

# 1966-67

## Contents

REPORT  
1966-67

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

### CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGES
I. India's Policy of Non-alignment	1-3
II. India's Neighbours	4-19
III. States in Special Treaty Relations with India	20-21
IV. South-East Asia	22-25
V. East Asia	26-30
VI. West Asia and North Africa	31-35
VII. Africa, south of the Sahara	36-39
VIII. Eastern and Western Europe	40-53
IX. The Americas	54-56
X. United Nations and International Conferences	57-62
XI. External Publicity	63-67
XII. Technical and Economic Cooperation	68-71
XIII. Passport and Consular Services	72-81
XIV. Organisation and Administration	82-87
APPENDICES	

NUMBER	PAGES
I. joint Communique of the Tripartite Meeting of India, Yugoslavia and the U.A.R., 21 to 24 October, 1966	88-93

II. Joint Communique of the Tripartite Meeting of Ministers of the U.A.R., Yugoslavia and India on Economic Co-operation, 14 December, 1966	94-99
III. International Conferences, Congresses, etc., in which India participated	100-107
IV. International Organisations of which India is a Member	108-112
V. Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India	113-114
VI. Foreign Consular Offices in India	115-118
VII. Distinguished Visitors from abroad	119-122
VIII. Items of work allotted to the Ministry of External Affairs	123-125
IX. Visits of Indian Dignitaries to foreign countries and other Deputations/Delegations sponsored by the Ministry	126-129
X. Indian Missions/Posts abroad	130-138
XI. Statement showing statistical data regarding consular activities of Missions/Posts abroad.	139

<ii)

INDIA  
YUGOSLAVIA

Jan 01, 1965

## ***India's Policy of Non-Alignment***

### CHAPTER I

#### INDIA'S POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT

The Tripartite Summit, 1966

INDIA, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic have a long tradition of cooperation in the international sphere. It was in furtherance of this cooperation that meetings between the heads of Government of the three countries

were held at Brioni, Yugoslavia, in 1956 and at Cairo, the U.A.R., in 1961. The international environment since the 1961 meeting having changed considerably, it was felt that it would be useful for the three countries to get together once again for an exchange of views. The idea gained ground during the Indian Prime Minister's visit to the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia in July, 1966 when the leaders discussed, inter alia, the need for strengthening the forces of non-alignment, peace and solidarity among developing countries.

The summit meeting was held in New Delhi from Oct 21, 1966 to 24 October, 1966. The three leaders reviewed the international situation and expressed their belief that the concept of non-alignment continued to be valid. They reaffirmed that the policy of non-alignment stands against every form of imperialism, hegemony or monopoly of power and military alliances. The aim of non-alignment is to strengthen international peace, not through division of the world but through the expansion of areas of freedom, independence and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The three leaders deprecated all forms of domination of one country by another, and the use of force in the settlement of international disputes. They noted the threats to peace by the persistence of colonialism in certain parts of the world, the intensification of the arms race, the spread of nuclear arms and disregard of the principle of

<pg1>

<pg2>

co-existence. The communique made special reference to the war in Vietnam but did not propose any specific solution to the problem. The leaders, however, called for stopping the bombing of North Vietnam because of the enormous human suffering involved, and expressed their firm belief that the implementation of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and the withdrawal of all foreign forces would lead to peace and enable the Vietnamese people to decide their future themselves, free from all external interference. The text of the joint communique is given at Appendix I.

Perhaps the most important contribution of the Summit meeting was in the economic sphere. The three leaders noted with concern "the use of economic and financial assistance as an instrument of pressure" against the developing countries to curb their freedom of action and "distorting their national goals". In this context, they recognised that "the responsibility for development rests primarily with the developing countries themselves". The

three leaders considered that it was necessary for developing countries "to initiate new measures and to coordinate their individual efforts to face the challenge posed by the slackening in their rate of growth". They expressed their resolve to take practical steps in this direction and trusted that all developing countries would join in the effort to expand the area of mutual cooperation, increase trade exchanges amongst themselves, pool technical and scientific experience and undertake joint endeavours to develop mutually beneficial patterns of trade and development.

It was in pursuance of this decision that the Economic Ministers of the three countries met in New Delhi in December, 1966. The discussions covered a wide range of fields where cooperation can be beneficial to the three countries and the Meeting succeeded in identifying them. The broad conclusions reached at the Conference and the steps taken in implementation of them are described in detail in Chapter XII on Technical and Economic Co-operation. The emphasis during the conference was on

<pg3>

ways of improving tripartite cooperation and on strengthening their contacts with other developing countries in the international forums, especially the second U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

INDIA  
YUGOSLAVIA EGYPT USA VIETNAM SWITZERLAND

Oct 21, 1966

## ***India's Neighbours***

### CHAPTER II

#### INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

IN the year 1966 efforts to further strengthen, India's friendly and cooperative relations with all her neighbours met with gratifying response except in the case of China and Pakistan. While an Agreement was signed with Burma on the traditional boundary between - India and Burma, India's traditional cooperation with Afghanistan and Nepal was further strengthened.

AFGHANISTAN

In the continuing tradition of friendly exchange of visits between the two countries, His Majesty the King of Afghanistan accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Princess Mariam Naim and Prince Mohammad Daoud Pashtunyar and Their Excellencies Mr. Ali Mohammad, Minister of Royal Court and Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, paid a state visit to India from 28 January to 1 February. On completion of the state visit and as a measure of the friendly relations and cordial sentiments between the two countries Their Majesties undertook an unofficial tour of places of historical, cultural and scenic interest.

A joint communique issued at the conclusion of the state visit commended the understandings reached in the past year between the two Governments for expanding the area of mutual economic and technical cooperation and reaffirmed the desire to further develop such relations. Both sides also discussed the concept of regional economic cooperation while they attached great importance to the need for promoting mutual trade and economic cooperation among developing countries as a means of strengthening their national independence and self-reliance. The two Heads of State also agreed that the Tashkent Declaration

<pg4>

<pg5>

was an outstanding example of positive steps towards finding peaceful solutions to differences between States. The hope was expressed that the implementation of the Agreement would lead to peace in the region and also be in the larger interest of peace in the world.

Earlier in the year, the Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain paid visit to Afghanistan from Jul 10, 1966 to 15 July, 1966. During his stay, the Vice-President laid the foundation-stone for a hundred-bed children's hospital in Kabul. India's cooperation in the construction of this hospital as well as in certain industrial and agricultural projects had been offered by a high-level delegation which visited Afghanistan in May, 1966. Later a technical team visited Kabul to prepare design and construction estimates for the hospital and an Afghan technical team was in India to finalise the plans. The prompt inauguration of the hospital project demonstrates the tempo of Indo-Afghan cooperation.

Trade between Afghanistan and India suffered as a result of the closure of the over-land route through Pakistan during and since the Indo-Pakistan conflict of autumn, 1965. Following the Tashkent Agreement, India sought in

vain to have this over-land route restored. Despite the obvious hardship for Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan turned down India's proposal to reopen the Attari-Wagah border to allow trade movement between India and Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan only allowed the export of fresh fruit from Afghanistan to India and that too only via Husseiniwala while no movement of goods could take place from India to Afghanistan by the land route.

#### BURMA

The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma paid a private visit to India in March, 1966. The Government of Burma extended friendly cooperation in preventing Indian Naga and Mizo rebels from using Burmese territory as a sanctuary and passage for movement across the Indian borders. The Burmese Government also generously made

<pg6>

80,000 tonnes of rice available for sale to India when we needed it urgently.

In March, 1967, the Governments of India and Burma signed an agreement about the formal delineation and demarcation of the traditional boundary between the two countries. The Agreement, already ratified by India is due to be ratified by Burma soon and a Boundary Commission will be set up to undertake demarcation on ground and the drafting of a boundary treaty.

#### CEYLON

Further progress was made in the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, with A joint committee meeting at regular intervals in Colombo. Ceylon Government have introduced a bill enabling granting of Ceylon citizenship to stateless persons of Indian origin. Meanwhile Indian citizenship has been granted to 6,639 persons up to 30 September, 1966, of whom about 1,500 have arrived in India. Schemes for their re-settlement and the nature of concessions to be extended to them are being processed by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

The sea link between India and Ceylon which was disrupted in December, 1964 due to cyclonic havoc was reopened with the commencement in April, 1966 of a new service operated by the Shipping Corporation of India between Talaimannar and Rameshwaram.

The Chief Justice of India paid a visit to Ceylon from 17 to 22 December, 1966, at the invitation of the Secretary of the Ceylon Judicial Service Association. Shrimati Jai-

pal Singh, then Deputy Minister of Transport and Aviation and Shri Ambika Saran Singh, then Finance Minister of Bihar, visited Ceylon at the invitation of the Maha Bodhi Society of Ceylon. At the invitation of the Government of Ceylon, a three-member press delegation from India also visited Ceylon in October, 1966.

On a joint invitation from the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, a parliamentary  
<pg7>

delegation from Ceylon visited India from 26 November to 12 December, 1966.

The Government of Ceylon have accepted the Government of India's offer of a short-term credit of Rs. 20 million for purchase of consumer goods from India.

## NEPAL

The redesignation of the Indian Aid Mission to Nepal as the Indian Cooperation Mission during the Indian Prime Minister's visit to Nepal marks the new phase in Indo-Nepalese cooperation. Two major projects in Nepal and several other important projects are to be undertaken by the two countries. Significant progress has been made in the projects already undertaken, of which the most important was the completion of the first phase of the Trisuli Hydel Project.

His Excellency Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Government of Nepal, accompanied by Shrimati Thapa, paid an official visit to India from 11 to 28 April, 1966. The talks between the Chairman and the Prime Minister of India and her colleagues, which were marked by a spirit of perfect cordiality, understanding and identity of views, covered many matters of mutual interest. The Chairman conveyed, to the Prime Minister, Nepal's appreciation of India's cooperation in the task of Nepal's economic and social development and expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in the implementation of India-aided projects in Nepal.

In July, 1966 the Government of Nepal requested the Government of India for facilities of transport and air-dropping of food supplies to the victims of earthquake in Western Nepal. In addition to detailing IAF planes for this operation, the Government of India supplied 50 tonnes of black corrugated sheets, while the Indian Red Cross Society gave medical supplies.

On the invitation of His Majesty the King of Nepal, the Prime Minister of India, accompanied by the then Minister

<pg8>

of State for External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh and a team of high officials, paid a good-will visit to Nepal from 4 to 7 October, 1966. During the visit, the Prime Minister participated in the inauguration of the Sundarijal Water Supply Project. She also redesignated the Indian Aid Mission to Nepal as the Indian Cooperation Mission, to mark its appropriate level.

On an invitation from the Defence Ministry of India, Shri Giri Prasad Barathoki, Defence Minister of Nepal, came to India on a fortnight's visit, from 3 to 16 November, 1966, and visited centres of defence training and production establishments. As in previous years, facilities for the training of Nepalese military personnel in various defence establishments continue to be provided.

The Accountant General, Shri Loke Bahadur Bista and the Controller of Defence Accounts, Shri Bodh Nath Chalise, of His Majesty's Government of Nepal made a study tour of India from 11 January to 23 February, 1967.

The problems relating to trade and transit between the two countries and the implications of the Treaty on Trade and Transit, 1960 were discussed when a Nepalese trade delegation came to India in August and during the Prime Minister's visit. Later, a trade delegation from India visited Nepal in December. The talks yielded solutions for some of the difficulties experienced on both sides in implementing the provisions of the Trade and Transit Treaty. Agreement was also reached on the setting up of several committees, including a joint industrial cooperation council, a border committee, a joint committee of the railway officials.

In keeping with the decision taken at the talks held in Kathmandu in December, 1966, in pursuance of the provisions of Article XIII of the Treaty of Trade and Transit that an Inter-Governmental Joint Committee meet every quarter to review and resolve such difficulties as may arise in practice, a five-member delegation from Nepal led by Shri K. B. Adhikari, Additional Secretary, Ministry of

<pg9>

Finance, visited New Delhi from 27 to 31 March, 1967 and held talks on matters arising out of the Memorandum of Understanding of 27 December, 1966.

In pursuance of the earlier discussions and understanding expressed in the joint communique issued at the end of the Prime Minister's visit to Nepal, two major project agreements were signed on 19 December, 1966. Of these,



the Revised Kosi Agreement concerns work on the western Kosi canal and other parts of this project. The second agreement covers projects on the east-west highway of Nepal. On the eastern sector of this highway preliminary work has already been taken on hand. Under the new Agreement, the Government of India have also agreed to: provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Nepal for the construction of a barrage over the River-Kamala, and to make a start on the construction of the, Central Sector (Butwal to Nepalganj) by 31 March, 1971. They have also reiterated their interest in the construction of the western sector (Nepalganj to Nepal's Western Border) of the highway. The construction of the barrage over the Kamala and the other portions of the highway will be governed by separate agreements to be entered into later. In addition, the Government of India have also undertaken to assist in completing the construction of a bridge-over Kosi near Chattra, north of the present alignment of the eastern sector of the highway, within 12 years of the date of completion of the eastern sector.

In the Kosi area, the Government of India have agreed, under an agreement entered into on 18 May, 1966, to construct at a cost of Rs. 90.15 lakhs, transmission lines from the Kosi Power House to Biratnagar and Rajbiraj, a road from Hanumangar to Rajbiraj and a road from Fatehpur to Kanauli Bazaar. Work on these projects is proceeding satisfactorily.

Steady progress has been maintained in other projects undertaken in Nepal with India's cooperation. An important occasion was the commissioning of three generators,

<pg10>

with a total capacity of 9,000 Kws. at the Trisuli Hydel Project by His Majesty the King of Nepal on 24 February, 1967. This marked the completion of the first phase of this major project which is expected to encourage the growth of industries in and around Kathmandu. Most of the civil works of the Trisuli Project have been completed. The remaining civil works and the installation of 4 more generators are now being taken up. The cost of the project when completed is estimated at Rs. 14 crores.

Other important projects completed, and inaugurated include the Sunderijal Water Supply Scheme, inaugurated in October, 1966, the General Post Office, Kathmandu and the Veterinary Laboratory, Kathmandu in January, 1967 and the Bhairawa drinking water scheme and Lumbini Airport in March, 1967. The 128-mile long Sonauli-Pokhara Road in Central Nepal has been made jeepable and further work is proceeding satisfactorily.

## PAKISTAN

The hope for a new era of friendly and cooperative relations between India and Pakistan, enshrined in the Tashkent Declaration and enlivened by the prompt implementation of some of its provisions, has not so far been realised. Withdrawal of troops having been completed by the end of February, 1966, Pakistan seemed rapidly to lose any further interest in the Tashkent accord. The tone was set at the first Minister-level meeting in Rawalpindi in March, 1966, when representatives from Pakistan made further progress under Tashkent Declaration conditional upon progress towards a settlement of the Kashmir issue. It was pointed out to the Government of Pakistan that their attitude was inconsistent with both the letter and spirit of the Tashkent Declaration. The Tashkent Declaration did not anywhere stipulate that its implementation was contingent on the progress in the settlement of the Kashmir issue; on the contrary, the Declaration's sole purpose was that, despite disagreement over Kashmir, the two countries should establish an atmosphere

<pg11>

of peace and cooperation in which difficult problems such as Kashmir could be resolved. Besides, Pakistan herself had not allowed the Kashmir problem to stand in the way of securing selective implementation of the provisions of the Tashkent Declaration where it suited her interest-the withdrawal of forces and regulated resumption of air Rights across each other's territory. In the face of Pakistan's attitude, however, no further meeting at this level could be held despite repeated requests from India, both at the government level and through diplomatic channels.

Pakistan refused to be associated with the Government of India in having the Tashkent Declaration registered with the United Nations under Article 102 of the Charter. Anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistani officials and un-official agencies was resumed from about the end of February, 1966 in violation of Article 4 of the Declaration, and was in fact highly provocative during the Chinese President's visit to Pakistan in March-April, 1966. Pakistan continued her efforts to raise the Kashmir issue at various international gatherings-at the CENTO ministerial council meeting in April, 1966, at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in September, 1966 and during the general debate in the UN General Assembly in September, 1966. These efforts were effectively countered and it was demonstrated that Pakistan's demand for pre-conditions stood in the way of the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration.

In these circumstances, apart from the initial implementation of the Tashkent Declaration relating to the withdrawal of forces, resumption of the respective diplomatic missions, repatriation of prisoners of war and of other Indian and Pakistani nationals in the custody of either country, progress in respect of other matters has been tediously slow and practically negligible. The Government of India made specific proposals on certain individual matters covered by the Declaration. For example, Pakistan was requested to open all the 50 land border check-posts agreed upon in 1952 to facilitate travel between

<pg12>

the two countries, as against the opening of only two posts, one each on the western and eastern borders opened on 16 March, 1966. This proposal was not accepted by the Government of Pakistan. Further, the Government of India proposed that the telecommunication services between the two countries should be fully normalised. The Government of Pakistan did not show much interest in the matter. Again, India's proposal to settle the question of small sailing craft detained by the Government of Pakistan has not been accepted. Similar has been the fate of India's proposals for resumption of trade between the two countries. The Government of India unilaterally withdrew with effect from 26 May, 1966 the embargo on trade with Pakistan, but Pakistan has continued to prohibit trade with India. There has been, further, only nominal progress on the restoration of seized properties.

However, the Government of India have been continuously exploring through diplomatic channels ways and means of restoring normalcy in all aspects of Indo-Pakistan relations. While the general attitude of the Government of Pakistan remained unchanged, some prospects of a limited dialogue became apparent early in 1967. Recently, the Government of Pakistan indicated a willingness to discuss full restoration of telecommunication and air services between the two countries. The Government of India are exploring the possibilities of widening the scope of these, discussions so as to include the restoration of all communications, particularly by road, river and railways.

Demaication work on the East Pakistan-West Bengal border was resumed, and meetings have been held between the Directors of Land Records and Survey of East Pakistan and of Assam and West Bengal, though survey work in the Berubari and hilly areas had to be suspended.

With the object of reducing tension along the Indo-Pakistan border in the Eastern region, the GOC-in-C, Eastern Command, India and the GOC, 14th Infantry Division, Pakistan met in February, 1966. Later a meeting between

<pg13>

the COAS, India and C-in-C, Pakistan Army was held at India's initiative in September. Several arrangements were agreed upon to avoid misunderstandings and for reducing tension on the borders, one of these being the setting up of a direct telephone link between the two. However, peace on the eastern borders continued to be disturbed by Pakistanis and there were attempts at organized infiltration by Pakistani nationals.

Similar meetings were held between the Chiefs of the Air Forces of India and Pakistan and agreement was reached regarding the procedures for overflights and the measures to prevent tensions. On 2 February, 1967, a Pakistani aircraft (Cessna) intruded about 48 km. inside Indian air-space near Ferozepur in a suspicious manner, repeatedly disregarding signals to land and tried to escape when challenged. It was, therefore, shot down by an IAF aircraft. A protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan who made a counter-protest and asked for a joint enquiry and compensation. Both demands of the Pakistan Government were rejected.

The Government of Pakistan did not react favourably to India's request to hand over to Indian authorities the Mizo rebels harbouring in East Pakistan. In February-March, 1966, a number of military and civil personnel kidnapped by the Mizo rebels had been taken to East Pakistan and detained there. Though the Government of Pakistan denied any knowledge of the kidnapped Indians, the majority of persons who either escaped or were released confirmed that they were held in East Pakistan.

Indus Waters Treaty: The Permanent Indus Commission submitted its Annual Report for the year 1965-66 in May, 1966. Four meetings of the Indus Commissioners were held during the period 1 April, 1966 to 31 March, 1967. The seventh annual instalment of pound 6,206,000 was paid by the Government of India to the World Bank on 1 November, 1966 towards the Indus Basin Development Fund. India's Commissioner for Indus Waters also participated

<pg14>

in the special inspection tour of the Hudiara drainage system in Pakistan, from 23 to 28 February, 1967.

The Kutch Tribunal: Pursuant to the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 30 June, 1965, a Tribunal consisting of the following members was appointed:

1. Mr. Gunnar Lagergren, Chairman.  
(Nominee of the U.N. Secretary-General);
2. Mr. Ales Bebler, Member.  
(Nominee of the Government of India); and
3. Mr. Entezam Nasrollah, Member.  
(Nominee of the Government of Pakistan).

The case for India is being presented by a team headed by the Attorney General of India Shri C. K. Daphthary, assisted by the Law Secretary and officials of Historical and Legal and Treaties Divisions of the Ministry. The Tribunal held its first session at Geneva in February, 1966 and received Memorials and counter-Memorials from the two Governments in June and September, 1966. The Tribunal began the oral hearings on 15 September, 1966, which are continuing.

#### THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Developments in 1966 confirmed, if confirmation were needed, not only the Chinese Government's intense and all-round hostility against India but also their persistence, undeterred by Tashkent Declaration, in playing Pakistan against India and keeping the two countries of the subcontinent in a state of conflict. That China had extended material assistance besides verbal sympathy to Pakistan during the Indo-Pak conflict of 1965 was confirmed when Chinese military, equipment including tanks and aircraft were displayed. on Pakistan's National Day on 23 March, 1966. The Chinese leaders strained every nerve to destroy the Tashkent spirit during the visit of President Liu Shao-chi and Foreign Minister Chen Yi to Pakistan in March-April, 1966 by repeating the theme of Indian "aggression".

<pg15>

The Chinese utilised every opportunity to register their special interest in Kashmir, projecting the image of Kashmir as an independent entity separate from Pakistan as well as from India. Chinese campaign to woo Pakistan was intensified after the exit of Foreign Minister Bhutto. Premier Chou En-lai visited Western Pakistan in June on return from Rumania. Pakistan's Commerce Minister Mr. Ghulam Faruque and the new Foreign Minister of Pakistan Pirzada went to China in July and October respectively. During the latter's visit Marshal Chen Yi made a significant admission that Chinese friendship for Pakistan stemmed from the elementary principle that one should be friendly with the enemies of one's enemies.

Throughout the year the Chinese Government kept up its military, economic and political pressure on the border.

The territorial claims in the western and eastern sector were repeated and dark hints that "accounts will be settled" were given. The Chinese troops also indulged in a series of intrusions along the entire length of the border and across the "line of actual control" in Ladakh. While no major armed clashes took place on the border, it was clear from the pattern of intrusions that this continuous aggressive activity was designed to keep tension simmering on the border.

The Chinese note of 4 May, 1966 was indicative of China's motives. In reply to India's note of 8 February, which exposed China's hostile and intransigent attitude and charged China with violation of not only the Colombo proposals but also its own unilateral declaration and assurances, the Chinese note put forward the extraordinary argument that as "the Colombo proposals were mere proposals, the question of violation or non-violation simply does not arise". In the same breath, however, the note accused India of "casting the Colombo proposals to the winds". More significantly, the Chinese note asserted, in so many words, that the commitments and assurances about observation of "the line of actual control" and the demilitarised zones and non-entry into "the disputed areas"

<pg16>

of Thagla Ridge, Longju, etc., contained in the unilateral declaration of cease-fire did not hold good any longer. The pretext for this somersault was that India had indulged in intrusions and that China had "the right to strike back in self-defence". The double-facedness of China's attitude to the Colombo proposals and the hypocritical and dark side of China's unilateral declaration, of cease-fire and withdrawal were exposed in a note dated 2 February, 1967. This note also dealt with the crude and mischievous attempts of China to spoil the special and close relationship between India and Sikkim. The note pointed out that it was "really the present rulers of China who have donned the imperial mantle of the Manchus and have conjured up dreams of hegemony in Asia".

