

1969-70

Contents

REPORT
1969-70

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

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INDIA
USA

Jun 12, 1968

GENERAL SURVEY

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1969-70

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

A decade of significant changes came to an end during the year under review. Man's landing on the moon and his safe return to earth was an event of unparalleled significance. It marked the beginning of the snapping of chains that have bound man to this planet through the ages. And it marked the beginning of a whole new set of ideas and concepts. Even as the world situation kept changing, situation in India also underwent many changes. Under these circumstances the foreign policy of India could not stand still and be rigid.

The merit of India's foreign policy, enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is its flexibility to meet the changing challenges. It was never a doctrinaire policy. It was construed as a positive and dynamic policy capable of evolving and adjusting itself to changing conditions and needs to serve India's national interests.

Developments over the last decade have been a vindication

of the concepts of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment and, at the same time, resulted in securing greater acceptance for these concepts. The developments in the inter-relations of the two super-powers during the year under review and indeed over the last decade have shown that though the fundamental ideological and power conflict between them had not abated, they have increasingly sought ways and means of avoiding direct confrontation with each other. This thaw between the two super-powers was particularly significant in the realm of disarmament. From Nov 17, 1969 to December 22, 1969 the representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union met in Helsinki to hold talks concerning the limitation of

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strategic arms. These talks were of preliminary nature, but they resulted, according to a communique issued at Helsinki, in better understanding of each other's views and also on the general range of questions which would be the subject of further U.S.-Soviet exchanges.

The importance of S.A.L.T. lies in the fact that the two nuclear giants have now come to recognize the perils of augmenting the balance of terror and have decided to deal directly with each other in order to minimise the dangers implicit in it. This can be interpreted as yet another instance of the compulsions of co-existence. India welcomed the S.A.L.T. Along with other countries in the UN and in the Committee of Disarmament India has played an active part in discussions on universal and total disarmament, particularly with regard to prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, chemical and biological weapons and cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, the sea-bed and the ocean floor.

In Asia, 1969 began with indications of new changes, particularly with hopes of peace in Vietnam. The opening of talks in Paris on January 25, 1969 among U.S.A., D.R.V.N., Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam marked a new turning point. On May 8 the N.L.F. delegation in Paris put forward a ten-point proposal laying down "the principles and main content of an over-all solution". The main points of the 10-point proposal were unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam and the formation of a Coalition Government in South Vietnam. One interesting point in the proposal was that "the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be resolved by the Vietnamese parties among themselves". On May 14, President Nixon made counter proposals the crux of which was that "over a period of twelve months, by agreed upon stages, the major portions of all U.S., Allied and other non-South Vietnamese forces would be withdrawn," and that an international body,

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acceptable to both sides, would supervise the withdrawal, the cease-fire and the elections in South Vietnam. Even though neither of these proposals has been accepted by both parties in toto, they appear to provide room for negotiations and mutual adjustments. As the year advanced the Paris talks ran into deadlock, and apprehensions arose with regard to the continuance of the de-escalation in the fighting in South Vietnam. However, the fact that the parties to the conflict are directly engaged in negotiations holds some hope for peace in Vietnam. India has consistently advocated a peaceful negotiated settlement and during the period under review took every opportunity through diplomatic and other channels to plead for and promote such a settlement. India's views were spelt out by the Minister of External Affairs Shri Dinesh Singh in his speech before the U.N. General Assembly : "All parties to this dispute agree that the people of Vietnam should be left free to determine their own destiny, and no one seems to hold a brief for keeping foreign forces in that land. The first step to be taken is the immediate cessation of hostilities. Thereafter necessary arrangements have to be made for the withdrawal of foreign troops to enable the people of Vietnam to decide their future free from foreign interference. This process can be carried out effectively only if arrangements which inspire the confidence of all parties concerned can be established. The first step would, therefore, be to have a Government which is adequately representative to command the confidence and support of all sections of the people. Such a Government would be in a position in Vietnam to supervise the withdrawal of foreign forces and prepare for holding of fair elections. To facilitate this process for bringing peace in Vietnam the international community should pledge its full cooperation and support."

For Asia a settlement in Vietnam is bound to usher in a new phase, offering both a challenge and an opportunity. It

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is Government of India's hope and belief that a settlement of the Vietnam problem will make it possible to ensure peace and economic development of this region, and it is in touch with various Governments towards this end.

An interesting development for Asia during the period under review was the proposal for collective security in Asia put forward by Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in June 1969. Later on July 10, Mr. Gromyko, the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union in his speech to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. elaborated on this proposal. He said that the proposed system of collective

security was not "spearheaded against a certain country or a group of countries" and that the whole question was one of "collective efforts of all States, for safeguarding security in that part of the world in their common interest". Mr. Gromyko further explained that the whole question required discussion and consultation among the interested States and he hoped that it would be studied by the Governments of these States.

During the visit of the Indian Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, to Moscow in September 1969, the Soviet leaders gave further clarifications of their ideas. What was clear was that the central principle of the proposed system was an agreement among Asian nations to renounce the use or threat of force in the settlement of disputes. It was further clarified that the proposal did not mean the creation of any military pacts or groupings; on the contrary, if the Governments concerned gave up the use or threat of force in the settlement of disputes, no such pacts would be necessary. It was also clarified by the Soviet leaders that the countries of the region could also enter into economic cooperation under this system.

The reaction of most Asian nations has been one of waiting to see what the precise nature and content of

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the proposal is going to be. It was, however, recognized that the proposal marked a new development of some significance, and that it was a declaration of the fact that the, Soviet Union was as much an Asian as a European power. Indeed one of the developments in Asia has been the slow extension of Soviet Union's bilateral economic, trade and cultural relations with a number of countries in Asia. Government of India's attitude to the question has been made clear by Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs. We believe that security can be best ensured by economic cooperation and ensuring respect for the territorial integrity and independence of various countries by renouncing the use of force in the settlement of disputes and by refraining from interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

In this connection it may be recalled that the Prime Minister of India had suggested for consideration the idea of an agreement or convention to ensure respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region. India believes that a political arrangement of this kind involving Asian countries as well as the great powers would go a considerable way in reducing tension and preserving the existing State system in the region and in promoting peace and cooperation. Most of the countries of the region have in principle welcomed this suggestion of the Prime Minister.

During the period of the report, developments in the Indian Ocean assumed considerable importance. The British decision to withdraw from Singapore, Malaysia and from the Persian Gulf caused anxiety in some quarters that a power-vacuum was being created in the Indian ocean which outside powers would try to fill. Government of India believe that British withdrawal would not create any more power-vacuum than the liquidation of the Empire had created.

The countries in the Indian Ocean or its periphery have

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been developing politically, economically and, indeed in every field, contributing to the stability of the region as a whole. India is of the view that it would be most unfortunate if this movement towards stability is disturbed by the introduction of foreign naval forces into the region. India's view has been that the Indian Ocean should be an area of peace and a nuclear-free zone, free of military bases and big-power tensions. We have, of course, recognized the freedom of the seas under international law.

On the larger question of the future of South East Asia and Asia generally India has consistently held the view that fundamentally the peace and security of the region depend on the economic development and political stability of the countries of the region. Neither South East Asia nor the Indian Ocean is considered by us a vacuum to be filled by outside powers. We hold that independent development of the countries of the region and regional cooperation amongst them as well as international cooperation with outside powers interested in the welfare of the region would be the best method of ensuring peace and security in the area. It was for this reason that India continued to state its opposition to military pacts in Asia. We welcomed the signs of disillusionment on the part of many countries in the region in the efficacy of these pacts and the new trend towards economic development and regional economic cooperation as a possible alternative.

A very constructive development in Asia during the period has been in the field of regional economic cooperation. Military pacts like S.E.A.T.O. and C.E.N.T.O. receded into the background and the concept of economic, scientific and technical and cultural cooperation within the region gained ground. While various sub-regional groupings for economic cooperation functioned in the region, India emphasized the

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importance of broad-based regional cooperation encompassing the whole region and open to all countries of the region

irrespective of their social, political or economic systems. India had played an important part in the formation of the Asian Council of Ministers under E.C.A.F.E. in December 1968. During the period under review India did everything possible to strengthen this body as the over-all instrument of regional cooperation in Asia. India made a significant contribution in the effort to work out an integrated strategy for the economic development of Asia in accordance with the directive of the Asian Council of Ministers.

While supporting regional cooperation in Asia in the economic, technical, cultural and political fields, India did not, in the conduct of its foreign policy, neglect the development of bilateral relations with countries in the region. Indeed we believe that the building up of bilateral relations in various fields is the main substance of policy in the pursuit of India's national interests and aspirations and it is on this foundation of a network of bilateral relations that the multi-lateral super-structure of economic cooperation should be erected. In conformity with this approach, during the period under review, India took various steps to promote relations with countries of the region. The visit of the Prime Minister to Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia in 1968 and her visits to Ceylon in 1967, Nepal in 1966 and to Japan and Indonesia in 1969 symbolised the importance India attaches to countries in this region.

Events in China during the period under review showed that the Cultural Revolution, at least the tempestuous phase of it, had ended, and the country was returning to what might be described as revolutionary normalcy. The holding of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China in April 1969 was an indication of this process. The new power

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structure of the party which emerged from the Congress reflected a tripartite balance between the People's Liberation Army, the Government and Party bureaucracy and the mass organizations and revolutionary groups with the P.L.A. occupying a dominant position.

The main question in 1969-70 was which direction the foreign policy of China would take after the Cultural Revolution. Would China come out of its self-imposed isolation and resume normal diplomacy and state relations? An indication of a return to normalcy in diplomatic relations was the fact that a number of Chinese Ambassadors who were recalled during the Cultural Revolution have returned to their posts. This combined with the circumstances of China's present position in the international field indicated that China is probably preparing to stage a diplomatic come-back. It would, however, be unrealistic to anticipate any fundamental

change in Chinese foreign policy, particularly towards India. The Report by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao to the Ninth Congress emphasized all the known basic elements of Chinese foreign policy-opposition to the United States and to the Soviet Union, with an emphasis on hostility towards the Soviet Union. The principles of peaceful co-existence were re-stated, but at the same time China pledged support and encouragement to 'national liberation movements' and 'armed revolutionary struggles' in Asia, Africa and Latin America, specifically emphasising support to such armed struggles in neighbouring countries like Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, India etc.

India has been following developments in China's internal and external policies. India has always supported the bringing in of the People's Republic of China into the main stream of international life and her acceptance as a member of the comity of nations. Consistent with this belief and in accordance with our desire to live in friendship with the people of China, we voted in the U.N. General Assembly last year in favour of the

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restoration of the Chinese seat in the U.N. to the People's Republic of China. With regard to our bilateral problems with China, both the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister in various statements issued in 1969-70 made it clear that India did not look upon these differences as fixed for all time and that we have always been willing to seek avenues of settlement in consonance with our national honour and interests. During the debate in the Lok Sabha on April 8, 1969, External Affairs Minister made India's position clear when he said that "we have no enmity with the people of China; we wish them well. We also do not wish to interfere in China's internal affairs, but where China violates the norms of international behaviour and threatens our security or when China attempts subversion in our country we must be ready to meet them." The External Affairs Minister added that "the policies of China will have to change one day. China is sailing against the winds of friendship and cooperation blowing all over the world. We cannot say when this will happen but we can say that when it does happen we shall not be found wanting in responding to it adequately."

The year under review saw the outbreak of major border clashes between China and the Soviet Union. The issues surrounding this conflict are vast and imponderable and the manner in which they are solved is bound to affect the situation in Asia and the world. Following the talks in Peking between Premier Kosygin and Premier Chou En lai, the two countries decided to open negotiations in Peking from October 20. After a brief interval the talks have resumed. It is important that the two countries have been engaged in negotiations not only on the border question but on the broader questions of relations between China and the Soviet Union.

India welcomed the, commencement of these talks. Earlier on April 8 the External Affairs Minister had outlined in Parliament India's attitude. He said : "We are not in favour of altering historically established borders. Should some grave

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differences arise, they should be settled peacefully by bilateral discussions. We are against the use of force to change positions unilaterally."

Another development of great potential significance to Asia and the world was the possibility of a thaw in the relations between China and the United States. The resumption of bilateral talks between the U.S. Ambassador and the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Warsaw on 20 January, 1970 marked a new beginning. The coincidence of these talks with the S.A.L.T. in Helsinki and the Sino-Soviet talks in Peking presaged the emergence of a new situation. The U.S.A. has also announced further relaxation of regulations governing trade and contacts between America and China. These developments can be of profound significance to the world, even though international relations today and in the future will not be determined exclusively by relations amongst the big powers alone but by a multiplicity of forces including the role of middle and small powers and also of world public opinion. One of the interesting characteristics of the international situation in 1969-70 was the diffusion of political power side by side with the phenomenon of the detente between the super powers.

Developments during the period indicated that Japan had outgrown its exclusively economic and commercial role in Asia and was rapidly becoming a factor of considerable political importance. The economic strength of Japan as the third most developed industrial nation in the world had already become a major political factor in itself. The visit of Japanese Premier Mr. Sato to the United States in November and the agreement arrived at between him and the American President marked the changing role of Japan in the international field. The decision to revert the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan in 1972 is of significance. The other major decision was to renew the Security Treaty between Japan and the U.S.A. After

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1970 when the Treaty is renewed, Japan will have the right to terminate this agreement by giving one year's notice. This together with Japan's growing strength and developing relations with various powers, is likely to give a greater degree of flexibility to Japanese foreign policy. Japan has already consolidated its economic and trade relations with the countries of South East Asia. She has been developing economic and

trade relations with China. Relations between Japan and the Soviet Union have also been developing extensively. All these mark out Japan as a new and important international factor particularly in Asian politics. India has been consistently pursuing a policy of friendship and cooperation with Japan. The visit by Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi to Japan last year was a significant milestone in Indo-Japanese relations and demonstrated the importance we attach to cooperation between India and Japan.

Nearer home in Pakistan some significant changes have taken place during the period under review. On 25 March, 1969, President Ayub Khan handed over power to Gen. Yahya Khan who on March 31 was proclaimed as President of Pakistan. These changes were preceded by popular movements for a return to democracy and autonomy for provincial units. In response to these popular demands President Yahya Khan on November 28 announced that General Elections to the National Assembly on the basis of "one man one vote" would be held on October 5, 1970, that political parties would be allowed to resume their activities from 1 January, 1970, and that martial law would prevail until a popular Government was formed. He also announced that West Pakistan would be split into four provinces as it existed at the time of creation of Pakistan, that the National Assembly would be required to frame a Constitution within 120 days of its first sitting and that if the National Assembly was unable to complete its task within the stipulated period it would stand dissolved and the

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Nation would have to elect a fresh Constituent Assembly. India hopes that the return to democratic government in Pakistan will be, smooth and peaceful and would open up prospects of normal and friendly relations between the two countries.

The hopes raised by the change-over in Pakistan have not materialised so far. Pakistan has pursued its policy of hostility towards India and continued its rigid stand that unless problems like Kashmir and Ganga waters were solved first, it was not prepared even to establish normal relations between the two countries in other fields e.g., commercial, cultural, communications etc. India continued her efforts to persuade Pakistan to normalize and improve relations in all fields. In July 1969 Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in a letter to President Yahya Khan suggested resumption of normal relations, air services, travel and economic and commercial relations between the two countries. She also repeated India's offer of a 'no war pact' and suggested the setting up of a joint India-Pakistan body at any level acceptable to Pakistan for settlement of differences without any preconditions. President Yahya Khan in his reply stuck to the Pakistani

stand regarding Kashmir and Ganga waters and introduced the idea of a "self-executing" machinery which in effect would propel every difference between the two countries automatically towards arbitration. On 12 January, on the anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration, the Prime Minister again wrote to President Yahya Khan affirming that "mutual trust, friendship and cooperation between our two peoples can be the best guarantee for peace and prosperity on the sub-continent" and that "the Tashkent Declaration, incorporating the acceptance by the two sides to renounce force and to resolve all our differences bilaterally through peaceful negotiations, provides a sound basis towards this objective".

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One note-worthy development was that, in spite of Pakistan's efforts to internationalise India-Pakistan problems, more and more countries, during the period under review, have veered round to the view that the differences between the two countries of the sub-continent should be settled bilaterally between them by direct negotiations.

In West Asia, the Arab-Israeli conflict continued to cause anxiety. The great powers remained involved in this conflict lending support to either Israel or to the Arabs but at the same time striving to contain or end the conflict. There was general acceptance on the part of the powers that a settlement of the dispute can be found only in accordance with the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967. Towards the end of March 1969 Ambassador Jarring, dissatisfied at the lack of progress in his quest for a solution, withdrew from the scene and in July four-power talks at the United Nations recessed without having made any significant progress. Later, however, two-power talks between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. took place and certain proposals and counter-proposals were put forward. Nothing, however came out of these, and, finally, four-power, talks were resumed at the U.N. on 2 December, 1969. The situation has been deteriorating in West Asia with the Israelis conducting air raids on Arab territories, particularly on targets in U.A.R. and the arms race between the Arabs and Israelis gathering new momentum. The Palestine Liberation Organisation acquired greater importance in the Arab countries and the commando movement gained wider recognition. Change of Governments in the Sudan and Libya also indicated the direction of political development in the Arab World in the face of the continuing crisis in West Asia. During the year the Arab nations made fresh efforts to strengthen their unity. They met in December in a Summit Conference of Arab countries to consider the mobilisation of political, economic and military resources of Arab countries

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for the liberation of territories occupied by Israel. Some practical progress was made in mobilising support for the cause. A new trend which emerged after the Arab Summit was the closer relations and coordination of policies among some of the Arab States like U.A.R., Sudan, Syria and Libya.

The Government of India has on several occasions during the period under review reiterated its stand that the Security Council resolution of 22nd November, 1967, should be speedily implemented in order to resolve the crisis in West Asia. Stating India's policy, India's Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, said in Parliament : "So far as we are concerned, there are two things which are very clear in our mind. One is that fruits of aggression cannot be permitted to be retained by any country. At the same time, Israel has a right to exist." He added that "our sympathy is with the Arab countries, because we feel that they have been wronged. We have given every possible support to them in their struggle to strengthen their countries and preserve their national interests."

In Africa the 30-month old tragic civil war in Nigeria came to an end on 12 January, 1970. With the surrender of Biafra and the re-establishment of Nigerian unity, it is hoped that not only peace would return to Nigeria but one of the impediments to African cooperation will be removed. Another notable development of the year was the return of civilian rule in Ghana after a period of three years of military regime.

The struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and the movement against Portuguese colonialism in Africa continued unabated during the year. In the U.N. as well as outside India continued to pursue its consistent and unequivocal opposition to colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination in Africa, particularly against apartheid in South Africa. India

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considers this as a fundamental issue and has supported all the initiatives taken by the international community against the policy of apartheid. In regard to Southern Rhodesia, we adhered to our basic stand that it was primarily the responsibility of the British Government to lead Rhodesia to independence based on majority rule. On November 14, 1969, in an aide memoire handed over to the U.K. High Commission in India, the Government of India expressed its concern over the recent developments in Rhodesia, namely, the result of the so-called referendum conducted by the illegal Smith regime for the adoption of an apartheid-type constitution, the imminent declaration of a "Republic", the introduction of Land Tenure Bill in the so-called Rhodesian Parliament and the passing of the new Constitution Bill by a Committee of that Parliament.

It was also emphasized that efforts should be made to ensure proper implementation of the UN Resolution and that further steps should be taken towards more effective application of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesian regime. On the question of Portuguese colonialism in Africa, India continued to condemn and oppose it consistent with its historic policy. We continued to extend our sympathy and support to the liberation movement in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. Notwithstanding the many problems besetting Africa the question of accelerating the economic development and improvement in the living conditions of the people engaged the active consideration of the countries on the continent. India extended full support to this struggle of the African people for freedom and development.

Changes of a far-reaching nature have been taking place in Europe also. The relinquishment of the Presidentship of France by General. de Gaulle on 28 April 1969, removed from the European political scene a leader of great grandeur. The new Government in France formed under the Presidentship of Mr. Georges Pompidou is expected to follow the broad out-

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lines of General de Gaulle's policies, but there is expectation of a larger measure of pragmatism in the conduct of French policies. Already hopes have been raised that the question of Britain's entry into the European Common Market would be reopened. In Britain public opinion gathered strength in favour of entry into the Common Market and all the three political parties declared themselves in favour of it. Negotiations in this matter are expected to take place in July 1970. This development marked the beginning of a new phase in European cooperation as well as in the policy of Britain with its new preoccupation with European affairs. India followed these developments in Europe with interest. As regards British entry into the Common Market it was impressed upon U. K. to ensure that any arrangements she may reach with the E.E.C. will not be at the expense of the present special arrangement between U.K. and the Commonwealth and of Indo-British commercial relations.

The new coalition government under the Social Democratic Chancellor Willy Brandt which came into being in October 1969 marked a significant political change in Europe. Chancellor Willy Brandt initiated certain policies which would have far-reaching significance on the future shape of Europe. He announced a policy of detente and greater understanding between F.R.G. and the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. On the German question he proposed direct talks between the two German governments maintaining that even if there existed two States in Germany they were not foreign countries to each other and their relations can only

be of a special nature. The G.D.R., however, insisted on recognition by F.R.G. that G.D.R., is a fully sovereign State. Notwithstanding these differences the "ostpolitik" of Chancellor Willy Brandt taken together with the policy of detente with the U.S.S.R. held out the hope that a new chapter in East-West relations in Europe might well be opened. The

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movement towards European security further confirmed this prospect.

India's relations with G.D.R. registered marked development during the period under review. There was a significant growth of trade between India and the G.D.R. as well as a general increase in contacts at various levels. This expansion in relations resulted in the establishment of an Indian Government Representation in East Berlin with effect from 4 October, 1969.

In April 1969 the Soviet Government, following the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries in March, proposed to European countries the convening of a European Security Conference. There was favourable reaction in principle to this proposal from a number of countries in Europe. The Government of Finland took the initiative in May to write to all European governments favouring the idea of a conference and offering hospitality of its soil for convening it in the spring of 1970. The general opinion in Western Europe was that United States and Canada should also be invited to the conference and that considerable preparation would be necessary to ensure the success of the conference. Some countries like Britain went further and took the view that the conference should be held only after some progress has been made in bilateral and multi-lateral negotiations on substantive questions like Germany, Berlin, reduction of forces in Europe etc. What is significant for the future is that a proposal for European Security has been under discussion and that it envisaged cooperation between the East and West in Europe and the eventual liquidation of the two military blocs. India welcomed the detente in Europe, the move for a European Security Conference, the new policies of the Soviet Union and the F.R.G. in Europe and also the increasing role played by the countries of Eastern Europe in European and international relations.

