

1950-51

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Jan 01, 1950

Report
1950-1951

THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Report
of the

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The report falls into five parts:

Part I describes the administrative structure and problems of organization at headquarters and representatives abroad.

Part II deals with points of special interest in those countries where India is represented.

Part III deals with international conferences.

Part IV deals with emigration, and

Part V with External Publicity.

INDIA

Jan 01, 1950

Administration

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PART I

Administration

Economy Measures.-No new Missions were opened in any foreign country during the year under review. As a measure of economy, the Heads of Missions in certain countries were concurrently accredited as Representatives in certain other countries as shown below:

- (i) Ambassador in France was concurrently accredited as Minister of Norway;
- (ii) Ambassador in Italy was accredited as Ambassador to Yugoslavia;
- (iii) Ambassador in Egypt who was previously accredited to Lebanon and Transjordan was concurrently accredited as Minister to Syria;
- (iv) Ambassador in the U.S.A. was concurrently accredited our Ambassador in Mexico;
- (v) Minister in Sweden was concurrently accredited to Finland and Denmark;
- (vi) Minister in Berne who was previously accredited to the Vatican was concurrently accredited to Austria.

As a measure of economy the minimum period of stay in a foreign station prescribed for our staff to enable them to be eligible for home leave or transfer was extended from two years in the cases of ordinary stations and one and a half year in the cases of 'special' localities, to three years and two years respectively, as a temporary measure.

A number of senior posts at headquarters, e.g. Legal & Treaties Adviser, Statistician. Head of Economic Affairs Section, Deputy Secretary have been kept unfilled or abolished.

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All leave of the staff serving abroad, and the consequential postings and transfers were stopped during autumn 1950. Transfers to posts abroad are now made sparingly and in special circumstances only.

Expenditure on transmission of telegrams has shown a decline of 20% compared to expenditure in 1949-50 and a decline of 50% as compared to 1948-49. This saving has been possible through very strict scrutiny of telegrams. standardisation of procedure, analysis of traffic, and introduction of savingrams.

Posts of heads of Missions in the following countries have been lying vacant-

Argentine.
Brazil.
Czechoslovakia
Turkey.
Iran.
Canada.
Fiji.

Foreign Missions.-Diplomatic Missions of China, Argentine Yugoslavia, Jordan, and Syria were established in Delhi during the year, bringing the total number of Missions at Delhi to 37.

The Indian Foreign Service.-During the year under review, three candidates were recruited to the Indian Foreign Service through the open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1949.

At present the posts at the Headquarters and at Missions abroad other than those borne on the cadre of the IFS are manned largely by staff drawn from the Central Secretariat. This arrangement has been found to have some practical disadvantages, and it is proposed to constitute a separate Branch B Foreign Service which will include all ministerial and executive posts in the Ministry and Missions abroad not included in the cadre of the Indian Foreign Service. The details of the scheme are now being worked out in consultation with the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs.

Accommodation for Missions.-It is now the established policy of Government to purchase properties for housing India's Missions abroad wherever it is found that such purchases are economical in the long run. In pursuance of this policy properties have been acquired at the following places in addition to the places mentioned in the last report:-

1. Ottawa.

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2. Karachi.

3. Paris (additional property).

while construction work is in hand at Singapore. Negotiations are also in progress for the acquisition of a property in Rangoon.

It is proposed to purchase some more properties during 1951-52 and continue building operations at, Singapore, Gangtok, Paris, Rangoon and Nairobi.

It may not be out of place to give here a brief review of the expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs. The total expenditure in 1950-51, according to the revised estimates, is expected to amount to Rs. 597 lakhs. Included within this amount are certain items of expenditure which are fixed in nature or have little relation to the normal activities of the Ministry. These are:-

- (1) Tribal Areas including the Assam Rifles-Rs. 150 lakhs;
- (2) Subsidies to neighbouring States and administration of Chandernagore-about Rs. 25 lakhs;
- (3) Contributions to the United Nations and delegations thereto-Rs. 74 lakhs;
- (4) Expenditure on demarcation of boundary between India and Pakistan, Recovery of abducted women and implementation of P.M.'s agreement-Rs. 21 lakhs;
- (5) Passports and Emigration Establishment-Rs. 5 lakhs;
- (6) Political pensions and cost of repatriation of Indians-Rs. 3 lakhs.

It will thus appear that the actual expenditure on the normal work of this Ministry is much less than what appears at first sight. If the expenditure on the special items enumerated above (totalling Rs. 278 lakhs) is excluded, the expenditure on items, strictly pertaining to this Ministry, works out to Rs. 319 lakhs. This includes an expenditure of Rs. 48 lakhs on our biggest Mission, viz. the High Commissioner's Office in London, and Rs. 54 lakhs on account of the pay and allowances of officers and staff and other expenses at the headquarters of the Ministry. Although the work of the Ministry has very nearly quadrupled in volume during the last three years, there has been practically no addition in the senior staff.

Excluding the expenditure in headquarters and the High Commissioner's Office in London, the expenditure, incurred on our Missions abroad, comes to Rs. 217 lakhs. Spread over 55 Missions, this gives an average of less than 4 lakhs per Mission. Out of this expenditure an average of a little less than Rs. 1 lakh per Mission is spent on pay and allowances of officers and staff. The expenditure on rent for office and residential accommodation alone works up to an average of Rs. 1/2 lakh per Mission.