Chinese hostile activities on the border extended to the border of Bhutan from early April. When India, at the request of and on behalf of the Government of Bhutan, protested against the Chinese intrusions into Doklam pasture area, the Hsinhua carried an authorised statement on 28 October which claimed that the area had always been under Chinese jurisdiction and that the boundary question between China and Bhutan had nothing to do with the Indian Government.

The Chinese Government did not refrain from seeking to interfere in the internal affairs of India by exploiting the economic problems of the country and lending encouragement to fissiparous tendencies. While the Chinese Government saw signs of "a revolutionary situation" in India in the students' strikes and mass demonstrations, which are normal features in a democratic country, the Chinese news agency described the Mizos and the Nagas as fighting against India's neocolonialism and for self-determination. An innovation in Chinese disruptive tactics was a loudspeaker campaign, which began in early July, across Nathu La directed against the Indian defence forces in Sikkim calling upon them to revolt against the Government and to set up a People's Government in India. In reply to the strong protest of the Government of India, the

<pg17>

Chinese Government not only admitted that such broadcasts were being made but also claimed it "entirely within China's sovereign rights" to set forth the truth about the Sino-Indian boundary question. The Government of India was compelled to undertake counter-broadcasts across Nathu La.

The completion of the general elections and the peaceful formation of new Governments both in the Centre and in the States seem to have infuriated the Chinese who launched a virulent propaganda offensive alleging that the new Government both in its policies and personnel was more reactionary than the previous one. Recalling in ominous tones the Telengana episode, the Chinese propaganda media called for the early and successful conclusion of the mythical revolutionary armed struggle by the people against the Government, in the existence of which, by constant repetition, they have themselves begun to believe.

Intemperate criticism and denunciation of India's foreign policy have also become a regular feature of Chinese propaganda. The Prime Minister's visit to the United States in March was described as following "the Nehru line of fraternising with the United States, allying with the Soviet Union and abusing China". The 7-point proposal on Vietnam put forward by the Prime Minister of India on the eve of her departure for the UAR, Yugoslavia and the USSR was condemned as serving the continued US occupation of South Vietnam and the lasting partition of Vietnam. The Chinese also frowned upon the developing good relations between India and Japan and criticised the consultative meetings of officials of India and Japan as "anti-Chinese". Though the official policy of the Government of India on the recognition of the People's Republic

is well-known, the Chinese Government thought it fit to lodge protest against visits of non-official Indians to Formosa and to accuse India of following the so-called policy of "two Chinas".

<pg18>

The question of China's representation in the United Nations came up before the General Assembly as in previous years. Consistent with her basic policy, India voted in favour of the Resolution calling for the restoration of "all its rights to the People's Republic of China" and recognising "the representatives of its Government as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations". This Resolution was however rejected by 57 votes to 46 with 17 abstentions.

#### Tibetan Refugees

Refugees from Tibet continued to arrive in India in small numbers during 1966-67. The total number of Tibetan refugees in India, including those in Sikkim and Bhutan, is about 50,500. This number includes 10,000 children, 2,500 old and infirm people and 2,000 Lamas. About 12,000 refugees have been settled in six land settlements at Bylakuppe in Mysore, Chandragiri in Orissa, Mainpat in Madhya Pradesh, in the Tirap and Lohit districts of NEFA and at Clementown in the Dehra Dun district of Uttar Pradesh. In addition, 2,000 Lamas are being maintained at Buxa (West Bengal) and at Dalhousie. While 800 Tibetans have already been settled in Bhutan, a scheme has been formulated for settling another 1,000 Tibetans there. Another 500 Tibetans have like-wise been settled in Sikkim on small schemes, while about 2,500 Tibetans are likely to be absorbed in the tea estate being set up by the Sikkim Government with the Government of India's assistance.

Work has started on a scheme for the settlement of about 5,000 refugees at Mundgod in the Belgaum division of Mysore State. The Central Relief Committee (India), a voluntary body entrusted with the co-ordination, clearance and distribution of relief assistance received from foreign agencies, have arranged for a foreign contribution worth Rs. 1,10,00,000 for the implementation of this scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 1,54,00,000.

The Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society, set up last year, has established a woollen mill and a tea estate

<pg19>

in the Kangra district which will provide employment and rehabilitation for about 675 refugees. Vocational training



is imparted to the Tibetan refugees in various trades, social welfare and music. Centres for handicrafts, mainly carpet weaving, are functioning at Bylakuppe, Chandragiri, Mainpat and Dalhousie. The Tibet House, an organisation set up for the preservation of Tibetan cultural heritage, is looking after the training of artisans and craftsmen and arranging for the sale of the handicraft products through its Emporium at Delhi and exhibitions.

The Tibetan Schools Society, an autonomous body under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Education, has been running seven Residential Schools functioning at Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Simla, Mussoorie, Dalhousie, Mt. Abu and Pachmarhi. The Tibetan Homes Foundation, a charitable society, continues to manage the 24 homes for children set up at Mussoorie. The Children's Nursery at Dharamsala run by His Holiness the Dalai Lama with the assistance of the Government of India and the Central Relief Committee (India) takes care of about 650 children, most of whom are orphans or semi-orphans. Medical services have been made available at all settlements and other camps, while special attention is paid to chest and other diseases, T.B. patients being sent to sanatoria.

Grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 60,000 was given during 1966-67 to the Central Relief Committee (India). The Committee, while coordinating, clearing and distributing foreign relief assistance keeps the foreign agencies informed about the requirements of the Tibetan refugees in India through its monthly bulletin. The Committee provided tents worth Rs. 2.50 lakhs to Tibetan refugees and tractors worth Rs. 3.50 lakhs to the settlement at Bylakuppe and subsidised small projects to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs.

INDIA

CHINA PAKISTAN BURMA AFGHANISTAN NEPAL USA UZBEKISTAN SRI LANKA MALI  
SWITZERLAND BHUTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VIETNAM YUGOSLAVIA JAPAN

Jul 10, 1966

## ***States in Special Treaty Relations with India***

### CHAPTER III

#### STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH

## INDIA

## BHUTAN

IN February, 1966, the Foreign Minister of India, accompanied by Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, paid a courtesy visit to Bhutan. His Majesty the King of Bhutan paid an official visit to Delhi from Apr 27, 1966 3 May, 1966. His Majesty had discussions on matters of mutual interest with the Indian Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, and the Defence Minister. At the end of his visit the King issued a press statement appreciating the help and advice furnished by the Government of India and the technical and financial assistance given by India for the social and economic progress of Bhutan. The Minister of State, Shri Dinesh Singh, accompanied by the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, visited Bhutan from 26 to 29 December, 1966 at the invitation of His Majesty the King of Bhutan.

Under Bhutan's First Five-Year Plan, against an outlay of Rs. 17.47 crores, about Rs. 10 crores were utilised. A draft second plan has been prepared. Pending finalisation of the plan, funds continue to be released to the Government of Bhutan for their development schemes. Apart from financing the Bhutan development schemes, the Government of India have been assisting Bhutan by deputing technical personnel, training of Bhutanese nationals in technical fields in India, granting of scholarship to Bhutanese students, supply of food grains and other items in short supply in Bhutan and foreign exchange assistance for essential imports.

A Bhutanese Government delegation participated in the 17th meeting of the Consultative Committee of the

<pg20>

<pg21>

Colombo Plan held at Karachi from 14 November to 2 December, 1966. Bhutan has been a member of the Colombo Plan since 1962 and has also received some assistance under the plan from Australia and the U.K.

Between April and September, 1966, there were three border intrusions by China into Bhutan in the Doklam pasture area. At the request and on behalf of the Government of Bhutan, the Government of India protested to the Chinese Government against these intrusions.

## SIKKIM

Their Highnesses the Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim

paid an official visit to Delhi in February, 1966. In August, the Chogyal paid a private visit. In response to an invitation from the Chogyal, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, paid a visit to Sikkim in December, 1966.

Elections to Panchayats were held in Sikkim in February, 1966. Elections to the Sikkim State Council, an advisory body, have been held in March, 1967.

The Five-Year Second Development Plan of Sikkim, which was fully financed out of grants given by the Government of India, was successfully completed on 31 March, 1966. The draft of the Third Development Plan has been examined in detail. India's assistance during this plan period will be in the shape of grants and loans, the major portion being grants.

INDIA

BHUTAN USA PAKISTAN SRI LANKA AUSTRALIA UNITED KINGDOM CHINA

Apr 27, 1966

## ***South-East Asia***

### CHAPTER IV

#### SOUTH-EAST ASIA

THE most significant development in the region was the ending of confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia and the return of the former to the United Nations. India welcomed this renewal of friendship between her two great neighbours. There was a notable relaxation of the unfortunate tension in the relations between India and Indonesia.

During this period India strengthened her relations with many South-East Asian countries. The Vice-President of India paid a goodwill visit to Thailand, Cambodia, Singapore and Malaysia in October, 1966, while the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs also visited Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, earlier in July.

India continued to extend whatever technical and economic assistance was possible within her means to her neighbours in South-East Asia, under the Colombo Plan

as well as the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation programme. During the 12 months ending June, 1966 about 140 trainees were received from Ceylon, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Burma, Singapore, Laos, Vietnam and the Maldives. Ten experts from India were deputed to Ceylon, Laos, the Maldives and Cambodia. India made a gift of 1,000 milch buffaloes to Ceylon and under the ITEC programme, donated some cattle to the Philippines, seeds to Burma and Laos, sewing machines to a women's association in Laos, medicines to Indonesia and books and drugs to the Maldives.

#### THAILAND

The Government of Thailand sponsored a religious ceremony-Baddah-Sina-at Bodh Gaya in March, 1966

<pg22>

<pg23>

which was attended by a number of high-ranking ecclesiastical and lay delegates from Thailand. The Government of India extended all facilities for the success of this function.

An Agreement was signed with the Government of Thailand for the purchase of 150,000 tonnes of rice. The Government of India donated cotton blankets and medicines worth Rs. 15,000 for flood relief in Thailand.

His Royal Highness, Prince Vong Savang and Her Royal Highness Princess Manilay Vong Savang paid a state visit to India in November, 1966. Earlier in May and July, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Laos, accompanied by Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma, stopped over in Delhi in transit. The Laotian Government paid special tributes to the assistance rendered by the Indian medical team in Laos during the unprecedented floods in the River Mekong in September. The Government of India sent medical supplies and textiles worth Rs. 25,000 for distribution to the victims of the floods.

#### CAMBODIA

Prince Sihanouk made a present of 100 tonnes of rice to, India in March, 1966, as a token of the close and friendly ties between India and Cambodia. A collection of books on India was gifted by the Government of India to the Buddhist University in Phnom Penh in June, 1966.

#### VIETNAM

Following the extension of aerial bombing of North Vietnam to the outskirts of Hanoi and Haiphong, the Prime Minister of India, in a broadcast on Jul 07, 1966 made some useful suggestions which could form the basis for a peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem. The essence of these suggestions was that aerial bombing of North Vietnam should be stopped in order to create the necessary atmosphere in which cessation of hostilities and political negotiations could take place. A month later, aerial bombing

<pg24>

was extended to the Demilitarised Zone. India, as Chairman of the ICC made vigorous efforts to ensure, that the buffer status of the DZ was respected by both sides.

#### MALAYSIA

The Malaysian Minister for Commerce and Industry and the Chief Minister of Kelantan, visited India as guests of the Government. A Malaysian Defence delegation also paid a visit to India in March, 1966. The Chief Minister of Madras was the guest of the Government of Malaysia when he visited Kuala Lumpur in connection with the International Conference on Tamil studies held in April, 1966.

There are about 2,000 Malaysian students in India. Arrangements were made to secure admission in Indian Universities for Malaysian students displaced from Pakistan.

#### SINGAPORE

The Prime Minister of Singapore, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, paid a state visit to India in September, 1966. India has been extending technical and economic assistance to Singapore under the Colombo Plan as well as bilaterally.

#### INDONESIA

There was marked improvement in the relations with Indonesia. During the year, the Presidium Minister for Political Affairs and Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Adam Malik visited India in September, 1966. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia expressed the hope, in the joint communique issued in New Delhi on 6 September, 1966, that the outstanding problems between India and Pakistan would be solved through peaceful negotiations on the basis of the Tashkent Declaration. This was followed by the visit

of a delegation led by the Presidium Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs for further talks on economic cooperation. An Agreement was reached to facilitate purchases  
<pg25>

from India of several commodities urgently required by-Indonesia, utilising the credit of Rs. 100 million extended by India earlier. The Government of India also presented-medicines and textiles to the flood-affected people of Java-

At the invitation of the Presidium Minister for Political Affairs/Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the Minister for External Affairs, Shri M. C. Chagla, paid an official visit to Indonesia from 16 to 20 January, 1967. The two Foreign Ministers discussed the bilateral relations between the two countries and exchanged views on international problems of common interest.

#### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Relations with these two Commonwealth countries continued to be cordial and friendly. Both the Governments showed interest in India's efforts towards economic development. The Deputy Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand visited India as guests of the Government. An Australian Parliamentary Delegation visited India during the year. Mr. C. R. Kelly, a prominent liberal politician from Australia was also in India in August, 1966 as a government guest.

The Australian Government made an emergency food gift to India valued at A\$ 8 million in February, 1966 and announced in December, 1966 a further gift of wheat and flour valued at A\$ 9 million. From New Zealand, in addition to the Government's gift of 1,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder, announced in February, 1966, significant private contributions were received.

#### INDONESIA

MALAYSIA INDIA THAILAND CAMBODIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE SRI LANKA BURMA LAOS  
PHILIPPINES VIETNAM MALDIVES USA UNITED KINGDOM PAKISTAN MALI UZBEKISTAN  
AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND

Jul 07, 1966

## **East Asia**

### CHAPTER V

#### EAST ASIA

##### JAPAN

DURING 1966 relations between India and Japan continued to develop steadily and began to acquire greater depth and significance. The two governments had agreed in 1965 to hold regular consultative meetings between their Foreign offices once a year alternately in New Delhi and Tokyo. The first meeting, scheduled for September, 1965, had on account of the Indo-Pak conflict, to be postponed to March, 1966. The second meeting was held in Tokyo from Oct 28, 1966 to 1 November, 1966. At both the meetings, the Japanese team was led by Mr. Nobuhiko Ushiba, Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Indian team by the Foreign Secretary, Shri C. S. Jha. The discussions related to subjects of regional and international interest as well as of mutual interest. The purpose of these consultative conferences is not to arrive at any agreed conclusions or to formulate a common policy but to have free and frank exchange of views on matters of common interest. The decision to have such meetings between India and Japan was a major development in the relations between the two countries. India is the first Asian country with which Japan has begun such regular consultations; arrangements for such consultations have existed between Japan on the one hand and the U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, the U.K. and France on the other hand.

Under an Agreement signed in Tokyo on 16 December, 1966, Japan will give India a credit of \$45 million which will be a part of the \$ 60 million a year Yen credit promised by Japan. On 24 February, 1967, Japan decided to give India \$ 7 million emergency food assistance. Japanese Red (Cross Society made a gift of approximately 10,000 tonnes of

<pg26>

<pg27>

rice and 8,000 tonnes of chemical fertilizer to the Indian Red Cross Society in March, 1966.

Following the visit of a Japanese businessmen's dele-

gation at the invitation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, a Business Co-operation Committee was set up in India and Japan.

Mr. Etsusaburo Shiina, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan, passed through India on his way to the U.K., on 28 October, 1966. He was met at the airport by the then Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh. Earlier, Mr. Masayoki Yokoyama, Special Envoy of the Japanese Government, came to India in May and had talks with the Foreign Minister and officials on the Vietnam question.

Japan was represented at the annual ECAFE Conference held in New Delhi in April, 1966 by a delegation led by Mr. K. Asakai.

Other important visitors from Japan to India included Mr. Y. Shimoro, Vice-Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr. Teiichiro Morinaga, President of the Export-Import Bank of Japan, Mr. Taizo Ishizaka and Ambassador Katsuzo Okumura, President of the Organising Committee and Commissioner-General respectively of the Japan World Exposition, 1970 and Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, former Japanese Ambassador to India. A Japanese Youth goodwill mission, sponsored by the Youth Bureau of the Japanese Prime Minister's office and a Japanese medical survey team also visited India during the past year. At the invitation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, a Japanese dancing team was sent by the Japanese Society for International Cultural Relations under the sponsorship of the Japanese Government.

Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance visited Tokyo in December, 1966 to attend the proceedings of the Asian Development Bank. He also had discussions with members of the Japanese Government

<pg28>

Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar, then Union Deputy Minister for Social Welfare and Shri R. Venkataraman, then Minister for Industry in the Government of Madras were among other visitors to Japan from India. The late Dr. Radha Binod Pal, the eminent Jurist, also visited Tokyo on the special invitation of the Japanese Government to receive the First-Class Order of the Sacred Treasure conferred on him by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Five Japanese students came to India for studies under the International Association for the exchange of students



for technical experience scheme. A number of other Japanese students and scholars came to India under schemes like the Colombo Plan and WHO Fellowships. As in previous years, the Japanese Government gave six scholarships to Indian students for study and research in Japan.

The Japanese Leprosy Mission for Asia was inaugurated in Agra on 30 January, 1967 by the Vice-President. Progress has been made in the construction of a hospital being built by this Mission in Agra. The Government of India had given permission to the transfer of the pre-war assets of two Japanese nationals towards the expenses of the project.

His Excellency Mr. Osamu Itagaki who was the, Ambassador of Japan from March, 1965 left India in August, 1966 and the present Ambassador, His Excellency, Mr. Yujiro Iseki presented his credentials to the President of India in October, 1966.

#### THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA

India's friendly relations with Mongolia developed further during the year. A new cultural exchange programme was chalked out and as a part of this programme a photographic exhibition on economic development in Mongolia was arranged in New Delhi, in July. The Deputy Keeper of the National Museum of India visited Mongolia in October under this programme. The

<pg29>

Mongolian Deputy Foreign Minister His Excellency Mr. Degid Chimiddorj, who led his country's delegation to the ECAFE Conference in New Delhi, also met, during his stay, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Kewal Singh, our new Ambassador in Moscow concurrently accredited to the Mongolian People's Republic, presented his credentials at Ulan Bator on 11 October, 1966.

#### THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A trade delegation from the Republic of Korea led by the Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs visited India in April, 1966. An agreement was reached, at the talks with the officials of the Government of India, that the existing trade agreement between the two countries should continue. As a sequel to these talks, a 13-man trade dele-

gation from the Republic of Korea visited India in June, 1966.

Under the UNESCO and WHO plans, the services of some Indian experts were made available to the Republic of Korea. Training facilities in India for Korean officials have also been provided under the Technical Cooperation Schemes of the Colombo Plans, while facilities for study, research and training were provided to a number of Korean nationals under fellowships from the WHO, UNICEF, International Cooperative Alliance, UNTAP, etc. One Indian student is at present in Seoul to study modern Korean history under a scholarship granted by the Republic of Korea.

Shri P. Govinda Menon, then Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture visited Seoul to attend a conference of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the U.N. Several Indians, including Members of Parliament, also visited the Republic of Korea to attend different conferences.

<pg30>

An India-Korea friendship society was formed in Seoul in February, 1967.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

It was agreed in October, 1966, that the trade agreement of 1961 between India and the People's Republic of Korea should be revived. Accordingly letters were exchanged under which the trade agreement would remain operative until 31 December, 1967.

JAPAN

INDIA USA CANADA FRANCE GERMANY UNITED KINGDOM VIETNAM SRI LANKA MONGOLIA  
RUSSIA KOREA

Oct 28, 1966

## ***West Asia and North Africa***

### CHAPTER VI

#### WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

INDIA's relations with the countries of West Asia and North Africa were generally satisfactory; the ties of friendship and cooperation with the UAR, Iraq and Kuwait, in particular were further strengthened during the past year; the Government of India continued to make efforts to improve its relations with Iran and Saudi Arabia.

#### IRAN

The disclosure that a number of the 90 F-86 Sabre-jet aircraft purchased by Iran from West Germany had been sent to Pakistan for "servicing, repairs and modifications" confirmed the reports which had reached the Government of India as early as October, 1965 that such diversion was taking place. As a result of representation made to the Government of Iran, West Germany and Canada, most of the aircraft were said to have been returned to Iran and India was assured that only a small number will be kept in Pakistan at a time for servicing and repairs. The F-86 episode, which undeniably strained Indo-Iranian relations was, however, not allowed to interfere with the progress of Indo-Iranian cooperation in economic and cultural spheres.

The National Iranian Oil Company, together with AMOCO, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of the United States, is collaborating with the Government of India in the construction of an oil refinery in Madras. The NIOC holds 13 per cent of the equity investments in the Madras Refineries, the AMOCO another 13 per cent with the remaining 74 per cent by the Government of

<pg31>

<pg32>

India. The refinery is likely to commence operations by early 1969.

The Iranian Minister for Economy, Mr. Alikhani, came to India in March-April, 1966 to attend the 22nd Session of the ECAFE in New Delhi. During the visit, he also held discussions with the Indian Minister of Commerce regarding Indo-Iranian cooperation in technical and economic fields. As a result of these discussions, it was agreed to depute Indian technicians and engineers for service in Iran, to train Iranian personnel in technical institutions in India and to make available to the Government of Iran, consultancy services available in India. It was also agreed that Joint Technical Committees should be set up to examine fields of industry where joint

ventures could be taken up.

#### THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

During 1966, a new dimension was added to the close and cordial relations which exist between India and the UAR. The Prime Minister of India visited the UAR in July, 1966. The exchange of views between her and President Nasser, especially on the need for strengthening the forces of non-alignment and peace, led to the tripartite meeting between the Heads of Government of the UAR, Yugoslavia and India in October, 1966. After the Summit, President Nasser stayed on for a state visit for two days, from 25 to 27 October. In a joint statement, President Nasser and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi agreed that Ministers of the two countries should meet in December, 1966 to discuss economic and technical collaboration and to explore the fields open for joint ventures. It was also decided that, at least once a year, a ministerial or high-level official meeting should be held between the Foreign offices of the two countries to exchange views on subjects of mutual interest. It was also agreed to draw up a two-year cultural programme under the cultural Agreement between the two countries.

<pg33>

#### SAUDI ARABIA

While the official attitude of the Saudi Arabian Government during the Indo-Pakistan conflict was one of non-involvement, there were certain anti-Indian positions adopted and actions taken in other important Saudi Arabian quarters which tended to strain Indo-Saudi relations. The Saudi Arabian delegate in the UN General Assembly, however, made a partisan statement in the general debate in 1965. Again, on the eve of King Feisal's visit to Pakistan in April, 1966, the Saudi Arabian Embassy brought out a brochure in which it was said that Pakistan was a victim of aggression. This matter was forcefully taken up with the Saudi authorities, who expressed regret and assured India that no unfriendly reference to India will, in future, be made in any such statement. It is the mutual desire of the two countries to seek normal and friendly relations.

