

1954-55

Contents

Jan 01, 1954

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

REPORT

1954-55

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

	PAGES
Administration	1-5

PART II

A. State in special treaty relation with India.	6
B. Foreign possession in India	7-8
C. India's neighbours	8-15
D. South-East Asia	16-18
E. East Asia	18-19
F. South pacific region	20
G. West Asia	20-22
H. Africa	22-25
I. Europe	25-27
J. The Americas	27-28
K. External publicity	28-30
L. Miscellaneous	30-36

PART III

United nations and International Conferences	37-39
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APPENDICES

I. Extract from the speeches and statements of policy in Parliament of the Minister for external affairs	40-50
II. Joint statements	51-59
III. Indian missions abroad	60-63

IV.	Foreign mission in India	64-68
V.	Treaties, convention and Agreements concluded by India during 1954-1955	69
VI.	International organisations of which India is a member	70-72
VII.	Organisation chart of the Ministry of External Affairs	73

INDIA
USA

Jan 01, 1954

Administration

PART I

ADMINISTRATION

Organization of the Ministry

(i) HEADQUARTERS

A chart showing the organization of the Ministry is at Appendix VII. The Ministry has 60 Sections of which 19 are Administrative and 41 Territorial and Technical. These sections are grouped in the following Divisions:-

- (i) American Division-countries of North and South America;
- (ii) Western Division-the United Nations and Europe (excluding the United Kingdom);
- (iii) Eastern Division-China, Japan, Korea, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and the North East Frontier Agency;
- (iv) Southern Division-West Asia (See Note below) and South-East Asia;
- (v) African Division-Africa, U.K. and Colonies and Emigration;
- (vi) Pakistan Division;
- (vii) Protocol Division-Protocol, Consular Work, Passports and Visas and Abducted Persons;

(viii) Administration Division-Administration at Headquarters and in Indian Missions abroad;

(ix) External Publicity Division;

(x) Historical Division.

The staff of the Ministry consists of about 653 junior officials, including 53 Section Officers; one Officer-in-Charge of the Central Cypher Bureau; 24 Under-Secretaries; 4 Officers on Special Duty; one Chief Passport Officer of Deputy Secretary's rank; 10 Deputy Secretaries; 8 Joint Secretaries; two Secretaries and one Secretary-General.

Four Territorial Divisions and the Administration Division are in the charge of Joint Secretaries who are designated as Directors. The Protocol Division is also in the charge of a Joint Secretary. Two Territorial Divisions are in the charge of Deputy Secretaries who are also designated as Directors. The External Publicity Section is in the charge of a Deputy Secretary and the Historical Division in the

NOTE.-Through out this report, the terms West Asia and East Asia are used for the

Middle East and Far East respectively.

<pg1>

<pg2>

charge of a Director who is a Specialist Officer. This Officer is in concurrent charge of the Research and Intelligence Section and the Library.

Two Joint Secretaries have been appointed as Foreign Service Inspectors. Further particulars of the Directorate are given below:-

The Foreign Secretary deals with work from the American, Western and Eastern Divisions and the West Asian countries of the Southern Division. He is also in charge of administration and representational work arising from the Protocol Division.

The Commonwealth Secretary deals with work from the Pakistan Division and Commonwealth countries, excluding Canada; the African Division; and the South-East Asian countries of the Southern Division. Both the Secretaries deal jointly with work from the External Publicity and Historical Divisions.

The Secretary-General is responsible for supervision and co-ordination of the work of the Ministry as a whole.

(ii) MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATION

During the year under report some special measures were taken for this purpose. An Organization and Methods Section was set up in November 1954. This section is closely associated with the Orga-

nization and Methods Division of the Government of India. Its functions are to examine the methods of work in the various Sections, to study organizational problems and to suggest improvements in procedure with a view to achieving greater efficiency.

(iii) THE INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE

At present the permanent strength of the service is 184. 148 posts are filled by IFS officers and the rest by non-IFS officers and non-officials. Nine candidates are to be recruited to the IFS on the results of the competitive examination held by the UPSC in 1954.

It was decided during the year that, in addition to training given abroad, IFS probationers should undergo six months' training in selected districts in India. The training in India is intended to give the probationers first-hand knowledge of the problems of the Indian administration and to bring them into close touch with developments at home. One batch of probationers has already returned after training in the districts; another is undergoing this training at present and a third will shortly be sent out.

The formation of the IFS (B) cadre is now nearing completion. Details regarding cadre strength, leave reserve and, deputation reserve

<pg3>

have been worked out. It has, however, been found that it is necessary to modify the original scheme slightly in order to give members of the new service prospects analogous to those of the Central Secretariat Service. The new service is now expected to come into existence during the year 1955-56.

(iv) MISSIONS ABROAD

The following new Missions were opened during the year:-

- (i) Embassy of India in Yugoslavia-The Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Rumania and Bulgaria.
- (ii) Embassy of India office in Mexico. The Ambassador to the USA continues to be concurrently accredited to Mexico.
- (iii) Liaison Office in the Sudan, Khartoum.
- (iv) Consulate of India, Muscat.
- (v) Special Mission in Cambodia.
- (vi) Consulate-General in Laos.
- (vii) Consulate-General in Vietnam.

The Consulate-General in Saudi Arabia (Jeddah) has been raised to the status of a Legation.

Indian Missions abroad are still experiencing shortage of accommodation and efforts to improve the position continued. At Nairobi, the construction of a house for the First Secretary has been completed. At Peking, a building has been purchased and is now being altered and repaired.

A Senior Architect of the CPWD was deputed to Accra, Ankara and Cairo to study proposals for construction of buildings for our Missions there. Plans for the construction of buildings at Karachi and Kathmandu are under review.

An Executive Engineer was deputed to Nairobi to inspect the newly constructed buildings. Another was sent to Peking to report on the repairs and alterations necessary to the newly acquired building. Their reports have been received. It has been decided to construct a residential flat with a Memorial Hall on the site donated by the Ghaddar Party at San Francisco. At Canberra, a building site has been leased. Various proposals for the acquisition or construction of buildings in other places are under examination.

An Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Health, has been set up to advise on the standardisation and supply of furniture, furnishings, objects of art, etc., for Indian Missions abroad.

<pg4>

(v) INSPECTORATE

In order to achieve greater efficiency and economy in the operations of the missions abroad, a Foreign Service Inspectorate has been established to carry out periodical inspections. The two Joint Secretaries who have been appointed as Inspectors, visited a number of missions during the year. The Finance Ministry Was also represented in these inspections by an officer of Joint Secretary's rank. The Inspectors have made certain recommendations for the refixation of foreign allowances and other matters. These recommendations are now under the consideration of Government.

(vi) EXPENDITURE

The expenditure of the Ministry falls under 5 Demands, viz. (i) External Affairs, (ii) Tribal Areas, (iii) Chandernagore, (iv) Pondicherry, and (v) Miscellaneous. According to the revised estimates, expenditure in 1954-55 is expected to be Rs. 1,204.83 lakhs. Some items are either fixed, or do not relate to External. Affairs:

- (1) Tribal Areas, including the Assam Rifles, and provision for economic development (Rs. 56.44 lakhs and Community Projects (Rs. 8.50 lakhs) in the North-East Frontier Agency Rs. 436.95 lakhs.

- (2) Payments to neighbouring States and expenditure on Chandernagore and Pondicherry Administrations . Rs. 137.82 "
- (3) Contributions to the United Nations ; expenditure on delegations to the United Nations and on delegations to the three International Commissions for Supervision & Control in Indo-China. Rs. 120.30 "
- (4) Expenditure on demarcation of boundaries between India and Pakistan, Recovery of abducted women and children, and implementation of the Prime Ministers' Agreement Rs. 19.07 "
- (5) Passport and Emigration Establishments Rs. 20.23 "
- (6) Miscellaneous expenditure, e.g., that on pilgrims and eva-
 cued, repatriation of Indians, loss by exchange, etc. . Rs. 3.34 "

Expenditure on External Relations proper amounted during the year to Rs. 467.12 lakhs. This includes Rs. 53.79 lakhs on the High Commissioner's Office in London, and Rs. 86.21 lakhs on pay and allowances of officers and staff and other expenses at headquarters.. Expenditure on Missions and posts abroad was Rs. 327.12 lakhs-an average of Rs. 4.36 lakhs per Mission. Of this an average of Rs. 1.24 lakhs per Mission was spent on pay and allowances of officers. Average expenditure on rent for office and residential accommodation was Rs. 40.77 lakhs.

<pg5>

The search for economy has continued. Although work has steadily increased, an attempt has been made to restrict an increase in the size of the staff. The closing down of the High Commission at Johannesburg and the Consulate-General at Pondicherry, vacancies in the establishments and various Departments of the North-East Frontier Agency and in the Central Passport Organization, reduction in contribution to the UN and merger of Chandernagore with West Bengal, are expected to bring about a saving of Rs. 63.76 lakhs. Rs. 52.76 lakhs will be required as additional expenditure on diplomatic and consular officials, air dropping of supplies in the NEFA, and revision of pay and allowances of local recruits in our Missions abroad.

(vii) TRIBAL AREAS-NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY.