FRANCE

NORWAY ITALY YUGOSLAVIA EGYPT USA JORDAN LEBANON SYRIA MEXICO SWEDEN
DENMARK FINLAND SWITZERLAND AUSTRIA BRAZIL SLOVAKIA TURKEY IRAN CANADA FIJI
CHINA INDIA PAKISTAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE KENYA UNITED KINGDOM

Jan 01, 1950

A. Middle East.

PART II

A. Middle East.

With the establishment of diplomatic relations with Syria and the appointment of a Commissioner in Aden. India has now diplomatic representation in all the countries in the Middle East except Yemen, Israel and the Arab Sheikdoms in the Persian Gulf. Owing to the existing financial stringency, the question of the establishment of Indian Missions in Yemen. Israel and the Arab Sheikdoms in the Persian Gulf as well as consulates at Khorramshahr and Meshed has had to be postponed.

1. Aden.-A Commissioner for the Government of India at Aden was appointed during the year. He assumed charge in June 1950.

2. Afghanistan.-The instruments of ratification in respect of the Treaty of Friendship between India and Afghanistan, were exchanged at New Delhi on the Sep 30, 1950, and the Treaty came into force from that date.

A Treaty of Trade and Commerce with Afghanistan was signed at Kabul on the 4th April, 1950. It will come into force two months after the instruments of ratification have been exchanged.

Shri Sri Prakasa, Minister for Commerce, visited Afghanistan in August, 1950, in response to an invitation of the Afghan Government to participate in their Jashan Celebrations. An Indian hockey and football teams also participated in the celebrations.

H. R. H. Marshal Shah Mahmud Khan, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, paid a short visit to Delhi from the 15th to the 19th January 1951, on his way to the U.S.A. for medical treatment.

3. Egypt.-It is hoped that a Treaty of Establishment between the Government of India and Egypt will be finalised shortly. Negotiations are in progress for concluding a bilateral air agreement with Egypt. It has also been proposed that the Trade Agreement with Egypt should be renewed.

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4. Haj.-Arrangements were made for about 12,500 Indian

pilgrims to visit the Hejaz on pilgrimage during the year.

5. Israel.-The Government of India recognized Israel with effect from 15th September, 1950.

6. Iraq.-Negotiations are in progress for concluding a Trade Agreement between the Governments of India and Iraq.

7. Iran.-A Treaty of Friendship between India and Iran was signed at Tehran on the 15th March, 1950. The Treaty will come into force fifteen days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

Pending the conclusion of a bilateral air agreement between India and Iran, the temporary air agreement with Iran has been extended for a further period of six months from the 7th December, 1950.

An Indian Military Delegation from India consisting of representatives of the three Services, and Syed Ali Zaheer, India's Ambassador in Iran, represented India at the ceremonial interment of the mortal remains of ex-King Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Negotiations are in progress for concluding a Treaty of Commerce, and Navigation and a direct wireless Agreement and for finalising the Anti-Locust Convention.

8. Muscat and Oman.-It is proposed to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Government of India and the Sultan of Muscat.

9. Persian Gulf.-The proposal to appoint a Trade Agent at Bahrein and a Consul at Muscat and a Consul at Basrah, with jurisdiction over Kuwait, has had to be kept in abeyance as a measure of economy. The First Secretary and the Commercial Secretary to the Legation of India, Baghdad have been instructed to pay periodical visits to Bahrein and Kuwait for maintaining contact with Indian nationals there.

10. Saudi Arabia.-The status of the Consulate at Jeddah has been raised to that of a Consulate General.

11. Syria.-The Indian Ambassador at Cairo has been concurrently accredited to Syria as Minister.

It is hoped that a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the Governments of India and the Syria Republic will be signed shortly.

12. Turkey.-A draft of a Trade Agreement with Turkey is under examination.

13. Yemen.-No further progress has been made in the negotiations for concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with

Yemen

B. South East Asia and the Far East.

(1) Assam Tribal Areas (North-East. Frontier).-To improve the administration of inaccessible tribal areas further, a new administrative centre at Nizamghat in the Mishmi Hills District was established in the later part of 1950.

The construction work on Pasighat-Tuting Road is in progress. Namdang-Chandlang road is also under construction. Four other access roads in tribal areas are also under construction.

Arrangements have been made for providing amenities to the personnel of the Assam Rifles.

A Sixth Battalion of the Assam Rifles has been raised in connection with the defence of the Tripura State border.

In order to check head-hunting and to maintain peace in the Naga Tribal Areas, a punitive expedition of the Assam Rifles was sent in May 1950, to punish the offending villages. The expedition was successful.

The Prime Minister's appeal for help to the sufferers from earthquake and flood in Assam met with a most generous response, collections totalling nearly 15 1/2 lakh rupees. Relief has been given on a large scale to the affected persons. Food, cloth, seeds, implements and tools for agriculture, etc., were rushed to the affected areas. Magnificent work was done by the Assam Rifles, the Army and the Air Force.

In the year under review, progress has been made in implementing schemes in relation to agriculture, education, medical relief, construction of roads etc., in the tribal areas.