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Developments at the United Nations during the year reflected some of the major trends in the direction of peace, co-existence and cooperation, notwithstanding the differences and conflicts in the world. The Soviet Union introduced a resolution in the XXIV General Assembly putting forward a

proposal for strengthening international peace and security which was discussed and will be taken up again at the next session. The Assembly adopted a programme for the celebration of the XXV Anniversary of the world organization in 1970. It was declared that the theme of the anniversary should be "peace, justice and progress". It may be recalled that Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her address to the XXIII Session of the General Assembly in 1968 had made a suggestion that the 25th anniversary of the U.N. should be made a "year of peace". During the year under review India took active part in the deliberations at U.N. and its Special Agencies. Support to U.N. and the principles of the Charter remained one of the main pillars of India's foreign policy.

The foregoing survey has shown that the international situation has witnessed many far-reaching changes during 1969-70. When the world has been changing, and India itself has been changing, the foreign policy of India could not stand still and remain rigid and inflexible. Indeed one of the major merits of the foreign policy enunciated by Jawaharlal Nehru was that it had never been a rigid and doctrinaire policy, but a positive and dynamic policy based on principles which allowed it to grow and adjust itself to changing conditions and needs. The changes in the world which have taken place, like the growth of co-existence and the loosening of military pacts, have not invalidated but rather vindicated the basic principles of India's foreign policy and the concept of non-alignment. Today, in spite of the visible end of the cold war and the general acceptance of co-existence, the two super powers maintain their basic rivalries in the realm of ideology

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and power politics. Non-alignment, therefore, continues to remain valid and there is necessity as well as scope for non-aligned nations to continue their activities in the interests of international peace and progress.

India participated in bilateral as well as collective consultations which took place last year among non-aligned nations for devising methods of continued activities on their part in the international field. A consultative meeting of non-aligned States was held in Belgrade in July. An Indian delegation headed by the Foreign Secretary, Shri T.N. Kaul, participated in this meeting. Later, the Heads of Delegations of Non-aligned States met at the United Nations towards the end of September. The Indian delegation under the leadership of the External Affairs Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, took active part in the discussions at this meeting in New York. The question of holding a preparatory meeting and a Summit Conference and preparations for the observance of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations were the major topics discussed at the meeting. India was of the view that adequate preparations

were necessary before a Summit Meeting of Non-aligned Nations is held. In New York, it was decided to hold a preparatory conference in Dar-es-Salaam early in 1970. As regards the continued activities of non-aligned nations in various fields, India took the stand that these activities should be intensified and coordinated and that the non-aligned nations could make a significant contribution to international affairs in the Seventies.

In accordance with the principles of India's foreign Policy we have tried our best to follow a policy of friendship and cooperation with all the nations of the world irrespective of differences in social and political systems. Indeed, cooperation has been the main theme of India's foreign policy and we believe that it ought to be the keynote of the policies of nations in the Seventies. Of course, the course of international cooperation

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is beset with a multitude of problems, differences and conflicts which pull in a contrary direction. However, India believes that for the world as a whole, for the super powers, for the advanced nations as well as the middle, the small and the developing countries, cooperation has now become almost inevitable if mankind is to move forward along the path of peace and progress and if nations are to fulfil even their own particular national interests and aspirations.

INDIA

USA FINLAND VIETNAM FRANCE TOTO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA MALAYSIA
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND JAPAN NEPAL INDONESIA CHINA
BURMA LAOS THAILAND POLAND PAKISTAN MALI UZBEKISTAN ISRAEL LIBYA SUDAN
SYRIA NIGER NIGERIA GHANA SOUTH AFRICA UNITED KINGDOM ANGOLA GUINEA
MOZAMBIQUE GERMANY HUNGARY CANADA YUGOSLAVIA

Nov 17, 1969

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

CHAPTER II

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

AFGHANISTAN

The close and friendly relations between India and Afgha-

nistan were highlighted by the visit of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi to Afghanistan from Jun 05, 1969 to 10, 1969. Discussions held during this visit revealed the great scope for collaboration in economic and technical fields between the two countries, particularly in irrigation, power, agriculture, small-scale industries, education and culture. The Prime Minister agreed to place at the disposal of the Government of Afghanistan technical expertise available in India in these fields. One important outcome of her visit was the setting up of a Joint Commission at the Ministerial level to study and plan various projects for the mutual benefit of the two countries based on the coordination of the resources and capabilities of each country. This Commission is also to examine measures for the expansion of trade between India and Afghanistan. The Joint Commission held its first meeting in New Delhi on the 16th and 17th of March, 1970 when a large area of economic and technical cooperation programmes to be undertaken by the two countries was identified. During the Prime Minister's visit agreement was reached on the importance of economic cooperation among the countries of the region. One matter of special interest was the hope expressed by the two Prime Ministers that the existing difficulties in the way of the land transit trade of the region would be ended soon so that economic cooperation and trade between countries of the region could be developed to the maximum extent.

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The trade arrangements between India and Afghanistan were renewed in a Protocol signed in New Delhi in August 1969.

BURMA

The close and friendly relations with Burma were reaffirmed on the occasion of Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi's visit to that country from 27th to 30th March, 1969. This visit provided an opportunity for a wide ranging exchange of views on bilateral and international issues and the Prime Minister took the occasion to especially acknowledge the assistance given by Burma against the anti-Indian activities of misguided elements along our common borders. General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma had visited India in February, 1969 and made a second friendly and informal visit in January, 1970, which provided a further opportunity for another exchange of views at the highest level thus characterising the particularly close ties which exist between the two countries. It was decided during the visit to enter into early talks for the further expansion of trade between the two countries. Trade with Burma has shown a significant increase over the past year and both Governments have expressed

interest in institutionalising arrangements for further expansion of this trade. There has also been some expansion of the cultural exchanges between the two countries, particularly in the field of education.

Both in the course of these high level discussions and through normal diplomatic correspondence there have been significant developments during the year in settling the problems relating to persons of Indian origin in Burma. The Government of Burma has agreed to deal with the problems of repatriates, detenués and assets expeditiously and sympathetically and has also taken in hand the question of conferment of Burmese citizenship on those who are eligible for it under

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Burmese law. Further joint consideration of these matters is in progress.

The Joint Indo-Burma Commission for demarcation of the boundary completed the allotted demarcation work of 240 miles during the field season from November 1968 to April 1969 and in pursuance of meeting of the Commission held in May 1969 has taken in hand the verification of the portion already demarcated and the physical demarcation of a further 250 miles of the border.

CEYLON

The close relations with Ceylon were illustrated by the presence of the Governor-General of Ceylon on the occasion of the funeral of the late President Dr. Zakir Husain. The close friendship was again demonstrated by the warm welcome extended to the President of India during his State visit to Ceylon from January 8 to 12, 1970.

Economic relations between the two countries have also been taken a step further following the visit of the then Commerce Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, to Ceylon in January, 1969 to inaugurate the Indian Industrial Exhibition when economic discussions were also held. A further credit of Rs. 50 million has been extended by India to Ceylon and the Shipping Corporation of India has entered into a collaboration agreement to assist the newly established Shipping Corporation of Ceylon. Following the visit of the Ceylon Minister of State, Mr. J. R. Jayawardane in March, 1969 a number of joint ventures are in the process of being set up in Ceylon including the field of textiles, production of scooters and assembling of trucks. The Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation proposed practical steps to reduce the trade imbalance and further expand trade between the two countries. There have also been fruitful discussions on joint cooperation in regard to tourism and other

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fields in which there are possibilities of further cooperation. Prominence has been given to the pooling of experience of the two countries in agricultural research and development. The visit of Shri K. L. Rao, Minister for Irrigation and Power, provided an occasion to exchange views with the Ceylon Government in respect of one of the major irrigation projects in that country. India and Ceylon continued their efforts to evolve and coordinate joint international packaging and marketing of tea.

In implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 over 2,20,000 persons have applied for Indian citizenship and over 2,50,000 persons for Ceylon citizenship. Indian citizenship has been conferred on over 66,000 persons, 15,000 of whom have returned to India. A beginning has been made in the conferment of Ceylon citizenship on some 2,500 persons and in view of the sufficiency of applications effective absorption of the stateless population in Ceylon has now begun. The Joint Committee for Implementation of the Agreement, which is in permanent session in Colombo has successfully dealt with a number of matters of detail relating to transfer of assets, travel facilities and rehabilitation of repatriates.

NEPAL

During the year under review India and Nepal discussed various matters of common interest to both countries in an atmosphere of understanding, mutual trust and traditional friendship. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, paid two visits to Nepal in June 1969 and February 1970. The latter visit was in response to an invitation by H. M. the King. The Foreign Minister of Nepal paid a goodwill visit to India in May 1969. The Minister of External Affairs during his visits conveyed India's abiding interest in the progress of Nepal. It was agreed between the two Governments that official groups would go into the various questions of bilateral in-

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terests in greater depth in order to evolve recommendations for specific solutions and plans for further cooperation.

In pursuance of this decision, a Nepalese official delegation led by the Nepalese Foreign Secretary held discussions in Delhi with an Indian delegation led by the Indian Foreign Secretary between August 29 and September 4, 1969. Joint and separate recommendations were made by the delegations of the two countries to their respective Governments. The implementation of these recommendations is expected to help the process of removing minor irritants in the relations between the two countries. The joint statement issued at the end of the talks

stressed the close historical, geographical, cultural, economic and political relations existing between India and Nepal. The agreed recommendations are now being implemented and other matters of mutual interest are being pursued through diplomatic channels with a view to finding lasting solutions.

The close and friendly relations existing between India and Nepal were reflected in the large number of visits exchanged between high dignitaries of the two countries. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal made a brief halt at Delhi on their way to Europe on September 5, 1969 and had talks with the President, Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister of India. A Nepalese delegation, headed by their Prime Minister Shri Kirti Nidhi Bista, represented Nepal at the funeral of President Zakir Husain. In February 1969 the then Indian Chief of Army Staff General Kumaramangalam visited Nepal at the invitation of the Nepalese Commander-in-Chief. The King of Nepal honoured the Indian Chief of Army Staff by investing him with the honorary rank of General in the Royal Nepal Army. In December of the same year the C-in-C of the Nepalese Army General Surendra Bahadur Shaha paid a 10-day return visit to India and was conferred with the honorary rank of General in the Indian Army by the President of India.

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During the same period a 17-member delegation of the Rashtriya Panchayat of Nepal led by the Chairman Hon'ble Shri Lalit Chand visited India in December 1969-January 1970. A group of about 500 Buddhist pilgrims from Nepal visited places of Buddhist interest as well as other cultural centres in India.

The scope of Indo-Nepalese cooperation in the field of economic development registered a remarkable increase in the year under review. The main emphasis of the cooperation programme was on projects designed to build the economic infrastructure of Nepal for further development. India had provided an expenditure of nearly Rs. 60 crores towards the cooperation programme by March 31, 1969 and a sum of Rs. 14.5 crores was allocated for the financial year 1969-70. The following projects constructed under Indo-Nepal Programme of Economic Cooperation were inaugurated and handed over to H.M.G. of Nepal:

1. Dakshin Kali Road (19 Kms.)
2. Pokhara Hydrel Project (II phase) (500 Kw)
3. Tribhuvan University Girls Hostel and Boys Hostel and Arts Block.

Two major projects Sonauli-Pokhara Road (210 Kms.)

and the Kathmandu-Calcutta telephone link, are nearing completion while satisfactory progress was made in respect of other important projects like the Eastern Sector of the Mahendra Raj Marg, the 5 Kw radio telephone link between Delhi and Kathmandu, the Trisuli Hydel Project and the Chatra Canal. Under the Chatra Canal Scheme, India has taken additional responsibility for the construction of irrigation canals upto 5 cusecs at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Survey work on the central sector of the Mahendra Raj Marg has also been taken up.

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During 1969, work was started on a modern stadium in Kathmandu and two coaches for football and athletics are being deputed from India. A number of other welfare schemes in various parts of Nepal are also being financed from out of the Cooperation Programme Funds. Apart from the construction of hospitals, a significant project of medical assistance was the running of eye relief camps in Kathmandu, Pokhara and Dharan by the Blind Relief Society of India with the deployment of Indian doctors and equipment. 11,303 patients were treated in these camps and 1,600 patients were operated upon. An Indian Railway Survey Team began a traffic and engineering survey for the laying of a broad gauge railway line from Raxaul at the Indian border to Hitauda in Nepal.

India continued to provide training facilities in various educational institutions in India for higher studies in engineering, medicine and other fields to Nepalese students both on scholarships and on self-financing basis. Till 1969-70, H.M.G. had deputed 2,452 candidates for training in India, under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of Colombo Plan.

PAKISTAN

India continued to make efforts to improve relations with Pakistan. As explained in the chapter on General Survey, the Prime Minister of India wrote to President Yahya Khan in July 1969 proposing normalisation of relations and the setting up of an Indo-Pakistan body for settling differences through bilateral consultations and negotiations. Pakistan's response to this proposal was negative.

The representative of Pakistan referred to Kashmir as usual in his address to the U.N. General Assembly in October 1969. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, exercising his right of reply explained the Indian position in the correct perspective and reminded the U.N. that it was India and not

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Pakistan which had brought up the question of Kashmir before the world organisation and that the only question was Pakistan's aggression on the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Pakistan has been constructing, with the assistance of the People's Republic of China, a second road in Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir—from Mor Khun in northern Kashmir to the Khunjerab Pass on the Kashmir-Sinkiang border. The road is being built mainly for military purposes and it extends the Chinese road network in Tibet and Sinkiang into the subcontinent. The Government of India lodged protests with the Governments of Pakistan and China against the construction of the road, pointing it out that it was a threat to the peace and tranquility of the region.

Talks at the official level of Secretaries in regard to the Ganga waters and other projects on the Eastern Rivers between India and Pakistan continued during the year. In continuation of the meeting of December 1968, meetings were held at Islamabad in March 1969 and in New Delhi in July 1969 during which technical data was exchanged between the two sides. Unfortunately, the value of this progress in exchange of technical data was offset by Pakistan putting forward a wholly unrealistic scheme for a barrage on the Padma River which would require about 58,000 cusecs of water. During the summer months, this comprises practically the entire flow of the Ganga. India explained to Pakistan that such an unrealistic approach could not possibly form the basis of meaningful discussion on this question. The proposed Pakistan barrage would result in large-scale flooding of Indian territory and damage to Indian interests. Further, India's needs of the waters of the Ganga were overwhelmingly greater considering the economic and social needs of the area through which it flows. India, therefore, suggested that if Pakistan genuinely desired an amicable outcome in this area, she should approach the talks in a truly cooperative frame of mind and

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with a rationally conceived scheme which took into account the existing and foreseeable realities in the area. The Secretary level meeting between the two sides is being held in February 1970 at Islamabad.

Demarcation of the Kutch-Sind border was completed in accordance with the Kutch Tribunal Award and Plenipotentiaries of the two countries countersigned the maps of the demarcation at Islamabad on July 4, 1969.

No much progress has been possible on the demarcation of the West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary mainly because of Pakistan's insistence that the division of Berubari agreed under the Nehru-Noon Agreement be taken up simultaneously

with the demarcation work in this sector of the boundary. It may be recalled that the matter of actual demarcation work and naming of the "appointed day" for the transfer of the southern half of Berubari are subject of an appeal before the Supreme Court of India against an order of the Calcutta High Court.

In the Tripura-East Pakistan sector differences regarding the exact location of the boundary still persist.

Major portion of the boundary between Assam and East Pakistan has been demarcated by the erection of boundary pillars. While the Lushai Hill District boundary has not yet been taken up for demarcation, differences over the correct alignment of the boundary along a small portion in the Cachar-Sylhet sector have yet to be resolved.

In accordance with the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty, 1960, the Commissioners of the two countries met twice during the year. India made the 10th and the last instalment of the payment under the Treaty to the World Bank in July 1969.

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Pakistan continued to make strenuous efforts to obtain arms from various quarters. While the American policy banning supply of lethal military equipment to the sub-continent is still under review, the Government of India have impressed upon the United States that resumption of supply of arms to Pakistan would greatly endanger the peace of the region and lead to an arms race. The Government of India hopes that the U.S. Government, in making a review of its policy in this regard, would keep in mind the paramount need of peace in the area.

Pakistan continued to get military equipment from the Soviet Union under agreements previously entered into. During the year under report, Pakistan has received from the Soviet Union T-54/T-55 Tanks, 130 mm Guns, helicopters, ammunition and spares. Our concern over the Soviet supply of arms to Pakistan has been repeatedly expressed to the Soviet leaders. The question was discussed by our Prime Minister with the Soviet Prime Minister and by our External Affairs Minister as well as our Defence Minister at various levels during their visits to Moscow.

Pakistan has persistently refused to negotiate with India on the question of the restoration of Indian properties seized by Pakistan during and after the August/September 1965 conflict. Eight notes were sent to the Government of Pakistan reminding them that all such seized properties were in the nature of a continuing trust with them and the attempt by

Pakistan Government to dispose of these properties unilaterally was a flagrant violation of the Tashkent Declaration. We have also impressed upon Pakistan that the Government of India would not recognise any title that Pakistan or a third party might claim to the Indian properties and assets pursuant to their illegal action of seizure and disposal. It was also made clear to the Pakistan Government that the Government of India reserved their right to claim full

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compensation for loss or damage to all properties/assets of the Indian nationals and the Government of India seized by Pakistan. The Pakistan Government, however, have persisted in their intransigent attitude claiming unfettered legal right to dispose of these properties which they consider they had seized during a "war".

Pakistan has continued to advertise the sale of seized properties and has actually sold 188 Indian vessels and buildings of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Karachi. Protests have been lodged against these sales.

Minorities in Pakistan have continued to suffer disabilities of a social, cultural, religious and of economic nature. India continued her efforts to persuade Pakistan to discharge her obligations towards her minorities under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950. The flow of migrants into India from across the borders continued during the year. Between January and October 15, 1969, 1,970 persons migrated to India from Pakistan-6,923 from East and 2,247 from West Pakistan. Corresponding figures for the same period last year were 10,817-9,233 from East and 1,584 from West Pakistan.

During the year 1969 five parties comprising 6,746 pilgrims from India visited Pakistan. Out of this, over 4,000 went to Nankana Saheb on the occasion of the 500th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Devji in November 1969. Nine parties of Pakistani pilgrims comprising 532 persons came to India from Pakistan.

Pakistan Radio continued its hostile anti-Indian propaganda giving a false and distorted version of happenings in India with a view to creating trouble between different communities. The attention of the Pakistan Government was drawn to this through two notes delivered to the High Commission of

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Pakistan in New Delhi on June 13 and October 10, 1969. On their part, the Government of India have taken care to see that Article IV of the Tashkent Declaration relating to

propaganda was scrupulously observed by all the concerned authorities in India.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The year under review did not see any improvement or further worsening in our relations with China. Chinese forces continued to remain in occupation of 14,500 square miles of Indian territory as a consequence of the 1962 aggression. While there were no clashes on the Sino-Indian border, there were a few instances of Chinese aerial and land intrusions in Ladakh and in the Eastern and Middle Sectors.

Chinese troops continued to remain in strength across our borders in Tibet and Sinkiang, and they appear to have constructed and improved roads linking military stations across the India-China, Bhutan-Tibet, Sikkim-Tibet, Nepal-Tibet and Sino-Burmese borders. This improved system of communications is evidently aimed at facilitating the movement of Chinese troops from one part of the border to another.

On the Sikkim-Tibet border the loudspeaker broadcasts directed at Indian troops, which started in mid-1967, still continued. However, there have been no military clashes on the Sikkim-Tibet border since September-October 1967. At that time the Government of India had suggested to the Chinese Government that, for purposes of settling local conflicts and reducing tension at the Sikkim-Tibet border, Sector Commanders of both sides should meet in an attempt to solve such incidents. The Chinese Government did not reply to this constructive suggestion.

The Chinese also continued to interfere in the internal affairs of India. In a note addressed to the Embassy of China

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in India on 21 April, 1969, we protested against the encouragement and aid given by the Chinese authorities to sections of Indian Nagas in their unlawful and antinational activities. It was pointed out by the Government of India that Chinese propaganda organs have also been instigating other sections in India and pursuing an unprincipled policy of inciting and aiding subversion in India.

The general political propaganda against India by Chinese radio and press continued unabated during the period under review. There was a deliberate attempt to discredit parliamentary democracy in India. Chinese professions of "peaceful Co-existence", which have been repeated several times by Chinese leaders during the year 1969 as the basis of Chinese foreign policy do not seem to preclude interference in others "internal affairs".

These facts, unfortunately, suggest that so far there is no basic change in the attitude towards India on the part of the Chinese leadership. On our part, both the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister have declared several times during 1969-70 that India wants to live in peace and friendship with China and that it is prepared to talk with China on a basis consistent with India's territorial integrity, sovereignty and national honour.

STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BHUTAN

The close and friendly ties between India and Bhutan continued to prosper during the year. With India's sponsorship, Bhutan was admitted as a member of the Universal Postal Union in March, 1969.

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India and Bhutan exchanged a number of goodwill delegations which further cemented the ties of kinship between the two countries. Our extremely friendly relations with Bhutan were highlighted by the visit of the Royal Mothers of Bhutan, Their Royal Highnesses Ashi Pema Chhoden and Ashi Pema Dechen, at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India in October 1969. The Home Minister of Bhutan accompanied by the Chief Secretary and the Police Adviser to the Government of Bhutan visited India in April 1969. The Home Minister of Bhutan accompanied by the Finance Minister of Bhutan visited India again in February 1970. A delegation of senior Bhutanese officials also undertook a Bharat Darshan tour in February-March 1970. A Bhutanese dance troupe participated in the Republic Day celebrations in Delhi in January 1970.

The Foreign Secretary and the Defence Secretary visited Bhutan in April and October 1969 respectively and held discussions with H.M. the King, Ministers and other officials of the Government of Bhutan.

A number of Indian experts and advisory teams visited Bhutan to advise the Government of Bhutan in various spheres of developmental activity. Among them were : a team from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to advise on the possibilities of development in the fields of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry ; a Census Adviser for consultations on the proposed first census of Bhutan ; an Educationist to advise on technical and educational matters and a Fire Adviser to establish a fire fighting system in Bhutan.