The Governor of Assam continued to administer the Agency as the Agent to the President, under the Ministry of External Affairs. Administration was extended to the interior of all the six Divisions and new administrative centres were opened. A Financial Adviser was appointed to exercise greater financial supervision on the spot and to expedite sanction of the various schemes without unnecessary references to the Centre. The administrative machinery has been integrated into a "single line administration" with the Political Officer as the main executive agency and the local heads of various departments as his advisers. The question of forming a separate

cadre for managing posts in N.E.F.A. and the neighbouring border States is under active consideration. Development schemes in the fields of education, communications, public health and agriculture are making good progress. A full-time post of Development Commissioner has been sanctioned. Basic education is being encouraged in the Agency with the tribal language as the medium of instruction in the lower classes and Hindi in the upper classes. Eight cottage industry centres have been opened where various trades are being taught. Communications are still backward and about 6,000 tons of essential supplies had to be air-dropped in inaccessible areas. Two high-power Committees have been set up in Shillong and Delhi to review the progress of communications from time to time. The Head Lama of Tawang and a party of tribal representatives were invited to Delhi for the Republic Day celebrations.

(viii) CHANDERNAGORE

A Commission of inquiry appointed by the Government of India recommended the merger of Chandernagore with West Bengal. Later the Chandernagore Merger Act was passed and the territory merged with West Bengal on the Oct 02, 1954.

147 MofEA

CHINA

JAPAN KOREA NEPAL BHUTAN UNITED KINGDOM PAKISTAN INDIA USA CANADA
YUGOSLAVIA BULGARIA MEXICO SUDAN OMAN CAMBODIA LAOS VIETNAM SAUDI ARABIA
KENYA GHANA TURKEY EGYPT AUSTRALIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SOUTH AFRICA

Oct 02, 1954

A. State In Special Treaty Relations With India

PART II

A. STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

(i) BHUTAN

Close co-operation with the Government of Bhutan continued in many spheres of mutual interest.

Discussions for a survey of the Manas river in Bhutan are being initiated with a view to relieving the distress from floods in both Bhutan and Assam.

Training was arranged for Bhutanese personnel in various institutions in India.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

The Government of India sent Rs. 50,000 to the Maharaja of Bhutan for the relief of sufferers from floods in southern Bhutan during the summer of 1954.

(ii) SIKKIM

Sikkim made considerable progress both politically and economically. The State Council is functioning well and the experiment of having two Councillors is proving successful.

The Sikkim Durbar have already started to implement a Seven-Year Development Plan, costing over Rs. 2 crores and phased to synchronize with India's Five-Year Plans. The Government of India will provide the necessary financial and technical assistance in full for the implementation of this Plan. The Geological Survey of India will further explore the copper and coal deposits in the State. The Plan also envisages the extension of posts and telegraph services, increased educational, veterinary, medical and public health facilities, and the development of cottage industries.

At the invitation of the Government of India the Maharaj Kumar and Maharaj Kumarani, accompanied by other members of their family and the Dewan of Sikkim, participated in the Indian Republic Day (1955) celebrations in Delhi. They also paid a visit to Bhakra Nangal and other places of interest.

<pg6>

<pg7>

B. FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

The question of the French possessions in India was settled satisfactorily. The Portuguese possessions however continued to present difficulties.

The movement for freedom in the French Settlements reached its climax in March 1954, when the Mayors and elected councillors of Pondicherry and Karaikal passed a resolution calling for the immediate merger of the settlements with India. In a statement in Parliament on the 6th April, the Prime Minister invited the French Government to enter into negotiations for a friendly settlement on the basis of immediate de facto transfer of the administration. Negotiations were held in Paris but they failed as the French Government were at that time reluctant to transfer control of key departments such as police, judiciary and the treasury.

Meanwhile, approximately two-fifths of the settlements of Pondicherry and the whole of Yanam declared themselves independent, and the French withdrew from the settlement of Mahe. But the Government of India declined to assume unilaterally control of these areas.

With the assumption of office by M. Mendes-France, the new French Premier, there was a shift in French policy. Fresh negotiations, this time in Delhi, led to an agreement which was placed before the elected representatives of the settlements. The representatives met at Kihzoor on the 18th October and by an overwhelming majority voted for merger with India. An Indo-French Agreement for de facto transfer of the administration was signed on the 21st October. The transfer took place on the 1st November. The new state is called 'Pondicherry State' and the former Indian Consul-General in Pondicherry has been appointed as the first Chief Commissioner.

In contrast with the attitude of the French Government, the Portuguese Government adopted an uncompromising attitude and, in spite of repeated efforts on the part of the Government of India, refused to enter into negotiations on the future of the Portuguese Possessions in India. The Goans, despairing of a negotiated settlement between the two Governments, launched a struggle for their freedom whereupon the Portuguese authorities adopted a policy of severe repression. Troops were reinforced and large numbers of Goans-both Hindus and Christians-were imprisoned and were harassed and ill-treated. Peaceful Indian settlers in Goa were threatened and summarily expelled, without being given sufficient time or opportunity to wind up their business or to remove their property.

<pg8>

Despite these repressive measures, the Goans succeeded in liberating the enclaves of Dadra and Nager Haveli unaided and on their own initiative. The controlled Portuguese press and radio tried, hard to prove that these developments represented not a popular demand for freedom but an organised aggression by armed bands with the active aid and connivance of the Government of India. The Government of India strongly protested against these unfounded allegations, while making it clear that they fully supported the aspirations of the Goans and that they could not be a party to the suppression of a genuine nationalist movement. While they adhered to the policy of friendly negotiations for settling disputes, they could not remain indifferent to the sufferings of the people in these territories.

Measures were also taken during the year under review to make the customs cordon on the India-Goa border more effective in order to prevent the smuggling which had been going on on a large scale. The smuggling trade on the India-Goa border has in the past been the cause of the artificial economic prosperity of Goa.

C. INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

(i) AFGHANISTAN

With a view to promoting the fruit trade between India and Afghanistan, a centre for the fumigations of grapes was opened in Amritsar in 1954. The Government of India have also provided facilities for the training of two Afghan nationals in fumigation work. A fumigation plant will be presented by the Government of India to the Government of Afghanistan to enable them to set up their own fumigation centre at Kandahar.

At the invitation of the Government of India, a cultural delegation led by H. E. Dr. Ali Ahmad Khan Popal, Deputy Minister of Education, toured India for about six weeks. The Government of India participated in the national 'Jashan' celebrations of Afghanistan by sending hockey and football teams; and the Government of Afghanistan invited a students' delegation to take part in these celebrations. In February 1955 an Afghan volley-ball team visited India to participate in the All-India Physical Education Conference at Calcutta. On their way back the team visited the University centres at Lucknow, Aligarh, Agra and Delhi and played matches with the local teams.

At the request of the Government of Afghanistan the Government of India provided facilities for the training of Afghan nationals in

<pg9>

cottage industries. Six Afghan nationals have already arrived here for receiving such training.

An industrial and textile delegation led by Mr. Mohamed Akbar Pamir visited India to study the organization of handloom and other cottage industries.

The Government of India have provided training facilities to a large number of Afghan Air Force personnel. Some of them have already completed their training and have returned to Afghanistan. The services of a meteorological expert are being lent to Afghanistan shortly. An Indian officer was sent to train Afghan personnel in salt extraction. Three Afghan nationals are undergoing training in milk production and distribution at the Aarey milk colony in Bombay.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society contributed 20,000 metres of cloth for flood victims in India.

(ii) BURMA

An exhibition of Buddhist Art and Antiquities was arranged by the Government of India at Rangoon during the meeting of the sixth Buddhist Council. The exhibition was opened by the Prime Minister

of Burma in January and proved very popular.

In the United Nations, India continued to give strong support to, Burma's complaint against the activities of Kuomintang troops in Burmese territory.

At the invitation of the Government of India the Hon'ble Khin Mating Lat, Health Minister of Burma, visited India in November, 1954. Several Burmese missions of experts and two Ministers of the Shan States toured India during the year to study construction and development schemes and visited community projects, shipyards, defence installations, research institutions and laboratories and some important educational, cultural and health institutions. Burma sent two scientists as observers to the conference on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes held in Delhi in November, 1954.

A large number of cases of claims of Indian ex-employees of the Burma Government for pension, gratuity, arrears of pay, leave salary, etc., were taken up with the Government of Burma through the Indian Embassy in Rangoon. Some of these cases have been settled

(iii) CEYLON

Soon after the ratification of the January 1954 Agreement with Ceylon, difficulty was experienced in its implementation. While the

<pg10>

two Governments co-operated in controlling illicit immigration into Ceylon, registration of Indians as Ceylon citizens was slow. Separate electorates were provided for 12 years instead of 10 years as specified in the Agreement. No interim elections were held to elect representatives of Ceylon Indians in Parliament. It was alleged by Ceylon Indians that some of the measures adopted by the, Ceylon Government to induce persons of Indian origin to apply, for Indian citizenship were not in accord with the spirit of clause 7 of the Agreement. They also alleged that the Ceylon immigration laws were being used to serve quit notices on Indian nationals who had been in Ceylon for as long as 20 to 30 years.