2. Burma.-In pursuance of the agreement reached at the Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference held in Ceylon in January 1950, an agreement was concluded between certain Commonwealth countries and the Government of the Union of Burma on the 28th June, 1950 for the grant of a short term loan of six million pounds to Burma. India contributed (pound)1,000,000 towards this loan, out of the blocked Sterling Account.

An agreement for the purchase of 170 thousand tons of rice from Burma, during the year ending the 30th June, 1951, was concluded on the 18th August, 1950. As a result of further negotiations, the Government of Burma have agreed to make an additional quantity of 120 thousand tons of rice available for India during this period.

An Indian delegation visited Rangoon in June 1950 to discuss matter arising from the Burma Land Nationalisation Act, 1948, with the Government of the Union of Burma. The delegation pressed

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for the grant of equitable compensation to Indian Landowners whose lands may be resumed by the Burma Government under the Act.

Passport restrictions on the entry of Indians from Burma into India and vice versa were imposed by the Government of India and the Government of Burma with effect from the 1st August and 1st September, 1950, respectively. The Evacuee Identity Certificates issued to Indian Evacuees from Burma during the last war ceased to be valid with effect from the 1st January, 1951.

Repatriation of Indian nationals rendered destitute by the activities of insurgents in Burma was continued during the year under review. As a result progressive improvement in the internal situation in Burma, however, the number of such repatriates was considerably lower than last year and hardly a thousand persons had to be repatriated at Government expense till the end of December, 1950.

As an experimental measure for the rehabilitation of these evacuees, a party of about 70 persons has been sent for resettlement in the Andamans Island. They have been granted subsidies in the shape of land and certain advances towards their passages and other expenses.

Indian nationals continued to be discharged from service under the Government of Burma on grounds of nationality. Assistance in securing employment was rendered to these persons through the Employment Exchanges, and over two thousand persons were provided with alternative employment under the Government of India.

3. Bhutan.--The Government of India's Political Officer in Sikkim visited Bhutan during October 1950. His personal contacts with the Maharaja of Bhutan have cemented the friendly relations already existing between the two Governments.

As required by Article 3 of the Constitution, a Bill will shortly be moved in Parliament for ceding to Bhutan, in implementation of Article IV of the Indo-Bhutan Treaty, 1949, about 32 sq. miles of territory in an area of the State of Assam known as Dowangiri.

4. China.--1950 witnessed the practical conclusion of the Civil War in China. with the Communist Government in full control of the mainland and the Kuomintang groups being confined to the island of Formosa.

The Government of India recognised the Government of the People's Republic of China on the 30th December, 1949. The

Ambassador of India presented his credentials at Peking on the 20th May and the Chinese Ambassador reached India on the 15th September and presented his credentials on the 20th September, 1950.

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The Government of India have consistently endeavoured to get the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China admitted on the U.N. and its affiliated and constituent Agencies.

The Indian Consulate General in Shanghai was re-opened in August 1950.

5. Ceylon.--As mentioned in the report for the year 1949-50, the Ceylon Indian Congress had decided to boycott the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act. The Congress withdrew its boycott resolution in May 1950 advising Indians to apply for registration. As a result of representations made to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India and the Ceylon Indian Congress, the Ceylon Parliament has recently passed a bill to amend the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act. This removes the anomaly which made it more difficult for Indians born in Ceylon to acquire Ceylon citizenship rights than for migrants from India. The amending Act also condones the absence of an applicant from Ceylon for over 11 months if such absence was due to service either under the Government of Ceylon or in the Defence Forces.

Reference was made in the last year's report to the difficulties arising out of the working of the Ceylon Immigrants and Emigrants Act and Exchange Control regulations. While all these could not be overcome, the High Commissioner of India has been taking up individual cases of hardship ad hoc with the authorities in Ceylon, often with satisfactory results.

The Government of Ceylon are now pursuing a policy of employing only Ceylonese nationals in private establishments in Ceylon. It will not, therefore, be possible for Indians, who do not acquire Ceylon citizenship, to find new employment in Ceylon. However, the Government of Ceylon have assured the Government of India that there would be no discrimination between citizens by descent and citizens by registration in the matter of employment. Until the expiry of the two years' time from 5th August 1949, allowed to Indians for registering themselves as citizens of Ceylon, the Government of India consider this policy as premature. The matter is however, still under negotiation with the Government of Ceylon.

6. Honkong.--The Colonial Government of Hongkong imposed restrictions on all foreigners in respect of entry into Hongkong. The Government of India have for the time being abandoned their move for restoring pre-war conditions for the entry of Indians into Hongkong.

7. Indonesia.--At the invitation of H. E. Dr. Soekarno, President of Indonesia the Prime Minister visited Indonesia in June, 1950.

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In September 1950, a Trade Delegation was sent to Indonesia with the object of exploring the possibilities of developing trade between the two countries. The delegation which consisted of seven members was sponsored by the Government of India. As a result of successful negotiations concluded by the delegation during its stay in Indonesia, a Trade Agreement was signed between India and Indonesia on 20th January 1951. As a result of the Agreement a three fold increase in the volume of trade between India and Indonesia is envisaged.

The Government of India and Indonesia have agreed to sign a treaty of Friendship between the two countries. The formal signing of the treaty is expected to take place in Jakarta shortly.