The Government of India continued assistance to Bhutan

in fulfilling her Second Five-Year Plan 1966-71. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made under the Plan for various development activities. In addition to providing grants and loans to Bhutan, help is being given in the setting up of revenue raising schemes like animal husbandry, agriculture, etc.

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The tempo of Indian assistance for the construction of a network of communications including roads, telephone links, transport services, etc., was kept up so that Bhutan would have an infrastructure capable of further development. A teleprinter link between Phuntsholing and Siliguri was commissioned with Indian assistance on 2nd May, 1969. At the request of the Government of Bhutan, a number of Indian experts were deputed to Bhutan to serve as advisers in several fields. Nearly 200 Bhutanese scholars continued to receive scholarships for study in various educational institutions in India.

SIKKIM

Relations between India and Sikkim continued to remain close and intimate. For the effective fulfilment of Sikkim's 3rd Five-Year Plan, India has agreed to a total outlay of Rs. 9 crores to be provided in grants and loans for supporting projects designed to increase Sikkim's agricultural production, improve her transport and communications facilities and to achieve an expansion in the development of social services, specialised skills and the setting up of agricultural based industries. The Government of India provided a number of experts in various fields connected with these projects. The extensive damage to communications and property in Sikkim caused by the floods of October 1968 was examined by Indian experts and a sum of Rs. 1.02 crores has been provided to repair such damage.

Nearly 200 Sikkimese scholars continued to receive scholarships for study in various educational institutions in India.

The close and friendly ties existing between India and Sikkim were cemented further by important visits on both sides. Under the Cultural Activities Programme, a 10-member

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Sikkim Women's delegation visited Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras from February 16 to March 1, 1970.

Dr. Karan Singh, Indian Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, visited Sikkim in November 1969 and held discussions with H.H. the Chogyal on the prospects of tourism in

Sikkim. Secretary, Foreign Trade, visited Sikkim in April 1969 and had fruitful meetings with the Chogyal and officials of the Government of Sikkim.

The Chogyal visited India in May 1969 and attended the funeral of the late President Dr. Zakir Husain.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN USA LATVIA BURMA SRI LANKA NEPAL PAKISTAN MALI CHINA RUSSIA
UZBEKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BHUTAN

Jun 05, 1969

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

CHAPTER III

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Developments during the year emphasised the continuing fluidity of the political and other forces in play inside the region. The new policy of the United States, the increasing interest taken by Japan and the Soviet Union in the region, the impending British withdrawal, the attempts at accommodation between the major powers and the increasing disenchantment with military alliances were some of the more significant developments. A major unsettling factor was the Chinese policy of seeking domination by encouraging subversive groups or elements within most countries of the region. At the same time there was heartening evidence of the forces of nationalism exerting themselves within each country, and attempts for the establishment of suitable regional groupings for economic cooperation.

This situation has created opportunities for India to improve the already good bilateral relations which exist with countries of the region and to give them deeper content, particularly in the fields of economic, technological and cultural co-operation.

Intensive efforts were made to improve relations and expand cooperation with countries of the region in the political, economic, technical and cultural fields. India entered into several bilateral arrangements with various countries and also sought to promote multilateral economic and technical co-operation.

Cultural cooperation has increased between India and the countries of the region. Books and publications were presented

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to a number of countries. Cultural troupes and delegations made visits to and from India. Exchanges of scholars and professors are being planned. Several countries sent entries to the Second International Film Festival. Many countries sent delegations to international conferences in India, including the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Of special significance to India's image in the region were the goodwill visits paid by the Indian Navy to most countries. The Chief of Naval Staff was able to visit Thailand, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. Special mention must be made of the first visit of an Indian naval ship to Fiji, which was an outstanding success.

The problems of persons of Indian origin in the countries of the region are playing a less dominant role in bilateral relations, as suitable arrangements for their future are worked out.

The increase of activity by foreign naval forces in the Indian Ocean has caused concern to India and to other countries bordering it. While accepting the doctrine of the freedom of the high seas, India along with a number of these countries, has expressed the view that it should be kept free of foreign forces, military bases and nuclear weapons.

AUSTRALIA

Relations between India and Australia continued to be further deepened and strengthened. There was growing understanding of each other's positions and cooperation in a number of fields became more substantial.

Australia continued to provide a substantial quantity of foodgrains on liberal terms and in October 1969, made over a further gift of 70,000 metric tons of wheat under the Food Aid Consortium. With a view to promoting export of Indian goods

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to Australia India participated in the Sydney Trade Fair in October 1969, and orders for some Rs. 4 million worth of goods are understood to have been opened on this occasion. The Special Australian Tariff Legislation, giving preference for products from developing countries, has been of benefit to

Indian exports.

Evidence of the mutual growth of interest lies in the number of visits exchanged. The Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Chief of Naval Staff were the three important Indian visitors to Australia, while in return the Premiers of two Australian States came to India. The exchanges in the field of sports have also grown, and a Seminar on Indian and Australian Literature was held in Delhi in January 1970.

CAMBODIA

The Foreign Secretary visited Cambodia in June 1969 when he met the Head of State, Foreign Minister and other important dignitaries.

Cambodia sent a delegation to the Interparliamentary Union. The Government of India continues to give assistance to the Prek Thnot Project in Cambodia, which is part of the Mekong Development Plan.

India, along with other members of the International Control Commission in Cambodia, accepted the decision of the Cambodian Government that the International Commission should adjourn sine die, mainly because of financial reasons. Government of India feels that the Commission has still a task to perform in the context of the situation in the whole of Indo-China and is willing to reconvene it if and when necessary.

Fiji

Considerable progress was achieved during the year in the constitutional discussions between the two main political parties

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resulting in the visit of Lord Shepherd, U. K. Minister for Colonies and the decision to hold a constitutional conference in London not later than April 1970, and fix a date for full independence with the Queen as Head of State. While agreement has yet to be reached on some constitutional provisions including the future electoral system, there is every likelihood of Fiji proceeding towards full independence at an early date. Relations between the various communities in Fiji have improved considerably.

The process already established of improving the dialogue between India and Fiji was developed further during the year both on the occasion of the visit of Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation from 23 to 26 September and on the occasion of the visit of INS Delhi, the first Indian naval ship to visit that country.

INDONESIA

The close and friendly relations between India and Indonesia were heightened by the State visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Indonesia from Jun 28, 1969 to 3 July, 1969. During this visit, the Governments' of India and Indonesia agreed to further strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries by promoting cooperation in the technological, cultural, commercial and scientific fields. The exchanges of views which took place were far-reaching and showed a considerable identity of views on most matters of international importance.

Hadji Harsono Tjokroaminoto, Indonesian State Minister for Administrative Reforms, visited India from 3 to 8 September, 1969, with a view to study the Indian Administrative Organisations. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Adam Malik, will be visiting India during March 1970.

Following the Djakarta Fair there was considerable increase in Indian exports to Indonesia. The outlook for

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economic collaboration is now much brighter. After the visit of the Director-General for Cultural Affairs, who led the Balinese ballet troupe to India, concrete proposals for cultural exchanges are under consideration in the fields of education, dance etc.

LAOS

The Foreign Secretary paid a visit to Laos from June 16 to 21, 1969, and called on the King and Cabinet Ministers.

Two Laotian Ministers, Mr. Impeng Suryadhay, Minister of Justice, Planning and Cooperation, and Mr. Pheng Phongsavan, Minister of Interior and Social Welfare, visited India in April 1969.

Prince Souvanna Phouma paid a visit to India in October 1969.

The situation in Laos has caused the Government of India some concern. Unfortunately, it has not been possible for the International Control Commission to act effectively because of the situation in Vietnam which has a bearing on Laos. It would be desirable if efforts could be made to bring about greater understanding between the Laotian parties. and an effective implementation of the 1962 Geneva Agreement. The Crown Prince of Laos is paying a visit of India in March 1970.

MALAYSIA

The cordial relations between India and Malaysia are being cemented by the effective cooperation between the two countries. Agreements are under negotiation covering trade, culture, extradition and copyright. Malaysia has given significant encouragement to Joint Ventures of which one is already in production.

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The Malaysian Labour Minister, Mr. Manickavasagam, visited New Delhi in January 1969 to represent Malaysia at the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference. He also paid a visit in November 1969 when he represented Malaysia at the Asian Transport Ministers' Conference.

A gift of medical supplies and medicines valued at Rs. 25,000/- was presented to the Malaysian Red Cross to help the victims of the race riots in that country.

Steps were taken to give further technical cooperation to Malaysia in a number of fields.

General elections were held in Malaysia in May 1969 which resulted in a reduced majority for the ruling Alliance Party. Immediately after the election, tension escalated into riots. An emergency was therefore declared and is still in force. Parliament remains suspended.

Although there was some initial concern about the persons of Indian origin in Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia have given us the assurance that the problem of employment of non-citizens will be dealt with fairly and impartially and the question of citizenship will be considered generously.

NEW ZEALAND

In pursuance of the decisions reached on the occasion of the visit of New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Holyoake, in January 1969, to step up bilateral economic relations, a high-powered delegation of the State Trading Corporation visited that country and held talks with various Government departments, private importers of steel and engineering goods and representatives of the dairy, meat and wool industries. A similar delegation from New Zealand is likely to visit India shortly.

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THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines Foreign Minister, General Carlos P. Romulo, visited India in September 1969. A Cultural Agreement was signed between the two countries during this visit. The Agreement provides for a wider scope of cooperation in the fields of arts, culture, book promotion, interchange of scholars etc., between the two countries. During the discussions, it was recognised that there were increasing possibilities for trade and economic collaboration between India and the Philippines. The visit also served to underline the growing identity of views on Asia and international problems between India and the Philippines.

A delegation led by Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport, represented India at the inauguration of President Marcos on December 30, 1969.

Chief Justice, Mr. Hidayatullah, was invited by the Philippines Constitution Association to attend the anniversary of the Constitution of the Philippines between 4 and 11 February, 1970, as guest of the Philippines Government. An honorary degree was conferred on the Chief Justice Mr. Hidayatullah by the University of the Philippines.

SINGAPORE

The friendly relations between India and Singapore continued to develop notably in the economic and cultural fields. Mutual understanding was promoted through visits of Ministers in both directions. Our former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, visited Singapore in April 1969 and the Law Minister, Shri P. Govinda Menon, paid a visit to Singapore in September.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Foreign and Labour Minister of Singapore, visited India in January 1969, in connection with the

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Asian Labour Ministers' Conference. This was followed by a study tour undertaken by Mr. Tuan Haji Ya'acob, Minister of State in the Singapore Prime Minister's office in February-March 1969.

THAILAND

Relations with Thailand particularly in the economic field have grown stronger during the year and the visit of Thai Economic Affairs Minister, Mr. Bunchana, from 20 to 25 August served not only to confirm Thailand's traditional role as a supplier of rice to India, but also to explore the expansion and diversification of Indo-Thai trade in non-traditional items. It was decided that such visits should take place in future on

a regular annual basis. In October a Joint Working Group studied Thailand's import agreements, the possibilities of increasing Indian imports of Thai shellac, and prospects of entering into long-term arrangements for diversifying trade.

His Royal Highness Prince Dhani Nivat, President of the Privy Council, accepted an invitation from our Vice-President to visit India in early March 1970 to strengthen the cultural ties between the two countries. An Air Agreement was signed between the two countries.

VIETNAM

The year opened with fair prospects for peace in this country with the start of the four-power talks in Paris. The announcement of the NLF ten-point proposal and President Nixon's eight-point plan of May 1969 gave further hopes of a peaceful settlement. Unfortunately, these hopes have been dissipated by subsequent events and it seems that a peaceful settlement is still distant. The Government of India has been in touch with all the concerned governments and continues to hope that a peaceful settlement can be found within the broad framework of the Geneva Agreement of 1954, which will permit the Vietnamese people to pursue their destinies free of external interference. A

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delegation led by our External Affairs Minister attended the funeral of Dr. Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi on October 9, 1969. During their stay they were able to meet important leaders of the DRVN and of the NLF of South Vietnam, and also the Cambodian Head of State, Prince Sihanouk.

A Parliamentary Delegation from South Vietnam visited India. Another delegation was present for the IPU meeting. Dr. Phan Quang Dan, Minister of State, paid a visit to India in November 1969 and met our External Affairs Minister.

The DRVN Government has expressed a desire to establish closer relations with the Government of India in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields. Their request is being examined to see how best it should be met, including the possible upgrading of level of representation between the two countries.

JAPAN

INDIA USA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE THAILAND AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND FIJI CAMBODIA
CHINA UNITED KINGDOM INDONESIA MALI LAOS VIETNAM SWITZERLAND MALAYSIA
PHILIPPINES CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE

Jun 28, 1969

EAST ASIA

CHAPTER IV

EAST ASIA

JAPAN

The highlight of the year in Indo-Japan relations was the visit to Japan by the Prime Minister of India from Jun 23, 1969 to 28, 1969. It provided the Prime Minister with a first-hand opportunity to witness Japan's remarkable achievements in the technological, industrial and economic fields. The two Prime Ministers exchanged views on a wide range of subjects including the current international situation, particularly in the Asian region, international peace and cooperation and bilateral relations with special reference to the growing scope for economic co-operation between the two countries. In the joint communique issued on June 28, at the conclusion of the visit, the Japanese Premier agreed to resume project aid to India, starting with the development of the outer harbour of Vishakapatnam, and oil exploration. It was agreed to explore the possibilities of diversification of trade on a long-term basis. It was also agreed that further efforts should be made under the Indo-Japan Cultural Agreements for educational, cultural and scientific cooperation.

India is participating in the Japan World Exhibition to be held at Osaka in 1970.

Wide ranging official and non-official contacts between India and Japan continued to develop. Particularly noteworthy was the third joint meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee which was held in Bombay in December 1969 in which leading businessmen of the two countries participated.

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KOREA

With continuing tense relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, the situation in Korea remained unhappy. The Government of India's policy is to look forward to a peaceful unification of

Korea while maintaining friendly relations both with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

Our trade with the Republic of Korea has made encouraging progress over the last two years especially in the field of Indian railway equipment.

A goodwill delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mr. Guan He Gyong, a Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited India between July 16 and 22, 1969. The delegation held discussions with the delegation from the Ministry of External Affairs led by Foreign Secretary on the international situation and matters of mutual interest, including trade, economic and cultural cooperation between India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A goodwill and economic mission from the Republic of Korea led by Dr. Pyo Wook Han, Republic of Korea's Ambassador in Bangkok, visited India from August 6 to 12, 1969. The Mission held talks with the delegation from the Ministry of External Affairs led by the Foreign Secretary on matters of mutual interest with particular emphasis on further promotion of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

MONGOLIA

A delegation from the Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic visited India between March 31, 1969 and April 5, 1969, and exchanged views on the current international situation and matters of mutual interest.

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The discussions provided a welcome opportunity to review bilateral relations. With a view to further consolidating these relations, various proposals for extension of trade and promotion of cooperation in the economic, cultural and scientific fields were discussed.

The opening of a Resident Mission in Ulan Bator is under active consideration.

JAPAN
INDIA USA KOREA MONGOLIA

Jun 23, 1969

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

CHAPTER V

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

The political and military tensions which had arisen from the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict were exacerbated even further during the past year despite several efforts by the Big Powers and others to help in finding ways which would lead to an ultimate settlement. India adhered to its policy and continued to work for an early settlement of the Arab-Israeli question in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of Nov 22, 1967. India also expressed its deep concern at the arms race which had developed in the region and the military confrontation marked by serious and dangerous incidents.

India condemned the burning of the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, accepted the invitation to attend the Summit Conference held at Rabat from September 22 to 25 to discuss the question of the desecration of the mosque, the question of the status of the city of Jerusalem and other political issues concerning West Asia. It is to be noted with regret that due mainly to Pakistan's intransigent attitude the Indian Delegation could not attend the final session of the Conference.

Three Parliamentary Delegations visited some of the countries of the region to help in promoting a better understanding of each other's points of view and consolidating the goodwill that marks our relations with them. The Delegations visited Afghanistan, Algeria, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, and the U.A.R.

During the period under review, India not only advocated a speedy solution of the West Asian crisis and extended support to the Arab cause but also made systematic efforts

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to further develop India's relations with the countries of the region in the political, economic, technical and cultural fields.

A Conference of Heads of Indian Missions in West Asia and North Africa region was held in May 1969 to consider India's relations with countries in the region. All aspects of bilateral and regional relationships-political, economic, commercial and cultural, were discussed. While there was satisfaction at the growth of the friendly relations in the area, plans

to further, develop and promote closer ties in the political, economic and cultural fields with countries of West Asia and North Africa were discussed.

IRAN

There was a significant move forward in the cooperation between India and Iran. The Indo-Iranian Joint Commission met in Tehran in June 1969 and gave a new momentum to economic collaboration between the two countries. Agreements were reached for long-term sale of Iranian ammonia for the Indian fertiliser industry against sale of Indian machinery and equipment, particularly for railways, power generation and small-scale industries, and for the training of technicians of each country in the other. The Oil Refinery built at Madras with Indo-Iranian-American collaboration was inaugurated by the President in October 1969. The Joint Commission again met in New Delhi in February 1970. The two countries signed a Protocol for economic, trade and technical cooperation which is expected to strengthen and diversify the cooperation between them. Under the Protocol, India will import ammonia, phosphoric acid and sulphur from Iran while Iran will buy railway wagons from India. All these efforts introduced a new economic content into the historical and cultural relations between the two countries.

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BAHRAIN, QATAR AND THE TRUCIAL STATES

India has been following with natural interest the developments in the Gulf. Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, paid a goodwill visit to Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaiwan and Ras al-Khaima from 2nd to 10th February, 1970.

Following the British Government's announcement to withdraw its presence from the Gulf by the end of 1971, the States under British protection have been working for a Confederation. A number of meetings have been held between the rulers to discuss this. During their last meeting held at Abu Dhabi in October 1969, they elected for a two-year term the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi as the President, the Sheikh of Dubai as Vice-President and Sheikh Kalifa Bin Hammed al-Thani, the Deputy Ruler of Qatar, as Prime Minister of the proposed Confederation. Abu Dhabi has been provisionally selected as the capital. However, a number of important issues have yet to be settled before the Confederation can come into being.

KUWAIT

Relations between India and Kuwait remained friendly and

cordial during the period under review. The period under review witnessed the visit of Mr. Abdul Aziz Abdullah al Sarawi, Kuwaiti Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, to India from 17th to 24th July, 1969 and in the opposite direction Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, paid a goodwill visit from 29th January to 2nd February 1970 at the invitation of the Government of Kuwait. Both these visits provided an opportunity to exchange views on matters of mutual interest.

IRAQ

India's relations with Iraq continued to remain cordial and

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friendly. The Government of Iraq formally expressed its appreciation of our continuing support of the Arab cause.

An Iraqi Trade Delegation visited India in October 1969 for the Annual Trade talks between the two countries. The Iraqi Minister of Communications, accompanied by a team of experts in various fields of transport and communications, visited India in January 1970 to explore possibilities of Indian participation in some of the Iraqi development projects.

India continued to give training to Iraqi officials and technicians.

JORDAN

Relations with Jordan received a setback on account of Jordan's attitude towards Indian participation in the Islamic Summit Conference at Rabat. Consequently the Government of India recalled their Charge d'Affaires from Amman.

LEBANON

India's relations with Lebanon continued to be cordial.

After the Rabat Islamic Conference, Prime Minister Rashid Karame issued a public statement expressing appreciation of India's consistent support to the Arabs and expressing the hope that India would be able to attend future such gatherings.

There arose some difficulties between the Lebanon's Middle East Airlines (MEA) and the Civil Aviation authorities in India, which resulted in the MEA suspending their flights to Bombay with effect from November 1, 1969. Bilateral talks were conducted resolving most of the difficulties and the MEA has resumed its flights to Bombay.

LIBYA

On September 1, 1969, monarchy was overthrown in Libya and a Revolutionary Council was formed with Col. Moamer

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El Qathaffi as President. The new regime has asked for the removal of the British and American military bases from Libyan soil. Agreement has been reached between the parties concerned on the schedule of withdrawals.

The Government of India established a Resident Mission in Tripoli in January 1969 with a First Secretary Charge d'Affaires.

MOROCCO

Relations with Morocco which has been friendly, received a setback due to developments on the occasion of the Islamic Summit Conference held at Rabat in September 1969. This led the Government of India's decision to recall their Ambassador from Rabat.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF SOUTHERN YEMEN

President Qahtan Ashaabi submitted his resignation in June 1969. A 5-man Presidential Council under a Chairman was formed. Prime Minister Faisal Abdul Latif also resigned and was replaced by Mohammed Ali Haitham, who was Foreign Minister in the earlier Government.

The P.R.S.Y. Government has launched a programme of economic development. Certain measures to nationalise the various business houses and establishments have also been taken. As part of this programme all foreign banks in the country were nationalised. These included the Bank of India, the only Indian bank operating in South Yemen.

The P.R.S.Y. Government's relations with India remained very friendly and cordial and India continued to render technical and economic assistance to the Republic.

SAUDI ARABIA

Relations with Saudi Arabia have continued to grow. As a first step in building Indo-Saudi collaboration projects, a

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technical Petro-Chemical Experts' team from India visited Saudi Arabia from August 15 to 18, 1969, for exploring possibilities for participating in a fertilizer complex. This was

followed by the visit of Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, to Saudi Arabia from October 10 to 15, 1969.

SUDAN

There was a change of Government in Sudan on May 24, 1969, resulting in the formation of a Revolutionary Council under Major General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri who held the offices of both the President as well as the Prime Minister. The existing friendly relations between India and Sudan continued to develop further. The annual Indo-Sudan Trade Agreement was signed in Khartoum during the year, providing yet another milestone in the growing economic relations between the two countries. India has become an important buyer of Sudanese cotton and Sudan has become an important buyer of Indian jute goods.

SYRIA

The Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri B. R. Bhagat, led a Trade Delegation to Syria in October 1969 and signed the first Trade Agreement between the two countries. The Agreement provides for the promotion of trade, the strengthening of economic relations and the exchange of scientific knowhow. Discussions were also held for the import of rock phosphate, triple super-phosphate and sulphur. The two sides also examined the prospect of the introduction of non-traditional Indian exports such as steel, rubber tyres and engineering products in the Syrian market. The Indian offer, for the construction of 135 km railway line between the phosphate mines in Syria and the city of Homs which would facilitate the transport of rock phosphate to the site of the Triple Phosphate Plant, is under negotiation.