As the agreement was not working satisfactorily another conference between the Prime Ministers of Ceylon and India was held in October 1954 in New Delhi. It was decided that persons whose applications for Ceylon citizenship were rejected could apply for Indian citizenship. The Ceylon Government undertook not to reject applications for Ceylon citizenship on purely technical grounds. They also agreed to resume the practice of issuing identity certificates to all persons of Indian origin whose applications for Ceylon citizenship were pending. The Government of India agreed to grant similar facilities to persons whose applications for Indian citizenship were pending with the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon. The Ceylon Government agreed to permit persons, newly registered as Indian citizens, to remain in employment in Ceylon till the age of 55. The two Governments promised to exchange information on registration

of citizens.

In June 1954 a visa system was introduced for travel between India and Ceylon. In view of the decrease in the volume of traffic between the two countries, the Government of Ceylon were asked to close down the offices of their Labour Commissioner and their quarantine camps in India.

On receipt of a request from the Mahabodhi Society of Ceylon the Mahabodhi Society of India decided with the concurrence of the Government of India to present to Ceylon relics of Sariputta and Moggallana. The transfer will take place at a State function to be arranged by the Government of Bhopal.

(iv) NEPAL

Relations with Nepal continued to be close and friendly.

The Government of India continued their assistance to Nepal for the construction of Gaucher airfield, roads and minor irrigation works. A few technical officers were sent at the request of Nepal Government

<pg11>

to assist in the various development schemes and in the reorganization of the administrative machinery. Facilities for training were provided for about 200 Nepalese nationals in various technical institutions in India. A senior officer of the Nepal Government was also attached to the Ministry of External Affairs for six months for training.

The unprecedented floods during July-August caused severe damage to life and property in Nepal. The Government of India contributed a sum of Rs. 60,000 in cash for relief to the flood victims and also sent two fully-equipped medical teams, a veterinary team and five welfare parties for relief work. Every possible assistance was given including repairs to the Amlekhganj-Dhursing and Bhainse Dhoban-Thankot roads damaged by the floods.

An agreement was signed with the Nepal Government in connection with the Kosi Project which will benefit both countries.

The Government and people of Nepal suffered irreparable loss in the sad and untimely demise of His Majesty King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah Deva on Sunday, Mar 13, 1955, in Switzerland. His late Majesty was a great friend of India. He was an honorary General in the Indian Army and Colonel in all the Gorkha Regiments. King Tribhuvan was a great patriot and helped the democratic movement in his own country and the cause of Indo-Nepalese friendship and collaboration.

The new King His Majesty Mahindra Bir Bikram Shah has ascended the Throne, Through his keen sense of patriotism and

devotion to the welfare of his people he has already won their affection and esteem.

(v) PAKISTAN

Renewed efforts were made during the year for direct negotiations at all levels between the two Governments for the settlement of their outstanding disputes after a setback suffered in the early part of the year as a result of the U.S.-Pakistan Military Agreement and of the desire of the Government of Pakistan to refer the Kashmir dispute once again to the Security Council.

In a friendly birthday message to the Prime Minister of India, the Governor-General of Pakistan said that he sincerely felt that "you and I must unravel the tangles between our two countries". In his reply, the Prime Minister stated that he agreed with the Governor-General, that "it is, essential that our two countries should live in

<pg12>

friendly co-operation and that we should solve such problems as face us". Some correspondence then ensued between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan reviving the method of direct negotiations for the settlement of Indo-Pakistan disputes.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN TO NEW DELHI DURING THE REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Governor-General of Pakistan was invited to visit New Delhi during the Republic Day Celebrations in January 1955. This was a unique event as it was the first time that the Head of a foreign State was invited by the President to participate in the Indian Republic Day celebrations. The Governor-General of Pakistan, visited India despite ill-health, accompanied by Dr. Khan Sahib, Major-General Iskander Mirza and Chaudhuri Mohammed Ali, and was accorded a rousing reception.

KASHMIR

Reference was made in the Report of the preceding year to the correspondence which was taking place between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on Kashmir and other issues and to the new situation which had arisen as a result of the negotiations between Pakistan and the U.S.A. for military aid. The Prime Minister of India had pointed out to the Prime Minister of Pakistan the military and political consequences of the acceptance of American military aid by Pakistan in the context of Indo-Pakistan problems, including, Kashmir, and of the cold war antagonism in international relations. In September 1954 the Prime Minister of Pakistan wrote to the Prime Minister of India that he was bound to conclude that there was no scope left for further direct negotiations between them for the settlement of the Kashmir dispute, which must therefore revert to the Security Council. He also suggested that their correspondence

on Kashmir should be published for general information. In his reply, the Prime Minister of India again urged Mr. Mohammed Ali "to consider this matter dispassionately and come to the conclusion, as I came long ago, that we can only settle our disputes between ourselves and by peaceful methods of negotiations, however long that might take".

The correspondence between the two Prime Ministers was published in India and Pakistan on the 5th October, 1954.

Following the recent constitutional changes in Pakistan the Prime Minister of Pakistan suggested at the end of 1954 that they should again hold direct discussions with a view to resolving their differences.

<pg13>

The Prime Minister of India invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan, to New Delhi in order to discuss Indo-Pakistan problems. The meeting was fixed for the last week of March but had to be postponed. It is likely to take place in May next,

STEERING COMMITTEES.

In May 1953, the Governments of India and Pakistan had issued directives to the Ministries concerned to take up immediately the outstanding issues between the two countries with a view to reaching an early and lasting solution of these issues. In order that the two Prime Ministers may be kept fully informed of the progress made at these discussions, the two Governments had also decided to set up Steering Committees to meet from time to time to review the progress in the settlement of pending disputes and to devise means by which issues remaining unsolved or pending for a long time might be resolved. A meeting of the Steering Committees was accordingly held in July 1953. Since then the Steering Committees had not met. As the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan are meeting shortly and the method of direct negotiation at all levels to settle the outstanding disputes between the two countries is again being adopted, it has been decided that the Steering Committees should be revived. This has been done. Meetings of the Steering Committees were held in Karachi on the 26th-28th February 1955 and in New Delhi on the 11th and 12th March 1955.

EVACUEE PROPERTY.

Reference was made in last year's Report to an Agreement reached between the Advisers of the Ministries of Rehabilitation of the two countries during the discussions which were held in July-August 1953 on some problems relating to evacuee property. This Agreement has been ratified by the two Governments and some progress has been made in implementing it. It is proposed that further meetings should be held to review the progress as well as to reach agreement on issues still outstanding between the two countries. A meeting of the representatives of the Ministries of Rehabilitation and Finance

of the two countries was held in Karachi in the beginning of March 1955.

The Government of India has also taken steps to acquire the rights and titles of the evacuee owners in the immovable properties left behind by them and to utilise these properties for giving part compensation to displaced persons. This step was taken in view of the stalemate which was continuing in regard to a satisfactory solution of the immovable evacuee property problem, despite protracted negotiations, correspondence and personal discussions at all levels. Mean-

147 MofEA

<pg14>

While, the evacuee properties were rapidly deteriorating and the displaced persons were feeling frustrated. It has been made clear to, the Government of Pakistan that this step will not prejudice a satisfactory agreement being reached between the two countries on the immovable property issue.

CANAL WATERS.

The Indus Basin Working Party, consisting of engineers of India and Pakistan, assisted by the engineers and the management of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is at present engaged in the task of preparing a plan for the division of the waters of the Indus system of rivers between the two countries in accordance with a proposal put forward by the Bank in February-1954. This proposal envisaged in general that the waters of the three eastern rivers, namely the Beas, the Ravi and the Sutlej, should be, allocated for use by India and those of the three western rivers, namely the Indus, the Chenab and the Jhelum, by Pakistan. The Working Party accompanied by representatives of the Bank is visiting the Indus basin once again to enable them to finalise a plan as early as possible.

EAST BENGAL AND THE MINORITIES.

The condition of the minorities in East Bengal showed no signs of improvement. As a matter of fact, there was an increased exodus of Hindus from that province. During recent months, the migration of Hindus from East Bengal has been in the neighbourhood of over 20,000 persons per month.

The Central Ministers for Minority Affairs of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi in July 1954 for an informal discussion to review the working of the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April 1950 regarding the protection of minorities in the two countries. It was agreed that the Ministers would meet again and undertake as soon as possible a joint tour of selected areas in the Eastern Zone.

During the visit of the Governor-General of Pakistan on the occa-

sion of the celebration of India's Republic Day, an opportunity was taken by the Indian Minister of Rehabilitation to discuss with Maj-General Iskander Mirza the condition of the Hindu minority in East Bengal, and it was decided that the two Ministers should tour East Bengal in the near future with a view to investigating the matter personally.

OTHER MATTERS.

One of the major difficulties in the way of improvement of relations between the peoples of the two countries has been the restrictions on travel and trade. The question of the removal of these

<pg15>

difficulties is to be taken up in the forthcoming discussions. Meanwhile, certain welcome steps have been taken in this regard. For several years past, there was no direct passenger rail traffic between India and Western Pakistan. During the year under review, this traffic was resumed between Amritsar and Lahore and the first train left Amritsar for Lahore on the 28th October 1954.