8. Indo-China.-Indian emigrants were previously identified on communal basis as Hindu, Muslim, Sikh etc., by Viet Nam authorities. On representation by our Consul General in Saigon, they are now being identified as Indian nationals.

In March 1950, when the situation in the Tonking region of Vietnam was threatened by Ho Chi Minh's forces, our Consul General took up with the French authorities in Indo-China the question of remittance facilities for the intending Indian evacuees. In addition to the normal facilities, he was able to secure remittance facilities for them up to the extent of Rs. 100 for each adult and Rs. 50 for each child per month.

The Government of Vietnam have offered to sell to the Government of India 30,000 tons of rice. Negotiations for the purchase of this rice are in progress.

9. Japan.--During the period under review Japan established three overseas Agencies at New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. These Agencies which were established in the fall of 1950, will perform certain commercial and quasi-consular functions.

The goodwill evoked by India's presentation of the elephant 'Indira' to Japan has resulted in the presentation of two giant salamanders and two bears from Japan to India.

10. Malaya.-Terrorist activities in Malaya continued with unabated vigour during the year under review despite strong counter-measures taken by the local Governments. Indians, in general, continued to keep away from active association with the insurgents. A number of them however, have been arrested and kept in detention mainly on suspicion. 129 Indians including civilians, police and alleged 'bandits' have lost their lives in Malaya between the start of the emergency and the end of November 1950. A number of Indian detainees were repatriated and a few banished

to India during the year under review.

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Mr. J. A. Thivy, Bar-at-Law, relinquished the post of Representative of the Government of India in Malaya on his appointment as Commissioner for India in Mauritius.

11. Nepal.-A Treaty of Peace and Friendship and another of Trade and Commerce were concluded between the Government of India and the Government, of Nepal on the 31st July 1950.

Provision has been made in these treaties for reciprocal treatment of nationals of each country in the matter of residence, movement and ownership of property, in the territory of other. The Nepalese Government have also agreed to accord national treatment to Indian citizens within Nepalese territory in respect of participation in trade. It has also been agreed that neither Government shall employ foreigners whose activities might be prejudicial to the safety of the other.

In regard to the Treaty of Trade and Commerce it has been agreed that both Governments will supply each other with essential commodities to the maximum extent possible.

On the 6th November 1950, His Majesty the King of Nepal, together with the members of his family took refuge in the Indian Embassy at Kathmandu, as a result of some differences of opinion with his Government in the matter of political reforms. The Government of India decided to give asylum to the King and he was accordingly brought to New Delhi as a State guest. Following the King's departure from Kathmandu the Nepali Congress, a political party of Nepal, made an armed revolt against the Nepal Government and captured several places. These events caused serious concern to the Government of India.

Happily after prolonged discussions the Government of Nepal ultimately agreed

- (a) that His Majesty King Tribhuvan, whom the Nepal Government had deposed, should return to Nepal as the constitutional King of Nepal;
- (b) that a Constituent Assembly should be summoned as soon as possible to frame a constitution for the country; and
- (c) that an interim Cabinet with popular representatives should be formed immediately.

An interim Government consisting of the representatives of different sections in Nepal have just taken office.

12. Pakistan.-The most important event affecting Indo-Pakistan

relations during the year under report was the conclusion of the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April, 1950, following two months' orgy of communal violence in East Bengal and their repercussions in

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West Bengal and Assam. The disturbances resulted in the utter demoralisation of the minority community in the affected areas and led to large scale migration.

The Agreement made it possible for the minorities to migrate with all their personal belongings, including jewellery and a limited amount of cash, without being harassed on the way. Outbreaks of mass communal violence also soon ceased. Within a few months the return traffic of migrants showed an upward trend and gradually exceeded the rate of exodus by about 1500 to 2000 per day. The two Central Ministers, appointed under the terms of the Agreement, have toured the affected areas extensively and have succeeded largely in alleviating panic among the minority communities.

A beginning was made during the year with the demarcation of the boundaries, both disputed and undisputed, between West Bengal and Assam and East Bengal.

The work relating to the recovery of abducted women and children, sponsored by the Government of India in pursuance of an Indo-Pakistan agreement, was taken over in this Ministry from the late Ministry Without Portfolio, in the beginning of October, 1948. At that time actual recoveries had come practically to a stand-still, though there were still a large number of women and children in illegal custody on both sides. A fresh agreement was therefore, negotiated between India and Pakistan in terms of which the responsibility for the recovery of such persons was to be that of the country in which they were supposed to be residing. As due implementation of this agreement required legal sanction an Ordinance was promulgated which was later replaced by an Act passed in December 1949. This Act is due to expire on the 31st October 1951.

1,413 women and children have been recovered in India during 1950. The corresponding figure in Pakistan is 548.

For the present, it is proposed to continue this work upto the end of October 1951 and if results justify, its further continuance will be considered.

13. Philippines.-A treaty of friendship between India and the Philippines is under negotiation with the Philippine Government.

14. Sikkim.--A new Treaty was concluded between India and Sikkim on the 5th December 1950, under which Sikkim remains a Protectorate of India enjoying internal autonomy but India continues to be responsible for its defence and external relations.