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TUNISIA

The Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Habib Bourguiba (Jr) paid an official visit to India in June 1969, during which he held discussions with the Minister for External Affairs and called on the Prime Minister. A cultural agreement was also signed between the two countries.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The traditionally friendly relations between India and the U.A.R. were developed further during the period under review. The Minister of External Affairs paid a visit to Cairo in July 1969 en route to New York. He called on President Nasser and held discussions with the U.A.R. Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Riad and the Special Assistant to the President on Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy.

The Foreign Secretary paid a visit to Cairo from July 13 to 14, 1969. He had discussions with the U.A.R. Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Riad, the Special Assistant to the President on Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy and the Under Secretary in the Foreign Office, Mr. Salah Gohar.

The Speaker of the U.A.R. National Assembly, Dr. Labib Shukeir, led a high-powered U.A.R. delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference held in New Delhi in October, 1969.

Shri R. D. Bhandare, M.P. was invited by the U.A.R. National Assembly to attend the Preparatory Committee meeting of the International Conference of Parliamentarians in Cairo from June 23 to 25, 1969.

The United Arab Airlines resumed their flights to India which were suspended after the June 1967 conflict in June 1969.

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A Ministerial meeting between India, the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia was held in Cairo on July 15 and 16, 1969. Due to the unavoidable absence of the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply, India was represented by the Secretary, Foreign Trade, Shri K. B. Lall. The three countries agreed to take far-reaching measures for strengthening and widening economic cooperation and trade exchanges. They also agreed to set up machinery of coordinators and conveners for taking action in each field and reporting progress in the next Ministerial meeting to be held in Yugoslavia which has been tentatively fixed for May/June 1970.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Y. A. R. Government's relations with India remained very friendly. India continues to provide technical and economic assistance to the Y. A. R. The Government of India has decided to establish an Embassy at Aana under a Charge d'Affaires.

PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

The Palestine Liberation Organization, of which the Al-Fateh is the most widely known constituent, is assuming growing importance as a political force. The Organization has become more viable and effective due mainly to its success in the unification of their different groups.

ISRAEL

INDIA USA MOROCCO PAKISTAN AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA IRAN KUWAIT LEBANON SUDAN
SYRIA TURKEY BAHRAIN QATAR UNITED ARAB EMIRATES IRAQ JORDAN LIBYA YEMEN
SAUDI ARABIA TUNISIA EGYPT UNITED KINGDOM YUGOSLAVIA

Nov 22, 1967

AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

CHAPTER VI

AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

In the General Survey reference was made to some of the broad developments in the African continent during 1969-70. The problem of Rhodesia has continued to defy solution. During 1969, the illegal regime in Rhodesia further consolidated itself and moved towards the goal of complete apartheid in the break-away British colony. Despite world opposition, the Smith regime held a referendum on Jun 30, 1969 when the white electorate numbering about 80,000 overwhelmingly approved the new apartheid type Republican Constitution. The illegal racist regime also passed a Land Tenure Bill which strictly demarcates 'white' areas from 'black' areas. The so-called Rhodesian Parliament also passed a Constitution Bill replacing Queen Elizabeth as Head of State by a Republican President. The passage of the Bill, in fact, put a final seal on the new Constitution providing for a form of geographical and political apartheid.

India has condemned all the acts of the illegal regime which seeks to perpetuate a racial government in Zimbabwe by a small minority of white settlers. India is convinced that the measures so far taken by the British Government have proved to be ineffective and has advocated strong measures in the form of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under the United Nations Charter. India also maintains that it is primarily the responsibility of the British Government, as the Administering Power, to ensure the advent of majority rule in Rhodesia and to take effective measures, including the use of force, to bring down the racist regime.

The situation in Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, South Africa and Zambia continued to be a source of concern.

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The Unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the African people in the southern part of the continent coupled with the alarming arms build-up by South Africa is an ominous development and constitutes a grave threat to the world peace. India has consistently and unequivocally condemned Portuguese colonialism and South Africa's policy of apartheid. It has lent full moral support to the cause of the oppressed people in southern Africa at various international forums and has endeavoured to extend as much material support as possible, within its means, to the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. Besides, India has provided a number of scholarships and training facilities to students from southern Africa at Indian Universities and technical institutions through the United Nations as well as directly.

There was increased mutual cooperation in the economic and technical fields between India and most of the countries of Africa notably Ethiopia, Zambia, Ghana, Somalia, Nigeria and Tanzania. In 1969, 7 Indo-African joint ventures. with countries in Africa were approved by the Government of India, These ventures included an aluminium. sheet rolling mill, a malt processing project, sugar and jute mills, radio assembly unit and rubber factory. A number of technical experts were deputed to various African countries. India also provided training facilities to the nominees of a number of African Governments in technical institutes and other places of higher learning in India under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs. and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. A number of training facilities in defence institutions were also provided to the nominees of the African countries. A number official delegations came to India from Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Ghana and Nigeria with a view to recruiting technical

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personnel from India. These delegations were accorded all facilities to recruit doctors, engineers, accountants, railway personnel, teachers etc. This growing economic and technical assistance programme to Africa is symbolic of India's desire to meet the African urge for development with India's own growing technical knowhow to the mutual advantage of India and the countries of Africa.

During the year under review, the drive for Africanisation in trade and services in the various East and Central African countries continued unabated. The Africanisation measures primarily affected persons of Asian origin who had not adopted the citizenship of the countries of their domicile. While the Government of India fully appreciated the desire and the

aspirations of the African Governments to put the trade and commerce in their respective countries in the hands of their own nationals, it was of the view that such measures should be applied in a manner that no undue hardship was caused to the people concerned who have been living in these African countries for long periods of time. The majority of the persons of Indian origin affected by various Africanisation measures were British passport holders. The Government of India repeatedly impressed upon the British Government to take full responsibility for all persons of Indian origin who hold British passports. In spite of the legal handicaps involved, Government have endeavoured to safeguard the interests of persons of Indian origin in these countries to the extent possible. Wherever necessary and possible, the Government of India have interceded on their behalf with the Governments of the countries concerned. The special customs and import trade control concessions granted to Indian repatriates intending to come to India for permanent settlement from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have also been extended to repatriates from Zambia.

During the year a Conference of Heads of Indian Missions

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in Africa was organized in New Delhi to discuss ways and means to further strengthen the existing cordial relations between India and the independent African countries and to identify areas of cooperation with the African countries in the context of changing conditions in African continent. Major emphasis was laid on improving India's political, cultural and economic relations with African countries in the context of the technological advance made in India.

India played host to a number of distinguished visitors from Africa. From Mauritius Prime Minister Ramgoolam paid a state visit to India in December 1969. A number of other Ministers from Mauritius (Minister of Health, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Finance and Foreign Minister) also visited India during the year. From Ethiopia the Vice-Minister for Wild Life Conservation and the Vice-Minister for Irrigation and Power also came to India. The Congolese Minister of Agriculture also paid a visit to India during the year. From India the then Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha visited some of the countries in East Africa. A non-official Parliamentary Delegation from India visited East African countries during the year. Indian naval ships paid goodwill visits to a number of countries in West and East Africa.

INDIA

ZIMBABWE USA ANGOLA GUINEA MOZAMBIQUE SOUTH AFRICA ZAMBIA PORTUGAL
NAMIBIA ETHIOPIA GHANA MALI NIGER NIGERIA SOMALIA TANZANIA UGANDA KENYA
MAURITIUS CONGO LATVIA

Jun 30, 1969

EUROPE

CHAPTER VII

EUROPE

India's relations with the countries of Europe further strengthened through increased contacts and co-operation.

U.K.

The External Affairs Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, visited London in July 1969 on his way to the United States and held discussions with Mr. Michael Stewart, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The annual bilateral official level talks were held in London in January 1970. Notable among the visits to India was a 5-member Select Committee of the House of Commons on Race Relations and Immigration led by Mr. Arthur Bottomley, former Secretary of State of Commonwealth Relations. Problems of emigration of Indians to U.K. and the condition of immigrants in U.K. were discussed in some details with the members of the Committee. In February Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, in Britain, paid a visit to India when the question of technical collaboration between the two countries was discussed in detail with Indian Ministers and officials. One of the significant developments was the setting up, following the visit of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister for Industrial Development, of an Indo-U.K. Technical Collaboration Committee to act as a clearing house for the flow of technical know-how from U.K. to India in specific fields of industry.

FRANCE

The close friendship and Indo-French cooperation which had developed during the tenure of President De Gaulle, continued under the new Government of President Georges

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Pompidou. During December 1969 an Indo-French Colloquium was held in New Delhi which was attended by scholars

and intellectuals from both countries and contributed to the deepening of understanding between the two countries.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The new Government in the Federal Republic of Germany headed by Chancellor Brandt took several new initiatives in the field of foreign affairs soon after its assumption of office in October 1969. The F.R.G. Government, while opposed to international recognition of the G.D.R., made it clear that it did not claim any more to be the sole spokesman of the German people. It conceded that the G.D.R. was another State but asserted that F.R.G. and the G.D.R. were part of the same nation. It proposed intra-German talks between the two Governments in order to enlarge the scope of the cohesiveness of the nation, and requested friendly governments to withhold international recognition of the G.D.R. pending this process. The F.R.G. has reactivated the proposal to Poland that negotiations might commence on the recognition of the Oder-Neisse line as the boundary between Poland and Germany.

The F.R.G. has responded favourably to a Soviet aide memoire on the subject of renunciation of the use of force in inter-State relations, and has expressed its willingness to enter into a dialogue with the Soviet Union, G.D.R. and other East European States on the subject. The F.R.G. has also responded favourably, though not without reservations, to Finland's invitation to hold a Conference on European Security on Finnish soil.

Government of India welcomed these initiatives as steps in the direction of lessening tension in Europe and opening up possibilities of better understanding and cooperation between the European countries. The bilateral relations

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between India and F.R.G. developed further in the economic, technical, cultural and other fields.

H.E. Mr. Walter Scheel, Deputy Speaker of the German Parliament, visited India to attend the funeral of President Zakir Husain and also a second time during the year to hold discussions with the Indian External Affairs Minister.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

India opened a Trade Representation in East Berlin on Oct 04, 1969, on the eve of G.D.R.'s 20th anniversary celebrations. This was necessitated by growing trade relations between India and G.D.R., and was also a reflection of the contacts progressively established between parliamentarians and other prominent persons from different walks of life. The

late Shrimati Violet Alva, the then Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, responded to a G.D.R. invitation to be present at their 20th anniversary celebrations. Earlier Mr. Max Sefrin, Deputy Prime Minister of G.D.R., visited India in a private capacity, and was received, amongst others, by the Prime Minister. Several Members of Parliament visited G.D.R., in addition to exchanges of delegations on trade and cultural matters. Relations between India and G.D.R. have continued to improve in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

YUGOSLAVIA

Relations with Yugoslavia during the year were marked by the traditional warmth, friendship and mutual cooperation. On a number of occasions, representatives of the two Governments exchanged views on major international questions as also on their bilateral relations. On all these matters a large measure of agreement and identity of views was achieved. Cooperation between the two countries in the international forums continue to be close.

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Several high-level visits were exchanged signifying the close contact existing between the leaders of the two countries. Dr. Uvalic, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, visited India twice during 1969. Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, led the Indian Delegation to the non-aligned meeting in Belgrade in July 1969. Shri Dinesh Singh, External Affairs Minister, visited Belgrade in September 1969 and held discussions with the new Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Mirko Tepavac. The then Prime Minister of Yugoslavia represented his country at the funeral of the late Dr. Zakir Husain, on which occasion he and our Prime Minister reviewed the world situation and the state of bilateral relations. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the then Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, visited Yugoslavia in June 1969. The Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia is paying an official visit to India in March 1970.

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Relations with almost all other countries in Europe developed satisfactorily during the year. In regard to some, particularly those in Eastern Europe, a clear tendency could be discerned of efforts to expand trade and economic relations with India.

The President of Rumania, H.E. Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by a high-powered delegation visited India in October 1969 and held important discussions with our Prime Minister and other leaders when they exchanged views on the international situation and the question of expanding bilateral

relations, particularly economic and technical cooperation. The President of Hungary, H.E. Mr. Pal Losonczi, visited India in November, also accompanied by a high-powered delegation. Exchanges on the world situation and question of bilateral cooperation figured prominently in the talks with the Prime Minister and other Indian personalities.

The King of the Belgians accompanied by his Queen came to India early in 1970 on a State visit.

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U.S.S.R

Relations between India And the U.S.S.R. registered a significant growth during the period under review. The leaders of the two countries met on several occasions. Prime Minister Kosygin came to Delhi to attend the funeral of the late President Zakir Husain in May 1969. He passed through Delhi in September 1969 en route to Hanoi to attend the funeral of Ho Chi Minh. On both occasions talks were held between him and our Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister. The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Grechko, visited India in March 1969, a visit which was returned by our Defence Minister in October 1969. The External Affairs Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, visited Moscow in September 1969 and held talks with Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Gromyko and other leaders. The Minister for Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, held talks in Moscow in June 1969 and Shri Bhakt Darshan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services visited Moscow, to sign a Cultural Exchange Programme. Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Minister of Education and Youth Services, paid a visit to the Soviet Union in October 1969 during which, amongst other things, important decisions were taken as regards the joint Indo-Soviet text books publication, programme. Several Indian and Soviet delegations on scientific and technical collaboration, aviation, and trade were exchanged during the year.

The Government of India made known on a number of occasions to the U.S.S.R. Government the danger to India's security and peace on the sub-continent arising out of military supplies by U.S.S.R. to Pakistan.

The future prospects in the development of bilateral relations between the two countries were indicated in a speech made by Premier Kosygin at the memorial meeting held in New Delhi in honour of the late President Zakir Husain. Mr.

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Kosygin then said "We consider that in developing Soviet-

Indian cooperation there are still many unutilised possibilities. Life itself demands that the relations between our two countries should acquire a deeper content. They should be taken to a higher stage so that they more fully conform to the spirit of mutual respect, sympathy and confidence, which now actuates the peoples of the Soviet Union and India."

The same sentiment was echoed in the joint communique issued at the conclusion of External Affairs Minister Shri Dinesh Singh's visit to the Soviet Union in September 1969.

The communique said : "The two sides considered in all its aspects the friendly cooperation existing between India and the Soviet Union and noted with satisfaction that in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other fields the cooperation has progressed impressively and holds great opportunities for further expansion. They are convinced that this cooperation meets the fundamental interest of the people of the two countries and serves the cause of promoting peace. in Asia and the world."

India is gratified at the healthy development of economic cooperation with the U.S.S.R. and values the technical assistance she has received from her.

INDIA
UNITED KINGDOM USA FRANCE GERMANY POLAND FINLAND YUGOSLAVIA HUNGARY
VIETNAM RUSSIA PAKISTAN

Oct 04, 1969

THE AMERICAS

CHAPTER VIII

THE AMERICAS

U.S.A.

There was a significant number of high level visits and discussions between India and the United States during 1969-70. The new Secretary of State Mr William P. Rogers visited India in May 1969 and had talks with Indian leaders. The External Affairs Minister of India visited the United States in July when he had discussions with a wide spectrum of U.S. personalities including the Secretary of State and

President Nixon. Later in August 1969 President and Mrs. Nixon paid a visit to India. The annual official level talks between India and the United States took place in Washington in September. There were many other important visitors in both directions, one of the noteworthy visits was that of the U.S. delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in India.

During these visits and on other occasions, President Nixon and the Secretary of State have enunciated a new U.S. policy for Asia, which has the potential of a constructive new relationship between the United States and the countries of Asia. India has always believed that the United States, has a tremendous potential for helping the under developed countries of the world. In this, not the least of their assets is the great fund of friendship and goodwill that exist for them in many countries and certainly in India. The U.S. has an important and constructive role to play not only in the plans for progress of the countries of the Asian region, but also in using their power and their influence to build up cooperative and friendly relations.

Not the least important of the statements made by the United States Administration are those which, in various

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contexts, manifest an appreciation of the need for non-military answers to problems. India hopes that this will led to a peaceful settlement of the problems in Vietnam and other areas. India has also noticed in the last year or two a growing desire in the United States that India and Pakistan can and must settle their problems amongst themselves without any third party intervention. India hopes that the United States will give practical effect to its new policy by forbearing from resuming supplies of arms to Pakistan. A resumption of supplies will not only start a retrogressive movement, but is bound to cause considerable misgiving in India. India has conveyed her concern in this regard to the U.S. Administration.

India highly appreciates the bilateral assistance and economic cooperation rendered by the U.S. Government and hopes that cooperation in the economic field will further increase in the future.

CANADA

The relations between India and Canada were marked by the traditional cordiality and cooperation. India followed with great interest the positive role Canada is now playing in international affairs under the leadership of its

Prime Minister Mr. Pierre Elliot Trudeau. Canada continued to give assistance to India for specific projects as well as under the Wheat Agreements. India was happy to welcome a 8-member Canadian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker of the House of Commons in January this year.

LATIN AMERICA

During the period under review particular attention was given to India's relations with the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Prime Minister's visit to some of the South American countries in September 1968 had broken new ground and demonstrated the fund of goodwill which exists

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for India in that continent and the great potentialities for co-operation between the countries of the region and India. Plans for stepping up relations however have had to contend with difficulties inherent in making a fresh beginning with an area geographically distant from India. Some progress however has been made. Our diplomatic representation in the region was expanded by opening up two new Resident Missions in Peru and Venezuela. The Government has been examining the question of opening some other new Missions in Latin America. We have negotiated cultural agreements with Uruguay and Argentina and we have been considering similar agreements with Venezuela and Chile. India and Brazil had signed an agreement for cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The possibilities for economic exchanges have also received some attention. In April-May 1969 this year an important and high level economic and trade delegation from India visited several countries of this region. They have submitted a report which is under study by the Government of India. Quite apart from these overall measures, the Indian Government is in constant touch with our Missions in that region and with the Missions of those countries in Delhi with a view to exploring opportunities of increasing trade and other economic exchanges. The important problem of transportation between India and South America has also received some attention. Recently a private Indian shipping company has opened a line to the Caribbean region. It is hoped there will be further progress in this direction.

USA

INDIA VIETNAM PAKISTAN CANADA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU VENEZUELA
ARGENTINA URUGUAY BRAZIL CHILE

Oct 04, 1969

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

CHAPTER IX

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

India was appointed as a member of the Committee of 25 Nations set up by the U.N. to coordinate plans for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the U.N. in 1970. It has been the view of India that this-important anniversary should be marked not merely by celebrations but by enunciating practical programmes for the consolidation of peace and progress in such vital matters like disarmament and the development decade. For this purpose we have been working in co-operation with the world body and with like-minded nations in the U.N. to make the anniversary year the beginning of an era of peace and cooperation. This was one of the main questions considered at the meeting of Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned nations which met in New York during the General Assembly Session. To mark the anniversary the Commemoration Session of the General Assembly in 1970. is expected to adopt the draft of international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Assembly also endorsed the call of the Secretary-General to proclaim a Disarmament Decade coinciding with the Second Development Decade. India has associated itself with all these preliminary moves and is a member of the 25-Nations Committee which has been appointed to coordinate the plans for the anniversary.

The Minister for External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh led the Indian Delegation at the 24th General Assembly. Speaking in the Assembly he referred to the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi and pointed out that elimination of discrimination-racial, social and religious-freedom from colonial subjugation, liquidation of poverty and ignorance, the three causes for

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which Mahatma Gandhi struggled non-violently throughout his life, were also the main concerns of the Charter of the United Nations. The External Affairs Minister also suggested that the 25th anniversary of the U.N. should re-affirm the principle of peaceful co-existence and the noble ideals of the Charter and make a credible declaration for the renunciation of force in the

settlement of disputes.

The Indian delegation to the United Nations took active interest in the deliberations of the Main Committees of the Assembly, particularly on major issues like decolonization, Southern Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration, on disarmament and development. The General Assembly of the U.N. in its XXIVth session took note of the deplorable conditions prevailing in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Namibia (South-West Africa) and Portuguese colonies in Africa and reaffirmed its support to the struggle against apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in these countries. The General Assembly also severely criticised the Governments of Portugal, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa for the cruel and inhuman policies followed by these countries in the treatment of political prisoners, freedom fighters and other detainees. The Third Committee of the General Assembly passed a resolution regretting that certain member-countries of the U.N. had not fulfilled the obligations under the U.N. resolutions to terminate diplomatic, commercial, military and cultural relations with the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and urged the member-States to abide by the resolutions of the U.N. Consistent with its anti-colonial and anti-racist policy India voted in favour of all these resolutions.

India took active interest in the work connected with the United Nations Second Development Decade. India is a member of the Economic Committee of E.C.O.S.O.C. which has

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been charged with preparatory work for the Second Development Decade. A member of the Indian Delegation is Rapporteur to this Committee. The task of this Committee is to draft a programme of international development strategy for the 70's. In spite of the earnestness with which the Committee undertook the tasks it has not been possible to make much progress because of the reservations entertained by the advanced countries of the West in regard to developmental activity, the lack of agreement on the part of developing countries themselves and the refusal of the Socialist countries to participate in the preparatory work on account of the inclusion of Federal Republic of Germany in the Committee. The Minister of External Affairs of India in his address to the U.N. General Assembly expressed the concern of India about the slow progress of development and said that it was a growing tendency on the part of developed countries to detract from the importance of the basic objectives of development and to put emphasis on the palliatives. He, however, added that "the primary responsibility for the developing countries rests on themselves". India's approach to the programme of development is that while the advanced countries have a clear responsi-

bility, the less developed countries also have the responsibility of contributing to the maximum possible limit from their own resources for their economic development. In India an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been set up to prepare a detailed statement of objectives and programmes for the Second Development Decade.

The XXIV session of the General Assembly adopted "a Declaration on Social Progress and Development" urging all member-States to take joint and separate action to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress. The Trade and Development Board of the U.N.C.T.A.D. and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation have also been engaged in drawing

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up programmes of economic development for the developing countries. Indian delegations were active in all these forums during 1969. In the Trade and Development Board India advocated international trade policies advantageous to developing countries stressing the need for diversifying and increasing exports to the advanced countries. It also advocated, along with other Afro-Asian and Latin American countries, reduction of tariffs on non-reciprocal basis, the granting of special trade preferences and the creation of suitable conditions in advanced countries for exports emanating from the less developed countries. India pleaded for increase in the resources and activities of U.N.I.D.O. and supported a resolution by the U.N.I.D.O. in the summer of 1969 requesting the U.N. General Assembly to consider the convening of a high-level conference to strengthen and widen the mandate of the U.N.I.D.O.