Another significant event was the Indo-Pakistan Cricket Test Match held in Lahore in January 1955. For the period of the match, the passport and visa rules were relaxed and nearly 25,000 Indian nationals visited Lahore to witness the match. These visitors received a warm welcome in Lahore. It is expected that similar facilities will be provided for other sporting events of this nature.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949 as subsequently amended is valid upto the end of May, 1955.

The Agreement reached between India and Pakistan at the conference held in New Delhi on the 6th and 7th May and signed on the 8th May, 1954, in which important decisions were taken with a view to speeding up recovery work, was ratified and the Instruments of Ratification were exchanged between the two Governments on the 2nd February, 1955.

The table below shows the recoveries made both in India and Pakistan since the problem arose in 1947:

Muslim Abducted persons recovered in India.

	From				
	6-12-47	1950	1951	1952	1953
1954					
	to				
	31-12-49				

Restored to relatives

in Pakistan.	12,552	1,413	1,974	1,162	2,040	1
,114	20,255					
Restored to relatives						
in India	344	276	328	126	926	
812	2,812					

	12,896	1,689	2,302	1,288	2,966	
1,926	23,067					

Non-Muslim Abducted Persons recovered in Pakistan

Arrived in India	6,272	871	743	474	324
160	8,844				

Restored to relatives					
in Pakistan .	31	25	30	31	30
60	207				

	6,303	896	773	505	354
220	9,05				

<pg16>

D. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

India's relations with her neighbours in South-East Asia continued to be friendly. Several countries in this region share India's approach in matters of foreign policy and desire to create an area of peace.

The Prime Ministers of India, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Pakistan met together for the first time in April, 1954 at Colombo and the Conference made evident a substantial community of outlook on many problems. In particular the Conference devoted itself to the problem of Indo-China and its deliberations are acknowledged to have been useful in bringing about a settlement. The Prime Ministers met again at Bogor in Indonesia on the 28th and 29th December 1954. The Conference discussed details regarding the Asian-African Conference to be held under its sponsorship at Bandung in the latter half of April. The Conference will be at Ministerial level and will determine its own procedure and agenda. The objects of the Conference are:

- (a) to promote goodwill and co-operation among the nations of Asia and Africa; to explore and advance their mutual interests and to establish and further friendly relations;
- (b) to consider social, economic and cultural problems and relations of the countries represented;

(c) to consider problems of special interest to Asian and African peoples like racialism and colonialism; ,

(d) to view the position of Asia and Africa in the world today and the contribution they can make to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

India, though not represented at the Geneva Conference on Indo-China, played an important role in bringing about the agreements. The nomination of India as Chairman of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia was a recognition of this role. India accepted the Chairmanship of the three commissions even though this entailed heavy responsibilities and a great burden on her resources.

On the invitation of the Government of India the representatives of the Governments of Canada, Poland and India met in New Delhi from the 1st to 6th August 1954 to study the terms and provisions in the agreement relating to the International Commissions and the functions and duties arising therefrom and to initiate the necessary

<pg17>

principles to establish the Commissions in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia on the due date. The Delhi Conference decided to send an advance party led by the Commonwealth Secretary to discuss detailed arrangements with the parties concerned.

The International Commissions started functioning on 11th August 1954. Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements. The majority of the prisoners of war and civilian internees on both sides have been released. The armed forces have generally been withdrawn and regrouped in designated areas. Transfer of administration from the French to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has been completed in the Hanoi perimeter.

The Indonesian Prime Minister, Dr, Ali Sastroamidjojo, visited India for four days in September 1954 at the invitation of our Prime Minister. During this visit informal talks were held on various matters of common concern. Both were anxious to further the cause of peace in the world and particularly in South-East Asia and were in general agreement on the approach to these problems.

Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, who was the President of the United Nations General Assembly, visited Ceylon, Burma and, Indonesia on invitations from these Governments. On her way to Indonesia she paid a goodwill visit to Singapore and Malaya,

The Prime Minister halted for a night at Bangkok as a guest of, the Government of Thailand on his way to Djakarta. On his way back to India the Prime Minister visited Malaya.

At the invitation of the Government of India an Indonesian Press Delegation visited India during the year.

Dr. S. K. Chatterjee, Emeritus Professor, Calcutta University, addressed the Indonesian Language Congress held at Medan on the development and progress of our national language. Dr. Djunda, Director of the Indonesian National Planning Bureau, and Mr. Utojo Sutoto of the Indonesian Ministry of Economic Affairs visited India in June 1954 to study the progress of the Five-Year Plan.

A Trust has been created for the award of scholarships to students of Indian origin in Malaya. The Trustee is the Commissioner of India in Malaya. He is assisted in the selection of candidates by a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, and four Indians nominated by the Commissioner. In October the Committee awarded three scholarships in Medicine,

<pg18>

The Trade Agreement between India and Indonesia which was signed on the 30th January 1953 and was valid up to the 31st December 1953, was extended up to the 30th June 1955.

The Treaty of Friendship between India and the Philippines Which was signed on the 11th July 1952 came into force on the 29th April 1954 when the instruments of ratification were exchanged at Manila.

A Political Mission in Cambodia and Consulates-General in Laos and Vietnam were established.

E. EAST ASIA

(i) CHINA

The cordial relations existing between India and China were strengthened further by a number of events of international importance. On the 29th April, 1954, an agreement was signed concerning Trade and Intercourse between the Tibet Region of China and India. This agreement contains, inter alia, five principles, popularly known as panchashila, which have become the guiding principles in the relationship between India and China.

Trans-border trade with Tibet and pilgrim traffic to Kailash and Mansarovar showed considerable improvement mainly because of the confidence inspired by the Agreement.

During the year under review, heavy floods destroyed the Government of India buildings at Gyantse and about 40 of the employees and their families lost their lives. A rescue party was sent to render all possible aid to them. In addition, foodgrains, cloth and medicines were rushed from India and distributed among the Tibetan flood victims.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Premier Chou En-lai

visited Delhi for three days in the last week of June. The two Prime Ministers discussed many matters of common concern. In the joint statement issued at the conclusion of Premier Chou En-lai's visit, the two Prime Ministers reaffirmed their adherence to the above mentioned five principles. At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China the Prime Minister of India paid a return visit to China in the latter half of October. He was given a warm reception by the Government and people of China and exchanged views with Chinese leaders. Earlier, a Trade Agreement between India and China was signed on the 14th October, at New Delhi. The agreement is valid for an initial period of 2 years and thereafter it can be renewed by negotiation. A direct Delhi-Peking telegraph communication service, the second telegraph link between India and China, was inaugurated on the 3rd January 1955.

<pg19>

On the cultural side an agreement was reached for the exchange of students between India and China. Two Chinese students have come to India to study Hindi and one Indian student has gone to China for the study of the Chinese language. It is intended to expand this scheme in the coming years to cover the study of Fine Arts, Medicine, History, etc.

In response to an invitation from the Government of India, a cultural Delegation from China consisting of 67 members, including eminent musicians and opera and ballet artists and led by the Vice-Minister of Culture, H.E. Mr. Cheng-Chen-to, toured India from the 4th December 1954 to the 20th January 1955.

On the technical side, a small delegation of engineers led by Shri Kanwar Sain, Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, visited China for two months as guests of the Government of People's Republic of China, to study Chinese flood control measures.

(ii) JAPAN

Discussions continued between India and Japan on the settlement of claims relating to Japanese assets in India and Indian assets in Japan as provided for in Articles 4 and 5 of the Treaty of Peace between India and Japan.

An air agreement for extending the Air India International services to Tokyo and providing for Japanese Air services to India has been finalised and will, it is hoped, be signed shortly.

The Japanese Government have offered two scholarships to Indian students for the study of Japanese language and literature in Japan.

(iii) KOREA

India continued her efforts to be helpful in finding a peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

Of the 88 ex-prisoners of war brought from Korea by the Indian Custodian Force, 87 are still in India, one having been repatriated to China as desired by him. Of the remaining 87 32 want to settle in India and they are being given training at the various, training establishments of the Ministries of Defence and Rehabilitation. The cases of those ex-prisoners who have opted for neutral countries other than India-mostly South American countries-have been referred to the Secretary General of the United Nations. He is in touch with the Governments of these countries and his reply is awaited.

<pg20>

F. SOUTH PACIFIC REGION

(i) AUSTRALIA

Approximately 56 per cent. of the contribution promised, by the Australian Government for economic development programmes in Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Indo-China has been either spent or planned to be utilized. Australia has placed emphasis on aid for agricultural development And 54 per cent. of the amount committed has been for this The total allocation to India both used and committed is approximately pound 6.4 million. This year it was agreed to provide 24 diesel cars estimated to cost pound 1.2 million as a contribution to the rehabilitation and expansion of railways. In addition, Australia has agreed to provide radio equipment estimated to cost pound 500,000. A senior engineer from All India Radio recently visited Australia to assist in drawing up detailed specifications.

(ii) NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has allocated pound 1 million to help India to meet the cost of constructing the All-India Medical Institute, a centre of Post-Graduate Medical Training and Research. Project estimates and detailed drawings are being prepared.