The officer lent by the Government of India to Sikkim State has made substantial improvements in all spheres of Governmental activities there. One of his earliest acts has been to abolish the system of lessees, who corresponded to the zamindars of India, As a

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result of talks held in Delhi in early 1950, agreement was reached on a scheme of constitutional reforms for Sikkim. This envisages the election of panchayats which in turn will elect a council. The formation of panchayats is under way.

15. Sinkiang (China).-The Consulate-General at Kashgar have not yet been formally re-established. The premises of the Consulate General are now in charge of subordinate officer of the Government of India.

16. Thailand.--Indo-Thai relations are at present governed by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of 1937 and this will continue until a fresh treaty, at present under consideration, is drawn up.

There is no Bilateral Air Agreement with Thailand. By mutual exchange of notes it has been decided to grant permission to two air companies of either country to have scheduled air services pending the conclusion of an air agreement. A delegation is expected to leave for Bangkok shortly to negotiate an Agreement with them.

The question of the settlement of war claims-due from the Government of Thailand is nearing completion. The Thai Government have agreed to pay a lump sum of (pound)5,224,220 towards the liquidation of all property and personal prejudices claims of U.K., Australia and India.

As a measure of economy, the Indian Military Attache at Rangoon has been concurrently accredited to Thailand.

A new Alien Registration Act has been introduced in Thailand which is likely to affect Indians residing there. This question has already been taken up with the Thai authorities who have assured that the Act will be leniently applied to those Indians who were brought forcibly to Thailand by the Japanese during the war.

In the month of October 1950 a Trade Delegation visited Thailand.

17. Tibet.--In October 1950 Chinese troops entered Tibet from the East. After crossing the DREEHN river which forms the border, they captured Chamdo, the capital of the Eastern Province of Kham and also certain other important places. Representations were made to the Government of China through the agency of the Indian Embassy in Peking emphasising the desirability of a solution by peaceful means. The notes exchanged between the Governments of

India and China have since been released to the press. There has been a lull in fighting for several weeks.

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C. Europe.

1. Austria.--In view of the imperative need for economy in expenditure, the appointment of a separate Minister to the Legation of India, Vienna, has been held in abeyance. The Indian Minister to Switzerland is concurrently accredited as Minister to Austria.

2. Denmark.-Mr. Victor B. Strand was appointed as Honorary Consul General for India at Copenhagen.

3. France.--The de facto administration of Chandernagore was taken over from the French India Government on the 2nd May 1950. Mr. B. K. Banerji of the Indian Administrative Service was appointed Administrator in place of the previous French Administrator.

The Treaty for the cession of Chandernagore as agreed to between the Governments of India and France was signed in Paris on the 2nd February 1951. On ratification of the Treaty by the French Parliament, Chandernagore, will become, de jure part of the Indian Union.

There is no change regarding the four Southern Settlements as no date has yet been fixed for the referendum, nor has complete agreement been reached regarding its modalities. The Government of India have made a strong protest against the repression and terrorism prevailing in these Settlements which has created an atmosphere unfavourable for holding a free and fair referendum. Negotiations continue.

4. Germany.--India has terminated state of war with Germany with effect from the 1st January 1951. It is proposed to have the headquarters of the Indian Mission in Germany at Bonn, where a Legation or Embassy will be established. The Indian Military Mission in Berlin will continue, but as a subsidiary office.

5. Gibraltar.-Certain grievances of Indian traders in Gibraltar over the application of the Gibraltar Alien Traders Ordinance continue to be the subject of discussions between the High Commissioner for India in London and the U. K. Ministry- of Colonies.

6. Norway.-The Indian Ambassador to France was accredited concurrently as Minister to Norway.

7. Portugal.- Negotiations between the Government of India the Portuguese Government and the Holy See for the modification of the Portuguese Government's political patronage, known as the Padroado, over Indian Catholic Dioceses, were conducted in a most friendly way and with the understanding co-operation of the Holy

See a satisfactory solution was reached. The Agreement was signed by Portugal and the Holy See at the Vatican on the 18th July 1950. and the exchange of the instruments of ratification took place at

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Lisbon on the 10th October 1950. By the Agreement. the Portuguese Government have renounced their privileges over appointments to Indian Dioceses.

Negotiations to settle the future of the Portuguese Possessions in India were formally initiated by the Indian Minister at Lisbon by presenting an Aide Memoire, dated the 27th February 1950 on behalf of the Government of India to the Portuguese Government. The Portuguese Government declined to discuss the question of their sovereignty over their Indian Possessions with the Government of India. Efforts to breach this impasse are being made.

8. Spain.-A Spanish Trade Delegation visited India, to negotiate a Trade Agreement. The Agreement will be signed shortly at Madrid.

9. United Kingdom.-The High Commissioner for India in the U. K. took over last year most of the agency functions performed on behalf of India by the Commonwealth Relations Office. London. It has been decided that he should take over the remaining functions with effect from the 1st April, 1951.

10. Yugoslavia.-As a measure of economy, the opening of an Embassy at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been postponed. The Indian Ambassador to Italy is however concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

D. North America

1. Canada.-Efforts to secure an annual immigration quota for Indian nationals into Canada have been successful and an agreement has been signed providing for

- (i) annual admission to Canada for permanent residence of 150 citizens of India, including both sexes and all ages, and
- (ii) admission for permanent residence of such citizens of India, in addition to those whose entry for permanent residence is authorised in accordance with paragraph (i) above, as are husbands, wives or unmarried children under 21 years of age, of Canadian citizens legally admitted and resident in Canada.