#### IRAQ

At the time of the tragic demise of the President of Iraq, Field Marshal Abdul Salam Mohamad Aref, in an air accident in April, 1966, Shri Manubhai Shah, then Minister of Commerce, was deputed as the representative of the Government of India to attend the funeral of the

late President.

The growing collaboration between India and Iraq was evidenced in several ways. The Government of India have been deputing Air Force instructors to train Iraqi cadets and a special course is being run for Iraqi cadets in India. Iraqi officers have also come to India for training in the Staff College in Wellington.

Brigadier Saifuddin Siddiqui, Commander of the Iraqi Navy, paid a ten-day goodwill visit to India in November, 1966, at the invitation of Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman, Chief of Naval Staff, India.

The growing understanding between the two countries was manifested in a press statement issued by the Iraqi

<pg34>

Foreign Minister, Dr. Adnan al-Pachachi welcoming the joint communique issued after the Tripartite meeting of the UAR, Yugoslavia and India held in New Delhi in October, 1966. He supported the views expressed by the three States on Vietnam, disarmament and economic development of developing States.

The Foreign Minister of Iraq, Dr. Adnan al-Pachachi, accompanied by Mrs. Pachachi, paid an official visit to India from Mar 03, 1967 to 8 March, 1967. In the joint communique issued at the end of the visit, both sides, inter alia, expressed the hope that the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration would create an atmosphere of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation conducive to the creation of good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan and the solution of all outstanding differences in accordance with the U.N. Charter in the best interests of both India and Pakistan and thus make a significant contribution to peace in the region.

#### ALGERIA

Relations with Algeria continued to be cordial and friendly. In July, 1966, a three-member delegation led by Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit visited Algeria to take part in the Independence Day celebrations. In November, 1966, the Law Minister, Shri G. S. Pathak, represented India at the Celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution. During both visits, the Algerians expressed a keen desire to continue and to improve economic cooperation between the two countries. An economic delegation from Algeria is expected to visit India in the near future.

## THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

In keeping with India's policy of support for the legitimate aspirations of the Arab World, India has maintained close contact with the League of Arab States both through its Head Office in Cairo and its Mission in India. Dr. Clovis Maksoud, Chief Representative of the League for

<pg35>

India and South-East Asia left New Delhi on completion of his assignment in India. Dr. Maksoud rendered valuable service in the cause of Indo-Arab friendship and understanding.

IRAQ

KUWAIT INDIA IRAN GERMANY PAKISTAN CANADA USA YUGOSLAVIA SAUDI ARABIA NEW ZEALAND LATVIA OMAN VIETNAM UZBEKISTAN ALGERIA EGYPT

Mar 03, 1967

## ***Africa, South of the Sahara***

### CHAPTER VII

#### AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

THE past year was marked by important political changes in some African countries. In Ghana, President Nkrumah was over-thrown by a military coup in February, 1966 and his Government replaced by a National Liberation Council headed by Lt. General J. A. Ankrah. Nigeria witnessed a second coup within 6 months of the first and the Government was taken over by Lt. Col. Gowon. The federal and the regional authorities have been meeting ever since in an effort to tide over tensions between them on the question of the future constitution of Nigeria. In Sierra Leone, the Governor General, Sir Henry Lightfoot Boston and the newly-appointed Prime Minister, Mr. Stevens, were over-thrown by an army coup, following disputed elections and a constitutional crisis. A National Reformation Council has reportedly been installed. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, President Mobutu relieved General Mulamba of the Prime Ministership and himself assumed charge of the Prime Minister's functions. In

pursuance of the aim of economic independence, the Congolese Government took over the mining installations of the Union Miniere and set up a Congolese Company to run them. In Uganda the Prime Minister, Dr. Milton Obote, assumed the office of the President in February, 1966, relieving the Kabaka of Buganda who fled to the UK. A new Constitution was promulgated in April, 1966, which abolished the Federal Government set up under the Independence Constitution. In Kenya, which had been a one-party State since 1964, a split occurred in the ruling party (Kenya African National Union) in April, 1966, when Vice-President Odinga and other dissidents broke away to form an opposition party called Kenya People's Union.

<pg36>

<pg37>

With the opening of a new Resident Mission in Guinea, India now has direct diplomatic representation in 14 countries of Africa, south of the Sahara. Her interests in most other countries in this region are taken care of by concurrent accreditation. India's programme of technical cooperation with the developing countries of Africa continued. An Agreement on Trade and Technical Assistance was concluded with Tanzania followed by the visit of an Industrial team to Dar-es-Salaam. A bilateral Air Transport agreement was concluded between India and Ethiopia.

Some tension arose in India's relations with Kenya following the deportation to India of a few persons of Indian origin domiciled in Kenya, who were either UK citizens or had taken up Kenyan citizenship. The Voice of Kenya also made some broadcasts derogatory to Indians and India. As a result of strong representations by the Indian High Commissioner, the deportations ceased and anti-Indian broadcasts were discontinued. In informal talks, the Kenyan leaders gave an assurance that the deportations did not represent any anti-Indian attitude on the part of the Government of Kenya.

The Government of Tanzania also ordered expulsion of some persons of Indian origin but subsequently the Government decided to reconsider their cases. The Government of Tanzania nationalised the country's commercial banks on Feb 06, 1967. This was announced by President Nyerere as a step towards socialism. He held out an assurance that due compensation would be paid wherever claim to this was duly established.

India regretted the decision of the International Court of Justice which rejected, by the President's casting vote, the case brought by Ethiopia and Liberia against the Union of South Africa for violation of its mandate over

South West Africa. India's Foreign Minister declared in the United Nations General Assembly that the only course left for the world body was to revoke South Africa's mandate over South West Africa. In the event, the General  
<pg38>

Assembly adopted a resolution on 27 October, 1966, which terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa. An Ad Hoc Committee of 14 nations is to report to a special session of the General Assembly, beginning on 21 April, 1967, the practical means by which the UN could fulfil the obligation of that resolution regarding direct administration of the territory.

The Government of India has always held that it is Britain's responsibility to terminate the illegal racist regime set up after UDI in Southern Rhodesia and to introduce majority rule in that country. India enjoins the use of force by Britain, if necessary, should economic sanctions fail to bring down the rebel regime. This stand has been reiterated at various international forums during the last year including the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference at London in September, 1966 and the Security Council meeting in December, 1966. The British Government's series of informal talks with the rebel regime which sought to find a basis for formal negotiations culminated in deadlock in December, 1966, obliging the British Government to approach the Security Council to approve selective mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia. The Afro-Asian countries pressed strongly for a total ban on trade with Rhodesia. The eventual Security Council resolution of 16 December, 1966, approving selective mandatory sanctions including a ban on export of oil and oil products to Rhodesia, remains short of the wishes of the African and Asian countries but nevertheless represents a purposeful beginning by the United Nations in tackling the Rhodesian problem. In a review of the effectiveness of the sanctions, required to be submitted by 1 March, 1967, the UN Secretary-General indicated that while some member-countries which traditionally depended on Rhodesia experienced difficulty in implementing the resolution, certain other States which had significant trade with Rhodesia had not reported at all to the UN on what measures, if any, they had taken in pursuance of the resolution. The Government of India having themselves  
<pg39>

severed all trade and economic relations with Rhodesia recognises and stresses the paramount importance of strict adherence by all countries to the mandatory sanctions for these to be effective.



The voluntary sanctions imposed earlier, while ineffective against Rhodesia, had an adverse effect on Zambia's economy. The operation of mandatory sanctions may create greater hardship for Zambia. Recognising the necessity of supporting Zambia's contingency planning, India suggested at the Security Council meeting in December, 1966 the adoption of a concerted programme of aid to Zambia. India is a member of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee one of whose objectives is to protect the interests of Zambia. India has offered technical assistance to Zambia by way of personnel and material. Facilities have also been offered for training Zambian personnel in India. To help in the air-lifting of vital petroleum supplies to Zambia, India supplied a large number of steel barrels and also contributed the services of a rehabilitation expert and staff to assist the rehabilitation of Zambian nationals returning from Rhodesia. Zambia, was assisted in recruiting 95 Railway personnel with a reserve of 25 from India.

GHANA

NIGER NIGERIA SIERRA LEONE CONGO UGANDA UNITED KINGDOM KENYA GUINEA INDIA  
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TANZANIA USA ETHIOPIA LIBERIA SOUTH AFRICA ZAMBIA

Feb 06, 1967

## ***Eastern and Western Europe***

### CHAPTER VIII

#### EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

##### Eastern Europe

##### U.S.S.R.

DURING the year there was a steady development and further strengthening of the traditional close and friendly relations between India and the USSR in the cultural, economic and political fields. The tradition of mutual consultation between India and the USSR on matters of common interest and on important international problems continued. The Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, stopped for a day in Moscow in April, 1966 on her way back from the USA. She later paid a visit to the USSR from Jul 12, 1966 to 16 July, 1966. The Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, Mr. N. P. Firyubin, visited

India in March and in September, 1966 and had useful exchange of views with our government.

The spirit of Tashkent remained keenly alive in India. The Soviet Union's contribution to the triumph of peace at Tashkent and her understanding of the many steps that India has taken in implementation of the Declaration have been deeply appreciated in this country. The first anniversary of the Declaration was suitably observed on 10 January, 1967, both in New Delhi and in Moscow. Our Ambassador in Moscow held a reception, publicity brochures were issued, speeches stressing the importance of this accord were made and messages were exchanged between leaders of India and the Soviet Union. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri M. C. Chagla's message to the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society brings out the significance of the occasion thus: "The only true way to celebrate the first anniversary of the Declaration is for

<pg40>

<pg41>

both India and Pakistan to renew their faith in the Principles on which the Declaration was based and to make a genuine effort to remove all obstacles in the way of its implementation and to bring about an atmosphere in which they can live together as good friends and neighbours."

Economic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union continued to expand and the Soviet Union continued to render outstanding assistance in the industrial development of India. The Planning Minister, Shri Ashoka Mehta paid a visit to the Soviet Union in June-July, 1966 to discuss Indo-Soviet cooperation during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. A high-power Soviet Economic delegation led by Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the USSR Committee for Foreign Economic Relations visited India in November/December, 1966. An agreement was signed on 10 December, 1966 providing for a Soviet loan of Rs. 250 crores to India during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Agreement provides for Soviet technical and economic assistance for certain industrial enterprises and projects in the public sector during the Plan period.

The Indian Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri C. Subramaniam also paid a visit to the Soviet Union in July, 1966 to explore possibilities of cooperation in increasing India's farm production. An agreement between the Government of India and the USSR was signed on 25 November, 1966, under which the Soviet

Government would make a gift by 1968 of farm machinery and equipment for five State agricultural seed farms on the model of the Suratgarh farm.

During the food emergency, the Soviet Union made a gift of sunflower oil, milk powder, baby foods, biscuits and vitamins. They also announced a gift of 2 lakh tons of wheat to be transported to India at their own cost.

Trade between India and the Soviet Union has been growing rapidly. A five-year Trade Agreement between  
<pg42>

India and the USSR was signed in New Delhi on 7 January, 1966 envisaging the doubling of trade to the level of Rs, 300 crores both ways by 1970. The then Commerce Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah, paid a visit to the Soviet Union in July, 1966 to discuss the problems arising out of devaluation of the Indian rupee. With mutual goodwill and understanding the difficulties in implementing the trade plan were overcome. A trade plan for 1967 involving a turnover of Rs. 170 crores was signed in Moscow on 3 December, 1966. An important feature of the rapidly growing trade between the two countries is the increasing volume of India's manufactured and semi-manufactured goods imported by the Soviet Union.

The annual cultural exchange plan for 1966-67 between India and the USSR was signed in New Delhi on 12 May, 1966. The new plan consisting of 93 items of exchanges covers a wide range of fields including science, education, health, sports, cinema, radio and TV, art and culture.

At the invitation of the Allahabad High Court Centenary Celebration Committee, a delegation of Soviet judges visited India during November/December, 1966.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav relations made marked progress during the past year. High-level exchange of visits included the visit of the Chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Mr. Peter Stambolic, to India in March, 1966, and the visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Yugoslavia in July, 1966. The President of Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito was in New Delhi in October, 1966 to attend the Tripartite meeting of Yugoslavia, the UAR and India. The then Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Hukum Singh was on an official visit to Yugoslavia from 10 to 14 June, 1966. The then Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, also visited Yugoslavia in June, 1966. Economic cooperation between India and Yugoslavia has been expanding rapidly and the Indo-Yugoslav Trade

and Economic Commission is making continuous efforts to find avenues for joint ventures and for industrial collaboration both within the two countries and in third countries. A further fillip was given to these efforts as a result of the decisions of the tripartite summit in October and the tripartite economic meet in December, 1966. The Yugoslav Minister, Mr. Aleksander Grlickov, who came to India for the tripartite economic meeting stayed on in New Delhi for bilateral talks.

An agreement for collaboration in the field of science was signed on 1 March, 1966, between the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in India and the Federal Council for Coordination of Scientific Activities in Yugoslavia.

A protocol for a Yugoslav credit of Rs. 600 million was signed on 18 June, 1966 to finance supply of equipment for the projects to be undertaken in India during the coming years.

A Trade plan for 1967 was signed during the visit of Mr. Grlickov in December, 1966 envisaging an exchange of goods worth Rs. 75 crores both ways. Earlier, a protocol covering consequential trade arrangements following devaluation of the Rupee was signed in July 1966 after talks with a Yugoslav delegation.

To meet India's food emergency, the Government of Yugoslavia made a gift of 1,700 tons of beans and 750 tons of milk powder. The Yugoslav Red Cross sent to the Indian Red Cross a consignment of milk powder, medicines and textiles fabrics.

#### Other East European Countries

Marked progress was also made in India's economic and trade relations with many East European countries. Bulgaria offered a credit worth \$ 15 million for the Fourth Plan projects and trade delegations exchanged visits to finalise goods lists. With Czechoslovakia, two agreements,

for scientific collaboration and for cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy, were concluded. An Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation has been established. The Government of Hungary has offered a credit of Rs. 25 crores for the 4th plan. A new long-term trade agreement and an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation were signed

during the visit to India of the Hungarian Prime Minister. A Polish trade delegation visited India in February-March, 1966 while an Indian trade delegation visited Rumania in September-October, 1966.

#### Western Europe

India's relations with the countries of Europe, with the exception of Portugal, continued to be friendly and expanded in several directions, with growing cooperation in the economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields. In the context of the food crisis in India, the sympathy and fellow-feeling of people of many European countries for the Indian people was demonstrated in the assistance extended by private organisations and individuals, as well as by governments.

Apart from governmental assistance, spontaneous public contributions were raised in many countries of Europe, notably the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden and Spain to assist India to meet the shortage caused by the unprecedented drought. The Governments of Austria, Denmark, Finland and Norway rendered prompt and timely assistance through credits, loans and outright supplies of food-stuffs and fertilisers.

#### FRANCE

India's relations with France continued to be friendly and cordial. The Prime Minister of India made a brief stop-over at Paris on 25 and 26 March, on her way to, Washington. Representatives of the Indian and French governments, led by their Foreign Ministers, met for periodical consultations, in Paris on 1 and 2 June.

<pg45>

Mr. Jean Saintney, who visited Peking and Hanoi as a special representative of President de Gaulle visited Delhi from 10 to 12 July, 1966.

An agreement concerning cultural, scientific and technical cooperation was signed between India and France at Paris on 7 June, 1966. It is expected that with the signing of this agreement, exchanges between the two countries, in the field of education, culture and technical cooperation, which have been steadily growing over the past years, will be placed on a firm basis for further growth

The Government of France offered several scholarships to Indian nationals for studies/training in France, includ-

ing 52 scholarships for higher studies and specialised training, 14 for higher studies in technical subjects and 2 for specialised training in Theatre, Art and Music. The Government of India also offered six scholarships to French nationals for study/training in India.

In January, 1966, the Government of France offered a gift of Rs. 18 million in milk powder and pesticides to India to help relieve food shortage. An additional gift of about 2300 tons of milk powder was subsequently offered. The French Committee for the World Campaign against Hunger also despatched sizeable quantities of multivitamin and Iron Compound tablets.

#### FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Though the year witnessed some periods of stress in Indo-German relations, the FRG continued to take a keen interest in India's development programmes. While a credit of DM 240 million (Rs. 45.3 crores) for the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan was offered, special interest was shown in projects for improvement of agriculture in the context of India's food crisis. A credit of DM 12 million repayable in 25 years at an interest of 1 per cent was offered for purchase of fertilisers and the FRG agreed to assist in the expansion of joint programmes like the

<pg46>

package scheme in Himachal Pradesh. Two more such projects one in Himachal Pradesh and another in Madras are to be taken up. The FRG also offered to supply fertilisers worth DM 500,000 for the joint agricultural programme of India and FAO. Gift of powdered milk valued at DM 500,000 was also announced.

An agreement was signed on 7 June, 1966 between India and the FRG providing for further collaboration in the development of Indian Institute of Technology at Madras. Besides providing for services of professors, senior scientific assistants, foremen and visiting professors and for training in Germany of teachers of the Institute the Agreement provides for equipment of five new laboratories.

During the year India received several distinguished visitors from the Federal Republic of Germany, including three members of the Bundestag, the FRG's observer at the United Nations, a delegation of the sub-committee on Cultural Relations of the Parliament, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag and the former Ambassador of FRG, Mr. Duckwitz, on a private visit.

The Government of the Federal Republic offered 68 to 73 scholarships to the Government of India for practical

training in Germany during 1966.

The past year, however, witnessed some periods of stress in India's relations with the FRG. India represented to the FRG against the sale of Sabre Jet aircrafts to Iran which were diverted to Pakistan. Concern was also expressed over the Federal Government's guarantee to a consortium of European firms proposing to set up a steel plant in China. The FRG also expressed some misgivings over the reference to the German question in the Indo-Soviet Communique of 16 July 1966. However, mutually satisfactory assurance were exchanged on these issues.

#### THE NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Netherlands sent milk powder and baby food worth 1,00,000 Dutch guilders to help relieve  
<pg47>

food shortage in India. A gift of one million guilders was also allocated for a project to improve agriculture in India. Besides, the Dutch Government announced assistance of one million dollars to help India to fight the threat of famine.

Apart from Government assistance, the Netherlands Organisation for International Assistance (NOVILE) organised a fund collection campaign to which the people of the Netherlands, especially students, responded generously and over 22 million guilders were raised. Several consignments of food purchased out of these funds have arrived in India. As a gesture of friendship the Government of India is sending a baby elephant to the Amsterdam Zoo.

The Government of the Netherlands offered 38 fellowships to Indian nationals for 1967.

His Excellency Jonkheer Hubert Theodore Anguste Marie van Rijekevorsel presented his letter of credence on 9 March, 1966. The new Ambassador of India to the Netherlands, Shri S. N. Haksar, presented his credentials on 20 July, 1966.

#### BELGIUM

The cause of Indo-Belgian friendship suffered a grievous loss when all the members of the delegation of the Belgo-Indian Association lost their lives in an air crash while returning from India.

The difficult food situation caused by drought in India evoked widespread public sympathy in Belgium. 1 June, 1966 was observed as the "National Day of Solidarity

with India" throughout Belgium and contributions amounting to 11 million Belgian Francs (approx. Rs. 15 lakhs) were raised to finance projects meant to increase the output of agriculture in India.

Father Dominique G. Pire, Belgian Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1958 and the founder of the "World of the Heart Movement" visited India in October-November, 1966 to select a site for launching a self-help community develop-  
<pg48>

ment project called "Island of Peace" for which the Movement of Father Pire would contribute one million US dollars. Kalakkadu block in Trunelveli district of Madras State, with a population of 63,500 spread over 190 villages, was selected. During his visit, Father Pire stayed in Delhi as the guest of the Government of India.

Shri G. Ramachandran, M.P. and an official of the Gandhi Peace Foundation had a very successful lecture tour in Belgium.

The Government of Belgium offered five fellowships to Indian nationals for higher studies/research at post-graduate level.

Shri T. Swaminathan has been appointed as India's new Ambassador to Belgium.

#### DENMARK

The Government of Denmark has given India an interest-free loan of 30 million Kroner as an assistance in the food situation. They have also given 2.1 million Kroner for a leprosy relief programme in Orissa.

Mr. Christen Haekkerup, the former Foreign Minister of Denmark, accompanied by a large party of members of Parliament, officials and journalists visited India in August-September, 1966, as guest of the Government of India. They visited the Danish-aided Cattle Project in Mysore.

Shri Avtar Singh took over as Indian's Ambassador on 18 March, 1966.

#### NORWAY

The Government of Norway gifted an amount of Rs. 1.7 million as aid to India to help ease the food situation.

Norway has been helping India in a number of ways.



The Indo-Norwegian Fishery Project in Kerala, after successfully accomplishing the task of coastal fishing, is to be extended to deep sea fishing. The Government of Norway have decided to present to India three trawlers

<pg49>

with full modern equipment and one of these was presented in June, 1966. A scheme for developing bilateral relations between towns in India and Norway has been initiated with the linking of the city of Poona and city of Tromso.

Shri R. S. Mani took over as Ambassador to Norway on 29 July, 1966.

#### SWEDEN

The Government of Sweden allocated a sum of S. Kro-nes 7 million for assistance to India in the food crisis. The amount was utilised for purchase of powder milk from Sweden.

Sweden has also announced a credit of S. Kroner 24 million for construction of silos for grain storage at Indian ports and other projects during 1966-67. They have also offered as gift 14,000 tonnes of calcium ammonia nitrate for fertilisers.

Sweden has offered to send to India a team of young Swedish volunteers to work in the field of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, rural economy and social services.

Shri B. K. Kapur took over as Ambassador on 9 July, 1965.

#### FINLAND

The Government of Finland gifted 200 tons of milk powder as aid to India in the food crisis.

Finland has offered scholarships to Indian students in the fields of metallurgy, paper technology and architecture.

Shri B. K. Kapur, concurrently accredited to Finland, presented his credentials on 23 October, 1966.

#### ITALY

As a member of the Aid-India Consortium, Italy has continued to play a part in India's development plans.

<pg50>

The two countries are also collaborating in several industrial schemes in the public and private sectors. The Italian Government also offers several scholarships for studies in Italy.

In response to an appeal made by the Pope and President Saragat, the Italian public contributed nearly 13 million US dollars to help India in the food crisis besides a very generous donation from the Government of Italy.

As a gesture of goodwill, the Government of India donated tea and bed-sheets worth Rs. 15,000 to the victims of floods in Italy during October/November, 1966.

Shri I. J. Bahadur Singh presented his credentials in Rome, as Ambassador of India, on 21 March, 1967.

#### GREECE

Her Majesty Queen Frederica of Greece, the Queen Mother, accompanied by Princess Irene came on a five-week visit to India as guests of the Government of India.