G. WEST ASIA

India and the countries of West Asia are bound by ancient ties of history and culture. Various measures were taken during the year to strengthen relations with them. A number of treaties and agreements were entered into with these countries. With Iran, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was signed on 15 December 1954. The treaty provides for the entry of the nationals of either country into the other and the right to engage in commerce, industry and trade and to acquire movable and immovable property. The nationals of either country, are not to be subjected to taxes, etc., heavier than those imposed on the nationals of the most favoured nation; reasonable facilities will be afforded to the nationals of either party for making remittances to the country of domicile for the support of families and other essential payments; and they Will have access to courts of justice and tribunals.

With Iraq, a Cultural Agreement was signed in July 1954. The Agreement provides for the exchange of university or college teachers and members of scientific and cultural institutions; scholarships are to be instituted in the territory of either party for the students of the other; cultural institutions are to be established in each other's territory; and sports competitions between the nationals of the two countries are to be encouraged.

<pg21>

The Trade Agreement concluded with Iraq in May 1953 expired on 31 December 1954. It was renewed for a period of one year with effect from 1 January 1955.

An Air Agreement with Iraq is now being finalised, and will be concluded shortly.

The Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and Oman was ratified in February 1954. The Treaty provides for the appointment of a Consul by either party in the territory of the other. The Government of India have decided to establish a Consulate at Muscat and a Consul with the necessary complement of staff has been posted to Muscat.

A trade delegation led by Shri M. P. Birla visited Bahrein, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and the Sudan. The exhibition of Indian products in Egypt attracted a large number of visitors from West Asia. The Government of India also participated in the Trade Fair at Damascus.

In the cultural field, the Government of India has decided to establish an institute of Islamic studies at Aligarh. The institute will provide for the study of modern Arabic and the Persian and Turkish languages. Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, recently visited West Asian countries for, recruiting Professors for the Institute.

The Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Government of India continued to play a useful part in the promotion of cultural relations. During the year 11 students from West Asian countries were granted such scholarships for studies in India. The Government of Iran also offered a few scholarships to Indian scholars for the study of Persian and two scholars were selected for the purpose.

A special mission consisting of Dr. Syed Mahmud and Dr. Shaukatullah Ansari visited Saudi Arabia in March 1954 to convey, on behalf of the President, felicitations on the accession of King Saud to the throne and condolences on the death of King Ibn Saud.

An Indian Parliamentary delegation headed by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani visited Turkey in November 1954. It will be recalled

that a Turkish Parliamentary delegation visited India in 1953 at the invitation of the Speaker.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary, visited Cairo, Beirut, Damascus and Baghdad on his way back to India from New

147 M of E A

<pg22>

York, where he had gone to attend the ninth session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Gen. Nuri-Es-said, Iraqi statesman and now Prime Minister of Iraq visited India in March 1954 as a State guest. He had several talks with the Prime Minister on the situation in West Asia.

The Government of India contributed 5,000 lbs. of tea and cotton cloth worth over Rs. 25,000 for flood relief in Iraq.

The Government of Iraq have made a gift of Iraqi dates worth pound 5,000 for distribution amongst flood victims in India.

A delegation of Iranian railway engineers toured India to study the technical and administrative working of the Indian Railways.

The Head of the Hissarak Institute of Iran visited various human and animal serum institutions in India.

Sayad Hassan Taqizadeh, Iranian statesman and scholar, came to India as Visiting Professor at the Aligarh Muslim University.

An Officer of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage is to make an on-the-spot study of anti-locust operations in Iran.

The Government of Iran have offered saplings for plantation at Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi.

Indians in Iran have donated 10,000 Rials for flood relief in Iran. As a token of goodwill, the Iranian Government have presented 40 books on various aspects of Persian literature to the Khodabaksh Library, Patna.

H. AFRICA

(i) EGYPT

Dr. Abdel Hazek Sidkey, Minister of Agriculture, and Madame Durria Shafique, a feminist leader, visited India.

The Prime Minister spent two days in Cairo on his way back to India from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference. A joint communique issued after his talks with the Egyptian Prime

Minister indicated "the existence of an identity of views on major international issues."

A treaty of friendship is being negotiated and is expected to be concluded soon.

<pg23>

(ii) SUDAN

The Government of Sudan has requested the Government of India for the services of judicial and other officers. An Indian officer was sent to advise the Sudan administration on a compensation scheme for expatriated officials.

The Indian community in the Sudan have offered two scholarships to Sudanese students for study in India, and the Egyptian Government have sent a Sudanese student to Aligarh University.

(iii) ALGERIA

The Government of India sent cloth worth Rs. 20,000 for earthquake sufferers in Algeria.

(iv) BRITISH EAST AFRICA

The main event in British East Africa during 1954 was the reconstitution of the Government in Kenya in pursuance of the promised constitutional reforms. There has been set up a Council of Ministers which comprises, in addition to the Governor and the Deputy Governor, six non-official members, six official members, and two nominated members. Of the six non-official members, three are drawn from the European elected members of the Legislative Council, two are Asians and one is an African. Of the two Asians one is a Minister with and the other a Minister, without portfolio. There will be no change before 1960 in the proportion of members of the councils, either as between the main racial groups or as between officials and non-officials. These changes, though modest, mark a beginning in multi-racial government in the area.

The State of Emergency proclaimed in Kenya in October 1952, following the outbreak of violent activities on the part of the members of the Kikuyu tribe, continued during the year under review. There has been no appreciable decrease either in the incidence of crime amongst the Kikuyus, or in the severity of repressive measures adopted to counter them. In an effort to induce mass surrender of terrorists, the Government of Kenya have announced now surrender terms. The European settlers have, however, been pressing the government to "punish" the Kikuyu till they either surrender or are liquidated.

The Government of India, who are interested in enlarging the area of peace, wish to see this spiral of violence and counter-violence

broken speedily and racial concord established. Whilst condemning violence in unequivocal terms, they have made it clear that repression alone offers no solution, and that efforts should be made to deal

<pg24>

with the numerous economic and political disabilities of the indigenous population.

India is opposed to racial domination; she stands for co-operation between different races and for the political and economic emancipation of the Africans. She has advised Indians in these areas to identify themselves with the interests of the country of their adoption and not to seek any special privilege at the expense of the Africans.

A section of the European settlers do not relish this expression, of sympathy with the aspirations of the Africans for self-development. They have been carrying on a systematic campaign vilifying India as a country that has "imperialistic designs" in Africa. The Government of India have made it clear that such propaganda is not likely to promote either friendly relations between the two countries, or inter-racial accord in East and Central Africa.

The declared policy of the Government of the United Kingdom in regard to British colonies is the advancement of all communities that have made their home there, without discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed, and the evolution of a multiracial and fully integrated society, progressively moving forward towards self government and equal partnership in the Commonwealth. The Government of India have welcomed the formulation of this policy and are watching with interest its implementation. The setting up, in Nairobi of a Royal Technical College, open to all races, is a step towards this goal. This College, established under an autonomous Governing Council by the Royal Technical College Act of 1954, and mainly residential, is to be the main instrument of higher technical, commercial and arts education. Indians in East Africa have donated handsomely for this college. Approximately Rs. 15 lakhs have been donated, by India out of the Gandhi Memorial Fund. This will be utilised for the endowment of various Chairs.

CENTRAL AFRICA

When the scheme for federating the territories of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was being considered, the Government of India had expressed the view that the Federation should be promulgated with the consent of the African peoples who constitute approximately 98 per cent. of the population. The Federation was, however, brought into being in the teeth of African opposition. The Government of India expressed the hope that steps would be taken to remove the disabilities from which non-Europeans were suffering, and that the rights of Indians, particularly that of

immigration, would be safeguarded. But soon after assuming charge the Federal Government declared that its policy was to stop further Asian immigration.

The Asian community residing in the Federation is also not being treated fairly. Southern Rhodesia, a unit of the Federation, has by an enactment prohibited the entry into it of Asians residing in the two northern units-Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

(vi) ETHIOPIA

Relations with Ethiopia continued to be friendly

(vii) SOUTH AFRICA

In accordance with their apartheid policy, the South African Government enacted a number of legislative measures discriminating against the non-European population in the Union. A detailed memorandum summarising these measures was prepared by the Government of India and submitted to the UN Commission on Racial Situation in South Africa.

Further steps were taken by the Union Government to implement the Group Areas Act. As before, the people of Indian origin continued to oppose measures of racial segregation embodied in the Act.

(viii) WEST AFRICA

In contrast to most other parts of Africa, the territories in West Africa-particularly the Gold Coast and Nigeria-present a happy picture of peace, prosperity and progress. New Constitutions have been promulgated both in the Gold Coast and Nigeria. The former, under its new constitution, has an all-African Cabinet and an all-African Legislature-the first colony in Africa to achieve this distinction. Recently, however, in the Central part of the Gold Coast, the Ashanti people led by their spiritual and temporal head, the Ashantihene, have voiced a demand for a federal constitution.

Nigeria is a Federation and wide powers have been delegated to its three component units.

The Government of India are watching with interest the political evolution of these territories.

I. EUROPE

The Prime Minister attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference held in London in February 1955.

Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit visited Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom in June-July 1954. She also visited the Headquarters of the F.A.O. in Rome and the European Headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva.

On the resignation of Shri B. G. Kher, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was appointed High Commissioner in the United Kingdom and Ambassador to Ireland. She presented her credentials to the Queen on 21 December 1954.