2. Mexico.--In view of the importance of Mexico in international affairs and the possibilities of trade and commerce with that country, it has been decided to exchange diplomatic relations with that

country at Embassy level. The Indian Ambassador at Washington has been accredited concurrently to Mexico.

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3. United States of America.-Negotiations for a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between India and the United States of America have not yet been concluded.

A general Agreement for Technical Co-operation under Point Four between India and the U.S.A. was signed on the 28th December, 1950.

An agreement has been signed with the Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. U.S.A., commonly known as 'CARE' whereby that organisation has been enabled to extend its activities to India. Under this agreement individuals and organisations in the U.S.A. have been sending gift parcels of food and clothing and also ploughs for free distribution to the poor and needy in India. A supplemental agreement has also been signed providing for the extension of the 'CARE' book programme to India under which books of a non-controversial nature are distributed by CARE to educational institutions and libraries etc. in India.

E. South America

1. Argentine.-Shri Jamshed B. Vesugar relinquished his appointment as Ambassador in Argentine on 10th July 1950, and Shri R. G. Rajwade, First Secretary, in the Embassy, assumed charge as Charge d'Affaires.

The agreement between the Government of India and Argentine for the supply of wheat in exchange for raw jute has been renewed for a further period.

2. Brazil-Shri Aftab Rai, Charge d' Affaires in Brazil relinquished his appointment and left for India on 8th January 1951. Shri J. A. Shah has been appointed as Charge d' Affaires ad interim in his place.

F. Africa

1. Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.-There has been a long standing demand for the establishment of an Indian Consulate in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi to provide for adequate Consular facilities to the Indians settled in those territories and also to properly safeguard their interests in other fields. For reasons of economy, it has not been possible to open an independent Indian Consulate in those territories, and instead the Commissioner for the Government of India in British East Africa has been simultaneously accredited as Consul General for India to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.

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2. British Central Africa.-The jurisdiction of the Commissioner for the Government of India in British East Africa is being extended to the three British Central African territories of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia, in order to enable the Government of India to maintain contact with the Indian community (about 14,000) in those territories.

Mr. Godwin Lewanika, a brother of the Paramount Chief of Barotseland in Northern Rhodesia and the President of the African Congress of that territory paid a visit to India. The trip was sponsored by the Indian Community of Northern Rhodesia.

3. East Africa.-During the year under report Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj paid a private visit to East Africa in order to advise the Indian community in developing their industries and trade on proper lines. The Indian Commissioner also sponsored the visit of Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar to East Africa in order that the latter may study the social, economic and cultural problems of the Indians and the Africans in those territories. At the instance of Government educationalists visited East Africa in order to advise the Indian community about the establishment of a second grade college.

4. Ethiopia.-An Indian Goodwill Mission was sent to Ethiopia in 1948 to promote mutual goodwill and closer contacts between India and Ethiopia. This was followed by the establishment of Diplomatic relations at Legation level between India and Ethiopia in February, 1950.

5. French Morocco.-The Government of India, through their Embassy at Paris, have made a representation to the French Government about the difficulties which the Indians residing in French Morocco (and Madagascar) are reported to have been experiencing in the matter of remittances to their families and dependants in India.

6. Madagascar.--The Secretary to the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa, who visited Madagascar last year, recommended that an Indian Consulate be established in that Island. The proposal was agreed to by the Standing Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of External Affairs. but in view of the decision that no new missions should be opened during the year 1951-52 it has been postponed.

7. Portuguese East Africa.-The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa paid an informal visit to Portuguese East Africa en route to Madagascar in the beginning of 1950.

8. South West Africa.-India was one of the five countries, which submitted written statements on the legal issues pertaining to the

future of this territory, which were referred, by the United Nations General Assembly to the International Court of Justice for advisory opinion. The Indian Delegation at the United Nations played a leading role in the discussions on this item in the United Nations General Assembly Session, 1950.

9. South Africa.-The preliminary Conference of the delegations of the Governments of India, Union of South Africa and Pakistan held in February 1950, at Cape Town, decided on the holding of a Round Table Conference, but before the proposed R.T.C. could be held, the Union Government enacted a fresh measure of racial segregation, "The Group Areas Act" which provides for separate residential and trading areas for different racial groups. This Act if implemented, would ruin the Indian community economically and make their position in the Union quite untenable. While protesting against this racial bill, the Government of India represented to the Union Government that it had further vitiated the atmosphere for holding the proposed Round Table Conference and that it was therefore desirable to postpone the Act in order to create the right atmosphere. The Union Government, however, completely disregarded the Government of India's representations in this behalf and went ahead with the "Group Areas Act". The Government of India was convinced that in view of the persistent hostile attitude of the Union Government it was futile to hold the proposed R.T.C. and therefore as a protest declined to participate in it, and placed the matter before the United Nations Organisation.

