigerian ment.
Memorial Exhibition.	5. Shri K. K. Puri, Assistant In- formation Officer, Press In- formation Bureau.	Moscow	Nehru
I ndependence	6. Shri Dinesh Singh, the then Minister, Ministry of Ex- ternal Affairs.	Gambia	To attend the Celebrations.
visit .	7. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.	Nepal	Goodwill
f uneral of Sir Churchi	8. Shri Swaran Singh, Foreign Minister.	London	To attend the Winston

11.

9. Shri K. C. Pant, Member of Geneva To attend the
2 1st Session of Parliament. the U. N.
Commi Human Rights.
ssion on

10. Shri C. K. Daphtary, Attor- Baghdad To attend the
Se venth Session, of the Asian
Afr ney-General of India and Consultative
ican Legal Shri B. N. Lokur, Secretary,
Com Ministry of Law and party.
mittee.

11. Shri Dayanand, Industrial Ad- Addis Ababa To prepare a
pap er for the East African
Industri viser, Directorate of Fruit
al Coordina- Utilisation, Government of tion
Conference.
U. P.

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(1) (2) (3) (4)

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12. Shri C. S. Jha, Foreign Secre- Algiers To
attend the meeting of the Standing
Committee for the
Afro-Asia
n Conference.

<p>13. Shri Nur Uddin Ahmad, attend the Conference of the Mayor of Delhi Corporation World League. and party.</p>	<p>Mecca</p>	<p>To Muslim</p>
<p>14. Shri C. Subramaniam, Minis- the celebrations in ter for Food and Agriculture. connection with the tenth anniversar y of the Bandung Conference .</p>	<p>Djakarta</p>	<p>To attend</p>
<p>15. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, the conference on Planning Commission and Management in a Developing party.</p>	<p>Tehran</p>	<p>To attend Economy'.</p>
<p>16. Shri T. Swaminathan, Secre- ou t economic survey. tary, Department of Techni- cal Development and party.</p>	<p>Tanzania and Zambia.</p>	<p>To carry</p>
<p>17. Shri B. K. Kapur, Secretary, the progress made Ministry of External Affairs allie d aspects of Indian- and Party. Dev elopment Projects, in</p>	<p>Nepal</p>	<p>To review and aided Nepal.</p>
<p>18. Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice- v isit. President of India.</p>	<p>Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jor- dan, Turkey and Greece.</p>	<p>Goodwill</p>
<p>19. Shri Dinesh Singh, the then Officia l discussions. Minister, Ministry of Ex- ternal Affairs.</p>	<p>Tokyo, Manila, Phnom Ponh, Bangkok and Vientiane.</p>	
<p>20. Shri C. S. Jha, Foreign Sec- disc</p>	<p>Ceylon</p>	<p>Official</p>

ussions.

retary.

visi t.	21. Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, Chief justice of India and party.	U.S.S.R.	Goodwill
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visi t.	22. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.	Nigeria Cameroon, Ghana, Czechoslova- kia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria	Goodwill
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	23. Shri Swaran Singh, Foreign Minister.	Nairobi, Entebbe, Addis Ababa and Dar-es- Salaam.	Goodwill visit.
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the Nehru, Exhibitio n.	24. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting.	London	In connection with Memorial
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"	25. Shri B. K. Kapur, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	"	"	"
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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wi th the Nehru Exhibiti on.	26. Shri Sharda Prasad, Chief Editor, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and	London	In connection Memorial
---------------------------------------	--	--------	---------------------------

Broadcasting.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 27. Shri J. Rameshwar Rao,
Se
cond Afro-
Member of Parliament and
Conference. | Algiers | To attend the

Asian |
| party. | | |
| 28. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon,
f
uneral of the
the then Minister of State in
o
f Rumania.
the Ministry of External
Affairs. | Rumania | To attend the

late President |
| 29. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the
Na
tional Day
then Minister of Information
and Broadcasting. | Mongolia | To attend the

Celebrations. |
| 30. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Presi-
dent of India. | Yugoslavia,
Czechoslova-
kia, Rumania
and Ethiopia. | State visit. |
| 31. Shri B. K. Kapur, Secretary
w
ith the Bur-
Ministry of External Affairs
r
egarding
and party.
pe
rsons of

an
d other | Rangoon | For discussions

mese Government

assets of the

Indian origin

questions. |
| 32. Shri F. A. Ahmed, the then
Na
tional Mosque
Minster of Finance, Govern-
Celebrations.
ment of Assam and party. | Kuala Lumpur | Opening of the

and Malaysia Day |
| 33. Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pan-
visit.

dit, Member of Parliament. | Belgrade, The

Hague, Bonn,
and Paris. | Goodwill |
| 34. Shri Dinesh Singh, the then
visit.