A marked feature of India's relations with Europe during the year was the development of cultural and economic relations with the countries of Eastern Europe. This development reflected the growing appreciation in these countries of India's independent foreign policy and her endeavour to promote the peaceful co-existence of nations with differing political and economic systems.

During the year the USSR and India exchanged visits of a number of cultural and scientific delegations which served to promote understanding at a popular level in both countries of each other's achievements. Contacts between the people of India and the people of the Soviet Union took place in other fields also through exchange of delegations. A delegation of Soviet Scientists attended the 41st Session of the Indian Science Congress at Hyderabad at the end of which it visited various other centres of scientific research in the country. An Indian delegation of doctors was invited to attend a Medical Congress in Tashkent. A delegation of industrialists and agricultural experts from India toured the USSR in October. Another agricultural delegation visited the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government to see the Agricultural Exhibition organised in Moscow. A delegation of students and professors from five Universities and Colleges of India was invited for a month's tour of the USSR in October. India also received some technical assistance out of the fund of four million roubles placed by the USSR at the disposal of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board for technical assistance to underdeveloped countries. Under the programme, a few Soviet statistical experts were loaned to the Indian Statistical Institute. Negotiations also took place during the year for the erection of a steel plant in India with Soviet assistance and a delegation of Soviet steel experts visited India to finalise the details.

A very considerable development of friendly relations with Yugoslavia took place during the year culminating in the visit of Marshal Tito to India in December. A joint statement issued after Marshal Tito's talks with Mr. Nehru declared:

"The President and the Prime Minister desire to proclaim that the policy of non-alignment adopted and pursued by their

<pg27>

respective countries is not neutrality or neutralism and, therefore, passivity as sometimes alleged, but is a posi-

tive, active and constructive policy seeking to lead to collective peace on which alone collective security can rest."

The two leaders also declared their considered view that the relations between these two countries must continue to be based on the principle of, the recognition of each other's sovereignty, independence and integrity, of non-aggression, of equality, of mutual respect and non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other and on the promotion, both for themselves and the whole world, of the approach and conditions of peaceful co-existence.

Relations with Yugoslavia developed in certain other fields also. Two Yugoslav Agricultural experts visited India for a short term to study problems of irrigation and agriculture. Under a reciprocal arrangement for training of Army Medical Officers, two Indian Army Medical doctors went to Yugoslavia and two Yugoslav Army doctors came to India for short attachment to Indian Army hospitals. Under the reciprocal scholarships scheme some Yugoslav students came to study in Indian institutions and the same number went to Yugoslavia.

Diplomatic relations at Legation level were established with the People's Republics of Bulgaria and Rumania. The Indian Ambassador in Belgrade has been concurrently accredited as Minister to both countries.

An agricultural delegation visited Poland. A delegation led by the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture attended the United Nations Agricultural Exhibition held in Moscow in August 1954.

J. THE AMERICAS

(i) THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

During a brief visit to the U.S.A. in November 1954, the Vice President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, presented an ivory gavel on behalf of the Rajya Sabha to Vice President Nixon, Chairman of the U.S. Senate.

Air Agreement of 1946.-The Air Services Agreement between India and the United States was due to terminate on the 14th January 1955 in terms of the notice of termination served by the Government of India. Towards the end of December 1954, an attempt was made to reach, through negotiation, an arrangement acceptable to both Governments for the continuance of the Agreement. As it

<pg28>

was not possible, however, at that late stage to reconcile divergent points of view, the Agreement was terminated on January 14th, 1955. As a temporary measure, the Government of India have authorized the PAA and TWA to operate two services a week each for another year.

Treaty of Friendship and Establishment.-The question of resuming negotiations with the representatives of the U.S. Government for a Treaty of Friendship and Establishment is under consideration.

(ii) LATIN AMERICA

In September 1954, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon visited Argentina, Peru and Chile as the personal envoy of the Prime Minister. Later Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President, paid goodwill visits to Canada and the following Latin American States:- Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Brazil.

(iii) CANADA

Arrangements are being made to send an elephant as a gift to the Granby Zoo, Ottawa, in time for the opening of the Zoo by the Governor-General of Canada.

K. EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITIES

During the year under review, there was an expansion in the activities of the Ministry in regard to the dissemination of information abroad on the developments which have taken place in the various segments of Indian national life.

As against 30 posts in 26 countries last year, there are at present 35 publicity posts in 29 countries. The new posts are at New York, San Francisco, Berne, Accra and Bangkok. In addition, skeleton publicity staff for Mauritius, Fiji and Goa has also been sanctioned.

Co-ordinated efforts at foreign publicity were made by a regular supply to our Publicity posts of suitable books, articles, films and feature stories.

Indian missions abroad were supplied with 14,958 volumes of the latest books on India. These books were in English and our national and regional languages. They deal with various aspects of India's cultural heritage, history, art, literature, drama, music, with social and economic conditions, with political developments and with the geography of India.

<pg29>

Mobile libraries were established in the West Indies and Mauritius and mobile cinema vans were sanctioned for Fiji, Indonesia, Ceylon and British East Africa.

For general and regional publicity abroad 20 pamphlets on India in different languages-Arabic, Indonesia, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, French, German and English-were produced. On the occasion of

the Republic Day, our Information Posts brought out special bulletins. A pamphlet in Urdu "Tuffut-ul-Hajaj" was produced and distributed to Hajis at the time of Haj. 10,000 of copies of an Indian Art Calendar for 1955 were distributed in foreign countries. The calendar contains 12 exquisite miniatures of 18th century paintings.

In order to increase photo publicity, 61,000 prints in black and white, 600 prints in colour and 18,000 ebonoids were distributed abroad. 16,000 prints were supplied to our Missions abroad for non-commercial exhibitions. Our delegations in Indo-China were supplied with 78 documentaries and a feature film.

Approximately 1,800 Indian gramophone records were supplied to Indian Missions abroad for use at social and national functions as well as for loan to cultural and broadcasting organisations.

Publications issued by the Ministry of Information and other Government Departments were also supplied to our posts.

In the course of the year, our posts received a number of feature films, documentaries and news reviews.

In regard to our service of supplying news daily to our posts, facilities for receiving transmissions in morse were extended to our post in Kabul. This brings the number of Information Posts receiving the daily morse-reports from Headquarters to 27. The news received from such transmissions are edited and incorporated in news bulletins and regular hand-outs. We have also continued to supply to the various departments of the Government of India a daily survey of news regarding India published in the foreign press. This is supplemented by a fortnightly survey of a more general character.

The rate for Press telegrams from India to China was reduced by nearly half. The question of reducing the rates for telegrams between India and other Asian countries is under examination.

Government have purchased Arabic translations (with copy rights) of six Indian classics-the Ramayana, Mahabharat, Bhagwad Gita, Shakuntala, Nala Damyanti, and Divine Chronicles. The translations are by the Labanese poet the late Wadie Brais Boustany. It has been decided to distribute copies of these in the countries of West Asia. One of the largest South American firms, Messrs.

147 M of E. A.

<pg30>

Guillermo Kraft Ltd., Buenos Aires, signed a contract with the Navajivan Trust for the publication of a Spanish translation of Gandhiji's Autobiography.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Increased efforts were also made to acquaint people in other coun-

tries with various aspects of Indian culture. This was done through art exhibitions, dance and music performances, articles in the foreign press and bulletins, radio broadcasts, lectures, etc.

A large scale exhibition, entitled 'Indian Art Through Ages' organized by Shri Subho Tagore and sponsored by the Government of India, visited several countries of the Middle East and Europe. Exhibitions of India's art were also held in Djakarta, Peking, New York, Buenos Aires, Colombo, Singapore, etc.

An Indian Cultural Delegation sponsored by the Government of India, and consisting of musicians and dancers, was sent to the U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia. Their performances were highly appreciated.

Smt. Mrinalini Sarabhai, a well-known Indian classical dancer, gave performances of Bharatnatyam and Kathakali in Europe. Her tour was partly sponsored by the Government of India. Indian dances were also arranged in many other countries.

A Cultural Delegation from the People's Republic of China also paid a visit to India and, during a six-week stay, gave performances in all the principal cities.

Shrimati Indrani Rehman and her troupe also visited Ceylon and gave a number of highly successful performances. A Delegation of writers, poets and composers from the U.S.S.R. and a Press Delegation from Indonesia visited India during the year. Three Indian journalists attended the First World Congress of Press Entities held in Sao Paulo (Brazil). It is proposed to invite Press Delegations from Germany, Burma and the Gold Coast to visit India during 1955-56.

L. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) INDIANS OVERSEAS

The Government of India's policy has been to encourage persons of Indian origin settled abroad to acquire the citizenship of their country of domicile. The office of the Indian High Commission in South Africa was closed down with effect from the 1st July 1954, but efforts are being made, in accordance with the resolution of the

<pg31>

United Nations General Assembly, to enter into direct negotiations with the South African Government to discuss the general question of the treatment of persons of Indian origin. If these efforts succeed, the discussions will include the question of the removal of the ban on the entry of the wives and children of these persons of Indian origin.

In Malaya, Indians, who have been demanding reservation of seats, have been encouraged to co-operate with the other communities. In Burma, land nationalization has affected 1,256,000 acres of the two

million acres owned by Indians, but neither this measure, nor the exchange control regulations, are directed particularly against the Indian community.