The U.N. General Assembly in its Plenary Session held in 1950 recommended that a Round Table Conference be held between India, Union of South Africa and Pakistan by April 1951, and that pending conclusion of the Conference the Governments concerned should refrain from taking any steps prejudicial to the holding of that Conference, in particular, the implementation and enforcement of the "Group Areas Act". It has further recommended that should the R.T.C. be not held or should the Governments concerned fail to reach an agreement in the Conference, a Commission shall be established to assist the Parties to carry through appropriate negotiations. The Commission shall consist of three members, comprising one nominee each of (i) South Africa and (ii) India and Pakistan; and the third would be the nominee of the first two members. In default of agreement between the first two members regarding the nomination of the third member, he will be nominated by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

G. Australia & New Zealand

1. Australia.-The I.N.S. "Rajput", an Indian Warship, visited Australia on the invitation of that Government to participate in

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the Jubilee Anniversary of the Foundation of the Commonwealth

of Australia.

2. Fiji.-Mr. Waiz, Commissioner for the Government of India in Fiji, relinquished charge of his post on the termination of his term.

3. New Zealand.-An Indian Trade Commissioner was appointed in New Zealand during the year 1950.

The I.N.S. "Rajput" extended its visit from Australia to New Zealand on an invitation from the Government of New Zealand.

SYRIA

INDIA YEMEN ISRAEL AFGHANISTAN USA EGYPT IRAQ IRAN OMAN KUWAIT SAUDI ARABIA TURKEY BURMA BHUTAN CHINA PAKISTAN INDONESIA VIETNAM JAPAN MAURITIUS NEPAL PHILIPPINES THAILAND AUSTRALIA UNITED KINGDOM AUSTRIA SWITZERLAND DENMARK FRANCE GERMANY GIBRALTAR NORWAY PORTUGAL SPAIN YUGOSLAVIA ITALY CANADA MEXICO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BRAZIL CONGO ETHIOPIA MOROCCO MADAGASCAR SOUTH AFRICA NEW ZEALAND FIJI

Sep 30, 1950

India and International Conferences

PART III

India and International Conferences

During the period under review India continued to be a member of numerous International Organisations and was concerned with the following International Conferences:-

- (i) Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
- (ii) Security Council.
- (iii) Special Committee of Non-Self Governing Territories appointed by the General Assembly.
- (iv) International Law Commission.
- (v) 10th Session of the Economic and Social Council.
- (vi) 11th Session of the Economic and Social Council.
- (vii) Economic and Employment Commission.
- (viii) Transport and Communications Commission.
- (ix) Statistical Commission.
- (x) Social Commission.
- (xi) Commission on Human Rights.
- (xii) Commission on the Status of Women.
- (xiii) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- (xiv) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

(xv) Commonwealth Consultative Committee.

Apart from these, India was also concerned with a number of other conferences of International Organisations and Specialised Agencies such as FAO, UNESCO, ILO, ICAO, WHO, ITO, etc.

Problems of interest to India discussed in the United Nations and its bodies

General Assembly.-The General Assembly held its Fifth Session in New York from the Sep 19, 1950 and adjourned on the 20th December, 1950. The items discussed included among others the

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question of the disposal of Former Italian Colonies, Independence of Korea and the Treatment of Indians in South Africa, the Korean question dominating the situation. The Assembly adopted the proposal sponsored by the USA and other Powers under the title "Uniting For Peace" enabling the Assembly to act in case of breach of peace or aggression if the veto-bound Security Council failed to take any action.

The India Delegation under the Leadership of Shri B. N. Rau took an active interest and made substantial contributions to the deliberations of the Assembly on various problems on the Agenda, particularly on the Korean question and the representation of the Peoples Republic of China in the United Nations.

India's representative to the Special Committee appointed to examine information on the non-self-governing territories was unanimously elected Chairman during its 1950 Session.

One of the India's delegates, H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, who was elected in his personal capacity a member of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in 1949, was elected President of the Tribunal in 1950. The Jam Sahib was elected Chairman of the Fifth Committee of the Fifth Session of General Assembly and also Chairman of the Negotiating Committee on Contributions to United Nations Relief for Korea and Palestine Refugees.

Security Council.-India's term of membership of the Security Council terminates on 31st December, 1951. She is represented on this Council by Shri B. N. Rau, India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

International Law Commission.-Shri B. N. Rau in his individual capacity is a member of the International Law Commission. The terms of office of the present members of the Commission, which was originally fixed for three years, has been extended to five years from the date of their election in 1948.

Economic and Social Council.-India was elected to the Economic

and Social Council for a period of three years commencing from the 1st January, 1949. During the year 1950, the Council held two sessions, 10th Session during February-March at New York and the 11th Session during July-August at Geneva. The 11th Session which was adjourned at Geneva was convened at New York during October-December to consider relief measures for Korea and the venue for the 12th Session of the Council. As decided by the Council, the 12th Session of the Council will be held at Santiago (Chile) from the 20th February, 1950. India is sending a delegation to the 12th Session of the Council. India evinced particular interest in the discussions of the Council in the issues like the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries, Technical Assistance Pro-

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gramme, World Economic Situation and Technical and Social Welfare Fellowships.

Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council.- During the 11th Session, the Economic and Social Council elected India as a Member of the Fiscal Commission for a period of three years commencing from the 1st January, 1951. Thus India's membership of the Commissions of the ECOSOC has been increased from 7 to 8 out of the 9 Commissions. India is also Member of all the three Sub-Commissions of the Council viz., Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press; Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.-This is one of the Regional Commission set up by the Economic and Social Council and deals with questions of the Economic Development of Asia and the Far East. India is one of the Members of the Commission. The Commission held one Session during 1950 at Bangkok at which India was represented.