King Constantine of Greece announced, on Indian Prime Minister's birthday, a contribution of \$ 10,000 to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for the drought victims in Bihar.

The Government of India, as a gesture of goodwill, donated tea and textiles worth Rs. 15,000 to the victims of a severe earthquake in central Greece.

#### SPAIN

Action Catolica, a religious organisation in Spain, raised contributions amounting to 52 million Pesetas (Rs. 4 million) for drought relief work in India. With this money, the organisation purchased 70 trucks and one thousand tons each of wheat flour and rice. One half of each of these items was sent as gift to the Government of India and the other half to the "Catholic Charities of India".

The new Ambassador of Spain to India, H. E. Mr. Don Miguel Teus Y. Lopez presented his credentials on 8 June, 1966.

<pg51>

H.R.H. Prince Juan Carlos and his wife Princess Sofia paid a brief private visit to India in January, 1966.

## PORTUGAL

Portugal's inhuman treatment of two Indian nationals, Shri Mohan Lakshman Ranade and Dr. Telo Mascarenhas, detained in that country for their patriotic activities in Goa, Daman and Diu, evoked widespread resentment in India. The Portuguese Government have denied them even the normal facilities of visits by relatives and have not relented even after an appeal by Shri Ranade's old mother. Efforts for the release of these Indian patriots are continuing through friendly countries to whom the Government of India are grateful for their endeavours in this cause. The Government of India are also grateful to the Government of Mexico for the useful role played by their diplomats while looking after India's interests in Lisbon.

## AUSTRIA

Within three days of learning of India's food emergency, the Government of Austria had announced last year gift of skimmed milk powder and fertilisers of the value of \$ one million. This gift was utilised during the year under report.

A new agreement for a credit of Rs. 4.7 million was signed with Austria on 5 December, 1966.

## TURKEY

Relations between India and Turkey, which had become strained following the latter's partisan attitude during the Indo-Pak conflict, showed some signs of improvement.

The Maharashtra Minister for Housing Shri Homi J Taleyarkhan paid a goodwill visit to Turkey in June, 1966 and was warmly received.

A 3-member Turkish Parliamentary delegation visited India in August 1966 as guests of the Government of India, primarily to study family planning programmes in India.

<pg52>

Parts of eastern Turkey were hit by a severe earthquake in August 1966. The Government of India donated tea, textiles worth Rs. 15,000 to the victims.

## CYPRUS

The Postal Administration of Cyprus release a stamp on 6 June 1966 to commemorate the services of late Gene-

ral K. S. Thimmayya as Commander of the UNFICYP.

#### IRELAND

The Irish Government has gifted pound30,000 to India through the FAO.

#### THE VATICAN

Contributions from all over the world continued to pour in response to an appeal made earlier by the Pope to help India. The Holy Father also made a personal donation of 100,000 dollars for the relief of scarcity-hit areas in the country. This token of his affection and love for the people of India was deeply appreciated all over the country.

#### THE UNITED KINGDOM

Relations with UK showed some improvement during the year, especially after talks between the Prime Ministers of India and the United Kingdom in April, 1966 and between the Indian Foreign Minister and the British leaders in June, 1966. The visits of Members of Parliament, noted political commentators and other leaders of opinion from UK to India and similar visits from Indian leaders to UK have helped to bring about a better appreciation in UK of Indian point of view on various questions of current importance.

British economic aid to India continued and four agreements providing interest-free loans totalling pound30.5 million from Britain to India were signed during the period under review. These loans would be spread over a period of 25 years with repayments beginning after the seventh year.

<pg53>

These were made available, in the form of general purpose loans to help India service payments due under previous loans, to liberalise her imports and to make good the current food shortage. They will also be used to purchase spares and components for various industries and goods essential to maintain her industrial production.

India also received technical assistance. The major item under this head was the aid given to the Indian Institute of Technology in Delhi. A number of experts from UK were also procured in various fields like engineering, management and electronics as also training facilities for a number of Indians in UK. Some institutions also received gifts of equipment and books on scientific and technical subjects.

USA

INDIA RUSSIA UZBEKISTAN PAKISTAN YUGOSLAVIA UNITED KINGDOM BULGARIA NORWAY  
SLOVAKIA HUNGARY PORTUGAL BELGIUM THE NETHERLANDS SPAIN SWEDEN AUSTRIA  
DENMARK FINLAND FRANCE VIETNAM GERMANY IRAN CHINA ITALY GREECE CENTRAL  
AFRICAN REPUBLIC MEXICO TURKEY CYPRUS IRELAND

Jul 12, 1966

## ***The Americas***

### CHAPTER IX

#### THE AMERICAS

##### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

C L O S E friendship remains the firm basis of Indo-US relations despite the differences between the two sides which sometimes obscure it. The Indian Prime Minister's visit to the US (from Mar 28, 1966 to 1 April, 1966) symbolised and emphasised the cordiality in the relationship between the two countries. The Prime Minister received an impressive and touching welcome from the US Government and people; her discussions with the US President in particular helped fulfil what she had characterised as the primary purpose of the visit "to establish a close rapport and understanding". In the words of the joint communique, the visit "reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship between the United States and India, based upon a shared commitment to constitutional democracy and a common revolutionary heritage", while the "highly informative, frank and friendly discussions" between the two leaders "contributed to a valuable personal understanding between their two countries and two peoples".

An element in Indo-US relations which has come to acquire a special importance over the years, namely US economic assistance, also provided much encouragement to bringing the two sides closer together. The US undertook another large contribution for the year to assist in the implementation of India's development plan. Following a special Presidential message to the Congress, the US also generously filled the gap in Indian food supplies resulting from last year's severe drought. At the same time, the problems and difficulties inherent in the aid position also became evident. They were highlighted

<pg54>

<pg55>

by the acute crisis created by a second successive year of drought, which obliged India to find a further 10 million tons of grain, at least, for the year 1967. The U.S. response was again sympathetic and vitally helpful, though for various reasons it was of a more limited nature than before.

The renewed search by India for food aid, and the US reaction, occasioned a great deal of public speculation about the true state of Indo-US relations, with many political differences being emphasised to suggest that heavy stresses and strains had developed. These speculations showed once again how rapidly the atmosphere surrounding Indo-US relations could fluctuate between hot and cold.

#### CANADA

The continuing close and cordial relations between Canada and India were a matter of great satisfaction to the Government and people of India. As a mark of this friendship, it was announced in January 1967 that the President of India would be visiting Canada during the course of the Canadian Centennial Celebrations.

Canada continued to extend economic assistance to India in various ways. In response to India's request for emergency food supplies to meet the current scarcity in some parts of the country, the Canadian Prime Minister announced on 29 November, that Canada would supply 21 million dollars worth of food on a grant basis. The shipment of this consignment would start immediately. At the same time he also announced 75 million dollars worth of food aid to India for the year 1967-68.

An Indian delegation attended the Annual Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which was held in Montreal from 25 September to 4 October, 1966.

#### THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

India's friendly ties with the countries of these regions were strengthened.

<pg56>

His Excellency Dr. Miguel Zavala Ortiz, Minister of

Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic of Argentina, accompanied by Mrs. Ortiz, paid an official visit to India from 25 to 28 March, 1966. During his stay in India he signed a Trade Agreement between India and Argentina for promotion of trade between the two countries.

His Excellency Mr. Mauro Thibau, Minister of Mines and Energy, Brazil, paid an official visit to India from 7 October to 15 October, 1966. During his stay in India, he had useful discussions regarding promotion of trade between India and Brazil with the Minister of Commerce. He had discussions with the then Minister of Mines and Metals Shri S. K. Dey and called on the President and the Foreign Minister.

Guyana (formerly British Guiana) attained Independence from Britain on 26 May, 1966. India was represented at the Independence Celebrations in Georgetown by Shri Dinesh Singh, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Barbados attained independence on 30 November, 1966 from Britain. India was represented at the Independence Celebrations in Bridgetown by its Ambassador in Mexico and High Commissioner in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago offered \$ 25,000 in cash and \$ 25,000 for purchase of Fertilizers for the drought-affected States in India. The offer was accepted with gratitude by the Government of India.

His Excellency Mr. Harry S. Radhakishun, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries of the Government of Surinam visited India to participate in the International Rice Commission Conference sponsored by the FAO. At the conclusion of the Conference he was guest of the Government of India from 9 to 16 October, 1966.

USA

INDIA CANADA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ARGENTINA BRAZIL GUYANA BARBADOS  
MEXICO SPAIN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mar 28, 1966

***United Nations and International Conferences***

## CHAPTER X

### UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

THE 21st Session of the United Nations General Assembly commenced on Sep 20, 1966 and adjourned on 21 December, 1966. Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan was elected President of the session. Four newly independent countries—Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho and Barbados were admitted and Indonesia resumed full participation in the United Nations, thus bringing the total membership to 122.

A major achievement of this session was persuading U Thant to accept a second five-year term as Secretary-General of the United Nations. For India, the session was eventful. India was elected as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for a two-year term from 1 January, 1967, along with Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia and Brazil. Dr. Nagendra Singh of India was elected to the 25-member International Law Commission. He was also appointed a member of the International Court of Arbitration. India was also elected at the 40th Session of ECOSOC to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme for three years from 1 January, 1967. Shri K. C. Pant, M.P. was elected the First Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights.

In the general debate, the then Foreign Minister of India, Shri Swaran Singh, renewed India's call for a cessation of bombing of North Vietnam and pleaded for a political, rather than military, solution to the problem of Vietnam. On disarmament, he warned that proliferation of nuclear weapons, vertical or horizontal, was equally serious. Turning to Africa, Shri Swaran Singh urged that immediate and effective action should be taken to end the illegal and racist regime in Rhodesia. He condemned

<pg57>

<pg58>

the policy of apartheid and expressed abhorrence of the policies of those countries which aid, assist and comfort South Africa in the name of commerce and trade, and for other financial benefits. He also reiterated India's support to the cause of liberation of the peoples of South West Africa and of Mozambique and Angola.

As in previous years, India voted in favour of a resolution calling upon the General Assembly "to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize



the representatives of its Government as the only lawful representatives of China to the UN". This resolution was however rejected by 57 to 46 with 17 abstentions.

On South West Africa, the General Assembly took a momentous step when, on 27 October, 1966, it terminated South Africa's mandate and declared that the territory "henceforth comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations". The practical steps to this end are to be examined by a 14-member ad hoc committee which is required to report on 1 April 1967.

On Portuguese Colonies, the Assembly urged the Security Council to make it obligatory for members of the UN to break off all relations with Portugal and boycott all trade with her.

On Rhodesia, the Security Council adopted a resolution on 16 December, 1966, declaring the situation there a threat to international peace and security and imposing selective mandatory economic sanctions, including an embargo on oil and oil products, against the illegal regime.

On the question of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, the General Assembly once again condemned the policies of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and the territory of South West Africa and racial discrimination in the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, etc. The Assembly also adopted the convention on

<pg59>

the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. India has signed this convention.

As in previous years, India actively took part in the deliberation of the Special Committee of 24 (the UN Special Committee on the situation with regard to implementation of the Declaration on the granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). The Committee held a series of meetings in several African capitals-Dar-es-Salaam, Mogadiscio, Addis Ababa, Cairo and Algiers from 23 May to 22 June, 1966. India was fully represented at the meetings.

The Ad hoc Committee of 14, established in 1965 by the General Assembly, and of which India is a member, to make a detailed assessment of the financial situation of the UN and to make recommendations on more effective utilisation of available funds, submitted two reports. One of these was an assessment of the deficit with which the UN was faced. The other dealing with the budgetary pro-

cedures of the specialised agencies made far-reaching recommendations for greater economy, efficiency and better functioning. The General Assembly has approved the report of the Ad hoc Committee and called for urgent action to implement its recommendations.

The United Nations Emergency Force is at present under the command of Major-General Inderjit Rikhy of India who took charge of the post in February, 1966. In November 1965, a Survey Team, appointed by the Secretary-General, recommended a reduction of military personnel from 3959 to 3400 in order to keep the expenditure of UNEF within the budgetary ceiling fixed by the General Assembly. India accordingly reduced its contingent by 238 persons and it now totals 910.

At the Economic and Social Council, India played an important role in the framing of a resolution which urged the developed countries to reach and, if possible, surpass

<pg60>

the target of 1 per cent of their national income to be provided to the developing countries on easy terms, as recommended by the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

#### DISARMAMENT

At the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee India presented, along with other non-aligned delegates, a joint memorandum urging negotiations for a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons based on the principles contained in the General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX) of 1965. India also emphasised the two-fold partial nature of the Moscow test ban treaty which has not yet been universally agreed to and which is yet to cover underground tests. On this subject also a joint memorandum was submitted by India and other non-aligned States urging nuclear weapon Powers to explore the possibility of a comprehensive test ban treaty and to discontinue nuclear weapons test in the meanwhile.

The 21st Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution appealing for steps towards early conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty and for refraining from actions conducive to proliferation or hampering non-proliferation, The General Assembly also adopted a resolution, co-sponsored by India, UAR and Yugoslavia on the elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The resolution requested the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee to consider the question and to report to the Gen-

eral Assembly.

On 3 March, 1967, India signed the "Treaty on Principles governing the Activities of States in Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including and use of Moon and other Celestial Bodies". The draft of the treaty was approved by the XXI Session of the General Assembly under resolution 2222 (XXI) and was opened for signatures simultaneously in Washington, Moscow and London on 27 January 1967. The "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear weapons in  
<pg61>

Latin America" was approved by all the twenty-one Latin American and Caribbean countries (except Cuba) and opened for signature in Mexico City on 14 February 1967. It marks the culmination of attempts to create a nuclear-free zone in an inhabited area.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

During the past year, India participated in several international conferences, symposia etc., a list of which is given at Appendix III. Notable among the International Conferences held in India were the 22nd session of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE) and an International Round Table on Jawaharlal Nehru organised by the UNESCO.

A list of international organisations of which India is a member is at Appendix IV.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, January, 1966: A Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting was held in Lagos from 11 to 12 January, 1966 with 19 Commonwealth Governments participating. India was represented by the then Law Minister, Mr. Ashoke Sen. This meeting of the Commonwealth held outside London and organised and serviced by the new Commonwealth Secretariat was also the first ever meeting to discuss a single political subject-Rhodesia. In the face of the unanimous Afro-Asian demand for an immediate end to the illegal regime in Rhodesia and speedy progress towards majority rule, the British Prime Minister explained the scheme of voluntary sanctions initiated by the British Government and held out the promise that the collapse of the illegal regime was a matter of weeks if not of months.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference September, 1966: The Commonwealth Prime Ministers met again in London from 6 to 15 September in their periodical conference. India was represented by the Foreign Minister. Rhodesia again discussed at great length, though the

situation in Vietnam, disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, the problems in Southern Africa, Cyprus, the future of dependent territories and the world economic situation were also discussed. Despite persistent efforts by Pakistan to allude to Indo-Pakistan differences on Kashmir and to include a reference to this in the official communique, the conference maintained its convention of not including bilateral differences in the communique.

Seminar on Apartheid: India participated in an International Seminar on Apartheid, which was held in Brasilia in the autumn of 1966. The Seminar, in its report, recommended mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and full implementation of the Security Council's arms embargo against South Africa. It appealed to all States to act with a view to stopping all economic and financial relations with South Africa, particularly investment and trade.

BOTSWANA

GUYANA LESOTHO INDONESIA USA INDIA BRAZIL CANADA DENMARK ETHIOPIA VIETNAM  
SOUTH AFRICA ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE CHINA PORTUGAL GUINEA ALGERIA EGYPT RUSSIA  
YUGOSLAVIA UNITED KINGDOM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CUBA MEXICO CYPRUS  
PAKISTAN

Sep 20, 1966

## ***External Publicity***

### CHAPTER XI

#### EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

THE Public Accounts Committee examined the functioning of the External Publicity Division during the year under review and suggestions made by them are under consideration. The Committee on Indian Foreign Service too examined the working of the External Publicity machinery and made important recommendations for its further improvement.

The External Publicity Division and Indian Missions abroad continued their efforts to project India's image as a progressive secular democracy and to counter the ex-

aggerated and biased reports of India's difficulties, especially in the economic sphere, by foreign press, particularly of Pakistan and China. During the year, the External Publicity Division was mainly responsible for all press and public relations activities in connection with the tripartite meeting of India, the UAR and Yugoslavia at New Delhi. Special facilities were provided to the press parties accompanying the Presidents of the UAR and Yugoslavia as well as for the foreign press parties detailed to cover the meeting.

In addition to regular briefing and supply of background information and publicity material to accredited correspondents, foreign and Indian, facilities were provided to 59 foreign journalists to interview important Indian leaders and 200 foreign journalists, photographers and members of television and film teams were given logistic facilities. Press delegations from Afghanistan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Kenya and Europe were invited to visit India, while local hospitality was extended to journalists and television units from Germany, Norway, Poland, Canada, Brazil, Japan, Malaysia, Australia, the Lebanon,

<pg63>

<pg64>

Tunisia, the Sudan and Iran. Foreign travel facilities were provided to 82 Indian correspondents.

Production: 178,000 copies of 36 pamphlets on various subjects were produced. Of these, nine were translated into Arabic, French and Spanish. In addition, a number of pamphlets and feature articles were translated by Indian missions in local languages. Two pamphlets on the Tripartite Meeting were produced for distribution.

About 5,600 copies of 54 publications of different titles produced by other Government departments were purchased and distributed abroad through our missions. About 14,000 copies of the fortnightly Indian and Foreign Review, in English and French and over 31,000 copies of the monthly Foreign Affairs Record, published by this Ministry, were also distributed in India and abroad. The illustrated quarterly, India, produced by our Embassy in Moscow, has become increasingly popular not only in the USSR but also in some other countries of East Europe. Print order of this journal increased from 10,000 in 1964 to 40,000 in 1966. A great majority of our missions regularly brought out daily, weekly, fortnightly and annual bulletins in English and local languages.

3,000 copies of 90 books on different subjects were added to the libraries of Indian Missions abroad. In addi-

tion, a regular flow of newspapers, periodicals and other journals for the libraries as well as for free distribution abroad was maintained.

Over 900 copies of books on India were presented to leading individuals, libraries and institutions.

About 75,400 clippings from Indian newspapers were classified while over 48,500 clippings from foreign newspapers were scrutinised for inclusion in the World Press Review and later classified and recorded,

Audio Visual Publicity: The medium of films for the projection of India's image and to counter anti-Indian propaganda was continued. 1681 prints of various document-

<pg65>

ary films and Indian News Reviews, considered suitable for this purpose, were supplied to missions abroad. Many of these films were loaned to foreign television organisations also. With a view to encouraging the screening of Indian documentaries and News Reviews on foreign television networks, exemption was obtained from the payment of royalty on these films in respect of 40 television organisations. A few feature films and children's films were also purchased for non-commercial exhibition abroad.

One important development during the year was the successful processing of colour films in India. Hitherto, colour films used to be sent to the UK for processing and printing. It is now possible to obtain larger supplies of colour documentaries for which there is an increasing demand abroad.

India participated in 55 film festivals all over the world. Two of our entries, The Story of Energy and Call of the Khedda, were given awards at the XIII International Electronic, Nuclear, Teleradio and Cinematographic film festival held in Rome and the VI World Forestry Congress held in Madrid.

It was decided to supply film projectors to another seven of our missions abroad. Nearly 55,000 photographs were supplied to our missions in addition to meeting specific demand for colour transparencies.

Demands from broadcasting organisations in various countries for Indian gramophone records continued to be received. Over 850 records and 143 tapes were supplied to our missions for publicity and for presentation.

Cultural work: An important item of photographic ex-

hibition during the year was the organisation of the Nehru and New India exhibition in Nairobi, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, Port Louis, Cairo, and Beirut. Apart from projecting the many-sided personality of the late Prime Minister the exhibition also depicted the evolution of

<pg66>

India's foreign and economic policies and democratic institutions. The Ministry also arranged for India's participation in 14 other exhibitions in different centres covering subjects like photography, painting, books, philately and posters.

The Paranjyoti Chorus of Bombay visited the UK and Europe and the Kalakshetra Dance Troupe of Madras visited Australia and Fiji for performances in those countries.

Extension of our teleprinter network to 20 more missions is expected to materialise shortly.

Changes in the Cadre: Consequent upon the re-organisation of the Information Service of India and its gradual integration into the Indian Foreign Service one post of Information Officer in Kuala Lumpur was converted into the Senior Scale of IFS(A) and transferred to Singapore.

Organisation and Staff: The External Publicity Division at headquarters and the information posts abroad employed 556 personnel consisting of 11 Public Relations Officers, 1 Deputy Director, 38 Information Officers, 39 Assistant Information Officers/Attaches/Registrars/Research Officers/Editors, 145 other India-based personnel and 322 locally-recruited persons. All posts of Morse Operators in the Missions abroad were abolished following the installation of teleprinters.

A new publicity unit was set up in Khartoum. Other steps taken to strengthen publicity posts included the creation of the posts of an Editor at Moscow, an Arabic Translator at Jeddah, a Personal Assistant at Kabul and a Cinema Operator at Port Louis.

Budget: The total budget grant of the External Publicity Division for 1966-67 including the ISI posts abroad is Rs. 1,20,23,000.00. Of this, the sum of Rs. 49,98,000 represents pay and allowances of officers and establishment,

<pg67>

the remainder being the expenditure on publicity activities. This budget figure does not take into account Missions which have no separate ISI posts but which are, nevertheless, expected to do publicity work.

INDIA

CHINA PAKISTAN YUGOSLAVIA AFGHANISTAN INDONESIA KENYA PHILIPPINES GERMANY  
NORWAY POLAND AUSTRALIA BRAZIL CANADA JAPAN LEBANON MALAYSIA USA IRAN  
SUDAN TUNISIA RUSSIA UNITED KINGDOM ITALY SPAIN UGANDA EGYPT MAURITIUS FIJI  
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE SAUDI ARABIA

Sep 20, 1966

## ***Technical and Economic Cooperation***

### CHAPTER XII

#### TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

I N keeping with the trend in recent years for increasing mutual economic and technical cooperation and closer economic relations among the developing countries, India had initiated a programme of technical assistance and economic cooperation (ITEC) in September 1964. During 1965-66, various administrative arrangements were made to streamline the procedure for efficient and coordinated implementation of the programme, which is being vigorously implemented now. Some delegations have visited the Afro-Asian countries to assess possibilities of technical and economic cooperation with them. For the same purpose, representatives of the Government of India were also deputed to attend regional economic conferences such as those organised, by the Economic Commission for Africa. Possibilities for cooperation and demand for assistance have exceeded the financial provisions made for the programme in the past year's budget.

During the year bilateral economic assistance was arranged with several countries. As a result of the visit of a high-level delegation to Afghanistan in May, 1966 it was decided to provide a 100-bed hospital in Kabul including equipment and training of doctors, and also to provide agricultural equipment and assistance in the development of industry and agriculture. In July, the Vice-President laid the foundation stone for the hospital. Since then an expert team has visited Afghanistan to prepare design and construction estimates for the hospital. In February, 1967, an Afghan technical team came to India to finalise construction plans.