(ii) EMIGRATION

There was no change during the year in the administration of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (Act VII of 1952). No notification permitting emigration of unskilled workers was issued and such emigration, therefore, continued to be prohibited. Notifications were, however, issued permitting labourers already settled in Malaya and Burma to return to those countries after short visits to India. Permission was also granted from time to time to the dependents of labourers already settled in Ceylon and Malaya to proceed to those countries. Emigration for "skilled work" (as defined in the Act) continued to be permissible on compliance with the formalities prescribed under the Act. Such emigration took place notably to the Persian Gulf area, for employment in the Oil Companies, and to Burma, for employment under various Government and Quasi-Government bodies in that country.

With the imposition with effect from the 1st August 1953, of restrictions on the entry of outsiders into Malaya, pressure of traffic to that country declined considerably and consequently passengers no longer experienced any difficulty in obtaining sea-passages, and there were no longer any noticeable malpractices of passage brokers and touts, black-marketing in tickets, etc.

As a result of a concerted drive to prevent illicit emigration to Ceylon, e.g., by the appointment of a Special Officer, Special Police Staff, combing out of areas noted for illicit traffic, etc., there was a marked fall in the incidence of such traffic. As against 5,079 illicit emigrants deported from Ceylon during the period from the 1st July 1952 to the 31st December 1952 and 4,302 in 1953, the number of deportees in 1954 fell to 977.

Certain developments in Ceylon necessitated the withdrawal of the general exemption from the ban on the departure of Indians for

<pg32>

unskilled work to Ceylon. Under the general exemption, labourers settled in Ceylon and coming to India for short visits could previously return to Ceylon without any restrictions. Care was however, taken to ensure that labourers who had already come to India, and persons who were in possession of Temporary Residence Permits issued to them by the Ceylon Immigration authorities permitting their entry and stay in Ceylon, were not prevented from leaving India.

A scheme proposed by the Government of North Borneo for the emigration of 10,000 Indian workers-cum-settlers to that country had been withdrawn by that Government and the considerable interests that the scheme had aroused in India slowly died down.

Instructions were issued to, the Protectors of Emigrants at the ports for a liberalisation of the examination of passengers wishing to proceed overseas, from the point of view of the Indian Emigration Regulations, in order to spare them as much inconvenience as possible. Owing to this, as well as to a decrease in the outward traffic to Malaya, there was some reduction of work in the Emigration offices in the Madras State and some temporary posts were accordingly retrenched.

It was felt that the Indian Emigration Act needed some amendments to bring it in line with the present day requirements e.g., extension of the provisions of the Act to departures by air, and the matter was under consideration when the year closed.

(iii) HAJ

Arrangements were made for over 7,000 pilgrims to visit Hejaz. They were given facilities such as exemption from income-tax certificates, and permission to take Indian currency, food rations and cloth. Medical assistance was also provided at Jedda, Mecca and Medina.

(iv) DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD

During the year under review, a large number of distinguished visitors from abroad, including heads of states and heads of governments, ministers and eminent public men visited India. In many cases, they were guests of the Government. They were afforded opportunities to meet leading personalities in this country, and to see some of the development projects and other nation-building activities as also the cultural life of this country.

<pg33>

H. E. Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, paid a state visit to this country in December 1954-January 1955. He was accompanied by the Vice-President, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, two members of the Federal Executive Council, the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, his Secretary-General, and several other high ranking civil and military officers. His tour of the country included visits to Bombay, Delhi, Bhakra-Nangal, Simla, Chandigarh, Gwalior, Agra, Lucknow, Banaras, Sindri, Tatanagar, Chittaranjan, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, and Cochin. H.E. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Governor General of Pakistan, accompanied by three Ministers of the Central Government of Pakistan and several members of his personal staff, visited India in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations at the invitation of the President. Notable among others, who also visited India were, H. E. Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, H. E. Ali Sastroamidjojo, Prime Minister of Indonesia, the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Cassey, Minister for External Affairs of Australia, the Hon'ble Mr. S. C. Shirley Corea,

Commerce, Trade and Fisheries Minister of Ceylon, who led a Trade Delegation, Mr. Kung Yuan, Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, who led a Trade Delegation from his country, the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu Jayawickrema, Minister for Transport and Works of Ceylon, who led a Railway Delegation, H. E. Syed Ibrahim El-Mufti, and H. E. Hammad Tewfik, Ministers for Commerce and Finance respectively of the Sudan, Mr. Abu Rannat, Chief Justice designate of the Sudan, H. E. Sayid Nuri es-Said, present Prime Minister of Iraq, the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, former-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker, former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations of the United Kingdom, Mr. M. Popovic, Chairman of the Yugoslav. Committee for National Economy, Dr. Djuanda, Director of Planning of Indonesia, The Hon'ble U Khin Mating Lat, Minister for Health of the Government of Burma, Dr. Abdel Razek Sidky, Minister of Agriculture of Egypt, Madam Suraya Agaglou, a feminist leader of Turkey, and Mr. Reginald Sorensen, British member of Parliament. These visits show the increasing interest which is being taken by other countries in India's development plans and their desire to understand India's foreign policy.

Government hospitality was also extended to the following visitors: Madame Durria Shafique, an Egyptian feminist leader and political worker, delegates from Poland, Canada, France, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Indo-China Conference held in the first week of August, 1954, a Chinese Cultural Delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Cheng Chen to, Vice Minister for Culture of China, and Col. Abdul Razak, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Afghan Air Force.

147 MofEA

<pg34>

(V) CONSULAR DIVISION

The two sections comprising the Consular Division of the Ministry were amalgamated into one in the month of June. The change, besides promoting better coordination of the work, has resulted in a saving of one Section Officer.

The Division deals with the compilation and revision of Indian Foreign Service Instructions; levy of consular fees; all consular matters including repatriation, relief payments and recoveries, extradition and deportation and enquiries about welfare and whereabouts of Indians abroad in Europe, South-East Asia, Arab world and Turkey; residual work relating to the scheme of financial assistance to the evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc., and long-term schemes for the maintenance of refugee orphans who came to India from Burma, Malaya, etc.

Compilation of the chapter of the Indian Foreign Service Instructions continued to engage the attention of the Division and the following chapters were finalized during the year:-

- (i) Fees.
- (ii) Shipping.
- (iii) Exchange Control.
- (iv) Taking of Evidence and Service of Documents abroad.

It is hoped that printed copies of these chapters will be available shortly for issue to Indian Missions and Posts abroad. The chapter on "Notarial Acts" is awaiting finalization as the rules under the Notaries Act, 1952 have not been published so far. The result is that this Act has not yet been brought into force.

The Special Marriage Act 1954 (43 of 1954) has come into force with effect from the 1st January 1955. Section 3(2)(b) of the Act empowers the Central Government to appoint Indian Diplomatic and Consular Officers abroad as Marriage Officers for the purpose of solemnising marriages among Indian citizens residing in foreign countries. The Division has taken action to appoint Marriage Officers on the recommendations of Indian Missions abroad and has also drafted rules under section 50 of the Act for the guidance of the said Marriage Officers. The draft rules will be published after necessary legal scrutiny.

One hundred and twenty-nine judicial documents, such, as powers of attorney, affidavits, etc., intended for use in foreign countries, were legalised during the year as against ninety three legalised last year

<pg35>

The Division dealt with eighty-four cases of deaths of Indian nationals abroad during the same period as against eighty cases in the preceding year. As a result of the action taken by it, in thirteen cases the estates left by deceased Indian citizens were transferred to their legal heirs in India. The remaining cases are still the subject of correspondence with the foreign authorities concerned.

Seventy judicial documents, e.g., Letters of Request and Commissions, etc., received through the various State Governments for service in Europe, South East Asia, Arab world and Turkey, were, after proper scrutiny, forwarded to the authorities concerned through Indian Missions abroad as against fifty-nine dealt with last year. Nine cases of Letters of Request. Commissions, etc., received from abroad for service in India, were also dealt with by the Division. It received twenty-two applications from Indian citizens for help and assistance in remitting funds from Indo-China, Indonesia, etc., for the maintenance and education of their dependents in India. All these cases were referred to Indian Missions in the countries concerned for necessary action to avoid hardship to the dependents in India.

There were thirty-seven cases of relief and repatriation of desti-

tute Indian citizens from countries like Thailand, Iraq, Malaya, etc., at a cost of Rs. 9,000, as against 28 last year. The recoveries effected from the repatriates after their arrival in India have in comparison been negligible, the policy of the Government being not to subject the repatriated to undue hardship. The Division also dealt with fifteen cases of extradition of undesirable aliens from India in only one of which deportation orders were passed before the close of the year.

As stated in the last year's report, the total amount advanced under the Government of India's Scheme of Financial Assistance to Evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc. (War Zones) was about Rs. 7,17,97,000 including a sum of Rs. 85,000 paid in territories which are now in Pakistan. The rate of recoveries, after this lapse of time, has considerably slowed down and the State Governments concerned have been asked to submit proposals for writing off recoveries in cases where, owing to the destitute condition of the evacuees, recovery of advances is not possible. The Branch Secretariat of this Ministry in West Bengal, entrusted with the work of recovery and write off of advances given to evacuees in that State, has continued to function during the year. Temporary staff for the same purpose also remained employed in the State of Madras.