Another economic development of international importance in 1969 was the conversion of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations into an Inter-Governmental organization with financial and organizational connections with the U.N. and the U.N.D.P. India played an important part in piloting the proposal through the E.C.O.S.O.C. and in finally getting it accepted in the U.N. General Assembly.

Two important studies in the sphere of U.N. developmental work were undertaken in 1969. One was the Report of the Commission on International Development under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lester Pearson, the other was the Capacity Study of the U.N. Development System undertaken by Sir Robert Jackson. These two studies taken together have made recommendations of far-reaching nature concerning reorganization and reform of the U.N. Development System. One of the important tasks in 1970 would be the examination and implementation of these recommendations. The Government of India are making a study of these two reports.

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Last year India pledged 3.5 million dollars in non-convertible rupees to U.N.D.P. for the year 1970. India has also contributed Rs. 50,000 to the U.N.I.D.O. as a voluntary contribution and Rs. 35,000 in non-convertible currency to the International Atomic Energy Agency. We increased our contribution to the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 75,000 for the year 1969. It may be mentioned that the U.N.H.C.R. had allocated \$340,000 for relief work among the Tibetan Refugees in India in 1969.

DISARMAMENT

The principal issues in the field of disarmament remain unresolved. General and complete disarmament under effective international control, an objective shared by the international community in principle, was hardly even discussed at the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Progress on an agreement to ban underground nuclear-weapon tests continues to be hampered by differences between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. regarding verification procedures. The U.S.A. continued to insist on some on-site inspections to ensure that no clandestine tests take place; the Soviet Union, on the other hand, is strongly opposed to the idea of on-site inspections. India has suggested, along with some other countries, that the nuclear powers should suspend nuclear-weapon tests in all environments pending an agreement on the subject.

Another collateral measure, to which we attach great importance, is relating to the cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. The Indian delegation continued to press for an early agreement on the cut-off.

The subject of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons was discussed at considerable length in the Geneva Committee. The group of experts appointed by the Secretary General in terms of Resolution 2454 (xxiii)-A, submitted its

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report on the chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons on Jul 01, 1969. Dr. Bhagwantam, Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister, was a member of the group. The report, together with the Secretary-General's foreword to it, was the subject of extensive debate in Geneva as well as at the XXIV Session of the General Assembly. Proposals on the subject were submitted by several delegations. The British Delegation tabled in Geneva a draft convention banning the production, development and stockpiling of biological weapons. This was opposed by several delegations mainly on the ground that the two types of weapons should be dealt with simultaneously.

At the General Assembly Session, the Socialist countries tabled a draft convention on the production etc., of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. The General Assembly has decided to transmit both the draft conventions to the Geneva Committee for further examination. The Indian Delegation took an active part in the deliberations on the question. We are in favour of a total ban on the production etc., of such weapons. We would also prefer the two types of weapons to be dealt with simultaneously. India is a party to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 which bans the use of these weapons in war.

The question of the de-militarisation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor received serious consideration. The two super powers were very keen to reach early agreement on the subject. The Soviet Union took the initiative by tabling a draft treaty in Geneva in March 1969. The U.S.A. followed suit two months later. The Soviet proposal was for a complete de-militarisation of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond a limit of 12 miles from the coast. The U.S.A. on the other hand, proposed that the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond a limit of three miles should not be used for emplanting or emplacing nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. Eventually, agreement was reached between the super powers

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who presented a joint draft to the Geneva Committee on October 30, 1969. The joint draft proposes de-nuclearisation, as distinguished from de-militarisation, of the sea bed and ocean floor beyond a limit of 12 miles. India generally supported the principles of the joint U.S. - U.S.S.R. draft treaty except that we would have liked the scope of the prohibition to be wider. We find the provisions regarding verification particularly unsatisfactory. The General Assembly has decided to transmit the draft treaty back to the Geneva Disarmament Committee for further examination in the light of the comments made on it during the session.

The Disarmament Committee at Geneva, of which India has been a member since its formation in 1961, was expanded by the addition of 8 members, namely, Argentina, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. The Committee, thus, has 26 members now and is called "The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament" (C.C.D.).

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was opened for signature on 1.7.1968, has so far received over 90 signatures and about 24 ratifications. The Treaty will enter into force upon ratification by 43 countries, including U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and U.K., which are the depository Governments. These three countries have ratified the Treaty. Federal Republic of

Germany and Japan have also signed the Treaty. The Treaty may be expected to become operative in a few months time. India has not signed the Treaty because of our fundamental objections to it, which have been repeatedly stated in the Parliament, and in various international forums.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

In the field of International law two important developments took place during the year. The first related to the preparation of a Convention on the Law of Treaties, the second

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to the starting of substantive work by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.). The Convention on the Law of Treaties was prepared by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Vienna in 1968 and in 1969 under the auspices of the United Nations. It deals with matters relating to the conclusion of treaties, procedure to be followed, revision and amendment of treaties, reservations, validity and termination of treaties, registration of treaties and settlement of disputes. Some questions relating to the effect of war on treaties, succession to treaties, and treaties concluded between states and international organisations or among international organisation inter se have not been dealt with in the Convention. These subjects may be the subject-matter of further study. The Convention on the Law of Treaties codifies and develops International Law and State Practice on the subject and will provide the framework law for the conclusion of treaties. India participated in the U.N. Plenipotentiaries' Conference. One of the controversial points was how treaty disputes relating to the validity and termination of treaties should be settled, namely, whether by compulsory references to arbitration or adjudication, or by such modes of settlement as are freely chosen by the parties. Ultimately, a compromise was arrived at by which such treaty disputes, if they are not settled by negotiations; should be referred to a Conciliation Commission to be established by the United Nations.

The matter whether India should become a party to this Convention is under consideration of the Government of India.

As regards U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L., India played a significant role in its deliberations as a forum for unification and harmonisation of International Trade Law, taking into account the special needs and requirements of the developing countries in the promotion and development of international trade. The

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Commission was established by Resolution 2205 (XXI) in 1966. India is a member of the Commission for six years. The Commission has given priority for consideration to the following topics :

1. International Sale of Goods.
2. International Payments.
3. International Commercial Arbitration; and
4. International Shipping Legislation.

The subject of International Shipping Legislation was accorded priority at the Second Session of U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L. at the initiative of India, Ghana and Chile. The resolution on the subject was adopted unanimously. The Leader of the Indian Delegation, Dr. Nagendra Singh, was elected Chairman of the Committee on International Sale of Goods of U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L. Of the three Working Groups set up by U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L. at the second session, India is a member of two, one relating to International Sale of Goods, the other relating to International Shipping Legislation. India has suggested that the subjects under consideration of U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L. should also be studied by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee so as to harmonise the viewpoints of the Asian-African countries on these subjects.

In addition to the above, India also attended the 1969 Session of the U.N. Committee on Friendly Relations, which met in New York in August-September 1969. The Committee is preparing formulations on the principles of International law which will promote friendly relations and cooperation among States. The 1969 Session devoted itself to the study of the principles of non-use of force and of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. The Committee was established by General Assembly Resolution 1815 (XVII) of December 18, 1962, and has been functioning since 1964. It is expected to finalize its work in 1970. It has so far completed its work on

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the principles of sovereign equality of States, peaceful settlement of disputes, good faith, duty of all States to cooperate with one another, and non-intervention. It is expected that the General Assembly at its 1970 session will adopt a declaration on the subject, as a fitting tribute to the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. India has played an active role in the work of this Committee since 1964.

INDIA

USA SOUTH AFRICA PORTUGAL GERMANY SWITZERLAND ARGENTINA HUNGARY JAPAN
MONGOLIA MOROCCO PAKISTAN YUGOSLAVIA UNITED KINGDOM AUSTRIA CHILE GHANA

Jul 01, 1969

TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC COOPERATION

CHAPTER X

TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC COOPERATION

In the conduct of India's foreign policy, the Ministry has been putting increasing emphasis on India's economic, technical and commercial relations with other countries. With the agricultural and industrial development of India to a significant stage, it has now become possible to give greater economic content to our foreign policy. Exploring ways and means of expanding India's exports to foreign countries has become one of the important tasks of the Indian Missions abroad. Another task is to explore prospects of economic and technical cooperation with other countries so as to utilise surplus capacities and talents to mutual advantage. India has by now gathered considerable experience in plant development and a degree of sophistication in certain sectors of economy and we are in a position to share this experience and expertise with other developing countries. When the Economic Division in the Ministry was set up in 1961, it was originally intended to play mainly an advisory role to the Ministry on economic matters and also to advise the other Ministries of the Government of India on foreign policy implications on various economic matters handled by them. Subsequently, the Economic Division was entrusted with implementing a programme of technical and economic cooperation with other countries, particularly in Asia and Africa known as the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (I.T.E.C.). This programme was introduced in addition to the programmes operated by the Ministry of Finance under the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (S.C.A.A.P.). During the year under review, the Economic Division was strengthened to cope with the increasing economic work of the Ministry. Indian Missions

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abroad have been given special instructions to take active interest in economic and trade work under the personal direction of the Head of the Mission himself. In the two Conferences of Heads of Missions held in New Delhi in 1969 considerable time was given to discussion on India's economic

and technical relations with foreign countries.

The major activities of the Ministry in the economic field' during 1969-70 may be surveyed under three heads:

1. Technical assistance;
2. Promotion of economic collaboration ; and
3. Analytical and advisory functions and matters relating to aid, trade etc.

In the technical sphere, India has been making available the services of Indian experts in various fields to developing countries which sought our assistance. Under the modest but significant Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme a total number of 65 Indian experts were deputed abroad during 1969-70. India has also been providing training facilities in various civil and defence fields to nationals of developing countries. A total number of 208 persons from different parts of the world are being trained in India under the I.T.E.C. programme. It is hoped that we will be able to expand this programme of cooperation in the future.

Another important form of technical cooperation undertaken under the I.T.E.C. programme was the, carrying out of techno-economic surveys in developing countries. The National Industrial Development Corporation carried out such a survey in the People's Republic of South Yemen, particularly from the point of view of establishing industries. Similar surveys were also undertaken in Afghanistan, Fiji, Iran and Mauritius for the development of small-scale, industries in these countries. Assistance has also been provided to Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia,

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Tanzania and Uganda in regard to Indian technicians for employment in government departments. An expenditure of Rs. 17,29,000 was incurred under the I.T.E.C. programme for the first six months in 1969.

A concerted attempt was made to widen, and deepen the basis of economic collaboration between India and some countries by setting up Joint Committees/Commissions for exploitation of national resources for mutual benefit. Such Commissions have been functioning during the year in respect of Ceylon, Iran, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. Periodic bilateral discussions on economic matters were also held with official delegations from Australia, France, Japan, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

One important field where India's economic and political interests converge is that of international and regional cooperation. India has attached great importance to the elaboration of an international strategy for development and has been

undertaking preparatory work within the Government of India in respect of the Second Development Decade. The Economic Division of the Ministry has been invested with the responsibility of coordinating the views of various Government Departments in this matter. An inter-ministerial committee of experts has also been set up by the Government of India to consider matters relating to the preparatory work.

India has also taken a leading part in the work of the Asian Council of Ministers set up under the auspices of E.C.A.F.E. for the economic development of Asia. The Ministry took part in working out an integrated strategy for regional economic development and extended assistance to the task force in the E.C.A.F.E. Secretariat by preparing country profiles, commodity profiles and a series of studies on the possibilities, of increased interregional trade among the developing countries of the E.C.A.F.E. region.

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Referring to this aspect of India's foreign policy, Shri, Dinesh Singh, India's Minister of External Affairs, in his address before the U.N. General Assembly said

"In Asia, we are attempting to evolve a strategy for integrated development of regional economic cooperation which represents a well coordinated attack on the manifold problems and deficiencies in Asia. The move has been made to provide an Asian answer to Asian problems which requires to be integrated and strengthened".

INDIA

USA SRI LANKA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC YEMEN AFGHANISTAN FIJI IRAN MAURITIUS
GHANA NIGER NIGERIA ZAMBIA TANZANIA UGANDA NORWAY SLOVAKIA AUSTRALIA
FRANCE JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM

Jul 01, 1969

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

CHAPTER XI

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

The objectives of External Publicity are to publicise and explain India's foreign policy-attitudes and developments-

abroad and at home, and to provide information about developments in India so as to project a correct image of India abroad.

In directing and sustaining the efforts of the Indian Missions abroad and publicity on Press relations, and in explaining Government's policies, the Division works in close coordination with various Divisions of the Ministry and with other concerned Ministries in the Government of India. Close coordination is maintained in particular with the All India Radio, more especially its External Services Division, and with the P.I.O. and P.I.B.

The Division maintains a teleprinter link with 58 Indian Missions abroad for transmittal of news and documentary material on India. These bulletins are broadcast twice a day (at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. I.S.T). On the basis of these transmissions our Publicity Posts abroad issue daily and periodical news bulletins in English and other local languages. Two more Missions are expected to be brought on the teleprinter link shortly.

The Production Unit of the Division maintains a continuous flow of material for our Missions abroad. 25 feature articles were prepared, 22 pamphlets produced, and 95 newspapers and journals supplied to our Missions abroad. The regular publications of the Division, Foreign Affairs Record (Monthly), Indian Foreign Review (Fortnightly), and its

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French version "Courrier de l'Inde" (Fortnightly) were continued. Foreign language versions of 6 pamphlets were produced, by our Missions abroad for local distribution. Approximately 2,200 copies of books on varying subjects were supplied to the libraries of the Indian Missions abroad, and at Headquarters. During 1969-70, approximately 1,400 prints of various documentary films were supplied by us to our Missions abroad. This figure is almost 100% above that for the previous year. 30 new documentary films were previewed and approved for supply to our Missions. 6 more films are under production.

Eight documentaries and one feature film were presented to institutions in Cambodia, Denmark, Ethiopia and Mauritius. Twentyone documentary films were supplied to TV organisations in Tripoli, Oslo, Tokyo and Manila for telecasting. The general question of making arrangements for telecasting of Indian documentary films by foreign TV organisations free of royalty charges is separately under discussion.

The following audio-visual equipment was supplied to the

Indian Missions abroad; one film projector each to the Missions in Seoul, Santiago, Jeddah and Washington, a record player and a tape recorder to the Mission in Cairo and a tape recorder to the Mission in Ottawa. Cinema vans were supplied to the Missions in Port Louis and Bangkok. Approximately 140 gramophone records of Indian music were supplied to the Missions abroad. Tapes of Indian music were supplied, through the All India Radio, to foreign broadcasting organizations in Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, West Germany, Argentina, Venezuela, Peru, U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Norway, France, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Chile and Poland. An exhibition of 119 photographs, entitled "Our India Exhibition" depicting various aspects of India's industrial, social, cultural and economic life was shown, during the year, in Australia, New Zealand, Federal Republic of Germany, U.S.S.R., Italy, Switzerland, U.A.R., Burma and

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Uganda. The exhibition is continuing and we hope to cover more countries.

During the year under report, the Division supplied material for participating in 8 painting exhibitions in London, Cairo, Tokyo, Belgrade, New York, Addis Ababa, Cairo, and London and 3 book fairs in Baghdad, Cairo and Beirut.

During the year the Division promoted special publicity abroad in the context of Gandhi Centenary, Ghalib Centenary and Guru Nanak Quincentenary. In the case of the Gandhi Centenary, the Division handled the work of the Sub-Committee for Gandhi Centenary Celebrations abroad, of which the External Affairs Minister has been the Chairman. The Gandhi Centenary celebrations were held in 93 countries with the help of local committees. The main features of these celebrations were publication of Gandhiji's work in foreign languages, Radio and TV programmes, seminars, exhibitions, film shows, issue of commemorative stamps, and the naming of streets after Gandhiji. An essay competition on "Gandhi and the Emancipation of Man" in English, French, Spanish and Arabic languages was also held. The publicity effort to back up these celebrations as well as resulting from these celebrations was handled by the Division. Fourteen prints in 16 mm of the full length film (Mahatma) were supplied to our Missions in Paris, Belgrade, Moscow, Bonn, Washington, Cairo, Colombo, Nairobi, Ottawa, Port Louis, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, San Francisco and Gangtok. One 35 mm print, Hindi, of this was supplied to the Mission in Kathmandu. Selected parts of the film were supplied to other Missions.

In connection with the Ghalib Centenary a documentary film "Mirza Ghalib" was supplied to our Missions abroad. An Indian News Review covering the international seminar on the life and teachings of Guru Nanak was supplied to Baghdad,

Nairobi, Kampala and Suva, on the occasion of Guru Nanak's

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Quincentenary. Feature articles and photographs for publicity were supplied by the Division during these celebrations. The celebrations of the Nanak Quincentenary abroad resulted in considerable amount of publicity both at home and in foreign countries.

In order to maintain close liaison with foreign correspondents and looking after representatives of foreign Press, Radio and TV with India, the Division continued to extend appropriate facilities and assistance to members of the foreign Press corps and TV representatives.

During the year approximately 500 press releases were issued in Delhi. As before, they were distributed directly as well as through the assistance of the P.I.B.

Forty foreign journalists visited India as guests of the Government during this year. They came from Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, G.D.R., Hungary, Iraq, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Turkey, the U.A.R., the U.K., U.S.S.R., and the U.S.A. Normally the programmes of these guests included visits to various developmental projects of India and interviews and meetings with leading personalities in India.

The Division continued to fulfil the function of providing the necessary coordination for cultural exchanges and contacts with various foreign countries with whom we have cultural agreements.

INDIA

USA CAMBODIA DENMARK ETHIOPIA MAURITIUS JAPAN LIBYA NORWAY PHILIPPINES
CHILE KOREA SAUDI ARABIA EGYPT CANADA YUGOSLAVIA ARGENTINA GERMANY
HUNGARY PERU VENEZUELA BRAZIL FRANCE SLOVAKIA URUGUAY POLAND AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND BURMA ITALY SWITZERLAND UGANDA UNITED KINGDOM IRAQ LEBANON
RUSSIA SRI LANKA KENYA MALAYSIA NEPAL FIJI AFGHANISTAN TURKEY

Jul 01, 1969

PASSPORT AND CONSULAR SERVICES

CHAPTER XII

PASSPORT AND CONSULAR SERVICES

The Passport and Visa Division is responsible for the implementation of the passport and emigration policy of the Government of India and control of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation and the Regional Passport and Emigration offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Chandigarh and Ahmedabad. The offices at Chandigarh and Ahmedabad started functioning with effect from Oct 03, 1969 and November 21, 1969, respectively. These two new offices have been opened to meet the demands of the States of Punjab and Gujarat as the existing five Regional Passport Offices in the country were not considered sufficient to cater to the needs of the travelling public.

During the year 1969, the percentage of rejected applications was a little more than .001% of the total number of applications received. The number of applications received in the six Regional Passport Offices, Goa, Daman and Diu Administration and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, including those brought forward from previous year was 1,65,033. Out of this 1,44,908 passports were issued.

At the Headquarters 2,818 official passports, 530 diplomatic passports and 2,618 visas to foreigners were issued.

REGIONAL PASSPORT OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

A Conference of Regional Passport Officers was held in New Delhi on July 25 and 26 to consider the problems arising out of the implementation of the Passports Act and Rules, 1967 and the procedures connected with the issue of passports and

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other travel documents. Decisions were taken for the improvement of procedures and processing of passport applications and prompt issue of passports and these are being implemented. The Passports Rules are also being revised in the light of decisions taken in the Conference.

ABOLITION OF SHORT-TERM VISAS

Agreements were signed with the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland for the abolition of short-term visas for the nationals of these countries coming to India and the Indian nationals going to these countries. The Agreements came into effect from July 1, 1969. According to the agreements, nationals of India and the nationals of these four

countries holding valid passports shall be free to enter India and these countries at any authorised border-crossing place for a stay up to 90 days. This period of 90 days shall include any period of stay during the preceding six months in India or in all the four countries together. This waiver of visa, however, does not exempt nationals of the four Nordic countries visiting India and the Indians visiting these countries from the necessity of complying with, the laws and regulations in force in India and in these countries regarding entry into movement within and residence temporary or permanent. They are not allowed to take up any employment, set up business or exercise any profession; paid or unpaid. The authorities of each country also reserve the right to refuse permission to enter or stay in the country to persons considered undesirable.

The nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany have also been exempted from the requirements of a visa to enter India on the same conditions.

EMIGRATION To BRITAIN

According to the statistics published by the British Government, Indian visitors to Britain. during 1968 numbered

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65,665, as against 57,496 during 1967. The net inflow of Indian nationals into Britain after deducting the number of those who. left Britain during 1968 worked out to 28,340. The corresponding figures in earlier years were 22,638 in 1967, 18,402 in 1966, 18,815 in 1965 and 15,513 in 1964. For the calender year 1969 (up to 30.11.1969) 3,509 employment vouchers were issued by the British Government to Indian nationals for employment in Britain as against 3,656 during 1968 and 4,126 during 1967.

During the year 1969 (up to 30.9.1969) 898 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 without employment vouchers. This matter has been taken up with the U.K. High Commission in India and the British Government in London.

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 hed secured employment as teachers, technicians, nurses etc., in these countries. Passports were also issued to various groups or artists/musicians touring abroad for cultural purposes.

The Protector of Emigrants at air or sea ports, registered under the Emigration Act 1922, the departure of 1,793 skilled workers, most of whom went to the Persian Gulf and East African countries.

DEPORTATION

494 Indian nationals were deported from Ceylon on charges of illicit immigration.

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REPATRIATION

476 repatriates arrived in India from Malaysia in the year 1969.

REVENUE RECEIPTS

The Regional Passport Offices earned a revenue of Rs. 25,55,614 during the year 1969.

INDIA

USA NORWAY DENMARK FINLAND SWEDEN GERMANY UNITED KINGDOM MALAYSIA

Oct 03, 1969

ADMINISTRATION & ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER XIII

ADMINISTRATION & ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATION

During the year, there has been no change at the level of Ministers and Secretaries.

Shri P. R. S. Mani, Additional Secretary (Foreign Service Inspector), relinquished charge in December, 1969, prior to his proceeding to Stockholm as Ambassador of India to Sweden and has been replaced by Shri P.N. Menon.

MISSIONS

Three new Missions at the Embassy level, but for the

time being in the charge of a First Secretary/Charge d'Affaires each, were established during the year at Sofia (Bulgaria), Caracas (Venezuela) and Lima (Peru). India has now 100 Resident Missions abroad (exclusive of Trade Missions under the administrative and budgetary control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and two Special Offices in Bhutan and Sikkim) with a total strength of 551 officers and 2812 staff members (including locally recruited employees). These Missions, together with concurrent accreditations held by some of them carry Indian representation to 168 capitals and important cities. A list of the Indian Missions/Posts abroad is given at Appendix VIII.

HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION

With the growing economic content of our external relations, the work-load on the Economic Division has been on the increase. This Division was strengthened during the year by the addition of one Joint Secretary with the minimum supporting staff, by means of internal re-adjustments.

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Similarly, to meet the Liaison needs of the Ministry with its increasingly wide range of activities, a new Coordination Unit under the charge of a Director was established in November 1969.

Experience during the year showed a shortage of staff at Headquarters to cope with the pressing requirements of efficient administration of our Missions abroad, partly owing to unavoidable shortfalls in recruitment in past Years. Action has been initiated to meet the deficiencies as far as possible.

In implementation of Government's decision on the I.F.S. Committee's recommendation, 14 officers of the Indian Information Service were inducted into the I.F.S. (A). 18 officers of Grade I of the I.F.S. (B) were also promoted to the I.F.S. (A). These in turn resulted in some enlargement of promotion opportunities for officers at lower grades in the IFS (B).

FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTIONS

Our Missions in Afghanistan, Pakistan (Dacca), Ceylon, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Indonesia, Canada, Guyana, Mexico, Venezuela, Spain, Trinidad, U.A.R., U.S.A. and the U.K. were inspected during the year. The Recommendations of the Inspectors, which include those for reorganisation of work and rationalisation of staff, are under implementation.

With the rising cost of living all over the world, there has

been the contingency of increasing expenditure on the Missions, but the requirements were kept under continuous review and expenditure was decreased wherever possible by reduction in staff, and other economy measures. It is estimated that by this process, additional expenditure to the extent of approximately Rs. 35 lakhs which would otherwise have been necessary during the year, has been avoided and the net increase, in spite of more Missions and Posts, kept down at Rs. 13.90 lakhs.

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DELEGATIONS

30 Delegations were sponsored as a continuing attempt to improve international relations and to foster goodwill. Four of these represented visits by the Prime Minister and seven by the Ministers of this Ministry. These visits played an important part in improving India's relations with other countries.

LANGUAGE TRAINING

The need for developing an expanded cadre of officials who can serve as foreign language Interpreters to meet the needs of the Ministry's growing activities, has been keenly felt. It is proposed to meet the demand within a reasonable period by utilising to the maximum extent the facilities which are expected to be provided by the Institute of Foreign Languages, proposed to be set up in Delhi.

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure of this Ministry in 1969-70 is estimated to be Rs. 4,530.32 lakhs, as follows

(a) External Affairs	(Rs. in lakhs)
Headquarters	279.63
Missions/Posts	1151.89
Other Items	
Contributions to the United Nations and Commonwealth Sectt. etc.	272.83
Demarcation of Boundaries	87.18
Central Passport and Emigration Organization	39.32
Other Miscellaneous items	440.56

	2271.41

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(b) Other Revenue Expenditure
Subsidies and Aid

Subsidy to Sikkim	269.44
Subsidy to Bhutan	674.50
Aid to Nepal	1201.00
Aid to other developing countries in Asia and Africa	45.00

Other Items

E.A. Hostel	2.18
I.C.M. Directorate	15.28
Grants-in-aid, Contribution, etc.	51.76

2259.16

Grand Total 4530.57

Details by sub-heads of the expenditure at Headquarters, Missions abroad and on External Publicity are given in Appendix VIII.

The expenditure of Rs. 115.89 lakhs specifically of Indian Missions abroad, works out to 0.4% of the Government's total disbursements from Revenue. Considering India's important role in international affairs, wide representation is necessary. Even so, our Missions have, generally speaking, a minimum complement of staff and are run at a low cost compared to most other diplomatic services.

INDIA

SWEDEN BULGARIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU VENEZUELA USA BHUTAN
AFGHANISTAN PAKISTAN CANADA GUYANA INDONESIA IRAN LEBANON LIBYA MEXICO
SPAIN UNITED KINGDOM NEPAL

Oct 03, 1969

**Appendix I International Conferences, Congresses,
Seminars,**

International Conferences, Congresses, Seminars, etc., in which Win participated in 1969

ABROAD

1. ECAFE-4th Session of the Asian Industrial Council, Bangkok, Feb 12, 1969 to 18 February, 1969.
2. ECAFE-17th Session of the Transport and Communications Committee, Bangkok, 3 to 11 February, 1969.
3. ECAFE-21st Session of the Committee on industry and National Resources, Bangkok, 19 to 26 February, 1969.
4. ECAFE-12th Session of the Committee on Trade, Bangkok, 6 to 15 January, 1969.
5. ECAFE-1st Session of the Telecommunications Sub-Committee Bangkok, 22 to 29 January, 1969.
6. UN Commission on Human Rights, 25th Session, Geneva, 17 February to 21 March, 1969.
7. UN Commission on Human Rights-Seminar on the Special Problems relating to Human Rights in Developing Countries, Nicosia (Cyprus), 26 June to 9 July, 1969.
8. ECAFE-Workshop on Statistics of Children and Youth through Sample Surveys, Bangkok, 4 to 10 February, 1969.
9. ECAFE-Workshop on Annual Planning Techniques, Bangkok.
10. ECAFE-Joint ECAFE/ILO/FAO Regional Seminar-Implementation of Land Reform, Manila, June, 1969.
11. ECAFE-25th Session, Singapore, 15 to 28 April, 1969.
12. ECAFE-Conference of Asian Statisticians, 9th Session, Bangkok, 2 to 13 June, 1969.
13. ECAFE-Working Party on Small Scale Industries, 9th Session, Bangkok, 17 to 23 June, 1969.
14. ECAFE-Working Party on Customs Administration, 5th Session, Bangkok, 4 to 11 August 1969.

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15. ECAFE-Advisory Committee of the Regional Housing Centres (6th meeting), Bangkok, 30 June to 1 July, 1969. Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (9th Session), Bangkok, 2 to 9 July, 1969.
16. ECAFE-Preparatory meeting for establishing a coordinating body for offshore prospecting in countries bordering the Indian Ocean, Bangkok, 28 to 30 May, 1969.
17. ECAFE-Seminar on Experience of Major Administrative Reforms

for Development, Bangkok, 24 June to 1 July, 1969.

18. ECAFE-Meeting of Representatives of National Units for Regional Economic Cooperation, Bangkok, 26 and 27 August, 1969.
19. ECAFE-Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration, Manila, 16 to 23 October, 1969.
20. ECAFE-Seminar on Statistics for Planning, Moscow, 22 September to 12 October, 1969.
21. ECAFE-4th Symposium on the Development of the Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, Canberra, 27 October to 10 November, 1969.
22. ECAFE-Inaugural Session of the Asian Coconut Community, Colombo, 2 to 8 September, 1969.
23. ECAFE-2nd Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas, Tokyo, 4 to 13 November, 1969.
24. ECAFE-5th Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Household Sector Accounts, Bangkok, 1 to 8 December, 1969.
25. ECAFE-Inter-regional Trade Promotion Talks, Tehran, 1 to 10 October, 1969.
26. ECAFE-Seminar on Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes, Bangkok, 24 November to 12 December, 1969.
27. ECAFE-8th Session of the Highways and Highway Transport Committee, Bangkok, 16 to 23 December, 1969.
28. 3rd Session of the Preparatory Committee for 2nd Development Decade, Geneva, 30 June to 11 July, 1969.
29. 6th Session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, New York, 2 to 12 September, 1969.

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30. XXIV Session of UN General Assembly, New York, 16 September to 17 December, 1969.
31. 6th Session of the IMCO Assembly, London, 15 to 30 October, 1969.
32. International Conference on Marine Pollution Damage, Brussels, 10 to 28 November, 1969.
33. UNCTAD Working Group Conference on International Shipping Legislation, Geneva, 1 to 12 December, 1969.
34. 46th Session of ECOSOC, New York, 12 May to 6 June, 1969.
35. 47th Session of ECOSOC, Geneva, 14 July to 8 August, 1969.
36. Meetings of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Geneva, July, 1969.
37. 4th Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2nd Development

Decade, New York, 29 September to 9 October, 1969.

38. Resumed 47th Session of ECOSOC, New York, October-November, 1969.
 39. 8th Session of the Governing Council of the UNDP, New York.
 40. Pledging Conference on UNDP, New York.
 41. UN Pledging Conference on UN Capital Development Fund, New York.
 42. 9th Session of the Trade and Development Board, Geneva, 26 August to 12 September, 1969.
 43. 22nd Session of WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia, Kathmandu, 29 September to 5 October, 1969.
 44. 22nd World Health Assembly, Boston, July, 1969.
 45. 174th Session of the Governing Body of ILO, Geneva, February-March, 1969.
 46. 53rd Session of the ILO Conference, Geneva, 4 to 26 June, 1969.
 47. 175th Session of the Governing Body of ILO, Geneva, 26 to 31 May and 27 June, 1969.
 48. Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference of ILO, Geneva, 15 to 26 September, 1969.
 49. ILO Tripartite Technical Meeting for Leather and Footwear Industry, Geneva, 13 to 24 October, 1969.
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50. 8th Session of the Iron and Steel Committee of the ILO, Geneva, 29 September to 10 October, 1969.
 51. 177th Session of the Governing Council of ILO, Geneva, November, 1969.
 52. 13th Session of the FAO Study Group on Rice, Manila, 20 to 27 March, 1969.
 53. Meeting of the FAO Ad-hoc Committee on Forestry, Rome, 25 to 31 March, 1969.
 54. 2nd Session of the Committee on Statistics, Panama City, 14 and 15 April, 1969.
 55. 3rd Session of the FAO Study Group on Bananas, Panama City, 16 to 22 April, 1969.
 56. FAO/IAEA Study Group meeting on the use of Isotopes and Radiation in Investigations of Fertiliser and Water use efficiency, Bangkok, 21 to 25 April, 1969.
 57. 8th Session of the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission and related study

tour in Japan and Korea, 28 April to 10 May, 1969.

58. 4th Session of FAO Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 17 to 23 April, 1969.
59. FAO/ILO Danish Inter-regional Seminar on Cooperative Distribution of Farm Supplies, Denmark, 24 July to 23 August, 1969.
60. 1st Session of the Ad-hoc Working Party on International Arrangement for Stabilisation of Tea Prices, Rome, 5 to 16 May, 1969.
61. FAO Seminar on Communications and Farm Broadcasting, Indonesia, 17 June to 1 July, 1969.
62. 1st Session of the FAO Working Group on Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposals Functions, Rome, 24 to 28 February, 1969.
63. 7th Session of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and the meeting of Standing Technical Sub-Committee, Noumea (New Caledonia), 13 to 23 July, 1969.
64. 12th Session of the FAO Study Group on Grains, Rome, 21 to 28 May, 1969.
65. Symposium on the Nature, Induction and Utilisation of Mutations in Plant, Pullman, Washington, 14 to 18 July, 1969.

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66. Meeting of the FAO/IAEA Coordinated Programme on the Production and use of induced Mutations in Plant Breedings, Washington, 19 July, 1969.
67. FAO Training Centre on Forest Free, Improvement, Raleigh, North Carolina (USA), 30 June to 25 July, 1969.
68. Meeting of the Representatives of Tea Exporting Countries, Mauritius, 23 July to 1 August, 1969.
69. 2nd World Consultation on Forest Free Breeding, Washington, 7 to 16 August, 1969 and the related pre-conference tours, 30 July to 6 August, 1969.
70. FAO Technical Conference on Fish Inspection and Quality Control, Halifax (Canada), 15 to 25 July, 1969.
71. O.I.E./FAO Regional Conference on Epizootics, Canberra, 20 to 28 October, 1969.
72. FAO/ILO Seminar on Forest Working Technique and Training of Forest Workers for the Asian Region, Tokyo (Japan), 13 August to 6 September, 1969.
73. 8th Session of the Consultative Committee of the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf, and allied Fibres, Rome, 15 to 18 September, 1969.
74. FAO/SIDA Seminar on Forestry Public Relations, Nicosia (Cyprus), 29 September to 18 October, 1969.
75. Meeting of the FAO Statistical Advisory Committee, Rome, 15

to 23 September, 1969.

76. Special Session of the FAO Study Group on Oil Seeds, Oils and Fats, London, December, 1969.
77. FAO Symposium on Resistance of Agricultural Pests and Pesticides, Rome, 22 to 26 September, 1969.
78. 2nd Session of the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics, Italy, 21 to 24 October, 1969.
79. FAO/ECAFE Conference of Government Experts on Implementation of Incentive Measures to Developing countries (Far East), Bangkok, 4 to 11 October, 1969.
80. 1st Session of the Consultative Committee on Tea, Rome, 1 to 5 December, 1969.

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81. Meeting of Tea Exporting Countries to finalise Mauritius Agreement for 1970, Rome, 28 and 29 November, 1969.
82. FAO Workshop on the Appraisal and Evaluation of Agricultural Projects, Rome, 11 to 17 December, 1969.
83. FAO Meeting on Long term Projections, Rome, 15 to 19 December, 1969.
84. Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission/Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council Working Party on Fisheries Statistics, Bangkok, 1 to 5 December, 1969.
85. Regional Seminar on the Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables in Asia and the Far East, Manila, 10 to 20 December, 1969.
86. 15th Session of the Inter-Government Committee of the World Food Programme, Rome, 5 to 13 May, 1969.
87. 16th Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme, Rome, 13 to 18 October, 1969.
88. 52nd Session of the FAO Council, Rome, 9 to 20 June, 1969.
89. 53rd Session of the FAO Council, Rome, 3 to 6 November, 1969.
90. 54th Session of the FAO Council, Rome, November, 1969.
91. 15th FAO General Conference, Rome, 8 to 27 November, 1969.
92. Consultation on Desert Locust Field Research, Beirut, 25 to 27 March, 1969.
93. 5th Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of South West Asia and the 4th Session of the Executive Committee of the Commission, Karachi (Pakistan), 5 to 13 March, 1969.
94. 13th Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee, Rome, 6 to 10 October, 1969.

95. 44th Session of FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, Rome, 29 September to 8 October, 1969.
96. 24th Session of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., Geneva, 3 to 24 May, 1969.
97. Meeting of C.C.I.R. International Working Party of Re-organisation of C.C.I.R., Geneva, 27 May to 7 June, 1969.

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98. 16th Congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), Tokyo, 1 to 14 November, 1969.
99. Final Meetings of the Study Groups of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.), Geneva, 3 September to 15 October, 1969.
100. Meeting of the Experts Committee to consider a Model Law for Developing Countries on Industrial Designs held under the auspices of BIRPI, Geneva, 27 to 31 October, 1969.
101. Meeting of the Permanent Committee of UNIDROIT (International Institute for the Unification of Private Law), Rome, 16 July, 1969.
102. Inter-Parliamentary Union's Spring Meetings, Vienna, April, 1969.
103. 21st General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Dublin, 28 October to 5 November, 1969.
104. World Conference on World Peace through Law and World Assembly of Judges, Bangkok, 7 to 12 September, 1969.
105. 7th Ordinary Session of the Inter-Union Coordination Committee of BIRPI, Geneva, 22 to 26 September, 1969.
106. Meeting of the Executive Council (and of Sub-committees) of the U.P.U., Berne, 3 to 22 March, 1969.
107. U.P.U. Seminar, Denmark, June, 1969.
108. Asian Oceanic Regional Postal Seminar, Bangkok, 5 to 19 June, 1969.
109. Informal Meeting of the Postal Officials of the Commonwealth Countries, Hong Kong, 23 to 25 September, 1969.
110. International Governmental Conference on Tourism, Sofia, 15 to 28 May, 1969.
111. 1st Session of the International Copyright Joint Study Group, Washington, 29 September to 3 October, 1969.
112. 1st Meeting of the Working Group on the Functions of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposals (CSD), Rome, 24 to 28 February, 1969,
113. 3rd Meeting of the FAO Ad-hoc Consultations on Tea, Kampala (Uganda), 6 to 14 January, 1969.

114. 7th International Congress of Irrigation and Drainage, Mexico City, 12 to 23 April. 1969.

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115. 6th Session of the International Association of Ports and Harbours. Melbourne (Australia), 2 to 9 March, 1969.
116. Travel Research Seminar under the auspices of P.A.T.A. (Pacific Area Travel Association), Hong Kong, 20 to 22 October, 1969.
117. 2nd Technical Conference on Tin held under the auspices of International Tin Council, Bangkok, 17 to 29 November, 1969.
118. 28th Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee and the Annual Meeting of the General Assembly of the International Institute of Cotton, Kampala (Uganda), 30 May to 11 June, 1969.
119. 18th Annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association and the 8th Workshop, Bangkok and Chiangmai (Thailand), 23 to 31 January, 1969.
120. 14th Session of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, Paris, 15 to 19 December, 1969.
121. 13th International Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research, Kyoto (Japan), 31 August to 5 September, 1969, followed by Study Tour, 6 to 11 September, 1969.
122. Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Inter-Governmental Copyright Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention 1952 and the Permanent Committee set up under the Berne Union, Paris, 3 to 7 February, 1969.
123. 10th Session of the Asian African Consultative Committee (Law of International Rivers), Karachi, 21 to 31 January, 1969.
124. 9th Session of the ECA, Addis Ababa, February, 1969.
125. 2nd International Conference in support of the Arab People, Cairo, 25 January, 1969.
126. Asian Symposium of National Parent Teachers Association, Iran, November, 1969.
127. International Conference on Tropical and Sub-tropical Fruits, London, 15 to 19 September, 1969.
128. International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Dublin 29 September to 2 October, 1969.

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129. Meeting of the General Assembly of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Venice, 14 to 17 April, 1969.
130. International Symposium on future role of Coal in the national and

world economics, France, 15 to 22 September, 1969.

131. International Criminal Police Organisation, Mexico City, 13 to 18 October, 1969.
132. 37th General Conference of the O.I.E., Paris, 19 to 24 May, 1969.
133. International Marine and Shipping Conference, 1969 and Domestic Conference, London, 11 to 20 June, 1969.
134. International Congress of Crystallography, USA, 6 to 27 August, 1969.
135. Annual Meeting of the International Dairy Federation, Moscow, 10 to 19 June, 1969.
136. International Seminar on Modern Railway Operation and Traction, Berlin, 28 August to 19 September, 1969.
137. Meeting of the Permanent Committee of the IUFRO, Oslo, 27 August to 2 September, 1969.
138. Inter-Regional Seminar on the Application of Demographic Data and Studies to Development Planning, Kiev, (U.S.S.R.) 15 to 26 September, 1969.
139. Inter-Regional Seminar on Flood Damage Prevention Measures and Management, USSR, 25 September to 20 October, 1969.
140. 2nd International Symposium on Traffic Education, Naples, 13 to 15 June, 1969.
141. International Course for Civil Defence Instructors being conducted by I.C.D.O., Geneva, 4 to 30 August, 1969.
142. 20th Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis, New York, August/September, 1969.
143. Conference of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Mexico City, 22 August to 2 September, 1969.
144. Speakers Conference, Canada, 5 to 7 September, 1969.

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145. International Homoeopathic Congress, Athens, 21 to 28 September, 1969.
146. 5th Conference on the Repression of Falsification of Currency, Mexico City, 7 to 10 October, 1969.
147. 76th Annual Conference of Military Surgeons of the USA, Washington, 16 to 19 November, 1969.
148. 3rd Session of Industrial Development Board, Vienna, 24 April to 15 May, 1969.
149. UNIDO-Inter-Regional Seminar on Incentive Policies for Industrial Development, Vienna, 10 to 20 March, 1969.

150. UNIDO-Organisation of an In-Plant Training Programme in the field of Shoe Industry at Prague and Gottwaldon-Standardisation on Steel Qualities and Products, Chile, 8 September to 28 November, 1969.
151. Standardisation on Steel Qualities and Products under Special Industrial Services Programme of the UN, Chile, 1 November to 1 December, 1969.
152. International Seminar on Industrial Financing of Public Manufacturing Enterprises, Rome, December, 1969.
153. Meeting for Promotion of Fertilizers and Pesticides, Tehran, 9 to 11 October, 1969.
154. Workshop on the use of Consultants, Tokyo, 1 to 13 December, 1969.
155. Fibro-Cement Composites, Vienna, 20 to 24 October, 1969.
156. International Symposium on Chemical Industries in Developing Countries, New York, September, 1969.
157. UNITAR-Regional Seminar in International Law in Asia, New York, February, 1969.
158. UNITAR-Regional Seminar in techniques of technical assistance, Bangkok, 10 to 28 March, 1969.
159. UN training and refresher course in International Law, Quezon (Philippines), 11 to 29 August, 1969.
160. Symposium on large Permanent Underground Openings organised by the Norwegian National Group-International Society of Rocks Mechanics, Oslo, 23 to 25 September, 1969.

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161. 13th Session of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group, Geneva 6 to 14 October, 1969.
162. OECD Meeting of Donors and Recipients of International Assistance in the field of population, Paris, 19 to 20 November, 1969.
163. Meetings of the Executive Committee and Planning Committee of the International Organisation of Standardisation, Geneva, 24 to 26 September, 1969.
164. Meeting of I.S.O. Hot Rolled and Cold Reduced Steel Sheet Strip and Coil, Dusseldorf (West Germany), 8 to 12 September, 1969.
165. Meeting of I.S.O. Petroleum Products, Berlin, 22 to 24 September, 1969.
166. 21st Session of the Executive Committee of W.M.O., Geneva, 29 May to 13 June, 1969.
167. UNESCO-Meeting on Population and Family, Paris, 22 to 24 September, 1969.

168. UNESCO-Asian Regional Institute for School Building Research, Ceylon, 3 to 12 October, 1969.
169. UNESCO-Workshop on Mathematics teaching of first level education in Asia, Tokyo, 18 October to 7 November, 1969.
170. 2nd Session of the Council of International Bureau of Education, Geneva, 8 to 12 December, 1969.
171. International Conference on the Practical and Scientific results of the International Hydrological decade and on International Cooperation in Hydrology, Paris, 8 to 16 December, 1969.

IN INDIA

1. FAO Regional Seminar on Induced Breeding of Cultivated Fishes, Cuttack and Bombay, 15 July to 18 August, 1969.
2. 5th FAO/IAEA Research Coordination Meeting on the use of Induced Mutations in Rice Breeding, New Delhi, 22 to 25 September, 1969.
3. 57th Inter-parliamentary Union Conference, New Delhi, 30 October to 7 November, 1969.
4. International Cooperative Seminar, under the auspices of the International Cooperative Alliance, New Delhi, 2 to 13 February, 1969.