A joint meeting of the Indo-Kuwait Commission on economic cooperation was held in New Delhi in June, 1966.

<pg68>

<pg69>

Comprehensive agreements on technical, economic and scientific cooperation were signed with the Governments of Tunisia, Uganda and Tanzania during 1965-66. These agreements provide for the exchange of personnel for training, exchange of experts as well as technical documentation and equipment, cooperation in scientific research, setting up of joint industrial ventures, etc. Similar agreements with a number of other countries in Africa and Asia are under negotiation.

During the year, a credit of Rs. 100 million was offered to Indonesia to assist that country in rehabilitating its economy.

Under the ITEC Programme, 26 Indian technical and professional experts in such varied fields, as river valley projects, industries, health, education, engineering and administration were deputed to various countries including the UAR, Zambia, Somalia and Afghanistan and to the Economic Commission for Africa. Forty places for training in the cooperative movement, town and country planning, agricultural research and nursing etc., were provided to trainees from various countries including Somalia, Ethiopia, Angola, Iraq and Syria. Over Rs. 1.33 lakhs worth of instruments, equipment, technical literature, seeds for experimental farms, sewing machines, etc., was presented. Visits to Indian institutions by high level officials of foreign governments were arranged. A recruiting team from the Zambian Railways was assisted in recruiting 85 Railway personnel with 25 kept in reserve. Facilities were also provided for recruitment of Indian professional and technical experts, including doctors, engineers, teachers, accountants and librarians. For this purpose an Indian Selection Committee keeps a panel of experts prepared on the basis of interviews.

During the year, general technical assistance agreements were signed with the Government of Switzerland and Federal Republic of Germany. An Indo-Czechoslovak

<pg70>

Committee for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation was set up during the year and the first meeting of the Committee took place in January, 1967.

Tripartite Economic Conference

In pursuance of the decisions reached at the Tripartite-Summit, a Ministerial meeting on Economic Cooperation between India, the UAR and Yugoslavia was held in New Delhi from Dec 12, 1966 to 14 December, 1966. The discussions related to identifying areas where Tripartite Cooperation would be beneficial. The main conclusions reached at the meeting were:

- (1) Trade exchanges among the three countries should be developed to much higher levels.
- (2) Steps should be taken to establish preferential tariff arrangements amongst the three within the frame-work of the developing international commercial policy.
- (3) The bilateral trade and payments procedures in force between the three countries should be reviewed with a view to enlarging mutual trade exchanges. The scope for mutual cooperation in exports to one another's market and to markets of the other countries should be explored.
- (4) Maritime transport services among the three countries should be improved and consideration should be given to the establishment of a permanent and regular joint shipping service.
- (5) Cooperation in the industrial field should be intensified and enterprises should be encouraged to negotiate Tripartite arrangements. Provision of credit facilities should also be examined in this context.
- (6) Technical and scientific cooperation between the three countries should be strengthened and specific measures taken for the utilisation of  
<pg71>  
services, facilities and expertise as are available in the three countries.
- (7) Contacts among themselves and with the other developing countries in the work of international forums should be strengthened.
- (8) The developed and the developing countries should prepare themselves in advance and adequately for the Second UN Conference on Trade and Development and to this end they endorsed the need for meeting of all the developing countries to formulate their concrete proposals and also for a special Ministerial delegation of these countries meeting the

Heads of Government/State of the principal developing countries.

It was also decided to set up three ad hoc groups to study the above subjects. One of these groups, on tariff preferences etc., met in Cairo in February, 1967. The report of the Indian team is being finalised. The other two groups are expected to meet shortly. In order to implement the conclusions reached at the Conference, it was decided to establish a permanent Joint Committee which will meet periodically to consider reports of the ad hoc groups, to guide and coordinate the work in the technical, industrial and commercial fields and to review the progress made from time to time. A copy of the Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the Conference is given at Appendix II.

INDIA

USA AFGHANISTAN KUWAIT TANZANIA TUNISIA UGANDA INDONESIA MALI SOMALIA  
ZAMBIA ANGOLA ETHIOPIA IRAQ SYRIA SWITZERLAND GERMANY NORWAY YUGOSLAVIA  
EGYPT

Dec 12, 1966

## ***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.

During the year 1966 the percentage of rejected applications was about 0.4 per cent of the total number of applications received. The number of applications received in the five Regional Passport Offices including those brought forward from previous year, was 85,335. As against this 72,048 passports were issued by them.

At the headquarters of the Ministry, 3623 official passports, 399 Diplomatic passports and 2721 visas to foreigners were issued.

#### Liberalisation of passport rules

It was felt that delay was caused in the issue of passports and the applicants were required to undergo too many formalities. The procedure and rules relating to the grant of passports were, therefore, reviewed at a Conference held in the Ministry of External Affairs at which all concerned Departments and Ministries were represented. In pursuance of the decisions taken, changes have been introduced to enable expeditious handling of applications.

The main features of the liberalized rules are as follows:

Applicants proceeding abroad at the invitation of relations and friends or for medical treatment are no longer

<pg72>

<pg73>

required to furnish sponsorship declarations and medical certificates.

Persons proceeding to UK etc., are no longer required to furnish entry-certificates.

Financial guarantee will no longer be necessary in the following cases:

- (i) When the applicant pays income-tax or property tax.
- (ii) When there is an Entry Permit issued by a foreign Government.
- (iii) When the applicant is proceeding abroad under the Indian Emigration Act 1922 and the employer has furnished the required security deposit.
- (iv) When the applicant is proceeding to U.K. on an Employment Voucher.
- (v) Students proceeding on scholarship, fellowship etc.
- (vi) Persons going on pilgrimage or for other purpose to neighbouring countries.

(vii) Persons holding return tickets.

A guarantor will be considered acceptable if he pays income-tax/property tax.

Regional Passport Officers have been authorised to dispose of majority of the cases at their level and to refer to the Ministry only a few cases.

Residents of places other than Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Madras will send the original copies of their applications to the Regional Passport Officers and the duplicate copies to the District Magistrates. The Regional Passport Officers will take the initiative to dispose of the applications expeditiously in consultation with the District Magistrates.

If an applicant is in a hurry and furnishes a certificate from a 1st Class Stipendiary Magistrate or an officer equivalent to the rank of Deputy Secretary and above in the

<pg74>

Government of India or the State Government to the effect that the applicant has been known to the officer for more than two years, that the particulars furnished in the passport application are correct to the best of his knowledge and that the applicant is a fit person for the grant of a passport, efforts will be made to grant him a passport within 48 hours without a Financial Guarantee and dispensing with other formalities, provided the Regional Passport Officer is satisfied about his bona fides.

If an applicant cannot furnish a certificate from an officers of the status mentioned above but furnishes a sworn affidavit or a certificate from an officer of the status of an Under Secretary that the particulars furnished by him in the application are correct, efforts will be made to give him a passport as soon as possible within a few weeks.

#### Emigration to Britain

According to the statistics published by the British Government, Indian visitors to Britain during 1965 were 50,829 as against 44,468 during the year 1964. The net inflow of Indian nationals into Britain calculated after deducting the number of those who left Britain during 1965 comes to 18,815. The corresponding figures in earlier years were 15,513 in 1964, and 17,498 in 1963. For the calendar year 1966, 4,282 employment vouchers were issued by the British Government to Indian nationals for employment in Britain as against 5,899 during 1965.

Up to the month of September, 1966, 173 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 seeking employment in Britain and did not hold any employment voucher.

#### Emigration to countries other than Britain

Applications for passport facilities for countries other than Britain, especially for African and Persian Gulf countries, continued to be received from applicants who had

<pg75>

secured employment as teachers, engineers, doctors, nurses etc., in these countries. About 287 Indian teachers secured employment in Ethiopia and Ghana and passport facilities were extended to them. Ten engineers who secured employment in Ghana were also extended passport facilities. A few nurses and medical doctors were given passport facilities for Persian Gulf and African countries. Passports were also issued to various parties of artists/musicians/magicians touring abroad for cultural purposes.

The Protector of Emigrants at air and sea ports registered the departure for employment abroad of 2,899 skilled workers under the Emigration Act. Most of the workers went to Persian Gulf countries South-East Asian countries, Arabia and East African countries.

The devaluation of Indian rupee in the year 1966 affected the wages prescribed for certain categories of low-paid skilled workers proceeding abroad to take up employment as cooks, domestic servants, mechanics etc. Since the minimum wages were fixed in terms of Indian rupee, it became necessary to revise and raise the prescribed rates so as to ensure that these skilled workers were not exploited on account of devaluation. Necessary orders were accordingly issued raising the minimum wage of these workers before they could be allowed to be recruited and employed abroad.

#### Deportation

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

#### Repatriation

236 Repatriates arrived in India from Malaysia during the year 1966 as against 182 in 1965.

#### Revenue Receipts

The Regional Passport Offices earned a revenue of Rs. 14,18,272 during the year 1966.

<pg76>

#### 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 cases of repatriation, deportation and extradition of Indian nationals from abroad and also arrange to afford financial and other reliefs to stranded Indian, nationals abroad. They also deal with the properties of Indian nationals who die abroad and render assistance to foreign Missions in India for the disposal of properties and estates of foreigners in India,

The Consular Division also make reciprocal arrangements with other countries regarding service of summonses in the civil cases, execution of decrees, examination of witnesses in criminal cases and enforcement of maintenance orders, etc. They also perform consular and quasi-consular functions on behalf of foreign governments and help, Indian nationals in India in tracing the whereabouts of their relatives abroad.

The work relating to compilation of Consular Manual has been completed so far as this Ministry is concerned. All but two chapters have been finalised. These two, chapters are under reference to other Ministries and Departments concerned for vetting.

40 Letters of request and commissions for examination of witnesses abroad and vice-versa were forwarded to the authorities concerned after due scrutiny. Similarly 20 summonses and 19 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, the UAR, the USSR, and, Switzerland could not be put through unless Order 5, Rule

<pg77>

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 for examination of witnesses on commission of criminal cases with Nepal, Nigeria, Libya, West Germany, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Aden and Malaysia are still in progress.

1,533 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 is 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, the Philippines and Sierra Leone have agreed to accept such Certificates issued by the above-mentioned Chamber. The matter is still under correspondence with the Governments of Nigeria, Ruanda and Burundi.

<pg78>

38 cases of estates and properties of Indians abroad and 6 cases relating to foreigners in respect of their properties in India were dealt with during the period under review.

Negotiations for concluding Reciprocal Arrangements under Section 57 of Administrator General's Act, 1963 with Czechoslovakia, Poland, Afghanistan, Iran, Denmark and the United States of America were completed and a revised notification in the matter was issued by the Ministry of Law.

During the period under review 15 persons were repatriated from foreign countries by our various Missions at public expense at a total expenditure of Rs. 20066-41.

A total sum of Rs. 4380.64 was advanced to 12 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.

During the period under review notifications applying the provisions of the Extradition Act 1962, other than Chapter III thereof to the United States of America and Tanzania were issued. Also 18 cases relating to extradition of offenders from or to India, trial of citizens of India for offences 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, 57 cases of deportation of Indian citizens from other countries and 12 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, 113 references on this subject received from our Missions abroad, Foreign Missions in India, Goa Administration etc., were handled. These include requests received

<pg79>

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 was also examined and comments offered.

33 cases relating to marriage, desertion, bigamy etc. and 16 cases of adoption of Indian children by foreigners were dealt with. 88 cases of whereabouts and welfare of Indian nationals abroad were also dealt with.

97 cases of death of foreigners in India were reported to the foreign Missions concerned. 44 cases of death of Indian nationals abroad were also dealt with.

21 cases relating to remittance facilities from or to India were dealt with. 127 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 28 cases regarding issue of birth, death, marriage certificates were dealt with. 15 cases relating to verification of date of birth and other particulars were dealt with. 55 cases relating to issue of 'No Objection to return to India' certificates to Indian citizens who wanted to settle down in Canada and the U.S.A. were dealt with

during this period. 33 cases relating to settlement of claims of Indian citizens for pay, pension, gratuity, etc. against foreign Governments were received and pursued with the Governments concerned.

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

<pg80>

So far a sum of Rs. 39,90,062.21 has been recovered, a sum of Rs. 4,06,07,878.93 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 outstanding balance from the evacuees through the State Governments and Missions concerned and to write off the irrecoverable amount.

Besides looking after the consular and quasi-consular functions on behalf of the Governments of Jamaica and Malta, the Government of India have agreed to perform similar functions on behalf of the Government of Malawi. The above work is being handled in the Consular Section.

Consequent upon the devaluation of the Indian rupee the consular fees charged abroad has been increased by 57.5 % to avoid any loss of revenue. The schedule of consular fees is being revised accordingly.

#### Consular Activities Abroad

A statement showing the statistical data regarding consular activities of Missions/Posts abroad is given at Appendix XI.

#### Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts in India

During the period under review, the Government of Venezuela accredited His Excellency Mr. Benjamin Delgado L as their first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to India. He presented his Letter of Credence on Jun 06, 1966.

The total number of diplomatic missions in India is 67. 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 is 106. The Government of India have approved the opening of Honorary Consulate of Lebanon in Calcutta.  
<pg81>

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 MALI UNITED KINGDOM ETHIOPIA GHANA MALAYSIA JAPAN BELGIUM HONG KONG  
SWITZERLAND GERMANY LIBYA NEPAL NIGER NIGERIA NORWAY LIBERIA SIERRA LEONE  
SLOVAKIA DENMARK SWEDEN PHILIPPINES BURUNDI AFGHANISTAN IRAN POLAND  
TANZANIA CANADA BURMA JAMAICA MALTA MALAWI VENEZUELA LEBANON

Jun 06, 1966

## **Organization and Administration**

### CHAPTER XIV

#### ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

T H E R E was no change in the sphere of responsibilities of the Ministry of External Affairs. The items of work allotted to this Ministry under the Government of India (Allocation of Business Rules 1961 as amended from time to time) are listed at Appendix VIII.

Organization: There were a few changes in the organization of the Ministry at Headquarters. With the appointment of Shri Swaran Singh as Minister of Defence, Shri M. C. Chagla took over as Minister of External Affairs on Nov 14, 1966. Shri M. C. Chagla again assumed charge of the Foreign Ministry on 13 March, 1967 after the General Elections. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is now assisted by Shri Surendra Pal Singh who took over as Deputy Minister on 18 March, 1967. Shri Dinesh Singh, formerly Minister of State in the Ministry of External

Affairs, has now been appointed as Minister of Commerce.

The Secretariat of the Foreign Office, headed by three Secretaries, consists of eighteen Divisions, of which eight are territorial Divisions dealing with India's relations with foreign countries, six specialised Divisions deal with Protocol, Consular matters and Passports and Visas, External Publicity, Historical Research and Records, Legal matters and Treaties and Policy Planning and the remaining four Divisions deal with United Nations and Conferences, Administration, Economic and Security matters.

During the year under report, the Ministry constituted a machinery which, unburdened with any day-to-day responsibilities, would be engaged in the planning and review of the foreign policy of the Government of India in the context of the changing world situation. The Policy Planning and Review Division was constituted in May, 1966,

<pg82>

<pg83>

and a Policy Planning and Review Committee, presided over by the Foreign Secretary, with the other two Secretaries in the Ministry, an Additional Secretary from the Cabinet Secretariat, as Members, and the Joint Secretary in-charge of the Policy Planning and Review Division as Member-Secretary, was established.

The Policy Planning Division undertakes the study in depth of important problems pertaining to our external relations; it collects factual data based on historical research and analyses, and reports from our Representatives abroad, and endeavours, in the light of developing trends and after weighing the political, economic and security aspects of a question, to evaluate the adequacy of the current policies, and anticipates the short and long-term problems which may arise, and seeks the promotion of our relations with the outside world in the future. The studies and recommendations, after scrutiny by the Policy Planning and Review Committee, are submitted to Government for approval and form the guidelines and directives for our future policy.

IFS Review Committee: The Committee to review the Indian Foreign Service set up in June, 1965, submitted its report to the Government on 17 October, 1966. Noting that the Foreign Service has served the country reasonably well, the Committee has suggested several measures for furthering its efficiency and effectiveness to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. The Committee has urged that it would be prudent to plan for an expansion in India's representation abroad and in the cadre and resources of

the service to meet the growing needs of the future. The Committee's report was laid before Parliament on 23 November, 1966.

The examination of the recommendations of the IFS Committee in the Ministry of External Affairs has been completed. It is now proposed to consult other Ministries of the Government of India so that final decisions of Government can be taken at an early date.

<pg84>

Deputations/Delegations Abroad: During the year under review several Deputations and Delegations were sponsored by the Ministry. A statement giving the names of persons sent abroad, the countries visited by them and the purpose of their visit is at Appendix IX.

Rationalisation of Methods of Work etc.: The process of rationalisation and simplification of methods of work continues. The Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry is conducting inspection of the Territorial Divisions of the Ministry jointly with the O & M Officer. Applying modern work study techniques, recommendations are made in each case about the staffing pattern, reorganization or organization of the Sections and Divisions on officer-oriented or conventional patterns and for the shifting of the Sections/ Divisions nearer the officers etc. All the important orders and instructions issued by the Ministry on organization, methods and procedures have been consolidated and compiled for publication in the form of a book which will enable officers at Headquarters and in Missions abroad to observe the prescribed procedures and instructions uniformly.

Systematic weeding of old records has been undertaken and more than half of 45,000 files sent during the year to various Sections/Divisions have been destroyed. The resultant reduction in congestion in the Central Record Rooms has enabled improvements in the storage and up-keep of records.

Incentive Awards: The scheme of Incentive Awards for superior performance in operation in this Ministry since 1959 has been reviewed and extended further.

Missions Abroad: During the year one new resident Mission at Embassy level was opened at Conakry in Guinea. With the former British Guiana attaining independence under the name of 'Guyana', the Commission of India there has been designated as High Commission. Several

<pg85>

proposals for opening of new missions have been deferred

because of paucity of funds. The list of Indian Missions and Posts abroad is given at Appendix X.

The Indian Foreign Service: The total strength of the IFS cadre is now 375. The number of officers recruited in 1966 was 10 (including 3 from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) as against 21 in 1965 and 19 in 1964. The total strength of the IFS(B) cadre is 2,481.

The Ministry has decided to appoint a Senior Welfare Officer in the High Commission of India, London, in view of growing number of Indian migrants in the United Kingdom.

Foreign Service Inspectorate: The Foreign Service Inspectorate, consisting of two officers of the rank of Joint Secretary, one each from the Ministries of External Affairs and Finance, which was set up in May, 1954, wound up in 1960 and briefly revived in 1964-65, has again been revived in October, 1966. The Inspectors visited Indian Missions in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Yugoslavia during their last tour.

The Inspectors are scheduled to visit London and Budapest during March-April, 1967.

The Inspectors make a thorough survey of the staffing and functioning of Missions and recommend appropriate allowances and rental ceilings for the India-based staff.

Residential Accommodation at Headquarters: The External Affairs Hostel, where all the available accommodation has been occupied, has given great relief to the staff of this Ministry, particularly in view of the acute shortage of houses and the continuous rise in rents.

Office Accommodation at Headquarters: The position regarding office accommodation for this Ministry has not improved. There is a shortage of 81,000 sq. ft. on the assessed requirement, even leaving out fresh requirements resulting from the creation of the Policy Planning

<pg86>

Division. The office space is scattered in six different buildings, causing over-crowding all round and delays in the disposal of work as well as security risk. It was hoped that the Home Ministry would vacate the South Block releasing accommodation for this Ministry. This has not yet come about. It is proposed to take up this question again with the Cabinet Secretariat in the interest of both efficiency and security.

EXPENDITURE

Under the Revised Estimates, the expenditure of this Ministry in 1966-67 is expected to be Rs. 30.54 crores and falls under two main heads as shown below:

(In crores of rupees)	
(1) External Affairs	22.45
(2) Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	8.09
	-----
	30.54
	-----

The annual expenditure on 97 resident Missions and Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 898.22 lakhs. This works out to an average of Rs. 9.26 lakhs per Mission Post per annum. Of this, a sum of Rs. 61.85 lakhs is spent on the Pay and Allowances of Officers, Rs. 137.66 lakhs on the Pay and Allowances of Staff, and about Rs. 158.20 lakhs on office and residential accommodation and the balance of Rs. 540.51 lakhs on contingent and other expenditure.

A broad breakdown of the figures is as follows:

HEAD	R. E. 1966-67
(In Lakhs)	
Headquarters including XP Division but excluding discretionary expenditure.	262.37
Missions abroad including High Commis- sion of India, London.	898.22
Subsidies to Sikkim	180.00
Subsidies to Bhutan	314.00
Tibetan Refugees	52.51
<pg87>	
Technical and Economic Aid to other Developing countries	37.00
Repatriates from Burma	60.00
Repatriates from Ceylon	0.03
Contributions to UNO	135.89
UNICEF	5.86
Commonwealth Secretariat Foundation	8.98
U.N. Relief and Work Agency	1.00
U.N. International School	-
Entertainment Charges/Hospitality Fund	24.72
Passport and Emigration Organisation	33.43
Indian Medical Team to Laos	4.44
Indo-China Commissions	14.08
Indian Delegation to UNO	15.00

Other Items including demarcation of

Indo-Pakistan Boundary and discretionary expenditure 198.09

Total 2,245.62

Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs

Aid to Nepal 771.73  
Kutch Tribunal 16.00  
Directorate of Aid to Nepal 12.56  
Contribution to Economic Committee 4.14  
Other Items including Loss of Exchange 5.09

Total 809.52

INDIA

USA GUINEA GUYANA UNITED KINGDOM AUSTRIA NORWAY POLAND SLOVAKIA  
YUGOSLAVIA BHUTAN BURMA LAOS CHINA PAKISTAN NEPAL

Nov 14, 1966

## **Appendix I JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE TRIPARTITE MEETING OF INDIA,**

### APPENDIX I

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE TRIPARTITE MEETING OF INDIA,  
YUGOSLAVIA AND THE U.A.R., Oct 21, 1966 To 24 OCTOBER, 1966.

The President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Mr. Josip Broz Tito, the President of the United Arab Republic, His Excellency Mr. Gamal Abdel Nasser, and the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, met in New Delhi from October 21 to 24, 1966.

2. The two Presidents recalled their 1956 and 1961 meetings with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in Brioni and Cairo. They paid their tribute to his great contribution to the cause of world peace and justice as well as to the formulation of the principles of non-alignment.

3. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister examined the present world situation and exchanged views on international problems as well as on the further strengthening of cooperation in all fields of interest to their respective countries. These talks



were held in an atmosphere of complete frankness, mutual understanding and cordiality and confirmed the concordance of views characteristic of the close friendship between the Governments and the peoples of the three countries.

4. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister expressed their deep concern at the increasing threat to world peace due to the violation of the principles of peaceful co-existence and the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. They noted in particular the increasing interference, intensified use of force, and the exercise of pressures on the part of some Powers against the newly independent and other developing countries. They believe that the main source of persisting difficulties is the opposition of imperialist and neo-colonialist forces to the aspirations and the struggle of many peoples and countries towards achievement of complete political and economic emancipation.

5. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister noted with satisfaction that there is a strong determination amongst the peoples of the world to safeguard peace and intensify their struggle for

<pg88>

<pg89>

political and economic independence. They welcomed the encouraging trend of an increasing number of countries taking an independent and active stand with regard to world problems, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security. Further, they noted favourable developments in Europe and expressed the hope that these would have a beneficial effect on international relations as a whole.

6. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister consider that recent trends and developments which have taken place in the world in general confirm the validity of the policy of non-alignment. They note with satisfaction that the principles of non-alignment as formulated at Belgrade and Cairo are gaining more and more ground among independent countries which are exerting efforts towards the achievement of peace and progress in the world.

The policy of non-alignment stands against every form of imperialism, hegemony or monopoly of power and military alliances. The aim of non-alignment is to strengthen international peace, not through division of the world but through the expansion of areas of freedom, independence and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit,

7. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister remain resolutely opposed to colonialism and neocolonialism in all their forms and manifestations, which seek to curb the freedom of action of newly independent countries, distorting their national goals, and to exploit their natural and human resources. They deprecate the use of economic and financial assistance as an instrument of pressure, and noted with satisfaction that many developing countries have resisted such pressures. Furthermore, they believe that as problems of growth and development multiply and become more difficult, ways and means should be devised to initiate and further expand areas of cooperation among the

developing countries in the fields of trade and development.

8. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister reiterated their conviction that the universal acceptance and application of the principles of peaceful co-existence are essential if international peace and security are to be safeguarded.

9. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister view with deep concern the dangerous situation in South-East Asia, more particularly the escalation of the military operations in Vietnam, which threatens to develop into a wider war. The sufferings of the Vietnamese people, the loss to human life and the material

<pg90>

damage cannot but cause great anxiety to all peace-loving peoples of the world. They reiterate that the bombing of North Vietnam should be ended immediately without any pre-conditions.

They firmly believe that the implementation of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and the withdrawal of all foreign forces would lead to peace and enable the Vietnamese people to decide their future themselves free from all external interference. They recognise that the participation of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front would be necessary as one of the main parties in any efforts for the realisation of peace in Vietnam.

10. The two Presidents welcomed the Tashkent Declaration as a significant contribution to the cause of peace.

11. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister welcome the progressive developments in Asia and Africa leading to the independence of a large number of countries and their emergence as a powerful new factor for peace and international cooperation.

12. They note, however, that colonialism still persists in certain parts of the world. They reiterate their firm opposition to colonialism and neocolonialism in all their forms and manifestations. They fully support the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, South West Africa, Angola, Mozambique, the so-called Portuguese Guinea, Aden and the Protectorates. They equally reaffirm their opposition to racialism as practised in South Africa, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia. They consider it imperative that these oppressed peoples should recover their freedom and independence in the immediate future. They condemn the alliance between the forces of colonialism and racialism and are confident that these forces shall be defeated.

The two Presidents and the Prime Minister fully support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs and their struggle for the realisation of their aspirations in accordance with the declaration of the Cairo Conference of non-aligned countries.

13. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister reiterated their conviction that the intensification of the arms race poses a serious threat to international peace and security and that an early agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control constitutes one of the most urgent problems facing the international community. They reaffirmed their support for the convening of a world disarmament conference to

which all countries should be invited.

<pg91>

They emphasised the serious dangers inherent in the spread of nuclear weapons and called for the early conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the principles approved by the United Nations General Assembly at its XX Session.

14. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister reiterated their faith in the vital role of the United Nations for the promotion of international cooperation, peace and security. They pledge their continuing support to make the world organization more effective in discharging its responsibilities in accordance with the Charter. They support the principle of universality of the United Nations. They urge the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the world organization.

15. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister consider that rapid economic progress of the developing countries is a prerequisite for safeguarding their political and economic independence. They reviewed the struggle of developing countries to break the shackles of poverty and technological backwardness, and noted with concern that the rate of economic growth of the developing countries has fallen short even of the target envisaged for the development decade. They recognized that the responsibility for development rests primarily with the developing countries themselves. The developing countries have made strenuous efforts to mobilise domestic resources and over the past decade and a half appreciable progress has been made in social welfare and economic development. However, self-sustaining growth has yet to be attained and in the meanwhile the disparity between the developed and developing countries of the world continues to widen, resulting in increase of social, economic and political tensions.

16. The two President? and the Prime Minister feel that a principal obstacle to rapid economic growth is the insufficiency of external resources. The modest target of 1 per cent of gross national product set by the United Nations for the transfer of net resources from developed to developing countries has not been reached and the terms and conditions for the transfer of these resources impose fresh burdens on the limited capacity of weaker economies. The policies followed by affluent countries in relation to prices of primary products and their reluctance to provide satisfactory conditions for the increase in imports of processed and finished products from developing countries have made it difficult for these countries to augment their foreign earnings.

<pg92>

17. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister accordingly consider that the creation of more favourable international conditions for development remains one of the vital pre-requisites for promoting economic progress of developing countries. They highly appreciate the concerted efforts that led to the convening of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; they regretted that effective measures have not been taken to implement its recommendations and expressed the hope that development policies of both developed and developing countries

would be guided by the Final Act.

18. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister are convinced that the 77 developing countries will strengthen their unity and consolidate their efforts to ensure the success of the Second Conference when it meets in the autumn of 1967.

19. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister consider that it is necessary for developing countries to initiate new measures and to coordinate their individual efforts to face the challenge posed by the slackening in their rate of growth. They are resolved to take practical steps in this direction and trust that all developing countries would join in the effort to expand the area of mutual cooperation, increase trade exchanges among themselves, pool technical and scientific experience, and undertake joint endeavours to develop mutually beneficial patterns of trade and development.

20. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister expressed satisfaction that friendship and understanding between their countries, based on common objectives and a common approach to world problems, as well as close cooperation in the economic, technical and cultural spheres, has continued to grow stronger over the years. They discussed the further steps to be taken by their Governments and agreed that their concerned Ministers meet at an early date to examine the possibilities of cooperation between their Governments in technical, commercial and industrial fields.

21. They appreciated that their three countries have continued to draw closer together and have strengthened bonds of warm friendship and brotherhood, reflecting the sentiments and common aspirations of their peoples towards lasting peace and social and economic progress.

22. The two Presidents and the Prime Minister agreed to work together to strengthen the forces of non-alignment in the changing world context and to cooperate with other countries in the task

<pg93>

of promoting world peace and security in conditions of freedom and equality of all countries.

23. President Gamal Abdel Nasser and President Josip Broz Tito expressed to President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi their, great appreciation for the warm reception and hospitality accorded them throughout their stay in New Delhi by the Government and people of India.

New Delhi, October 24, 1966.

INDIA  
YUGOSLAVIA EGYPT USA VIETNAM SWITZERLAND UZBEKISTAN ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE  
ZIMBABWE GUINEA SOUTH AFRICA CHINA

Oct 21, 1966

**Appendix II JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE TRIPARTITE MEETING OF MINISTERS**

APPENDIX II

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE TRIPARTITE MEETING OF MINISTERS OF  
THE UAR, YUGOSLAVIA AND INDIA ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION,  
Dec 14, 1966.

In pursuance of the decision taken by President Tito, President Nasser and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the Tripartite meeting held in October this year, the Ministers of the three countries met in New Delhi from December 12th to 14th, 1966, to examine the possibilities of cooperation between their Governments in the technical, commercial and industrial fields.

2. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was represented by H.E. Mr. Aleksander Grlickov, Member of the Federal Executive Council; the United Arab Republic by H.E. Mr. Hassan Abbas Zaki, Minister for Economy and Foreign Trade; and the Republic of India by Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister of Commerce.

3. The three Ministers noted the progress already achieved in developing economic cooperation on a bilateral basis, and agreed that there was considerable scope for strengthening and widening economic relations on a tripartite basis.

Expansion of Trade

4. The Ministers were impressed by the possibilities that existed for augmentation of production in each of the three countries, with a view not only to meeting one another's growing requirements of primary products, industrial raw materials, intermediate goods and finished products, but also to build up their export capacity in general. They accordingly decided that these possibilities should be explored in depth, and that the scope for mutual cooperation in export sales to one another's markets and to markets of other countries determined as concretely as practicable. They considered that to this end special payment arrangements may be entered into as and when necessary.

5. The Ministers discussed the possibilities of reciprocal expansion of trade, and were of the view that trade exchanges among the three countries could be developed to much higher levels than at present.

<pg94>

<pg95>

6. In this connection, they agreed that steps should be taken to establish preferential tariff arrangements within the framework of the evolving international commercial policy. It was decided that officials of the three countries should meet at an early date to negotiate mutual exchange of preference, extendable to other developing countries on a basis of mutual benefit. These officials would also make recommendations for simplifying

and adapting trade regulations and procedures with a view to promoting the expansion of trade. The hope was expressed that their work would be completed within three months.

7. It was also agreed that trade and payments procedures currently in force on a bilateral basis between the three countries should be reviewed, taking into account the developments in their respective economies and the recent trends in their commercial policies, with a view to evolving measures for enlarging mutual trade exchanges and for furthering the trend in the direction of multilateralising their trade relations.

8. The Ministers were of the view that maritime transport services among the three countries should be improved, and that consideration should be given to the establishment of a permanent and regular joint shipping service. They decided that the details in this regard should be worked out by a group consisting of shipping experts and representatives of the organisations concerned in the three countries.

9. The Ministers noted that facilities were available in the free trade zones of the three countries for storing, processing and transshipment of goods, and considered that the utilisation of these facilities would promote not only trade between the three countries but also the expansion of trade with other countries. It was agreed that the organisations and enterprises concerned should be encouraged to enter into specific arrangements for utilising the facilities.

#### Industrial Cooperation

10. The three Ministers reviewed the existing arrangements for technical and industrial cooperation, and noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had already been made in several sectors. It was agreed that in these sectors the basis of cooperation could be intensified, and wherever practicable, enterprises encouraged to negotiate tripartite arrangements. It was further considered that industrial cooperation could be usefully extended to a number of other sectors, more particularly to industries engaged in the processing of agricultural products and of minerals, in the manufacture of capital goods and durables, and in the production of fertilisers and other chemical products.

<pg96>

11. To this end, it was felt that steps should be taken to exchange information on development perspectives, programmes and projects, and thereafter to consult with one another in order to identify areas of fruitful cooperation with a view to promoting specialisation in production, bringing about economies of scale and facilitating the establishment of joint ventures.

12. It was decided that the three Governments should examine the current difficulties and take suitable measures, particularly in the field of adaptation of trade regulations and provision of credit facilities, so as to intensify industrial cooperation and to provide expanding markets for their finished products.

13. The adequacy of the services provided by banking and insurance institutions in the three countries was reviewed, and it was considered that closer contacts between these institutions,

especially for financing trade exchanges and Providing reinsurance facilities and credit support, would help to promote trade and industrial and technical collaboration.

14. The Ministers took note of the existing facilities for travel, particularly for businessmen, industrialists and technicians, between the three countries, and agreed that the question of streamlining procedures for the grant of visas, as also the suggestion for waiving visa fees, should be studied. It was decided that appropriate measures, including payment arrangements, to promote travel and tourist traffic between the three countries, should be adopted. It was also agreed that consultation and contact between the tourist agencies of the three countries would contribute towards the promotion of tourism.

#### Technical and Scientific Cooperation

15. The Ministers noted the progress which had been made in the three countries in the field of industrial technology and scientific research and felt that the sharing of technical and scientific knowledge between them on a tripartite basis was not only practicable but could prove mutually helpful, and could hasten the process of industrial cooperation. They felt that such cooperation could with advantage extend to: the provision of the services of experts; utilisation of training facilities in institutes of technology, industrial establishments, laboratories etc.; fuller use of engineering and other consultancy services available in the three countries, greater and regular exchange of information on research work conducted in the industrial and scientific fields, including the adoption of production processes developed in any of the three countries; conducting joint research in scientific, technological and industrial fields; and promoting greater exchange of students and trainees.

<pg97>

16. As a first step, it was agreed that information in regard to institutions and organisations and availability of facilities and expertise in various fields such as productivity, management, technical skills, planning, consultancy, market research etc., should be exchanged, and specific measures for the utilisation of such services, facilities and expertise devised thereafter by means of joint consultations.

17. The three Ministers considered that fuller use could be made of the consultancy and design services available in the three countries and agreed to encourage contacts and collaboration between competent organisations towards that end.

18. The Ministers considered that the various steps proposed to be taken by their Governments to strengthen economic relations between the three countries have been conceived as an integral part of the efforts currently being made by developing countries to strengthen mutual cooperation. It was their hope that their initiative would lead to concrete results, and that it would be possible to bring together initiatives in other parts of the world for regional and inter-regional cooperation, with a view to promoting mutual cooperation embracing all developing countries.

#### Cooperation in International Forums

19. The three Ministers surveyed the course of the struggle against under-development, and noted with appreciation on the consensus among developing countries, members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in regard to their common interests, objectives and endeavours. They expressed satisfaction at the close collaboration that had developed between the three Governments, and addressed themselves to the task of what needed to be done to strengthen their contacts, among themselves and with the other developing countries, in the work of international forums like the UN, UNCTAD and GATT.

20. The Ministers noted with deep concern that action since the first Conference for meeting the needs of developing countries had not matched the promise held out by the Final Act of UNCTAD. In view of the recent decision to Postpone the Conference to early 1968, the need had become more imperative, during the year 1967, for the implementation of the recommendations of the first Conference and for taking concerted action in fields which are of immediate and primary concern to developing countries. The Ministers expressed the confidence that it would be possible to take meaningful action in this interval in particular matters, such as, stabilising prices of primary commodities and providing fuller access for them, improving the conditions of access for the manufactures and semi-manufactures of

<pg98>

developing countries into the markets of developed countries, fulfilling the targeted increase in the magnitude of transfer of capital from developed to developing countries and improving its terms and conditions, resolving the difficulty posed by the outstanding debt burdens of developing countries, and finding suitable solutions to the problems of liquidity as affecting the developmental process in developing countries.

21. The Ministers reiterated the importance they attached to the second Conference, due to be held in New Delhi in early 1968, and took note of the consensus that had already emerged among the developed as well as developing countries that it should concentrate on action and achievement. They expressed the hope that further dialogue between the developed and developing countries and further work in the UNCTAD and its organs, would help the extension of this consensus, and promote the emergence of a common determination to deal conclusively at the Conference with matters of immediate concern to developing countries, and to provide guidelines for tackling other problems. The Ministers felt that such an approach should lead to a programme of practical action for the remaining part of the current Development Decade, and pave the way for securing more substantial progress during the succeeding decade.

22. The Ministers felt that it was essential for developed and developing countries to prepare themselves in advance and adequately for the second Conference. Towards this end, the Ministers thought it important for developing countries to meet together, preferably in the autumn of 1967, to formulate their concrete proposals for a fruitful dialogue with developed countries. They endorsed the proposal for a special Ministerial mission of developing countries meeting the Heads of Governments/States of the principal developed countries with a view to impressing on them the urgency of finding solutions to the problems of develop-



ing countries, and consulting with them on the programme of work and action necessary to secure a further move, for progress in these fields.

23. The Ministers agreed that the three countries should continue to exchange views and information, not merely amongst themselves but with other developing countries, on the various aspects of preparations both for the meeting of developing countries and for the second Conference itself, and expressed their readiness to take appropriate initiatives in that behalf.

<pg99>

24. The Ministers reviewed the work in the GATT and the progress in the Kennedy Round negotiations. While noting that Part IV of the General Agreement had now come to have legal effect, they were disappointed that the commitments made therein remained unfulfilled. The hope was expressed that the forthcoming meeting of the Trade and Development Committee in Punta del Este would help to make substantial progress.

25. The Ministers were concerned to note that the trading concessions so far offered in the course of the Kennedy Round were inadequate and urged the principal Contracting Parties to make meaningful improvements in their offers so that the commitments made at GATT Ministerial level meetings might be at least Partially fulfilled. They considered that it might be necessary for the Contracting Parties to address themselves at an early date to seeking solutions for the trading problems of the developing countries which might remain unresolved at the conclusion of the Kennedy Round negotiations.

#### Machinery and Measures for Implementation

26. With a view to implementing the conclusions reached by them during the course of their discussions, the Ministers decided to set up a number of ad hoc Working Groups, to deal with and make recommendations in regard to the various aspects of co-operation. They further decided to establish a permanent Joint Committee to guide and coordinate the work in the technical, commercial and industrial fields, and to review the progress from time to time.

27. In the course of these discussions, the Ministers were gratified at the closeness of approach and similarly of outlook on the Part of the three Governments in regard to problems and Possibilities of economic cooperation. The cordiality, friendliness and frankness with which the talks were held enabled them to evolve a common understanding and a community of thought which, they felt, constituted a very good augury for the future of economic cooperation among themselves and in the comity of nations.

New Delhi, December 14, 1966.

INDIA  
YUGOSLAVIA USA RUSSIA

Dec 14, 1966

**Appendix III INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES AND SYMPOSIA ETC**

APPENDIX III

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES AND SYMPOSIA ETC., IN  
WHICH INDIA PARTICIPATED IN 1966.

In India

- | S. No. | Name of the Conference   |
|--------|--|
| 1.     | World Congress on Diabetes in the Tropics in Bombay sponsored by "Diabetic Association of India", Jan 20, 1966 to 22 January, 1966.  |
| 2.     | 15th Annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association in New Delhi, 21 to 29 January, 1966.  |
| 3.     | Symposium on `CNS-Drugs' at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad (India), 24 to 29 January, 1966 sponsored by C.S.I.R.  |
| 4.     | Asian Productivity Organisation-symposium on small business development in India, 30 January to 11 February, 1966 organised by the National Productivity Council of India.                               |
| 5.     | UNESCO Training Seminar on Social and Economic Development and Research Methodology held in New Delhi in March, 1966.  |
| 6.     | 22nd Session of the ECAFE held in New Delhi, 22 March to 4 April, 1966.  |
| 7.     | Symposium on recent advances with development production and utilisation of medicinal and Aromatic Plants in India in April, 1966 at Lucknow organised by the Central Indian Medical Plant Organisation. |
| 8.     | Regional Conference for South-East Asia on the Universities and the Quest for Peace at the University of Mysore, June, 1966.   |
| 9.     | Seminar on Planning Adult Literacy held in New Delhi in June, 1966.  |
| 10.    | YMCA International Conference on World Peace in New Delhi, 30 August to 10 September, 1966.  |
| 11.    | UNESCO-International Round Table Conference on Jawaharlal Nehru's role in the Modern World held in New Delhi in September, 1966.   |

12. V World Congress of Cardiology in India organised by Cardiological Society of India, 30 October to 5 November, 1966.
13. International Exhibition of the latest development of drugs and technical instruments in the diagnosis and management of cases of heart diseases on the occasion of the V World Congress of Cardiology. 30 October to 6 November, 1966.
14. Second Mobile Education Seminar in New Delhi, 18 to 22 October, 1966 organised by Pan-Pacific Surgical Association.
15. Seminar on Inter-Asian Maize Improvement Workshop held in New Delhi in October, 1966.
16. International Conference on Family Planning and Marriage guidance in India in November, 1966-sponsored by the Family Planning Association in India.
17. International Seminar on Epidemiology held in November, 1966 organised by the International Epidemiological Association of California.
18. Third World Conference on Medical Education in New Delhi from 20 to 25 November, 1966 organised by the Indian Medical Association.
19. Symposium on Construction Costs arranged by the National Building Organisation in New Delhi in November, 1966.
20. Symposium on Implementation of Standardisation in irrigation and Power sector along with annual Board Meeting in November, 1966. Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
21. FAO/WHO Seminar on Planning and Evaluation of Applied Nutrition Programme held in New Delhi in November-December, 1966.
22. 33rd International Foundry Congress, 4 to 9 December, 1966, at New Delhi.
23. X Indian Standards Convention at Ernakulam, 26 to 31 December, 1966.

Abroad

24. FAO Seminar on Agricultural Experimentation and Demonstration on Irrigation Land in Vientiane and Khon Khaen in January, 1966.
25. 164th Session of the Governing Body of the ILO held in Geneva in February-March, 1966.
26. 6th FAO/UNSF Training Course on Desert Locust Control held in Tehran in February-March, 1966.

<pg102>

27. 2nd Coordinating meeting of the Coordinated Rice Mutation Group held in Manila in February, 1966.
28. FAO Conference on Cereal and Bread Technology for the Near East held in Cairo in February, 1966.
29. International Symposium on Fine Arts held in Tokyo in March, 1966.
30. UN Commission on Human Rights held in New York in March, 1966.
31. FAO Consultation on Tea Statistics held in Rome in March, 1966.
32. First Session of the Executive Committee and 2nd Session of the Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its distribution area in the West Asia Region in Tehran in March, 1966.
33. Meeting of the Section Committee on uses and management of Biological Resources of the International Council of Scientific Unions held at Paris, 4 to 5 April, 1966.
34. International Congress on Date Processing in Europe held at Graz, Austria, 17 to 21 April, 1966.
35. UNESCO-International Music Symposium held in Manila in April, 1966.
36. Second Meeting of the Coordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade held at Paris in April, 1966.
37. 10th Session of FAO Group on Grains held in Rome, 18 to 22 April, 1966.
38. Ad-Hoc Consultation on Hard Fibres held in Rome in April, 1966.
39. Membership of the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme-9th Session of Committee held in Rome in April, 1966.
40. FAO International Seminar on Grassland Management Utilisation in Arid and semi-Arid Areas held in Alma-Ata. Kazakhstan in April-May, 1966.
41. International Seminar for Research and Education in Chemical Engineering and Physical Chemistry, in cooperation with UNESCO held in West Germany in May, 1966.

<pg103>

42. International Oceanographic Congress and related FAO/EPTA Group fellowships study tour on Fisheries, Biology and Oceanography held in USSR in May, 1966.

43. International Conference on Second Language Teaching held in Hamburg in May, 1966.
  44. 165th and 166th Sessions of the Governing Body of ILO held in Geneva in May-June, 1966.
  45. 38th Session of the Executive Board of WHO held in Geneva in May, 1966.
  46. 19th World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May, 1966
  47. Meeting of the Executive Board of UNICEF held in Addis Ababa in May, 1966.
  48. Meeting of the Programme Committee of UNICEF held in May, 1966.
  49. Meeting of the Second Committee of Governmental Experts on Administration and Structure Matters held at Geneva in May, 1966.
  50. Extraordinary Congress of the International Council of Archives held at Washington in May, 1966.
  51. 14th Session of the FAO Technical Advisory Committee on Desert Locust Control held in Rome in May-June, 1966.
  52. Third FAO/WHO Training Centre on Abattoir Management and Operation held in Roskilde, Denmark in May-July, 1966.
  53. UNESCO Symposium on Water in unsaturated Zones held in Holland in June, 1966.
  54. UNESCO Seminar on Statistics in Educational Planning held in Paris in June, 1966.
  55. 50th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 1966.
  56. 51st Annual Meeting of the International Dairy Federation held at Munich, Federal Republic of Germany in June-July, 1966.
  57. 9th General Assembly and 10th Technical Meeting of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources held at Lucerne (Switzerland) in June-July, 1966.
  58. First Session of the Committee on Fisheries in Rome in June, 1966.
- <pg104>
59. 9th Session of the Committee Of Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products held in Rome, 20 to 25 June, 1966.
  60. 40th Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems held in Rome in June, 1966.