Deputy Minister, Ministry | Colombo,

Singapore & | Goodwill |

	of External Affairs.	Kuala Lumpur.	
35.	Shri J. Rameshwar Rao, Member of the Organisation ber of Parliament and party. a nd Afro-	Accra Algiers.	and Conference of African Unity Asian Conference.
36.	Shri A. K. Sen, the then Law Minister.	Accra, Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Jamaica, Mexico City, Panama., Peru, Trinidad and Venezuela.	Goodwill visit.
37.	Shri K. D. Malaviya, M.P. and party.	Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.	Goodwill visit.
38.	Dewan Chaman Lal, M.P. and party.	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi.	Goodwill visit.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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39.	Dr. C. D. Pande, M.P. visit . party.	and Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco Senegal, Mauritania and Ivory Coast.	Goodwill
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40. Saeed Ali Zaheer and party. visit .	Kuwait, Lebanon, Cyprus, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Iran.	Goodwill
41. Shri H. C. Heda, M. P. and visit . party.	Guinea, Mali, Cameroon, Congo (Brazeville) and Congo (Leopoldville).	Goodwill
42. Shri D. P. Karmarkar, M. P. v isit. and party.	Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore and Ceylon.	Goodwill
43. Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, visit . M.P. and party.	Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia.	Goodwill
44. Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, M.P. visit . and party.	Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria.	Goodwill
45. Shri Morarji Desai, M.P. visit .	Australia and Japan.	Goodwill
46. Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pantour dit, M.P. Universiti es on	U.S.A.	Deputation-lecture American Indo-Pak conflict.
47. Shri B. K. Kapur, Secretary, the Prime Ministry of External Affairs. t o Burma. tou	Burma and Malaysia.	(i) Accompanied Minister on visit (ii). Official

r to Malaysia.

48. Shri Humayun Kabir, the then inau guration n ew Presi- Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and party. Vice-Presi dent of	Manila	To attend the ceremonies of the dent and Philippines.
49. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Pre sident of Prime Minister and party. Indo-Pa k conflict.	Tashkent	Talks with the Pakistan on
50. Shri A. K. Sen the then Law Ministers Minister and Shri A. A. Rhode sia. Husain, Secy E.A. (I)	Lagos	Commonwealth Prime Conference on
51. Shri C. K. Daphtary, Attorney c ase. General of India and party.	Geneva.	Kutch Arbitration

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INDIA
USA RUSSIA NIGER NIGERIA NEPAL UNITED KINGDOM SWITZERLAND IRAQ
ETHIOPIA ALGERIA INDONESIA IRAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TANZANIA ZAMBIA
KUWAIT TURKEY GREECE JAPAN PHILIPPINES LAOS CAMEROON GHANA NORWAY
BULGARIA HUNGARY AUSTRIA KENYA MONGOLIA YUGOSLAVIA MALAYSIA GERMANY
FRANCE SRI LANKA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE CHILE JAMAICA MEXICO PANAMA PERU
VENEZUELA POLAND UGANDA TUNISIA MOROCCO SENEGAL MAURITANIA LEBANON
CYPRUS GUINEA MALI CONGO THAILAND LIBYA SUDAN SOMALIA LIBERIA SIERRA
LEONE AUSTRALIA BURMA UZBEKISTAN PAKISTAN

Jan 01, 1965

Jan 01, 1965

APPENDIX IX

LIST OF INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

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Country	Location	Remarks
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EMBASSIES

1. Afghanistan	Kabul	
2. Algeria	Algiers	
3. Argentina concurrentl y ac-	Buenos Aires	Ambassador credited to Paraguay
a s Am-		bassador and Uruguay,
as		Minister.
4. Austria	Vienna	
5. Belgium concurrently ac-	Brussels	Ambassador credited to Luxembourg
as		Ambassador.
Additionally , the		Ambassador is India's
Sp ecial		Representative for
econo mic,		financial and
commercia l		affairs and he is also
a ccredited		to the European
Economic		Community and the
Europe an		

Community

.

6. Brazil
ac-

Rio-de-Janeiro

Coal and Steel

Ambassador concurrently
credited to Venezuela

an
d

Bolivia as Ambassador.

7. Burma

Rangoon

8. Cambodia

Phnom Penh

9. Chile
ac-

Santiago

Ambassador concurrently
credited to Colombia

a
nd

Peru as Ambassador.