United Nations Fellowships and Scholarships.-During 1950, the United Nations offered some fellowships and scholarships to Indian Nationals in the field of Economic Development and Public Administration. Nominations for the 1951 programme are also being forwarded to the United Nations by the Government of India.

Recruitment to the U.N. Secretariat.-As a result of continuous efforts, India has been able to secure greater representation of Indians in the higher grades of the U.N. Secretariat. Shri S. Lall is holding one of the eight posts of Assistant Secretaries-General.

Commonwealth Consultative Committee.-India sent Delegations to the Meetings of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee held in Sydney in May, 1950, and subsequently in London in September-October, 1950, and also took active part in the deliberations of the Standing Committee and the Council of Technical Co-Operation at Colombo. Government of India have drawn up an ambitious six-

year Development Programme involving a total investment of Rs. 18,400 millions and propose to contribute a sum of (pound)750,000 spread over 3 years to the (pound)8 million Fund which is being set up by the Consultative Committee. It is hoped that technical assistance to India to carry out her development plans will be available from other countries partaking in the Colombo Plan. It is also expected that through participation in the Plan, India can secure the services of foreign Technical experts and obtain training facilities abroad for Indian technicians. Australia has already awarded 50 scholarships for Indian students for higher studies in Australian Universities and it is hoped that further offers of such scholarships and training

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for Indian students for higher studies in Australian Universities and it is hoped that further offers of such scholarships and training awards will be forthcoming from other participants in the Colombo Plan.

INDIA

USA KOREA SOUTH AFRICA CHINA SWITZERLAND CHILE AUSTRALIA UNITED KINGDOM SRI LANKA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Sep 19, 1950

"Emigration"

Jan 01, 1950

PART IV

"Emigration"

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922, continued to be administered through the Controller-General of Emigration, and subordinate offices. The offices of the Protectors at Bombay and Madras were inspected by the Controller-General during the year. The office of the Protector at Vishakapatnam was closed in October 1950 since the sailings of passenger ships from that port had ceased.

The Indian Emigration Rules regarding the licensing of passage brokers were amended to extend their scope to the States of Madras and West Bengal, in order to bring under the effective control of the Government the activities of passage brokers and passenger agents. Emigration for the purpose of skilled work through the ports of Okha, Bedi and Porbandar was declared lawful and the Port Officers in those ports were appointed as part-time Protectors of Emigrants in the respective ports.

Effective measures were taken with the help of the State Governments concerned to put an end to illicit emigration to Ceylon by country-craft. Steps were also taken to ensure that in every case of recruitment of Indian workers for service abroad, all statutory safeguards were provided to the employees. In view of the complaints received from passengers proceeding to the East African territories, persons old to these territories were exempted from the obligation of obtaining 'no objection' certificates; in the case of skilled workers emigrating to these territories, certain procedural facilities were provided to simplify emigration.

INDIA

Jan 01, 1950

External Publicity

Jan 01, 1950

PART V

External Publicity

Progress.-The Ministry's more broadcasts to 21 Indian missions were improved by the introduction of a greater variety of news and views and by emphasis on regional requirements. Foreign press comments on Indian affairs were also collected with greater efficiency and constant contact was maintained with public opinion abroad. A new service of feature articles, illustrated by photographs, prove valuable during the year. Following the improvement of the photo-

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graphic studio of the Press Information Bureau a larger number of photographs were circulated abroad, either for exhibition or reproduction in foreign newspapers and magazines. In the existing financial stringency only limited facilities were however, available for the supply of ebionoids of photographs.

Several official and non-official journalistic and cultural delegates visited foreign countries during the year and their experiences have been of great assistance to Government. Within the limitation of its resources the Ministry attended to the welfare of the visiting foreign journalists. Publicity material for special occasions such as Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti, etc., was also supplied to the Indian missions abroad. Several proposals for

extended activities had however, to be abandoned for want of funds.

On the administrative side, a small publicity establishment was opened at Pondicherry and a publicity unit for China has been approved by this Ministry's Parliamentary Standing Committee. A Morse receiver has been established in Nairobi and regular supply of India press reactions to London has been arranged.

Policies and Proposals for the Coming Year.-Several missions, particularly in Europe and the Middle East, have requested for establishment of Publicity Sections in their areas. A list of priority has been fixed among the competing demands and it is hoped that some centres can be opened in the coming year. Improvements in the supply of films, books and pamphlets are also under consideration. Greater activity through radio and news clipping services does not, however, seem likely in the continuing financial difficulties. It is hoped, however, to participate more widely in cultural activities and exhibitions.

Economies during the year.-The posts of Information Officers at Canberra, Paris, Rio-de-Janeiro and Washington were kept vacant for some time resulting in a total saving of Rs. 1,28,700 in 1950-51. Further economy was also affected in the charges on press telegrams during the last Session of the U.N. General Assembly. In all other matters strictest economy was exercised even to the extent of refusing several valuable suggestions from our Missions abroad.

GIPD--D.M.E.-111 M of E.A.-9-3-51-1,000

INDIA

USA CHINA KENYA UNITED KINGDOM AUSTRALIA FRANCE

Jan 01, 1950