61. 10th Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee held in Rome in June, 1966.
  62. Joint Special Survey by Indo-Afghanistan Locust Team in South Western Afghanistan under auspices of the FAO in June, 1966.
  62. UNESCO-International Bureau of Education-29th Session on Publication Education held in Geneva in July, 1966.
  64. Meeting of the Free Association of the Heads of Laboratories of Milk Industry held at Kempton, Federal Republic of Germany in July, 1966.
  65. 17th International Dairy Congress held at Munich, Federal Republic of Germany in July. 1966.
  66. International Rice Commission Working Party's meeting held in Lake Charles, USA in July, 1966.
  67. FAO International Conference on Animal Husbandry Education held in Gottingen, West Germany in July, 1966.
  68. FAO/UNDP Training Centre on Forest Seed and Tree Improvement in English-speaking countries held in Copenhagen in July, 1966.
  69. FAO/IAE Seminar on the Use of Radioisotopes and Radiation in Dairy Science and Technology in Vienna in July, 1966.
  70. United Nations Seminar on Apartheid held in Brasilia in August. 1966.
  71. World Congress of International Reading Association held at Paris in August, 1966.
  72. 35th General Assembly of the International Organisation of Police (INTERPOL) held at Berne (Switzerland) in August-September. 1966.
  73. Young World Foods Development-Regional Seminar for Asia and the Far East held in Bangkok in August-September, 1966.
  74. FAO Seminar of Experts to Advise on the Soil Map of the World Project held in Moscow in August, 1966.
- <pg105>
75. Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Animal Nutrition held in Gellingen, Germany in August, 1966.
  76. UNESCO Seminar on Educational wastage and School! Dropouts held in Bangkok in September, 1966.
  77. 72nd Session of the UNESCO Executive Board held in Paris in September, 1966.

78. 13th International Conference of Social Work held at Washington in September, 1966.
  79. Meeting of the U.N. Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programme in Fertility held at New York, 12 to 16 September, 1966.
  80. FAO/OIE Conference on Sheep Diseases held in Rome in September, 1966.
  81. General Assembly of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics held at Basle, Switzerland, 25 to 28 September, 1966.
  82. First Session of FAO Study Groups on Oil Seeds, Oils and Fats held in Rome in September-October, 1966.
  83. IAEA/FAO Symposium on the Use of Isotopes in Plant Nutrition and Physiology Studies at Vienna in September, 1966.
  84. 8th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East-held in Seoul, 15 to 24 September, 1966.
  85. 3rd Session of the Consultative Committee of the Study-Group on Jute. Kenaf and Allied Fibres held in Rome in September. 1966.
  86. FAO/UNDP/Danish Inter-Regional Seminar on Agrarian Structure and Cooperatives held in Warsaw in September-October, 1966.
  87. First Session of the Study Group on Hard Fibres held in Rome in September, 1966.
  88. Joint FAO/IAEA Review Committee Meeting at Vienna and Rome in September, 1966.
  89. FAO International Seminar on Agricultural Statistics as, applied to Balance of National Economy In August-September, 1966.
  90. 14th General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris in October, 1966.
  91. Meeting of the U.N. Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programme in Fertility held at New York, 12 to 16 September, 1966.
- <pg106>
92. 167th Session of Governing Body of ILO held In Geneva in October-November. 1966.
  93. Third General Assembly of the International Computation Centre held at Rome in October, 1966.
  94. 50th Anniversary of the International Planned Parenthood Conference held at New York, 18 to 19 October; 1966.

95. Special Meeting of the World Federation of Public Health Association held at San Francisco in October, 1966.
  96. Third Steel Congress held in Luxemburg in October, 1966.
  97. Fourth FAO Far East Regional Conference on Animal Production and Health in Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon in October, 1966.
  98. Joint FAO/IAEA-Eight-Week Inter-Regional Training Course on the use of Radioisotopes in Soil and Plant Investigations held in Manila in October-November. 1966.
  99. 47th Session of the FAO Council held in Rome in October, 1966.
  100. FAO Farm Broadcasting Seminar held in Tokyo during October, 1966.
  101. 14th Session of the Maritime Safety Committee of IMCO in October, 1966.
  102. Informal Planning Meetings on Coordination of Regional and Global Telecommunication Plans and Functions and Locations of Regional Meteorological Centres, under World Weather Watch Plan held in Geneva in October-November, 1966.
  103. 13th Session of the Asian Advisory Committee of ILO held in Singapore in November-December, 1966.
  104. FAO Conference on Fishery Administration and Services at Rome in November, 1966.
  105. 25th Session of the FAO Arabian Peninsular Desert Locust Control Sub-Committee held in Kuwait in November, 1966.
  106. FAO/UNDP (SF) Desert Locust Project Special Conference of Participating Governments held in Rome in November, 1966.
  107. Tenth Session of Study Group of Rice held in Bangkok In November, 1966
- <pg107>
108. 3rd Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of IMCO and 17th Session of the Council of IMCO held in November, 1966.
  109. International Seminar on Leisure, Time and Recreation held In Cuba In December. 1966.
  110. Seminar on measures required for the advancement of Women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme held in Manila in December, 1966.
  111. Asian Labour Ministers' Conference held in Manila in



December, 1966.

112. 14th Session of the U.N. Statistical Commission held at Geneva, 10 to 21 October, 1966.
113. Second Session of the Bureau of Coordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade held at Paris In December, 1966.
114. First Session of the FAO Committee on Wood Based Panel Products in Rome during December, 1966.

INDIA

USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LATVIA LAOS SWITZERLAND IRAN PHILIPPINES  
EGYPT JAPAN ITALY FRANCE AUSTRIA KAZAKHSTAN GERMANY DENMARK  
AFGHANISTAN BRAZIL RUSSIA KOREA POLAND REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE KUWAIT  
CUBA

Jan 20, 1966

**Appendix IV LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA Is A MEMBER**

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF 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) UN Committee for International Cooperation Year.
  - (o) UN Advisory Committee on Congo.
  - (p) Scientific Advisory Committee.
  - (q) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
3. Security Council.
4. Economic and Social Council.
5. Functional Commissions & Committees of the ECOSOC.
- (a) Human Rights Commission.
- <pg108>
- <pg109>
- (b) Narcotic Drugs Commission.
  - (c) Statistical Commission.
  - (d) Population Commission.
  - (e) Sub Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.
  - (f) Regional Commission of the Economic and Social Council: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).
6. Other Subsidiary Bodies of the Economic and Social Council:
- (a) Executive Board of UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).
  - (b) UN/FAO, Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.
  - (c) Permanent Central Opium Board.
  - (d) Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology and Development.
  - (e) Committee on the International Year for Human Rights.

- (f) Drug Supervisory Body.
- 7. UN Conference on Trade & Development (The Trade and Development Board).
- 8. UN Specialised Agencies:
  - (a) Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
  - (b) International Bank of Re-construction and Development (IBRD).
  - (c) International Monetary Fund (IMF).
  - (d) International Finance Corporation (IFC).
  - (e) International Development Association (IDA).
  - (f) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).
  - (g) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
  - (h) World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).
  - (i) Universal Postal Union (UPU).
  - (j) International Labour Organisation (ILO).
  - (k) UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
  - (l) World Health Organisation (WHO).
  - (m) Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO).

<pg110>

- 9. International Atomic Energy Agency.

Other International Organisations

- 10. Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, New Delhi.
- 11. Advisory Committee of Marine Resources Research.
- 12. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi.
- 13. Asian Broadcasting Conference, Tokyo.
- 14. American Society of Travel Agents, New York.
- 15. Asian Productivity Organisation, Tokyo.
- 16. Asian Statisticians Conference.
- 17. Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council, London.

18. Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau, London.
19. Commonwealth Forestry Institute.
20. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.
21. Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.
22. Commonwealth Telecommunication Board, London.
23. Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, London.
24. Commonwealth Defence Science Organisation.
25. Commonwealth Joint Services Committee on Clothing & General Stores.
26. Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
27. Universal Federation of Travel Agents Association (UFTAA).
28. General Agreement on Tariff and Trade.
29. Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, Bangkok.
30. International Air Transport Association, Montreal.
31. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich.
32. International Association of Hydraulic Research, Delft.
33. International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience, Stockholm.
34. International Association of Cereal Chemistry, Vienna.
35. International Association of Light House Authorities, Paris.
36. International Association of Shell Structures, Madrid.
37. International Association of Ports and Harbours, Tokyo.
38. International Bureau of Education, Geneva.
39. International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome.
40. International Coffee Council.
41. International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage, New Delhi.
42. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
43. International Committee of Military Medicine Pharmacy, Liege (Belgium).

44. International Council of Archives, Paris.
45. International Council of Building Research Studies & Documentation, Rotterdam (Holland).
46. International Council for Bird Preservation, London.
47. International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
48. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
49. International Dairy Federation, Brussels.
50. International Federation of Film Archives, Paris.
51. International Institute for Refrigeration, Paris.
52. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
53. International Lead & Zinc Group, New York.
54. International Liaison Centre of Cinema & Television Schools, Paris.
55. International Mathematical Union, Zurich.
56. International Office of Epizootics, Paris.
57. International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics.
58. International Railway Congress Association, Washington.
59. International Seed Testing Association, Wageningen (Holland).
60. International Society of Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engineering, London.
61. International Society for Horticultural Science, The Hague.
62. International Sugar Council, London.
63. International Secretariat for Voluntary Service, Washington.
64. International Statistical Institute, The Hague.

<pg112>

65. International Tin Council, London.
66. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris
67. International Union of Official Travel Organisations, Geneva.
68. International Union of Astronomy, Greenwich.

69. International Union Against Venereal Diseases & Treponematoses, Paris.
70. International Union of Geological Sciences, Copenhagen.
71. International Union of Railways, Paris,
72. Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva.
73. Pacific Area Travel Association, San Francisco.
74. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels.
75. Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Paris.
76. World Power Conference, Paris.
77. World Poultry Science Association, London.
78. British Institute of International & Comparative Law.
79. Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments.
80. International Wheat Council, London.
81. Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.
82. International Social Security Association, Geneva.

INDIA

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

Jan 20, 1966

**Appendix V FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN INDIA**

APPENDIX V

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN INDIA

(I) Embassies

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 29. Jordan  |
| 2. Algeria     | 30. Kuwait  |
| 3. Argentina   | 31. Laos    |
| 4. Austria     | 32. Lebanon |

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

<pg113>

<pg114>

(II) High Commissions

1. Astralia
2. Britain
3. Canada

4. Ceylon
5. Ghana
6. Malaysia
7. New Zealand
8. Nigeria
9. Pakistan
10. Tanzania
11. Uganda

(III) Legations

1. Albania (stationed at Baghdad)
2. Apostolic Internunciature (Holy See)

(IV) Sub-offices of High Commissions

1. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Ceylon at Madras.
2. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Malaysia at Madras.
3. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan at Calcutta.
4. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Bombay.
5. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain, at Calcutta.
6. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner 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 SPAIN ETHIOPIA SUDAN FINLAND SWEDEN  
 FRANCE SWITZERLAND GERMANY SYRIA GREECE THAILAND HUNGARY TURKEY  
 INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND URUGUAY ITALY VENEZUELA JAPAN YUGOSLAVIA  
 CANADA GHANA MALAYSIA NEW ZEALAND NIGER NIGERIA PAKISTAN TANZANIA  
 UGANDA ALBANIA

Jan 20, 1966

**Appendix VI FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA**



FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

S.No.	Country	Location	Status
1.	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate General
2.	Argentina	Calcutta	Vice Consulate
3.	Austria	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
4.	Austria	Madras	Hon. Consulate
5.	Austria	Calcutta	Consulate
6.	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate General
7.	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate General
8.	Belgium	Madras	Hon. Consulate
9.	Bolivia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
10.	Bolivia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
11.	Brazil	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
12.	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General
13.	Burma	Madras	Vice Consulate
14.	Costa Rica	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
15.	Costa Rica	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
16.	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General
17.	Czechoslovakia	Calcutta	Consulate General
18.	Denmark	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
19.	Denmark	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
20.	Denmark	Cochin	Hon. Consulate
21.	Denmark	Madras	Hon. Consulate
22.	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
23.	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
24.	Equador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
25.	El Salvador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate

<pg115>

<pg116>

S.No.	Country	Location	Status
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26.	Ethiopia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
27.	Ethiopia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
28.	Finland	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
29.	Finland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
30.	Finland	Madras	Hon. Consulate
31.	France	Bombay	Consulate General
32.	France	Calcutta	Consulate General
33.	France	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
34.	France	Madras	Consulate General
35.	France	Pondicherry	Consulate General
36.	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate General
37.	Germany	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
38.	Germany	Bombay	Consulate General
39.	Greece	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
40.	Greece	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
41.	Haiti	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
42.	Haiti	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
43.	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
44.	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate
45.	Iran	Bombay	Consulate General
46.	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate General
47.	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
48.	Italy	Bombay	Consulate General
49.	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate General
50.	Italy	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
51.	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General
52.	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General
53.	Japan	Madras	Consulate General
54.	Jordan	Bombay	Hon. Consulate

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S.No.	Country	Location	Status
55.	Kuwait	Bombay	Consulate General
56.	Lebanon	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
57.	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate General
58.	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General
59.	Netherlands	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
60.	Netherlands	Madras	Hon. Consulate
61.	Nicaragua	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
62.	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
63.	Norway	Bombay	Consulate General
64.	Norway	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
65.	Norway	Cochin	Hon. Vice Consulate
66.	Norway	Madras	Hon. Consulate
67.	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General
68.	Panama	Calcutta	Consulate General
69.	Panama	Madras	Hon. Consulate
70.	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General
71.	Philippines	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
72.	Philippines	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
73.	Poland	Bombay	Consulate
74.	Poland	Calcutta	Consulate
75.	Spain	Bombay	Hon. Vice Consulate
76.	Spain	Calcutta	Hon. Vice Consulate
77.	Spain	Madras	Hon. Vice Consulate
78.	Sudan	Bombay	Consulate General
79.	Sweden	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
80.	Sweden	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
81.	Sweden	Madras	Hon. Consulate

82.	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General
83.	Switzerland	Calcutta	Vice Consulate

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<pg118>

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S.No.	Country	Location	Status
84.	Switzerland	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
85.	Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Consulate General
86.	Thailand	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
87.	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate General
88.	Turkey	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
89.	Turkey	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
90.	Turkey	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
91.	U.S.S.R.	Bombay	Consulate General
92.	U.S.S.R.	Calcutta	Consulate General
93.	U.S.S.R.	Madras	Consulate General
94.	United Arab Republic	Bombay	Consulate General
95.	U.A.R.	Calcutta	Consulate General
96.	U.S.A.	Bombay	Consulate General
97.	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate General
98.	U.S.A.	Madras	Consulate General
99.	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate General
100.	Yugoslavia	Calcutta	Consulate General
101.	Korea (D.P.R.)	New Delhi	Consulate General
102.	Korea (Republic of)	New Delhi	Consulate General
103.	Monaco	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate General
104.	San Marino	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate General
105.	Vietnam (D.P.R.)	New Delhi	Consulate General
106.	Vietnam (Republic of)	New Delhi	Consulate General

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President of the U.A.R.

3. H.E. Mr. Hubert Humphrey,  
VicePresident of the U.S.A. 16 to 17 February, 1966.
4. H.E. Mr. Ruben C. Kamanga,  
Vice-President of Zambia. 15 to 18 August, 1966.
5. H.R.H. Prince Vongsavang,  
Crown Prince of Laos and  
H. R. H. Princess Manilay Vong-  
savang. 3 to 18 November, 1966.

<pg119>

<pg120>

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S.No.	Name and Designation	Period of visit
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#### Heads of Governments

1. H.E. Md. Hashim Maiwandwal,  
Prime Minister of Afghanistan. 11 to 13 January, 1966.
2. H.E. Mr. A. Kosygin, Prime  
Minister of the U.S.S.R. 11 to 14 January, 1966.
3. H. E. Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa,  
Chairman of the Council o  
Ministers, H.Ms'. Government  
of Nepal. 11 to 13 January, 1966.
4. H.E. Dr. Gyula Kallai, Chair-  
man of the Council of Ministers  
of the Hungarian People's Re-  
public. 20 to 28 February, 1966.
5. H.E. Dr. Peter Stambolic, Presi-  
dent of the Federal Executive  
Council of the Socialist Federal  
Republic of Yugoslaiva. 10 to 17 March, 1966.
6. H.E. Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa,  
Chairman of the Council of  
Ministers, H.M.'s Government  
of Nepal. 11 to 28 April, 1966.
7. H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew,  
Prime Minister of Singapore. 1 to 4 September, 1966.

#### Other Dignitaries

1. H.E. Mr. Son Sann Vice-  
President of the Council of  
Ministers of Cambodia and Ma-  
dame Son Sann. 6 to 14 January, 1966.
2. H.E. Mr. Gulam Farooq, Minis-  
ter of Commerce, Pakistan. 11 to 12 January, 1966.

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|----|---|-------------------------|
| 3. | Dasso Dewa Tsering, Secretary-General, Development Wing, Government of Bhutan.                    | 11 to 14 January, 1966. |
| 4. | Mr. Benjamin Romuldez, Brother-in-law of President Marcos, Philippines.                           | 11 to 14 January, 1966. |
| 5. | Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General.                       | 11 to 12 January, 1966. |
| 6. | Lord Mountbatten, Representative of the Queen and Mr. George Brown, First Secretary of State U.K. | 12 to 13 January, 1966. |

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<pg121>  
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S.No.	Name and Designation	Period of visit
7.	H.E. Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, U.S.A.	12 to 14 January, 1966.
8.	H.E. Mr. Ong Pang Boon, Education Minister of Singapore.	12 to 13 January, 1966.
9.	H.E. U Thi Han, Foreign Minister of Burma.	12 to 14 January, 1966.
10.	H.E. Mr. Jakov Blazevic, Vice-President of Yugoslavia.	12 to 14 January, 1966.
11.	H.E. Mr. Naka Funada, Former Speaker of the House of Representative of the Diet of Japan.	12 to 15 January, 1966.
12.	H.E. Mr. Walter Scheel, Minister of Economic Cooperation, Federal Republic of Germany.	12 to 13 January, 1966.
13.	H.E. Dr. Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister of Thailand.	12 to 13 January, 1966.
14.	Rt. Hon. Edward Heath of U.K.	12 January, 1966.
15.	H.E. Mr. Ahmad Balafrej, Personal Representative of King Hassan of Morocco.	12 to 14 January, 1966.
16.	H.E. Leuam Raja Sombat, Ambassador of Laos in Bangkok.	12 January, 1966,

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|-----|---|-------------------------|
| 17. | H.E. Mr. Louis Joxe, Vice-Chairman of the French Council of Ministers.    | 12 to 15 January, 1966. |
| 18. | H.E. Mr. Abbas Aram, Foreign Minister of Iran.                            | 12 to 17 January, 1966. |
| 19. | H.E. Mr. Mathew T. Mbu., Minister of State for Navy, Nigeria.             | 13 January, 1966.       |
| 20. | H.E. Mr. Rabah Bitat, Minister of State, Algeria.                         | 13 to 16 January, 1966. |
| 21. | H.E. Mr. J. R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour, Canada.                     | 12 to 13 January, 1966. |
| 22. | H.E. Mr. Mongi Slim, Personal Representative of the President of Tunisia. | 19 to 23 January, 1966. |

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<pg122>  
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S.No.	Name and Designation	Period of visit
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23.	Hon'ble Mr. J.R. Marshall, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand.	20 to 21 March, 1966.
24.	H.E. Mr. Paul M. C. Hasluck, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia.	20 to 21 March, 1966.
25.	H.E. Dr. (Mrs.) Grate Witkowski, Deputy Prime Minister the G.D.R.	23 to 28 March, 1966.
26.	H. E. Dr. Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic of Argentina.	26 to 28 March, 1966.
27.	H. E. Dr. L. Simovic, Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.	7 to 15 April, 1966
28.	H.E. Mr. Sharabasi Member, Presideney Council of the U. A. R.	11 to 16 April, 1966.
29.	H.E. Dato Mohammed Asri Bin Haji Mude, Chief Minister of Kelantan (Malaysia).	18 to 24 April, 1966.
30.	H.E. Mr. jean Sainteny, Special Envoy of the President of France.	10 to 12 July, 1966.



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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 31. H. E. Mr. Per C. Haekkerup,<br>Foreign Minister of Denmark.   | 28 August to 1 September,<br>1966.   |
| 32 H.E. Mr. Adam Malik, Presi-<br>dium Minister for Political Aff-<br>airs and Minister for Foreign Affairs,<br>Indonesia.      | 3 to 7 September, 1966.              |
| 33. H.E. Mr. Sultan Hamengku<br>Buwong IX, Presidium Minister<br>of Economic and Financial Aff-<br>airs, Indonesia.             | 20 to 23 September, 1966.            |
| 34. Lord Chalfont, British Minister<br>of State for Foreign Affairs.  | 7 to 11 October, 1966.               |
| 35. Mr. Arnold Smith, Common-<br>wealth Secretary-General.  | 31 October to 14 November.<br>1966.  |
| 36. Her Majesty Queen Frederica,<br>Queen Mother of Greece and<br>H. R. H. Princess Irene.                                      | 16 November to 22 December,<br>1966. |
| 57. H.E. Mr. J. Krejci, Deputy<br>Prime Minister and Minister of<br>Heavy Industry of the Czecho-<br>slovak Socialist Republic. | 16 to 27 January, 1967.              |
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BURMA

UNITED KINGDOM BHUTAN YUGOSLAVIA NORWAY AFGHANISTAN USA ZAMBIA LAOS  
 PHILIPPINES NEPAL REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE CAMBODIA PAKISTAN JAPAN GERMANY  
 OMAN THAILAND MOROCCO IRAN NIGER NIGERIA ALGERIA CANADA TUNISIA  
 AUSTRALIA ARGENTINA MALAYSIA FRANCE DENMARK MALI INDONESIA GREECE

Jan 12, 1966

**Appendix VIII ITEMS OF WORK ALLOTTED TO MEA**

APPENDIX VIII

ITEMS OF WORK ALLOTTED TO THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. External Affairs.
2. Relations with foreign States and Commonwealth countries.
3. All matters affecting foreign, diplomatic and Consular officers and U.N. officers and its specialised agencies in India.
4. Passports and visas excluding the grant of visas or endorse-

ments for entry into India but including the grant of entry permits to South Africans of non-Indian origin under the Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules, 1944 and the grant of entry visas for Ceylon nationals except missionaries.