10. China

Peking

11. Congo

Leopoldville

12. Cuba
Secr
etary/

Havana

Incharge of a First

Charge d'Affaires.

Amba
ssador

resident in Mexico.

13. Czechoslovakia

Prague

14. Denmark

Copenhagen

15. Ethiopia

Addis Ababa

16. Finland
Counsell
or/

Helsinki

In Charge of a

Charge d'Affaires,

Ambas
sador

resident in Stockholm

(S
weden).

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Country	Location	Remarks
17. France .	Paris	
18. Federal Republic of Germany	Bonn	
19. Hungary	Budapest	
20. Italy concurr ently ac-	Rome	Ambassador
Albania as Minister		credited to
Commiss ioner to		and as High
Se cretary		Malta and First
accr edited to the		concurrently
M arino as		Republic of San
		Consul General.
21. Indonesia	Djakarta	
22. Iran	Tehran	
23. Iraq	Baghdad	
24. Ireland	Dublin	
25. Japan	Tokyo	
26. Jordan . Secretary/ d'Affaires. Ambassador	Amman	Incharge of First Charge
Beirut .		resident in
27. Kuwait Firs t Secretary/ d'Affaires. Ambassador	Kuwait	Incharge of a Charge

Beirut		resident in
28. Laos	Vientiane	
29. Lebanon	Beirut	Ambassador
concurr ently ac-		credited as
Ambass ador to		Jordan and Kuwait
and as		High Commissioner
a		
t Cyp-		rus
30. Malagasy	Tananarive	Ambassador
concurr ently ac-		credited as Consul
General		to Reunion Island
and		Comores.
31. Mexico	Mexico City	Ambassador
concurr ently ac-		credited to Cuba
a		as Ambassador.
nd Panama		
32. Morocco	Rabat	Ambassador
concurr ently ac-		credited to
Tunisia		bassador.
as Am-		
33. Nepal	Kathmandu	
34. Netherlands	The Hague	
35. Norway	Oslo	
36. Philippines	Manila	
37. Poland .	Warsaw	
38. Rumania	Bucharest	Ambassador
accred ited to		Bulgaria as
Ambass ador.		

Country	Location	Remarks
39. Saudi Arabia	Jedda	
40. Senegal concurrently Ambassador to Upper Volta.	Dakar	Ambassador credited as Ivory Coast and
41. Somalia	Mogadiscio	
42. Spain First Secretary/	Madrid	In charge of a Charge d'Affaires.
43. Sudan	Khartoum	
44. Sweden concurrently Finland as Am-	Stockholm	Ambassador credited to bassador.
45. Switzerland concurrently Vatican as	Berne	Ambassador credited to the Ambassador.
46. Syrian Arab Republic	Damascus	
47. Thailand	Bangkok	
48. Tunisia First Secretary/	Tunis	Incharge of a

Ambassador		Charge d'Affaires. resident in Rabat.
49. Turkey	Ankara	
50. United Arab Republic concurr ently ac-	Cairo	Ambassador credited as
Ambass ador to to Yeman.		Libya and Minister
51. Union of Soviet Socialist concurr ntly ac- Republics. Mongol ia as	Moscow	Ambassador credited to Ambassador.
52. United States of America	Washington	
53. Yugoslavia concurr tly ac- as Ambassa-	Belgrade	Ambassador credited to Greece dor.

EMBASSIES- (b) Non-resident

1. Bolivia . Rio-de-Janeir o.	Ambassador resident in
2. Bulgaria	Ambassador resident in Bucharest.
3. Cameroon	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
4. Columbia (Chile).	Ambassador resident in Santiago
5. Dahomey	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
6. Greece . Belgrade.	Ambassador resident in
7. Guinea	Ambassador resident in Accra.
8. Ivory Coast	Ambassador resident in Dakar.
9. Liberia	Ambassador resident in Accra.