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5. Meeting of the International Committee of the International Council of Museums, New Delhi, 2 November, 1969; Calcutta, 3 November, 1969 and Bangalore, 6 to 14 November, 1969.
6. 10th General Assembly of the International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, New Delhi, 24 November to 7 December, 1969.
7. Symposium on Mango & Mango Culture, New Delhi, July, 1969.
8. Asian Tourist Conference, New Delhi, 13 to 15 March, 1969.
9. ECAFE-5th Meeting, Asian High-way Co-ordinating Committee, New Delhi, 10 to 12 November, 1969.
10. ECAFE-10th Session of the Railway Sub-Committee, New Delhi, 13 to 21 November, 1969.
11. International Sessional Sub-Committee on the Laws of International Rivers of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi, 15 to 20 December, 1969.
12. Society for International Development Conference, New Delhi, 14 to 17 November, 1969.
13. Seminar on Education of Adults in the Changing Pattern of Society, 22 to 30 May, 1969.
14. 11th Conference of the Society for International Development, 14 to 17 November, 1969.

15. Seminar on Problems of Modernisation under the Department of Sociology of University of Bombay, November, 1969.

USA

SWITZERLAND CYPRUS PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE INDIA RUSSIA
AUSTRALIA SRI LANKA JAPAN IRAN UNITED KINGDOM BELGIUM NEPAL ITALY
PANAMA KOREA DENMARK CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CANADA MAURITIUS LEBANON
PAKISTAN AUSTRIA IRELAND HONG KONG BULGARIA UGANDA LATVIA MEXICO
THAILAND FRANCE ETHIOPIA EGYPT GERMANY NORWAY UKRAINE GREECE CZECH
REPUBLIC CHILE

Feb 12, 1969

Appendix II International Organisations of which India is a Member

APPENDIX II

International Organisations of which India is a Member
United Nations and its Specialised Agencies

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:
 - (i) Its Working Group.
 - (ii) Sub-Committee on Petitions.
 - (iii) Sub-Committee (Pacific Territories).
 - (d) Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
 - (e) Peace Observation Commission.
 - (f) Disarmament Commission,
 - (g) International Law Commission.
 - (h) Administrative Tribunal.
 - (i) Committee on Disarmament.
 - (j) Investment Committee.
 - (k) Working group of 21 to examine Administrative and Budget-

tary Procedures of the United Nations.

- (l) UN Committee for International Cooperation Year.
- (m) Scientific Advisory Committee.
- (n) Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations.
- (o) Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States.
- (p) Committee on Conferences.

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- (q) UN Council for Namibia.
 - (r) UN Commission on International Trade Law.
3. Economic and Social Council.
4. Functional Commissions and Committees of ECOSOC:
- (a) Commission of Human Rights.
 - (b) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
 - (c) Statistical Commission.
 - (d) Population Commission.
 - (e) Commission for Social Development.
 - (f) Regional Commission of the Economic and Social Council; Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).
 - (g) Advisory Committee of Experts on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.
 - (h) Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on Human Environment.
 - (i) Preparatory Committee for the Second Development Decade.
5. 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) Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology and Development.
 - (d) Committee for Programme and Coordination.
 - (e) Committee on non-governmental Organisations.

- (f) Committee for Development Planning.
- (g) Ad Hoc Working Group on the question of a Declaration on International Economic Cooperation.
- (h) Programme Committee of UNICEF.
- (i) FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee.

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- 6. UN Conference on Trade and Development (The Trade and Development Board) :
 - (a) Committee on Commodities.
 - (b) Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities.
 - (c) Committee on Manufactures.
 - (d) Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade.
 - (e) Inter-governmental Group on Supplementary Financing.
 - (f) Committee on Shipping.
- 7. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation-(UNIDO)
-Industrial Development Board.
- 8. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-Governing Council.
- 9. UN Specialised Agencies:
 - (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
 - (b) International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
 - (c) International Finance Corporation (IFC).
 - (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 - (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).

10. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
11. International Agricultural Aviation Centre, The Hague.
12. International Union for Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources Switzerland.
13. International Narcotics Control Board

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Other Inter-governmental Organisations

1. Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, New Delhi
2. Asian African Lega Consultative Committee, New Delhi.
3. Asian Development Bank.
4. Asian Productivity Organisation, Tokyo.
5. Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council, London.
6. Commonwealth Air Transport Council (CATC),
7. Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau, London.
8. Commonwealth Telecommunication Board, London.
9. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
10. Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, Bangkok.
11. International Bureau of Education, Geneva.
12. International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome.
13. International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy (Belgium).
14. International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris.
15. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.
16. International Lead and Zinc Study Group, New York.
17. International Office of Epizootics, Paris.
18. International Sugar Council, London.
19. International Tin Council, London.
20. International Wheat Council, London.
21. Asian Statisticians Conference.

22. Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.

Non-Governmental Organisations

1. Advisory Committee of Marine Resources Research.

2. Asian Broadcasting Conference, Tokyo.

3. American Society of Travel Agents, New York.

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4. Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments.

5. British Electrical and Allied Institutes Research Association.

6. British Institute of International and Comparative Law.

7. Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), of the International Council of Scientific Union.

8. Commonwealth Forestry Institute.

9. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.

10. Commonwealth Defence Science Organization.

11. Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, London.

12. Commonwealth Joint Services Committee on Clothing and General Stores.

13. Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

14. Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

15. Conference International des Grandes Resaux Electriques, Paris.

16. Universal Federation of Travel Agents Association (UFTAA).

17. International Air Transport Association, Montreal.

18. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich.

19. International Association of Hydraulic Research, Delft.

20. International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience, Stockholm.

21. International Association of Cereal Chemistry, Vienna.

22. International Association of Light House Authorities, Paris.

23. International Association of Ports and Harbours, Tokyo.

24. International Coffee Council.

25. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi.

26. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
27. International Council of Archives, Paris.
28. International Council of Building Research Studies and Documentation, Rotterdam.

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29. International Council for Bird Preservation, London.
30. International Council for Monuments and Sites.
31. International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
32. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
33. International Dairy Federation, Brussels.
34. International Federation of Film Archives, Paris.
35. International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television Schools, Paris.
36. International Mathematical Union, Zurich.
37. International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics.
38. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
39. International Seed Testing Association, Wageningen.
40. International Social Security Association.
41. International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, London.
42. International Society for Horticultural Science, The Hague.
43. International Secretariat for Voluntary Service, Washington.
44. International Statistical Institute, The Hague.
45. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris.
46. International Union of Official Travel Organisations, Geneva.
47. International Union of Astronomy, Greenwich.
48. International Union Against Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses, Paris.
49. International Union of Geological Sciences, Copenhagen.
50. International Union of Railways, Paris,
51. Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva.
52. Pacific Area Travel Association, San Francisco.

53. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress,
Brussels.

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54. Permanent International Association of Road Congress Paris.

55. World Power Conference, Paris.

56. World Poultry Science Association, London.

57. World Petroleum Congress.

58. Asian Electronic Union.

59. International Council of Scientific Unions.

60. International Astronomical Union.

61. International Union of Pure & Applied Chemistry.

62. International Scientific Radio Union.

63. International Union of Pure & Applied Physics.

64. International Union of Biological Sciences.

65. International Geographical Union.

66. International Union of Crystallography.

67. International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

68. International Union of the History & Philosophy of Science.

69. International Mathematical Union.

70. International Union of Physiological Sciences.

71. International Union of Biochemistry.

72. International Union of Geological Sciences.

73. International Union for Pure & Applied Biophysics.

INDIA

USA NAMIBIA RUSSIA SWITZERLAND JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM ITALY BELGIUM
FRANCE SWEDEN AUSTRIA LATVIA DENMARK

Feb 12, 1969

APPENDIX III

India's Membership of the Governing Bodies of the Specialised Agencies and other Agencies of the United Nations

S. No.	Name of Agency	Governing body on which India is represented
1.	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Governing Body
2.	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Council
3.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Executive Board
4.	World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	Executive Committee
5.	International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	Executive Council
6.	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO)	Executive Board
7.	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Administrative Council
8.	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Executive Council
9.	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Board of Governors
10.	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Executive Board
11.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Trade and Development Board
12.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Governing Council
13.	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	Board of Trustees
14.	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	Industrial Development Board
15.	World Food Programme (WFP)	Intergovernmental, Committee

In addition to the above, India is represented by an Executive Director in each of the following Organisations:

1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
2. International Monetary Fund (IMF).
3. International Finance Corporation (IFC).
4. International Development Association (IDA).

INDIA
USA

Feb 12, 1969

Appendix IV Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

APPENDIX IV

Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

(I) Embassies

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 30. Jordan |
| 2. Algeria | 31. Kuwait |
| 3. Argentina | 32. Laos |
| 4. Austria | 33. Lebanon |
| 5. Belgium | 34. Mexico |
| 6. Brazil | 35. Mongolia |
| 7. Bulgaria | 36. Morocco |
| 8. Burma | 37. Nepal, |
| 9. Cambodia | 38. Netherlands |
| 10. Chile | 39. Norway |
| 11. China | 40. Peru |
| 12. Colombia | 41. Philippines |
| 13. Congo (Democratic Republic) | 42. Poland |
| 14. Cuba | 43. Rumania |
| 15. Czechoslovakia | 44. Saudi Arabia |
| 16. Denmark | 45. Spain |
| 17. Ethiopia | 46. Sudan |
| 18. Finland | 47. Sweden |
| 19. France | 48. Switzerland |
| 20. Germany (Federal Republic) | 49. Syria |
| 21. Greece | 50. Thailand |
| 22. Holy See (Apostolic Nunciature) | 51. Turkey |
| 23. Hungary | 52. U.S.S.R. |
| 24. Indonesia | 53. U.A.R. |
| 25. Iran | 54. U.S.A. |
| 26. Iraq | 55. Uruguay |
| 27. Ireland | 56. Venezuela |
| 28. Italy | 57. Yemen |
| 29. Japan | 58. Yugoslavia |

(II) High Commissions

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Australia | 5. Ghana |
| 2. Britain | 6. Kenya |
| 3. Canada | 7. Malaysia |
| 4. Ceylon | 8. Mauritius |

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9. New Zealand
10. Nigeria
11. Pakistan
12. Singapore

13. Tanzania
14. Trinidad and Tobago
15. Uganda

(III) Legation

1. Albania (stationed at Baghdad)

(IV) Sub-offices of High Commission

1. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner of 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 Australia at Bombay.
5. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Bombay.
6. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Calcutta.
7. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Madras.

INDIA

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

Feb 12, 1969

Appendix V Foreign Consular Offices in India

APPENDIX V

Foreign Consular Offices in India

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

10.	Brazil	Bombay	Consulate
11.	Brazil	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
12.	Brazil	Madras	Hon. Consulate
13.	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General
14.	Burma	Madras	Vice Consulate
15.	Colombia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
16.	Costa Rica	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
17.	Costa Rica	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
18.	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General
19.	Czechoslovakia	Calcutta	Consulate General
20.	Denmark	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
21.	Denmark	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
22.	Denmark	Cochin	Hon. Consulate
23.	Denmark	Madras	Hon. Consulate
24.	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
25.	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
26.	Equador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
27.	El Salvador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
28.	Ethiopia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
29.	Ethiopia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
30.	Finland	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
31.	Finland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
32.	Finland	Madras	Hon. Consulate
33.	France	Bombay	Consulate General
34.	France	Calcutta	Consulate General

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S. No.	Country	Location	Status
35.	France	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
36.	France	Madras	Consulate General
37.	France	Pondicherry	Consulate General
38.	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate General
39.	Germany	Madras	Consulate General
40.	Germany	Bombay	Consulate General
41.	Greece	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
42.	Greece	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
43.	Haiti	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
44.	Haiti	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
45.	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
46.	Indonesia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
47.	Iran	Bombay	Consulate General
48.	Iran	Hyderabad	Consulate General
49.	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate General
50.	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
51.	Italy	Bombay	Consulate General
52.	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate General
53.	Italy	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
54.	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General
55.	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General
50.	Japan	Madras	Consulate General
57.	Jordan	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
58.	Kuwait	Bombay	Consulate General
59.	Lebanon	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
60.	Liberia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General

61.	Mauritius	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
62.	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate General
63.	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General
64.	Netherlands	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
65.	Netherlands	Madras	Hon. Consulate
66.	Nicaragua	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
67.	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
68.	Norway	Bombay	Consulate General
69.	Norway	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
70.	Norway	Cochin	Consulate
71.	Norway	Madras	Hon. Consulate
72.	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General
73.	Panama	Calcutta	Consulate General

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S.No.	Country	Location	Status
74.	Panama	Madras	Hon. Consulate
75.	Peru	Bombay,	Hon. Consulate
76.	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General
77.	Philippines	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
78.	Philippines	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
79.	Philippines	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
80.	Poland	Bombay	Consulate
81.	Poland	Calcutta	Consulate
82.	Spain	Bombay	Hon. Vice Consulate
83.	Spain	Calcutta	Hon Vice Consulate
84.	Spain	Madras	Hon. Vice Consulate
85.	Sudan	Bombay	Consulate General
86.	Sweden	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
87.	Sweden	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
88.	Sweden	Madras	Hon. Consulate
89.	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General
90.	Switzerland	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
91.	Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Consulate General
92.	Thailand	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
93.	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate General
94.	Turkey	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
95.	Turkey	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
96.	Turkey	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
97.	U.S.S.R.	Bombay	Consulate General
98.	U.S.S.R.	Calcutta	Consulate General
99.	U.S.S.R.	Madras	Consulate General
100.	United Arab Republic	Bombay	Consulate General
101.	United Arab Republic	Calcutta	Consulate General
102.	U.S.A.	Bombay	Consulate General
103.	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate General
104.	U.S.A.	Madras	Consulate General
105.	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate General

106.	Yugoslavia	Calcutta	Consulate General
107.	Korea (D.P.R.)	New Delhi	Consulate General
108.	Korea (Republic of)	New Delhi	Consulate General
109.	Monaco	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate General
110.	San Marino	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate General
111.	Viet Nam (D.P.R.)	New Delhi	Consulate General
112.	Viet Nam (Republic of)	New Delhi	Consulate General

INDIA

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

Feb 12, 1969

Appendix VI Distinguished-Visitors who visited India

APPENDIX VI

Distinguished-Visitors who visited India as State/Government Guests
 during the period from Apr 01, 1969 to 31 December, 1969

HEADS OF STATE

S. No.	Name and Designation	Period of visit
1.	H. E. Mr. Richard M. Nixon, President of the August, United States of America, and Mrs. Nixon.	31 July to 1 1969.
2.	Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Nepal.	7 to 12 October, 1969.
3.	H. E. Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of Socialist Republic of Rumania, and Madame Elena Ceausescu, and H. E. Mr. Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Repub- lic of Rumania, and Madame Elena Maurer.	13 to 19 October 1969.
4.	H. E. Mr. Pal Losonczi, President of the Pre- sidential Council of the Hungarian People's	11 to 16 November, 1969.

Republic, and Madame Losonczi.

HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS

1. H. H. Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos. 25 to 27 October 1969.
2. H. E. Dr. The Hon'ble Sir S. Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius. 10 to 16 December, 1969.

OTHER DIGNITARIES

1. H. E. Mr. B. Jargalsaikhan, First Deputy April, 31 March to 5 1969.
Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Mongolia,
2. H. E. Kidug Lyonpo Tamji Jagar, Home 4 to 11 April, 1969.
Minister of Bhutan.
3. H. E. Mr. Impeng Suryadhay, Minister of 8 to. 17 April, 1969
Justice, Planning and Co-operation of Laos.
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4. H. E. Mr. R. K. Kurbanov, Chairman of the 16 to 23 April .1969.
Council of Ministers of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic of the USSR.
5. H. E. Mr Pheng Phong Savan, Minister of 20 to 29 April, 1969.
Interior and Social Welfare of Laos.
6. H. E. Sir Henry Bolte, Premier of Victoria 27 April to 1 May, (Australia). 1969.
7. H. E. Mr. Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhandari, 30 April to 7 May, Minister of External Affairs, Health, Information and Broadcasting of Nepal. 1969.
8. H. E. Mr. W. C. Fife, Minister of Mines of New 12 to 14 May, 1969.
South Wales, Australia, and Mrs. Fife.
9. H. E. Mr. C. B. Cutler, Deputy Premier of New 12 to 15 May, 1969.
South Wales, Australia, and Mrs. Cutler.
10. Lord Casey, former Governor-General of 14 to 17 May, 1969.
Australia and Lady Casey.
11. H. E. Mr. William P. Rogers, Secretary of State 23 and 24 May,

- of the United States of America, and Mrs. Rogers. 1969.
12. H. E. U. Nu, former Prime Minister of Burma. 4 June to 6 August, 1969.
13. H. E. Mr. Habib Bourguiba Jr., Foreign Minister of Tunisia. 20 to 24 June, 1969.
14. H. E. Mr. Gwon Hi. Gyung, Vice-Foreign Minister and Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. 16 to 21 July, 1969.
15. H. E. Dr. Ralph Bunche, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations. 29 July to 4 August, 1969.
16. H. E. Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines. 4 to 8 September, 1969.
17. H. E. Ambassador Ibrahima Boye, Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations. 2 to 5 September, 1969.
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18. H. E. Mr. Youg Nyuk Lin, Minister of Communications of Singapore. 14 to 28 September, 1969.
19. H. E. Mr. Kamal El Din Rifaat, Minister of Labour of the UAR. 17 to 20 September, 1969.
20. Their Royal Highnesses the Royal Mothers of Bhutan (Two). 8 to 18 October, 1969.
21. H. E. Mr. G. Duval, Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration of Mauritius. 16 to 23 December, 1969.

INDIA
 USA NEPAL LAOS MAURITIUS MONGOLIA BHUTAN MALAYSIA SEYCHELLES
 AUSTRALIA BURMA TUNISIA KOREA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PHILIPPINES
 SENEGAL UNITED KINGDOM REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Apr 01, 1969

APPENDIX VII

Foreign Dignitaries who visited India in connection with. the
Funeral of the Late President Dr. Zakir Husain

S. No.	Country represented	Name and Designation
1.	Afghanistan	H. E. Mr. Nour Ahmed Etemadi, Prime Minister of Afghanistan. H. E. Mr. Ali Mohammad, Minister of the Royal Court. Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director-General, Political Affairs. Dr. Mohammad Yusuf Meherdil, Director-General in Foreign Office.
2.	Australia	Honourable I. McC. Sinclair, M. P., Minister of Shipping and Transport, Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. H. E. Sir Arthur Tange, High Commissioner for Australia in India. Mr. Norwood, P. S. to the Minister.
3.	Britain	H. R. H. The Duke of Kent. Rt. Hon'ble George Thomson, M.P., Minister without Portfolio. H. E. Rt. Hon'ble Sir Morrice James, High Commissioner for Britain in India. Lt. Gen. Sir Walter Walker, General Officer Commanding, Northern Command. Commander P. R. Buckley, R, N. Equerry to H.R.H. The Duke of Kent.
4.	Bhutan	H. E. Lompo Chogyal, Finance Minister of Bhutan. Dr. Tobgyal. <pg123> <pg124>

S. No.	Country represented	Name and Designation
5.	Burma	H. E. U Thi Han, Minister for Foreign

Affairs.

H. E. U Hla Maw, Ambassador of the Union of Burma in India.

U Ohn Khin, Executive Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

U Tin Tun, Personal Assistant to the Minister.

6. Ceylon

H. E. Mr. W. Gopallawa, Governor-General of Ceylon.

Mr. Elkaduwa, Secretary to the Governor-General.

7. Federal Republic of Germany.

H. E. Mr. Walter Scheel, Deputy Speaker of the German Parliament.

Dr. h. c. Adalbert Seifriz, Minister of State and President of the Indo-German Society.

H. E. Baron Dietrich Von Mirbach, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in India.

8. Japan

H. E. Mr. Shiro Nasegawa, Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Japan.

H. E. Mr. Shinsaku Hogen, Ambassador of Japan in India.

Mr. Yoshihide Uchimura, Director of International Affairs Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. Tomoji Muto, South Western Asian Section, Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan.

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S.No.	Country represented	Name and Designation
9.	Malaysia	Dato C. M. Yusuf bin Sheikh Ab dul Rehman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Malaysian Parliament.
10.	Morocco	H. E. Mr. Hedj Ahmed Bargach, Minister of Habous and Islamic Affairs.
11.	Mauritius	H. E. Mr. K. Jagat Singh, Minister of Health.
12.	Iran	H. E. Mr. Jaffar Shariff Emami, President of the Senate of Iran.

H. E. Mr. M. M. Manouchehr Partew,
Minister of Justice.

H. E. Mr. Freydoun Diba, Director-Gen-
eral of Political Affairs, Iran.

H. E. Mr. Hormoz Gharib, Grand Master
of Ceremonies of His Imperial Majesty the
Shahanshah Aryamehr.

13. Iraq

H. E. Dr. Izzat Mustafa, Minister of
Health.

H. E. Mr. Nimah Al-Nimah, Permanent
Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

14. Nepal

Rt. Hon. Shri Kirti Nidhi Bista, Prime
Minister of Nepal.

Hon'ble Shri Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhan-
dari, Foreign Minister.

H. E. Sardar Bhim Bahadur Pande, Amba-
sador Designate of Nepal to India.

Mr. Yadu Nath Kanal, Foreign Secretary.

15. Pakistan

Air Marshal Nur Khan, Commander-in-
Chief of Pakistan Air Force and Member,
Council of Administration.

Mr. Enayet Karim, Pakistan Foreign
Office.

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S. No.	Country represented	Name and Designation
16.	Sikkim	H. H. The Chogyal of Sikkim. Mr. J. P. Densapa, Secretary to the Chogyal. Mr. M. M. Rasaily, Secretary, Supplies.
17.	Singapore	H. E. Mr. Punch Coomeraswamy, Speaker of Singapore Parliament.
18.	Turkey	H. E. Mr. Hamit Batu, Turkish Amba- sador in Kabul. Mrs. Batu.
19.	U.A.R.	H. E. Dr. Mohd. Labib Shoqair, Speaker of the National Assembly and Member of the High Executive of the Arab Socialist Committee.

Brig. Genl. Salah Shuhaib, A.D.C. to the President of U.A.R.

Mr. M. A. Murad, Chamberlain to the President.