5. Extradition of criminals and accused persons from India to foreign and Commonwealth countries and vice versa, and general administration of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and extra-territoriality.
6. Preventive detention in India, for reasons of State connected with External and Commonwealth Affairs.
7. Repatriation of the nationals of Foreign and Commonwealth States from India and deportation and repatriation of Indian nationals from foreign and Commonwealth countries to India.
8. All emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, from India to Overseas countries and the return of emigrants; immigration to India from the Union of South Africa or any other country to which the Reciprocity Act may apply.
9. All consular functions.
10. Travel arrangements for traders, muleteers, porters and pilgrims from India to Tibet region of China and vice versa.
11. Liaison work connected with the Education Ministry's cultural scholarships schemes and nomination of private students of Indian origin domiciled abroad to reserve seats in medical and engineering colleges in India.
12. Matters relating to the State of Nagaland.

<pg123>

<pg124>

13. Political pensions paid to foreign refugees and descendants of those who rendered services abroad.
14. Ceremonial matters relating to foreign and Commonwealth visitors and diplomatic and consular Representatives.
15. Deleted.
16. Matters in respect of Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu, involving relations with France and Portugal.
17. Relations with States in special treaty relations with India, such as Sikkim and Bhutan.
18. Himalayan expeditions and permission to foreigners to travel beyond the "Inner Line".
19. Coordination and development measures in border areas.
20. United Nations, Specialised Agencies and other International Conferences.

21. Indian Foreign Services.
  22. Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B'.
  23. Deleted.
  24. External Publicity.
  25. Political treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign and Commonwealth countries.
  26. (a) Pilgrimages to places outside India including the administration of the Port Haj Committee Act, 1932 and the Rules made thereunder and Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933, and pilgrim parties from India to shrines in Pakistan and vice versa.  
  
(b) Protection and preservation of non-Muslim shrines in Pakistan and Muslim shrines in India in terms of Pant-Mirza Agreement of 1955.
  27. Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration).
  28. Evacuation of non-Muslims from Pakistan to India.
  29. Protection of right of the Minority Communities in India and Pakistan (except rehabilitation of Muslim migrants who have returned from East Pakistan to West Bengal under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact; Rehabilitation of Muslims internally displaced in West Bengal at the time of communal disturbances on the Partition of the country and restoration of mosques and other places of religious worships to Muslims in West Bengal).
- <pg125>
30. Non-Muslim migration from Pakistan and Muslim migration from India.
  31. Recovery of Advances granted to the evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc. during the year 1942-47 and residual work relating to refugees given asylum in India during World War II.
  32. Notification regarding commencement or cessation of a state of war.
  33. Foreign Jurisdiction.
  34. Piracies and crimes committed on the High Seas or in the air; offences against the law of nations committed on land or the High Seas or in the air.
  35. Inquiries and statistics for the purposed of any of the subjects, allotted to this Ministry.
  36. Fees in respect of any of the subjects allotted to this Ministry.
  37. Offences against laws with respect to any of the subjects allotted to this Ministry.

38. Hospitality Grant of the Government of India.
39. Demarcation of the land frontier of India.
40. Border raids and incidents on the land borders of India.
41. Diplomatic flight clearances for non-scheduled chartered flights of foreign civil and military aircraft transiting India.
42. Matters relating to the Continental Shelf, Territorial Waters, Contiguous Zone and question of fishery rights in the High Seas and other questions of International Law.
43. Economic and technical assistance given by India to the Government of Nepal under the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development.

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 NOTE:-Commonwealth countries should be taken to include British Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories.

INDIA  
 SOUTH AFRICA USA CHINA FRANCE PORTUGAL BHUTAN PAKISTAN BURMA NEPAL  
 SRI LANKA

Jan 12, 1966

**Appendix IX VISITS OF INDIAN DIGNITARIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

APPENDIX IX

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

S. No.	Name/Designation	Places visited	Purpose
1.	Shri B. N. Lokur, Law Secretary.	Geneva	Kutch Tribunal.
2.	Shri C. K. Daphtary, Attorney General of India.	"	"
3.	Shri N. A. Palkhiwala, Advocates Supreme Court.	"	"
4.	Shri N. C. Chatterjee,	"	"

Advocate, Supreme Court.

- |     |  |                                   |  |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 5.  | Dr. K. Krishna Rao,<br>Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs.    | "                                 | "  |
| 6.  | Shri Swaran Singh,<br>Foreign Minister and Party.                      | Islamabad                         | Indo-Pak Ministerial Meeting.                  |
| 7.  | Shri K. C. Pant, Member of Parliament.                                 | New York                          | Session of U.N. Commission on Human Rights.    |
| 8.  | Dr. Radhabinod Pal,<br>Member of Parliament.                           | Geneva                            | 18th Session of I.L.C.                         |
| 9.  | Prof. Humayun Kabir,<br>Member of Parliament.                          | London                            | International Commission on South West Africa. |
| 10. | Shri C. S. Jha, Foreign Secretary.                                     | London                            | Official visit.                                |
| 11. | Shri M. Faki and Party   | Jeddah                            | Haj Delegation.                                |
| 12. | Shri K. Partap, First Secretary, Nairobi.                              | Dar-es-Salaam                     | Nehru Memorial Exhibition.                     |
| 13. | Shri K. M. Kannampilly, joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. | Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane. | Official tour.                                 |

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<pg126>

<pg127>

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S. No.	Name/Designation	Places visited	Purpose
14.	Maj. Genl. K.A.S. Raja	Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane	Official tour.
15.	Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister of Commerce.	Baghdad	Funeral of late President Aref.
16.	Shri T. T. P. Abdullah, Director - (Personnel), Ministry of External Affairs.	Colombo and Kandy.	Official tour.

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17. Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs.	Georgetown	Independence Day Celebrations.
18. Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Member of Parliament.	Australia, Fiji and Kuala Lumpur.	Goodwill Mission.
19. Shri M. Azim Hussain, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Party.	Afghanistan, Paris and London.	Indian Expert Team Annual discussions.
20. Shri Swaran Singh, Foreign Minister and Party.	Paris and London.	Annual discussions with French Government.
21. Shri L. R. Nair, Director, Mass Communication, New Delhi.	Cairo	Nehru Memorial Exhibition.
22. Shri Ali Ahmed Sarur, Aligarh Muslim University.	Kabul	Seminar organised by Franklin Institute.
23. Shri Malik Ram Baveja, Sahitya Academy.	"	"
24. Shri, Dinesh Singh, Ministry in the Minister of External Affairs and Party.	Geneva	Meeting - of Economic and Social Council of U.N.
25. Shri S. K. S. Mudaliar, Retd. Director of Survey and Party.	Islamabad	Inspection of Kutch documents.
26. Shri J. C. Chakravarti, Supdt. Surveyor of Works and Party.	Islamabad	Inspection of Building Programme.
27. Shri Rai Bahadur, Minister of I. & B.	Blantyre	Republic Day
28. Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Member of Parliament.	Algiers	4th Anniversary of Independence.
29. Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-President and Party.	Afghanistan	Goodwill visit.

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S. No.	Name/Designation	Places visited	Purpose
30.	Dr. S. C. Jamir, Parliamentary Secretary.	Rangoon, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Phnom Penh. Hongkong and Tokyo.	Goodwill Mission.
31.	Shri Homi J. Talyarkhan, Minister, Maharashtra Government.	West Germany	Goodwill Mission.
32.	Dr. K. Krishna Rao, International joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	Helsinki	Conference of Law Association.
33.	Shri M. C. Setalvad, Member of Parliament Consultative and Party.	Bangkok	8th Session of Asian/African Legal Committee.
34.	Shri S. N. Sinha, Law Seminar Officer, Ministry of External Affairs.	Harvard	International Law Seminar.
35.	Shri Swaran Singh, Prime Foreign Minister and Conference. Party.	London	Commonwealth Ministers,
36.	Shri V. C. Shukla, Deputy Home Minister.	Basutoland and Bechuanaland.	Independence Day Celebration.
37.	Shri R. Bhandari, Director, Ministry of External Affairs.	Niamey and Cairo.	Meeting on Economic Cooperation in West Africa.
38.	Shri S. C. Roy, joint Inspection. Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Shri	Belgrade, Prague, Vienna and Warsaw.	Foreign Service

M. S. Sundara, Finan-  
cial Adviser to M.E.A.

- |     |  |   |   |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 39. | Shri Swaran Singh,<br>Foreign Minister and<br>Party.                     | New York  | U.N. General Assembly.                            |
| 40. | Shri M. A. Hussain,<br>of<br>Secretary, Ministry of<br>External Affairs. | New York  | Tripartite Meeting<br>Foreign Ministers.          |
| 41. | Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-<br>President.                                    | Phnom Penh,<br>Bangkok,<br>Singapore and<br>Malaysia. | Goodwill visit.                                   |
| 42. | Shri C. S. Jha, Foreign<br>Secretary and Party.                          | Tokyo   | Bilateral discussions<br>the Government<br>Japan. |

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<pg129>

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S. No.	Name Designation	Places visited	Purpose
43.	Dr. K. Krishna Rao, joint Secretary, Minis- try of External Aff- airs.	London	Meeting of the Interna- tional Law Association.
44.	Shri G. S. Pathak, Law Minister.	Algeria	12th Anniversary of the Algerian Revolution.
45.	Shri K. K. Puri, Asstt. Information Officer, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.	Addis Ab ba	Nehru Memorial Exhibi- tion.
46.	Shri G. A. Shah, joint Secretary, Ministry of Law and Shri Sangat Singh, Senior Research Officer, Ministry of Ex- ternal Affairs.	London	Kutch Tribunal.



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|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 47. Shri M. C. Chagla,<br>Foreign Minister and<br>Party.  | Djakarta,<br>Rangoon and<br>Bangkok. | Goodwill visit.                               |
| 48. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai,<br>Chairman, Atomic Energy<br>Commission and Party.  | U.S.A., U.K.<br>and U.S.S.R.         | Outer Space Committee.                        |
| 49. Shri K. M. Kannam-<br><br>pilly, joint Secretary,<br>Ministry of External<br>Affairs and Party.                               | Rangoon                              | Discussion with the Gov-<br>ernment of Burma. |
| 50. Shri Moinuddin Haris<br>and Party.  | Mecca                                | Haj Delegation.                               |
| 51. Shri S. K. Roy, joint<br>Secretary, Ministry of<br>External Affairs and Shri<br>M. S. Sundara, Financial<br>Adviser to M.E.A. | London and<br>Budapest               | Foreign Service Inspection.                   |

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INDIA

SWITZERLAND PAKISTAN USA UNITED KINGDOM SAUDI ARABIA KENYA IRAQ SRI  
LANKA GUYANA AUSTRALIA FIJI AFGHANISTAN FRANCE EGYPT MALI ALGERIA  
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE MALAYSIA CAMBODIA JAPAN GERMANY FINLAND NIGER  
CZECH REPUBLIC YUGOSLAVIA AUSTRIA POLAND INDONESIA BURMA HUNGARY

Jan 12, 1966

**Appendix X LIST OF INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD**

APPENDIX X

LIST OF INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

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S.No.	Country	Location	Remarks
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul	
2.	Algeria	Algiers	
3.	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Ambassador concurrently

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accredited to Paraguay as Ambassador and Uruguay as Minister.

4. Austria	Vienna	
5. Belgium	Brussels	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Luxembourg as Ambassador. Additionally, the Ambassador is India's Special Representative for economic, financial and commercial affairs and he is also accredited to the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community.
6. Brazil	Rio-de-Janeiro	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Venezuela and Bolivia as Ambassador.
7. Burma	Rangoon	
8. Cambodia	Phnom Penh	
9. Chile	Santiago	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Colombia and Peru as Ambassador.
10. China	Peking	
11. Congo	Kinshasa	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Gabon.
12. Cuba	Havana	Incharge of a First Secretary/Charge d'Affaires. Ambassador resident in Mexico.

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<pg130>

<pg131>

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S.No. Country Location Remarks

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13. Czechoslovakia Prague

14.	Denmark	Copenhagen	
15.	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	
16.	Finland Counsel lor/ A m- in	Helsinki	Incharge of a  Charge d'Affaires.  bassador resident  Stockholm (Sweden).
17.	France	Paris	
18.	Federal Republic of Ger- many.	Bonn	
18-A.	Guinea concurrent ly	Conakry	Ambassador  accredited to Mali.
19.	Hungary	Budapest	
20.	Italy concurrent ly  Albania as  Malta  c on- to  Gene -	Rome	Ambassador  accredited to  Minister and as High Commissioner to  and First Secretary  currently accredited the Republic of San Marino as Consul  ral.
21.	Indonesia	Djakarta	
22.	Iran	Tehran	
23.	Iraq	Baghdad	
24.	Ireland	Dublin	
25.	Japan .	Tokyo	

26.	Jordan Sec re-  d'Affair es.  i n	Amman	Incharge of First  tary/Charge  Ambassador resident  Beirut.
27.	Kuwait S ecre-  d'Affair es.  i n	Kuwait	Incharge of a First  tary/Charge  Ambassador resident  Beirut.
28.	Laos	Vientiane	
29.	Lebanon concurrent ly  Ambassa -  Kuw ait	Beirut	Ambassador  accredited as  dor to Jordan and  and as High Commis- sioner at Cyprus.

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<pg132>

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S.No.	Country	Location	Remarks
30.	Malagasy	Tananarive	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Consul General to Reunion Is- land and Comores.
31.	Mexico	Mexico City	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Cuba and Panama as Ambassador.

32.	Morocco	Rabat	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Tunisia as Ambassador.
33.	Nepal	Kathmandu	
34.	Netherlands	The Hague	
35.	Norway	Oslo	
36.	Philippines	Manila	
37.	Poland	Warsaw	
38.	Rumania	Bucharest	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Bulgaria as Ambassador.
39.	Saudi Arabia	Jedda	
40.	Senegal	Dakar	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Gambia.
41.	Somalia	Mogadiscio	
42.	Spain	Madrid	Incharge of a First Secretary/Charge d'Affaires.
43.	Sudan	Khartoum	
44.	Sweden	Stockholm	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Finland as Ambassador.
45.	Switzerland	Berne	Ambassador concurrently accredited to the Vatican as Ambassador.
46.	Syrian Arab Republic	Damascus	
47.	Thailand	Bangkok	
48.	Tunisia	Tunis	Incharge of a First Secretary/Charge d'Affaires. Ambassador resident in Rabat.

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<pg133>

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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|-----|--------------------------------------|------------|--|
| 49. | Turkey                               | Ankara     |  |
| 50. | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. | Moscow     | Ambassador concurrently accredited to Mongolia as Ambassador.                    |
| 51. | United Arab Republic                 | Cairo      | Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Libya and Minister to Yemen. |
| 52. | United States of America             | Washington |  |
| 53. | Yugoslavia                           | Belgrade   | Ambassador concurrently accredited to Greece as Ambassador.                      |

EMBASSIES- (b) Non-resident

- |     |             |  |
|-----|-------------|--|
| 1.  | Bolivia     | Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.   |
| 2.  | Bulgaria    | Ambassador resident in Bucharest.        |
| 3.  | Cameroon    | Ambassador resident in Lagos.            |
| 4.  | Colombia    | Ambassador resident in Santiago (Chile). |
| 5.  | Dahomey     | Ambassador resident in Lagos.            |
| 6.  | Greece      | Ambassador resident in Belgrade.         |
| 7.  | Ivory Coast | Ambassador resident in Dakar.            |
| 8.  | Liberia     | Ambassador resident in Accra.            |
| 9.  | Libya       | Ambassador resident in Cairo.            |
| 10. | Luxembourg  | Ambassador resident in Brussels.         |
| 11. | Mali        | Ambassador resident in Guinea.           |
| 12. | Mauritania  | Ambassador resident in Dakar.            |
| 13. | Mongolia    | Ambassador resident in Moscow.           |
| 14. | Panama      | Ambassador resident in Mexico City.      |
| 15. | Paraguay    | Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.     |
| 16. | Togo        | Ambassador resident in Lagos.            |
| 17. | Peru        | Ambassador resident in Santiago.         |
| 18. | Upper Volta | Ambassador resident in Dakar.            |
| 19. | Venezuela . | Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro    |

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S.No.	Country	Location	Remarks
HIGH COMMISSIONS-(a) Resident			
1.	Australia	Canberra	
2.	Canada	Ottawa	
3.	Ceylon	Colombo	High Commissioner accredited to Maldives.
4.	Ghana	Accra	High Commissioner accredited to Liberia as Ambassador and as High Commissioner to Sierra Leone.
5.	Kenya	Nairobi	
6.	Malawi	Blantyre	Incharge of an Acting High Commissioner.
7.	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	
8.	New Zealand	Wellington	
9.	Nigeria	Lagos	High Commissioner concurrently accredited to Togo, Dahomey and Cameroon as Ambassador.
10.	Pakistan	Karachi/ Islamabad.	
11.	Singapore	Singapore	Incharge of an Acting High Commissioner.
12.	Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	High Commissioner concurrent accredited as High Commissioner to Jamaica and Guyana, as Commissioner to Barbados, Antigua, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Montserrat and as Consul General to Surinam.
13.	Uganda	Kampala	High Commissioner accredited to Ruanda and

Burundi as Consul General.

- 14. United Kingdom London
- 15. United Republic of Tanzania. Dar-es-Salaam
- 16. Zambia Lusaka

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<pg135>

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S.No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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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.
- 6. Guyana High Commissioner resident in Trinidad.

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. Mombasa Mombasa

COMMISSIONS--(b) Non-resident

- 1. Antigua Commissioner resident in Port of Spain.,
- 2. Barbados Do.





Washington.

- |     |                 |          |                          |
|-----|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 9.  | Vietnam (North) | Hanoi    |                          |
| 10. | Vietnam (South) | Saigon   |                          |
| 11. | Paraguay        | Asuncion | Honorary Consul General. |

CONSULATE GENERAL-(b) Non-resident

- |    |                        |   |  |
|----|------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Burundi                | Consul General resident in Nairobi.       |  |
| 2. | Comores                | Consul General resident in Tananarive.    |  |
| 3. | Republic of San Marino | Consul General resident in Rome.          |  |
| 4. | Reunion Island         | Consul General resident in Tananarive.    |  |
| 5. | Ruanda                 | Consul General resident in Nairobi.       |  |
| 6. | Surinam                | Consul General resident in Port of Spain. |  |

CONSULATES-Resident

- |    |         |       |   |
|----|---------|-------|---|
| 1. | Belgium | Ghent | Hon. Consul General.<br>Ambassador resident in<br>Brussels. |
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<pg137>

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S.No.	Country	Location	Remarks
2.	Burma	Mandalay	Consul. Ambassador resident in Rangoon.
3.	Canary Islands	Las Palmas	Hon. Consul.
4.	French Somaliland	Djibouti	Hon. Consul.
5.	Germany (Federal Republic).	Munich	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Bonn.
6.	Do.	Stuttgart	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Bonn.
7.	Greece	Athens	Hon. Consul General.  Ambassador resident in Belgrade.

8.	Iran	Khorramshahr	Ambassador resident in Tehran.
9.	Italy	Genoa	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Rome.
10.	Indonesia	Medan	Ambassador resident in Djakarta.
11.	Iraq	Basra	Ambassador resident in Baghdad.
12.	Japan . in	Kobe	Ambassador resident  Tokyo.
13.	U.S.S.R. in	Odessa	Ambassador resident  Moscow.
14.	U.S.A.	Cleveland	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Washington.
15.	U.S.A.	Honolulu	Do.
16.	Panama	Bandar Abbas	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.

VICE-CONSULATES-Resident

1.	Afghanistan	Jalalabad	Ambassdor resident in Kabul.
2.	Afghanistan	Kandahar	Do.
3.	Iran	Zahidan	Ambassador resident in Tehran.

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<pg138>

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S.No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSION-Resident

1.	Pakistan	Dacca	High Commissioner resi-
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dent in Karachi.

TRADE COMMISSIONS AND OFFICES-Resident

- 1. Australia Sydney High Commissioner resident in Canberra.
- 2. Canada Vancouver High Commissioner resident in Ottawa.
- 3. Bahrein Bahrein Incharge of a Trade Agent.
- 4. Dubai Dubai Incharge of a Trade Agent.

SPECIAL MISSIONS--(a) Resident

- 1. Political Office, Sikkim Gangtok Political Officer.
- 2. Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations. New York Permanent Representative.

SPECIAL MISSIONS-(b) Non-resident

- 1. Political Office, Bhutan . Political Officer resident in Gangtok.

NEW MISSIONS-Resident

- 1. Embassy of India, Guinea- Ambassador concurrently accredited to Mali.

Upgradation

From

TO

- 1. Athens (Greece) Hon. Consulate Hony. Consulate General.
- 2. Ghent (Belgium). Do. Do.

Redesignation

From

To

- 1. Guyana (former Br. Guiana) Commission of India. High Commission of India.

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INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA ARGENTINA PARAGUAY AUSTRIA USA BELGIUM BRAZIL  
 VENEZUELA BOLIVIA BURMA CAMBODIA CHILE COLOMBIA PERU CHINA CONGO  
 ZAIRE GABON CUBA MEXICO CZECH REPUBLIC NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK  
 ETHIOPIA FINLAND SWEDEN FRANCE GERMANY GUINEA MALI HUNGARY ITALY  
 ALBANIA MALTA INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND JAPAN JORDAN LEBANON KUWAIT  
 LAOS CYPRUS PANAMA MOROCCO TUNISIA NEPAL PHILIPPINES POLAND ROMANIA  
 BULGARIA SAUDI ARABIA SENEGAL SOMALIA SPAIN SUDAN SWITZERLAND SYRIA  
 THAILAND TURKEY RUSSIA MONGOLIA EGYPT LIBYA YEMEN YUGOSLAVIA GREECE  
 CAMEROON GHANA LIBERIA MAURITANIA AUSTRALIA CANADA SRI LANKA MALDIVES  
 KENYA MALAWI MALAYSIA NEW ZEALAND NIGER NIGERIA PAKISTAN REPUBLIC OF  
 SINGAPORE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO GUYANA JAMAICA DOMINICA MONTSERRAT UGANDA

BURUNDI UNITED KINGDOM ZAMBIA SIERRA LEONE FIJI HONG KONG MAURITIUS  
GRENADA URUGUAY OMAN QATAR VIETNAM SAN MARINO DJIBOUTI BHUTAN

Jan 12, 1966

**Appendix XI STATEMENT SHOWING STATISTICAL DATA REGARDING CONSULAR ACTIVITIES**

APPENDIX XI

STATEMENT SHOWING STATISTICAL DATA REGARDING CONSULAR ACTIVITIES  
OF MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

Passports issued		33,875
Visas issued		1,20,330
Emergency certificates issued		20,628
Cases relating to Estates		3,738
Total revenue on account of Consular Services rendered		Rs. 2,802,221.29
Repatriations	Number	136
	Amount	Rs. 20,216.35
Financial assistance	Number	23
	Amount	Rs. 5,265.54
Deportations		145

<pg139>

GMGIPND-TSW-5 EA-6-6-1967-2000.

Jan 12, 1966