Country	Location	Remarks
10. Libya	Ambassador resident in Cairo.	
11. Luxembourg	Ambassador resident in Brussels.	
12. Mali	Ambassador resident in Accra.	
13. Mauritania	Ambassador resident in Dakar.	
14. Mongolia	Ambassador resident in Moscow.	
15. Panama	Ambassador resident in Mexico City.	
16. Paraguay Air es.	Ambassador resident in Buenos	
17. Togo	Ambassador resident in Lagos.	
18. Peru	Ambassador resident in Santiago.	
19. Upper Volta	Ambassador resident in Dakar.	
20. Venezuela Rio-de-Janeiro.	Ambassador resident in	

HIGH COMMISSION-(a) Resident

1. Australia	Canberra.	
2. Canada	Ottawa	
3. Ceylon accred ited	Colombo	High Commissioner to Maldives.
4. Ghana. accred ited	Accra	High Commissioner to Guinea, Liberia and
M ali		

Hig h		as Ambassador and as
L eone.		Commissioner to Sierra
5. Kenya accredi ted	Nairobi	High Commissioner
as		to Ruanda and Burundi
		Consul General.
6. Malawi High	Blantyre	Incharge of an Acting
		Commissioner.
7. Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	
8. New Zealand	Wellington	
9. Nigeria concur rent-	Lagos	High Commissioner
D aho-		ly accredited to Togo,
		mey and Cameroon as Am-
		bassador.
10. Pakistan	Karachi/ Islamabad	
11. Singapore H igh Com-	Singapore	Incharge of an Acting
		missioner.

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Country	Location	Remarks

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12. Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	High Commissioner concur- rently accredited as High Commissioner to Jamaica

Commissioner to British
Guiana, Barbados, Antigua,
Grenada, Dominica, St.
Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent
Montserrat and as Consul
General to Surinam.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|
| 13. Uganda | Kampala | Incharge of an Acting High
Commissioner. |
| 14. United Kingdom | | London |
| 15. United Republic of Tanzania | | . Dar-es-Salaam. |
| 16. Zambia | | Lusaka |

HIGH COMMISSIONS-(b) Non-resident

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 1. Cyprus | | High Commissioner resident at
Beirut. |
| 2. Sierra Leone | | High Commissioner resident in
Accra. |
| 3. Jamaica | | High Commissioner resident in
Port of Spain. |
| 4. Malta | | High Commissioner resident in
Rome. |
| 5. Gambia | | High Commissioner resident in
Dakar. |

ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSION

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ceylon | Kandy | Assistant High Commissioner. |
|-----------|-------|------------------------------|

COMMISSIONS-(a) Resident

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. Aden | Aden. | |
| 2. Fiji | Suva. | |
| 3. Hong Kong | Hong Kong. | |
| 4. Mauritius | Port Louis. | |
| 5. Kenya | Mombasa. | |
| 6. British Guiana | Georgetown | Incharge of Assistant Commis-
sioner. |

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Country Location Remark

COMMISSIONS-(b) Non-resident

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Antigua | Commissioner resident in Port of Spain. |
| 2. Barbados | Do. |
| 3. Dominica | Do. |
| 4. Grenada | Do. |
| 5. Montserrat | Do. |
| 6. St. Kitts | Do. |
| 7. St. Lucia | Do. |
| 8. St. Vincent | Do. |

LEGATIONS-Non-resident

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| *1. Albania | Minister resident in Rome (Italy) | *He |
| has | | |
| not | | |
| pres | | |
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| his | | ted |
| Cred | | |
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| tial | | |
| s. | | |
| 2. Uruguay | Minister resident in Buenos Aires. | |
| 3. Vatican. | Minister resident in Berne. | |
| 4. Yemen. | Minister resident in Cairo. | |

CONSULATE GENERAL-(a) Resident.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. Denmark | Copenhagen | Hon. Consul General
(Functioning under the
Ambassador). |
| 2. Germany (Federal Republic) | Berlin | Ambassador resident in |
| B
onn. | | |
| 3. Do. | Frankfurt | Do. |
| 4. Do. | Hamburg | Do. |
| 5. Muscat | Muscat | |

6. Switzerland General .	Geneva	Resident Consul
7. United States of America i n	New York	Ambassador resident Washington.
8. United States of America Genera l.	San Francisco	Resident Consul Ambassador resident in Washington.
9. Vietnam (North)	Hanoi.	
10. Vietnam (South)	Saigon.	
11. Paraguay General .	Asuncion	Honorary Consul

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Country	Location	Remarks
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CONSULATE GENERAL-(b) Non-resident

1. Burundi	Consul General resident	in Nairobi.
2. Comores Tananarive .	Consul General resident	in
3. Republic of San Marino	Consul General resident	in Rome.
4. Re-Union Island Tananarive.	Consul General resident	in
5. Ruanda.	Consul General resident	in Nairobi.
6. Surinam Spa	Consul General resident	in Port of

in.