20. U.S.S.R.

H. E. Mr. Alexie Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

H. E. Mr. M. P. Georgadize, Secretary of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

H.E. Mr. N. P. Firyubin, Deputy Minister of External Affairs.

H. E. Mr. Nikolai M. Pegov, Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in India.

21. U.S.A.

The Hon'ble George W. Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Mrs. Romney.

The Hon'ble Kenneth B. Keating, Ambassador Designate to India.

Mr. Clement E. Conger, Deputy Chief of Protocol.

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S. No.	Country represented	Name and Designation
		Mr. Christopher Van Hollen, Deputy Assistant Secretary Designate, Department of State.
		Mr. Richard J. Higgins, Department of State.
22	Yugoslavia	H. E. Mr. Mika Spiljak, Prime Minister H. E. Dr. Slavko Komar, Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in India.

INDIA
USA AFGHANISTAN AUSTRALIA UNITED KINGDOM BHUTAN BURMA GERMANY JAPAN
MALAYSIA MOROCCO MAURITIUS IRAN IRAQ NEPAL PAKISTAN REPUBLIC OF
SINGAPORE TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA

Apr 01, 1969

Appendix VIII Indian Missions/Posts abroad

APPENDIX VIII

Indian Missions/Posts abroad

S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
Embassies-(a) Resident			
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul	
2.	Algeria	Algiers	
3.	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Paraguay & Uruguay as Ambassador.
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 & Bolivia as Ambassador.
7.	Bulgaria	Sofia	Incharge of a First Secretary/ C.D.A. Ambassador resident in Bucharest.
8.	Burma	Rangoon	
9.	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	
10.	Chile	Santiago	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Colombia and Peru as Ambassador.
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<pg129>			
S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks

11. China	Peking	Incharge of Minister/C.D.A.
12. Congo	Kinshasa	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Gabon & Congo (Brazzaville).
13. Cuba	Havana	Incharge of a First Secretary/C.D.A. Ambassador resident in Mexico.
14. Czechoslovakia	Prague	
15. Denmark	Copenhagen	
16. Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	
17. Finland	Helsinki	
18. France	Paris	
19. Federal Republic of Germany	Bonn	
20. Guinea	Conakry	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Mali as Ambassador.
21. Hungary	Budapest	
22. Italy	Rome	Ambassador concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Malta and First Secretary concurrently accredited to the Republic of San Marino as Consul General.
23. Indonesia	Djakarta	
24. Iran	Tehran	
25. Iraq	Baghdad	
26. Ireland	Dublin	
27. Japan	Tokyo	
28. Jordan	@Amman	*Incharge of First Secretary/C.D.A. Ambassador resident in Beirut.

*On consultation duty at Hqrs.

@Under the control of Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
29.	Kuwait	Kuwait	Ambassador's jurisdiction extends to Gulf Sheikhdoms viz. Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat.

30. Laos	Vientiane	
31. Lebanon	Beirut	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Jordan and as High Commissioner in Cyprus.
32. Libya	@Tripoli	Incharge of First Secretary/C.D.A. Ambassador resident in Cairo.
33. Madagascar	Tananarive	Ambassador exercises consular jurisdiction in respect of Reunion Island and Comores.
34. Mexico	Mexico city	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Cuba and Panama as Ambassador.
35. Morocco	Rabat	*Ambassador concurrently accredited to Tunisia as Ambassador.
36. Nepal	Kathmandu	
37. Netherlands	The Hague	
38. Norway	Oslo	
39. Peru	@Lima	Incharge of First Secretary/C.D.A. Ambassador resident in Santiago.
40. Philippines	Manila	
41. People's Republic of Southern Yemen	Aden	
42. Poland	Warsaw	

@Under the control of Ministry of Foreign Trade.

*On consultation duty at Hqrs.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
43.	Rumania	Bucharest	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Bulgaria as Ambassador.
44.	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah	
45.	Senegal	Dakar	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Ivory Coast and Upper Volta & Mauritania and High Commissioner to Gambia.

46.	Somalia	Mogadishu	
47.	Spain	Madrid	
48.	Sudan	Khartoum	
49.	Sweden	Stockholm	
50.	Switzerland	Berne	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Vatican as Ambassador.
51.	Syrian Arab Republic	Damascus	
52.	Thailand	Bangkok	
53.	Tunisia	Tunis	Incharge of a First Secretary/C.D.A.
54.	Turkey	Ankara	
55.	United Arab Republic	Cairo	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Libya & Yemen.
56.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Moscow	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Mongolia as Ambassador.
57.	United States of America	Washington	
58.	Venezuela	@Caracas	Incharge of First Secretary/C.D.A. Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.
59.	Yugoslavia	Belgrade	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Greece as Ambassador.

@Under the control of Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks

		Embassies-(b) Non-resident	
1.	Bolivia	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.	
2.	Burundi	Ambassado resident in Kampala.	
3.	Cameroon	Ambassador resident in Lagos.	
4.	Columbia	Ambassador resident in Santiago (Chile).	
5.	Congo (Brazzaville)	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.	

6. Costa Rica Consul General, New York.
7. Dahomey Ambassador resident in Lagos.
8. Gabon Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.
9. Greece Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
10. Ivory Coast Ambassador resident in Dakar.
11. Liberia Ambassador resident in Accra.
12. Luxembourg Ambassador resident in Brussels.
13. Maldive Ambassador resident in Colombo.
14. Mali Ambassador resident in Conakry.
15. Mauritania Ambassador resident in Dakar.
16. Mongolia Ambassador resident in Moscow.
17. Panama Ambassador resident in Mexico city.
18. Paraguay Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
19. Togo Ambassador resident in Lagos.
20. Ruanda Ambassador resident in Kampala.
21. Upper Volta Ambassador resident in Dakar.
22. Yemen Ambassador resident in Cairo.
23. Uruguay Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
24. Vatican Ambassador resident in Berne.

High Commissions-(a) Resident

1. Australia Canberra
2. Guyana Georgetown
3. Canada Ottawa

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
4.	Ceylon	Colombo	High Commissioner accredited to Maldives.
5.	Ghana	Accra	High Commissioner accredited to Liberia as Ambassador and as High Commissioner to Sierra Leone.
6.	Kenya	Nairobi	-

7.	Malawi	Blantyre	-
8.	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	-
9.	Mauritius	Port Louis	-
10.	New Zealand	Wellington	-
11.	Nigeria	Lagos	High Commissioner concurrently accredited to Togo, Dahomey and Cameroon as Ambassador.
12.	Pakistan	Islamabad	
13.	Singapore	Singapore	
14.	Trinidad & Tobago	Port of Spain	High Commissioner concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Jamaica and Barbados; Commissioner to associated states-Antigua, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Montserrat, The Bahamas and also Cayman Islands and as Consul General to Surinam.
15.	Uganda	Kampala	High Commissioner concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Ruanda & Burundi.
16.	United Kingdom	London	
17.	United Republic of Tanzania	Dar-es-Salaam	
18.	Zambia	Lusaka	

High Commissions-(b) Non-resident

1.	Barbados	High Commissioner resident in Trinidad.
2.	Cyprus	High Commissioner resident in Beirut.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
3.	Sierra Leone	High Commissioner resident in Accra.	
4.	Jamaica	High Commissioner resident in Port of Spain.	
5.	Malta	High Commissioner resident in Rome.	
6.	Gambia	High Commissioner resident in Dakar.	
Deputy High Commissions/Assistant High Commissions-Resident			
1.	Ceylon	Kandy	Assistant High Commissioner.
2.	Pakistan	Dacca	Deputy High Commissioner.
3.	Pakistan	Karachi	Deputy High Commissioner.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|------------------------------|
| 4. | Australia | @Sydney | Deputy High Commissioner. |
| 5. | Kenya | Mombassa | Assistant High Commissioner. |
| 6. | U. K. | Birmingham | Assistant High Commissioner. |

Commissions-(a) Resident

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | Fiji | Suva |
| 2. | Hong Kong | Hong Kong |

Commissions-(b) Non-resident

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| 1. | Antigua | Commissioner resident in Port of Spain. |
| 2. | Dominica | -do- |
| 3. | Grenada | -do- |
| 4. | Montserrat | -do- |
| 5. | St. Kitts | -do- |
| 6. | St. Lucia | -do- |
| 7. | St. Vincent | -do- |
| 8. | The Bahamas | -do- |
| 9. | Cayman Islands | -do- |

Consulates General-(a) Resident

- | | | | |
|----|---------|------------|---|
| 1. | Belgium | Ghent | Hon. Consul General. |
| 2. | Denmark | Copenhagen | Hon. Consul General (Functioning under the Ambassador). |

@Under the control of Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
3.	Germany (Federal Republic)	Berlin	Ambassador resident in Bonn.
4.	-do-	Frankfurt	-do-
5.	-do-	Hamburg	-do-
6.	-do-	Stuttgart	Hon. Consul General.
7.	Greece	Athens	Hon. Consul General.
8.	Japan	Kobe	Ambassador resident in Tokyo.
9.	Muscat	Muscat	
10.	North Korea	Pyongyang	
11.	South Korea	Seoul	
12.	Switzerland	Geneva	Resident Consul General, also Permanent Representative to the U.N. Office at Geneva.
13.	United States of ton.	New York	Ambassador resident in Washington.
14.	-do-	San Francisco	Resident Consul General. Ambassador resident in Washington.
15.	U.S.S.R.	Odessa	
16.	Vietnam (North)	Hanoi	
17.	Vietnam (South)	Saigon	
18.	Germany (Federal Republic)	Munich	Hon. Consul; Ambassador resident in Bonn.

Consulates General-(b) Non-resident

1. Republic of San Marino Consul General resident in Rome.
2. Surinam Consul General resident in Port of Spain.

Consulates-Resident

1. Afghanistan Jalalabad Consul. Ambassador resident in Kabul.
2. Afghanistan Kandhar Consul. Ambassador resident in Kabul.
3. Burma Mandalay Consul. Ambassador resident in Rangoon.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
4.	Canary islands	Las Palmas	Hon. Consul.
5.	French Somali-land	Djibouti	Hon. Consul.
6.	Iran	Khorramshahr	Ambassador resident in Tehran.
7.	Italy	Genoa	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Rome.
8.	Indonesia	Medan	Ambassador resident in Djakarta.
9.	Iraq	Basra	Ambassador resident in Baghdad.
10.	U.S.A.	Cleveland	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Washington.
II.	U.S.A.	Honolulu	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Washington.
12.	Panama	Panama	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Mexico city.
13.	Spain	Barcelona	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Madrid.
14.	Uruguay	Montevideo	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.

Vice Consulates-Resident

1. Iran Zahidan Ambassador resident in Tehran.
2. U.S.A. Chicago Director has the status of the vice Consul.

Trade Commissions and Offices-Resident

1. Canada @Vancouver High Commissioner resident in Ottawa.
2. Bahrein @Bahrein Incharge of a Trade Agent.
3. Dubai Dubai Incharge of a Trade Agent.
4. Germany @East Berlin Incharge of a Trade Representative.
(G.D.R.)

@Under the control of Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
Special Missions-(a) Resident			
1.	Political Office, Sikkim	Gangtok	Political Officer.
2.	Special Office, Thimpu (Bhutan)	Thimpu	Special Officer. Political Officer resident in Gangtok.
3.	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations	New York	Permanent Representative.
4.	-do-	Geneva	Permanent Representative. He is also C.G.I. in Geneva.

SUMMARY

	Category	No.
	Embassies-Resident	59
	Embassies-Non-resident	24
	High Commissions-Resident	18
	High Commissions-Non-resident	6
	Dy. High Commissions/Assistant High Commissions (Resident)	6
	Commissions-Resident	2
	Commissions-Non-resident	9
Hon. C. G. 5	Consulates General-Resident	18
	Consulates General-Non-resident	2
Hon. Con. 8	Consulates-Resident	14
	Vice Consulates-Resident	2
	Trade Commissions & Offices	4
	Special Missions-Resident	4
Total		168

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INDIA
 AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA ARGENTINA PARAGUAY URUGUAY AUSTRIA USA BELGIUM
 BRAZIL BOLIVIA VENEZUELA BULGARIA ROMANIA BURMA CAMBODIA CHILE
 COLOMBIA PERU CHINA CONGO ZAIRE GABON CUBA MEXICO CZECH REPUBLIC

NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK ETHIOPIA FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY GUINEA MALI
 HUNGARY ITALY MALTA INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND JAPAN JORDAN LEBANON
 KUWAIT OMAN LAOS CYPRUS LIBYA EGYPT CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MADAGASCAR
 PANAMA MOROCCO TUNISIA NEPAL PHILIPPINES YEMEN POLAND SAUDI ARABIA
 SENEGAL SOMALIA SPAIN SUDAN SWEDEN SWITZERLAND SYRIA THAILAND TURKEY
 RUSSIA MONGOLIA YUGOSLAVIA GREECE BURUNDI UGANDA CAMEROON COSTA!!GHANA
 LIBERIA SRI LANKA MAURITANIA AUSTRALIA GUYANA CANADA MALDIVES KENYA
 MALAWI MALAYSIA MAURITIUS NEW ZEALAND NIGER NIGERIA PAKISTAN REPUBLIC
 OF SINGAPORE JAMAICA DOMINICA GRENADA BAHAMAS MONTSERRAT CAYMAN ISLANDS
 UNITED KINGDOM TANZANIA ZAMBIA SIERRA LEONE FIJI HONG KONG KOREA NORTH
 KOREA VIETNAM DJIBOUTI BHUTAN

Apr 01, 1969

Appendix IX Treaties/Conventions/Agreements concluded

APPENDIX IX

Treaties/Conventions/Agreements concluded* or renewed by India
 with other countries in 1969

S. No.	Title of Convention/ Remarks	Date of Signature	Date of Ratifica- tion/Accep- tance	Date on which ent- ered into force
1	2	3	4	5 6

International Development Association

1. Credit No. 138 IN
 Development Credit Agreement (Fifth Industrial Imports Projects) for (one hundred twentyfive million dollars)\$ 125 million between India and International Development Association. Jan 22, 1969
2. Credit No. 153 IN
 Development Credit 18 June,

Agreement (Third Tele-Communications Project) between India and International Development Association for (\$ 27,500,000) twentyseven million five hundred thousand dollars. 1969

3. Credit No. 162 IN Development Credit Agreement (Tenth Railway Project) between India and International Development Association for fiftyfive million dollars (\$ 55,000,000). 24 September, 1969

*This list is not exhaustive.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

4. Loan Agreement No. 614 IN
Loan Agreement (Tarai Seeds Project) between India & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for thirteen million dollars (\$ 13,000,000). 18 June, 1969
5. Loan No. 614 IN
Project Agreement (Tarai Seeds Project) between International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Tarai Development Corporation Limited. 18 June, 1969
6. Loan No. 614 IN
Project Agreement (Tarai Seeds Project) between International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and State Bank of India. 18 June, 1969

7. Loan No. 615 IN
 Loan Agreement (Third Communications Project) 18 June, 1969
 between India and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for twentyseven million five hundred thousand dollars (\$ 27,500,000).

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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European Economic Community

8. Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of India for a gift of 80,000 tons of wheat other than Durum as Food Aid to India. 27 June, 1969

Australia

9. Exchange of letters between the Government of India and the Government of Australia for 70,000 Metric tonnes of wheat on grant basis (as part of Australia's contribution for 1969-70 under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement). 17 November, 1969 17 November, 1969

Canada :

10. Supplemental Agreement dated 11 March, 1969 to the Finance Agreement of 4 December, 1963 between the President of India and the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, Canada (Regarding Locos for Indian Railways). 11 March, 1969
11. Supplemental Agreement dated 11 March, 1969 11 March, 1969

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16. Canadian Development 30 September,
Loan Agreement for C \$ 1969
40 million (Forty million
Canadian dollars) relating
to the purchase of tele-
communication equip-
ment for P & T.

17. Memorandum of under- 30 October,
standing between the 1969
Governments of Canada
and India regarding feasi-
bility study of Synthetic
Rubber Plant.

18. Sub-Loan Agreement in 1 November,
the amount of C \$ 2 mil- 1969
lion between the President
of India and the Govern-
ment of Canada, relating
to import of casing pipes
by ONGC from Canada.

Denmark :

19. Exchange of letters bet- 8 May, 8 May,
ween the Government of 1969 1969
India and the Government
of Denmark regarding
supply of wheat on grant
basis.

20. Agreement between Den- 30 September, 30 September,
mark and India on Assis- 1969 1969
tance to the All India In-
stitute of Speech and
Hearing, Mysore.

France :

21. Financial Protocol 3 January, 3 January,
(along with letters) bet- 1969 1969
ween the Government of

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the Republic of France for economic development of India.

22. Convention dated 21 January, 1969 between the Government of India and the Credit National Ltd., Paris, relating to the financial assistance from France. 21 January, 1969
23. Convention dated 20 February, 1969 between the Government of India and Banque Nationale De Paris and Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur relating to the financial assistance from France. 20 February, 1969
24. Exchange of letters between the Government of India and the Government of France regarding 35,000 tons of wheat on grant basis. 7 August, 1969

Federal Republic of Germany

25. Exchange of letters regarding Indo-German Agriculture Development Projects, Kangra/Mandi, for the supply of Fertilizers by the West German Government. 29 January, 1969 29 January, 1969
26. Agreement between the Government of India and 4 July, 1969 4 July, 1969

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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the Federal Republic of Germany regarding Food Aid to India.

27. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Ger- 25 July, 1969 25 July, 1969

between India and Sweden
regarding travel facilities
(abolition of Visas).

United Arab Republic

34. Protocol between the Government of India and the Government of United Arab Republic concerning technical and scientific co-operation in the field of agriculture. 19 March, 1969

United Kingdom

35. Letters exchanged between the Government of U.K. and the Government of India regarding grant of \$ 6,500,000 for purchase of foodgrains. 6 March, 1969 6 March, 1969
36. Exchange of letters between the Government of U.K. and the Government of India regarding (pound) 7.5 million Loan- for Debt Refinancing. 2 July, 1969 2 July, 1969

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

37. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the work of the Soviet Specialists in the Kalawati Suran Children's Hospital (Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi). 30 January. 1969 30 January. 1969

United States of America

38. PL 480 Loan Agreement signed on 10 March, 1969 concerning the Loan Funds arising tinder Supplement dated 23 Decem- 10 March, 1969

Jan 22, 1969

Appendix X Expenditure during 1969-70 on Headquarters and Missions/Posts

APPENDIX X

Expenditure during 1969-70 on Headquarters and Missions/Posts
abroad including that on External Publicity

The annual expenditure on Headquarters of this Ministry amounts to Rs. 279.63 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 129.10 lakhs is spent on establishment charges, a sum of Rs. 119.13 lakhs is spent on publicity, cables, diplomatic bag service, etc; a sum of Rs. 29.90 lakhs is spent on passages and travel

-
ing expenses, and the balance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is spent on the Foreign Service

Inspectorate.

The annual expenditure of the Missions/Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 1151.89 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 642.52 lakhs is spent on Establishment Charges, including foreign and other compensatory allowances, a sum of Rs. 81.41 lakhs on passages and local tours, Rs. 32.62 lakhs on publicity and Rs. 395.34 lakhs on official and residential accommodation, This works out to Rs. 11.29 lakhs per Mission/Post.

The expenditure mentioned above (Rs. 1431.52 lakhs as per attached statement) on Headquarters and Missions/Posts abroad includes expenditure on External Publicity programmes/activities, the break-up of which is as under:

(a) Headquarters: Salaries	Rs.	3.24	lakhs
(Officers 23, staff 32)			
Allowance	Rs.	1.22	lakhs
Publicity, contingent	Rs.	40.44	lakhs

	Rs.	44.90	lakhs

(b) Missions/Posts: Salaries	Rs.	43.11	lakhs
(Officers 56, staff 372)			
Foreign Allowance, Compensatory	Rs.	34.67	lakhs
Allowance & passages	Rs.	32.62	lakhs
Publicity Contingencies			
Other charges including rent for residen-			
tial accommodation and other office			
contingencies	Rs.	29.41	lakhs

	Rs.	139.81	lakhs

Total External Publicity	Rs.	184.71	lakhs

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This works out to 13% of the expenditure on Headquarters and Missions/posts abroad.

Details of Expenditure on Headquarters and Missions Abroad
during 1969-70

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Establishment Charges	Travelling Expenses	Other Charges	Total
I. Secretariat				
(a) Headquarters	125.86	30.18	78.69	234.73
(b) External Publicity Division	3.24	1.22	40.44	44.90
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	129.10	31.40	119.13	279.63
	-----	-----	-----	-----
II. Overseas Establishments				
(a) Missions and Posts abroad	599.41	46.74	365.93	1012.08
(b) Publicity Wings	43.11	34.67	62.03	139.81
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	642.52	81.41	427.96	1151.89
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand Total	771.62	112.81	547.09	1431.52
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ADDENDA TO APPENDIX VI
HEADS OF STATE

S. No.	Name and Designation	Period of Visit
22.	H.E. General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma and Madame Ne Win.	15 to 22 January, 1970
23.	Their Majesties the King and the Queen of the Belgians.	28 January to 5 February, 1970
24.	H.E. Mr. Walter Scheel, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of External Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.	13 to 16 February, 1970
25.	H.E. Mr. W. Gopallawa, Governor General of Ceylon, and Mrs. Gopallawa.	23 to 25 February, 1970
26.	Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Laos.	24 to 25 February, 1970
27.	H.H. Prince Norodom Phurissara,	25 to 26 February, 1970

- Foreign Minister of Cambodia and H.H.
Princess Phurissara.
28. Maj. Gen. Dr. Sjarif Thajeb, Vice-Chairman of D.P.R.G.R. of Indonesia. 25 to 27 February, 1970
 29. H.E. Mr. Arnold Smith, Secretary General of Commonwealth. 28 February to 4 March, 1970
 30. H.H. Prince Norodom Phurissara, Foreign Minister of Cambodia and H.H. Princess Phurissara. 4 to 6 March, 1970
 31. H.E. Mr. Adam Malik, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic of Indonesia. 4 to 6 March, 1970
 32. H.E. Mr. W. Gopallawa, Governor of Ceylon and Mrs. Gopallawa. 4 to 6 March, 1970
 33. Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Afghanistan. 4 to 18 March, 1970
 34. H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. 5 to 11 March, 1970

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ERRATA

It is regretted that owing to printer's error the numbering of pages after 64 was omitted. Pages following are now numbered as 64a and 64b.

BURMA
GERMANY LAOS CAMBODIA INDONESIA MALI AFGHANISTAN

Jan 22, 1969