CONSULALTES-Resident

1. Belgium resident in	Ghent	Hon. Consul. Ambassador in Brussels.
2. Burma resident in	Mandalay	Consul. Ambassador Rangoon.
3. Canary Islands	Las Palmas	Hon. Consul.
4. French Somaliland	Djibouti	Hon. Consul.
5. Germany (Federal resident in Republic)	Munich	Hon. Consul. Ambassador Bonn.
6. Germany (do.)	Stuttgart	Do.
7. Greece resident in	Athens	Hon. Consul. Ambassador Belgrade.
8. Iran Tehran.	Khorramshahr	Ambassador resident in
9. Italy resident	Genoa,	Hon. Consul. Ambassador in Rome.
10. Indonesia Jakarta.	Medan	Ambassador resident in
11. Iraq Baghdad.	Basra	Ambassador resident in
12. Japan Tokyo.	Kobe	Ambassador resident in
13. U.S.S.R. Moscow.	Odessa	Ambassador resident in
14. U.S.A. resident in	Cleveland	Hon. Consul. Ambassador Washington.

15.	U.S.A.	Honolulu	Do.
16.	Panama resident	Bandar Abbas	Hon. Consul. Ambassador in Buenos Aires.

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Country	Location	Remarks

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VICE CONSULATES-Resident		
1. Afghanistan	Jalalabad	Ambassador resident in Kabul.
2. Afghanistan	Kandahar	Do.
3. Iran Tehran.	Zahidan	Ambassador resident in

DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSION-Resident

Pakistan	Dacca	High Commissioner resident in Karachi.
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TRADE COMMISSIONS AND OFFICES-Resident

1. Australia Can-	Sydney	High Commissioner resident in berra.
2. Canada Ottawa.	Vancouver	High Commissioner resident in
3. Bahrein	Bahrein	In charge of a Trade Agent.
4. Dubai	Dubai	In charge of a Trade Agent.

SPECIAL MISSIONS-(a) Resident

1. Political Office, Sikkim.	Gangtok	Political Officer.
2. Permanent Mis- sion of India to the United	New York	Permanent Representative.

Nations.

SPECIAL MISSIONS-(b) Non-resident

Political Office,
Ga
ngtok.
Bhutan.

Political Officer resident in

NEW MISSIONS-Resident

1. Commission for
Commiss
ioner.
India.

George Town

In charge of Assistant

2. Embassy of India
Secretary/C
d'A

Amman (Jordan)

In charge of First

Beirut.

NEW MISSIONS-Non-resident

Mauritania

Ambassador resident at Dakar.

HONORARY CONSULATE

Panama
Bueono
s

Bandar Abbas

Hon. Consul. Ambassador at

Aires.

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Station

From

To

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UPGRADATION

(i) Jalalabad

Vice-Consulate

Consulate

(ii) Kandahar

Do.

Do.

RE-DESIGNATION

(i) Mombasa

Vice-Consulate

Commission for India.

(ii) Singapore

Dy. High Commission

High Commission of

India

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CLOSURE

Commission for India, Salisbury was closed down.

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GMGIP Minto Road N.D.-111M of EA.-(6355)- 25-3-66-2,000

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA ARGENTINA PARAGUAY URUGUAY AUSTRIA USA BELGIUM
BRAZIL VENEZUELA BOLIVIA BURMA CAMBODIA CHILE COLOMBIA PERU CHINA
CONGO CUBA MEXICO CZECH REPUBLIC NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK ETHIOPIA
FINLAND SWEDEN FRANCE GERMANY HUNGARY ITALY ALBANIA MALTA INDONESIA
IRAN IRAQ IRELAND JAPAN JORDAN LEBANON KUWAIT LAOS PANAMA MOROCCO
TUNISIA NEPAL PHILIPPINES POLAND ROMANIA BULGARIA SAUDI ARABIA SENEGAL
MALI SOMALIA SPAIN SUDAN SWITZERLAND SYRIA THAILAND TURKEY EGYPT
LIBYA RUSSIA YUGOSLAVIA GREECE CAMEROON GHANA GUINEA LIBERIA
MAURITANIA MONGOLIA AUSTRALIA CANADA SRI LANKA MALDIVES KENYA BURUNDI
MALAWI MALAYSIA NEW ZEALAND NIGER NIGERIA PAKISTAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO JAMAICA DOMINICA GRENADA MONTSERRAT UGANDA UNITED
KINGDOM TANZANIA ZAMBIA CYPRUS SIERRA LEONE FIJI HONG KONG MAURITIUS
GUYANA YEMEN OMAN VIETNAM SAN MARINO DJIBOUTI BHUTAN CAYMAN ISLANDS

Jan 01, 1965