The scheme for the long-term maintenance of evacuee children from Burma, Malaya and other places whose parents died while

<pg36>

trekking to India during the World War II has continued in operation during the year under review. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments to, assist the evacuee orphans after they have attained the age of majority i.e., 18 years, and to arrange the marriage of orphan girls. The cost of the scheme is shared in the ratio of 50: 50 by the Centre and the State Government concerned.

(vi) DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN INDIA

Forty-four countries have diplomatic representation in India, and there are eighty-nine consular posts. Two new diplomatic missions were established and the status of one legation was raised to that of an Embassy. Eight new consular posts were established, three at Bombay, two at Calcutta, two at New Delhi, and one at Madras.

INDIA

BHUTAN USA PERU FRANCE AFGHANISTAN BURMA NEPAL LATVIA SWITZERLAND
PAKISTAN INDONESIA SRI LANKA CHINA CAMBODIA LAOS VIETNAM CANADA POLAND
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE THAILAND TOTO PHILIPPINES JAPAN KOREA AUSTRALIA CENTRAL
AFRICAN REPUBLIC NEW ZEALAND IRAN IRAQ OMAN EGYPT KUWAIT LEBANON SUDAN
SYRIA TURKEY SAUDI ARABIA UNITED KINGDOM ALGERIA KENYA ETHIOPIA NIGER
NIGERIA YUGOSLAVIA ITALY IRELAND RUSSIA BULGARIA ARGENTINA CHILE MEXICO

BOLIVIA BRAZIL COLOMBIA GHANA FIJI MAURITIUS NORWAY SLOVAKIA GERMANY SOUTH AFRICA MALI

Mar 13, 1955

United Nations And International Conferences

PART III

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The 9th Session of the General Assembly commenced its work in a climate which augured well for constructive work preceded as it was by the successful Geneva Conference which brought to an end the fighting in Indo-China. Unlike those in the past, the debates during this Session were remarkably free from acrimony.

For the first time, a resolution on Disarmament was co-sponsored by all the major powers. That resolution enables the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-committees to continue their work, and the Indian proposal for an "Armaments Truce" was referred by the General Assembly to the Disarmament Commission for further study.

The resolution on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, as revised and adopted by the General Assembly, took into account some of the suggestions made by India, particularly the following:-

- (a) The General Assembly should pronounce itself in favour of the early establishment of the proposed agency.
- (b) The proposed agency should not, as intended originally by the Western Powers, be constituted on the pattern of the Specialized Agencies.
- (c) The views of Members like India who have manifested their interest in the subject should be taken into account fully by the Powers taking part in the initial negotiations and such Members should be consulted before the details of the proposed Agency are finalised.

This resolution was also adopted unanimously.

On the question of people of Indian origin in South Africa, a resolution suggesting direct negotiations between India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa, if necessary with the aid of a person designated by the Secretary-General of the U.N. was adopted. The

matter will again come up for discussion at the next Session of the General Assembly.

Likewise, the question of race conflict in the Union of South Africa will also come up for consideration by the General Assembly at its next Session. Meanwhile the U.N. Commission dealing with this subject continues in being.

<pg37>

<pg38>

There are now 21 States who are waiting for admission to the U.N. Their admission has been blocked as a result of differences among the permanent members of the Security Council. At the 9th Session of the General Assembly, India and three other States submitted a joint draft resolution which would refer all pending applications back to the Security Council whose favourable recommendation is essential for the admission of any new State. The resolution also suggested for the consideration of the Security Council the desirability of invoking the provisions of Article 28(2) of the Charter, whereby a "periodic meeting" attended by Foreign Ministers of the States represented on the Council could be convened to solve the deadlock. This resolution was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly.

TRUST TERRITORIES

At the 8th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, India was elected for the first time to the Trusteeship Council for a term of 3 years beginning from the Jan 01, 1954.

The Trust Territory of Togoland under British Administration has been administered as a part of the Gold Coast colony. In view of the impending attainment of self-government by the Gold Coast the British Government informed the General Assembly that she would no longer be able to administer this Territory as a part of the Gold Coast and suggested that as the objective of the Trusteeship system, namely attainment of self-government, had been achieved to a large extent, the Trusteeship agreement should be terminated. In view of the fact that, under article 76(b) of the Charter, the ultimate decision should be in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people, India submitted a draft resolution suggesting the despatch of a Special U.N. Visiting Mission to the two Togolands to study the problem at first hand. This resolution was adopted by a large majority.

On the question of the status of the Territory of South West Africa, the General Assembly passed a resolution laying down special rules regarding procedure in dealing with the reports and petitions relating to South West Africa. By another resolution, the General Assembly requested the International Court of Justice for advisory opinion on the voting procedure to be followed in the General

Assembly in dealing with such reports and petitions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

India is represented on all the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council except the Commission on the Status of Women and continues to take an active part in the deliberations of the ECOSOC. At the 9th Session of the General Assembly India

<pg39>

and 19 other countries submitted a joint draft resolution which would decide in favour of establishing a Special U.N. Fund for economic development of under-developed areas (SUNFED) and which suggested certain preparatory measures also. As certain States were not favourably disposed to the immediate establishment of such a Special Fund, a working group was formed to evolve a commonly acceptable resolution. The final resolution expresses the hope that a special fund would be established "as soon as practicable" and extends the appointment of Mr. Scheyven, the Special Rapporteur, for another year to enable him to continue his consultations with various Governments and directs him to submit a further report. The Indian Delegation took an active part in formulating the final resolution.

India has been taking increasing interest in the working of the U.N. Children's Fund and has increased her contribution to this fund by rupees one lakh. At the initiative of India and Uruguay, the General Assembly adopted a resolution recommending that, with effect from 1956, a Universal Children's day should be instituted by all countries for promoting the ideals and objectives of the Charter and the welfare of the children of the world and for expressing the support of the Governments for the purposes of UNICEF.

India has continued to evince interest in the work of the UNESCO which has accepted India's invitation to hold its 9th General Conference in India in 1956. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice Chancellor of Madras University, was elected chairman of the Executive Board of UNESCO. Among the important conferences that took place in India during 1954, mention may be made of the symposium on Wind Power and Solar Energy at Delhi and the 4th World Forestry Congress at Dehra Dun.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY

As a result of the strenuous efforts made by our Representatives, India's share of the U.N. budget has been reduced from 3.40 per cent. to 3.30 per cent.

On the subject of the organization of the U.N. Secretariat, the Indian Delegation was able to secure the agreement of the Secretary-General of the U.N. to the principle that he should, as a general rule, avoid the recruitment of persons who have taken active part in

political controversies. The Indian Delegation also pleaded strongly for increased representation of Asia at all levels in the U.N. Secretariat. A resolution co-sponsored by India, Argentina, Lebanon and Yugoslavia approving the measures taken by the Secretary-General in the re-organisation of the Secretariat and requesting him to make a further report to the 10th Session was also adopted unanimously by the General Assembly.

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SWITZERLAND CHINA INDIA USA SOUTH AFRICA PAKISTAN URUGUAY ARGENTINA
LEBANON YUGOSLAVIA

Jan 01, 1954

Appendix I EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS OF POLICY IN PARLIAMENT

APPENDIX I

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS OF POLICY IN PARLIAMENT OF THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Panchashila

"The House knows about the five principles, which were included in the joint statement, that we issued here when Prime Minister Chou En-Lai came here. I do not think anyone present can possibly take exception to these five principles or any of them. What were they? They were recognition of territorial integrity and sovereignty and independence, non-aggression, non-interference, mutual respect, etc. Can anyone take exception to them? And yet people have taken exception to it. On what grounds? Oh! they say "How can you believe that this will be acted upon"? Of course if you cannot believe in anything, there is no fun in talking or writing, and the only thing left is to live in isolation or to fight and subdue the other party—there is no other way. It is not a question of believing the other party's word; it is a question of creating conditions where the other party cannot break its word, or if I may say so, where it finds it difficult to break its word. May be the other party breaks its word, and it is likely to find itself in a much worse quandary. These conditions are created by the joint statement that was made both in India and in Rangoon, and if these five principles are repeated by the various countries of the world in their relations to each other, they will create an atmosphere. That does not mean that all the forces of aggression and interference and mischief in various countries have been ended. Of course not; they are there, but it does mean that you make it slightly more difficult for them to function and you encourage the other forces, and that is the way for human relationship whether of the individual or of the bigger

groups".

(Lok Sabha-Sep 29, 1954).

Co-existence

"The word co-existence has been used and thrown about a good deal in the past few months and it has come to mean something; and yet, so far as we in India are concerned, our whole policy has been based, right from the beginning, since we started functioning in the international sphere, on the conception of co-existence. That word

<pg40>

<pg41>

or that idea or conception is not new to us, naturally. It had to be so because on the one hand we do not wish to interfere with others in any way and on the other hand we will not like to be interfered with by others. So the natural consequence of this approach is co-existence; it can be no other. It is only when you want to interfere or when you are afraid of being interfered with, that naturally co-existence is upset; nobody in the world today can be certain but you can form your own guess as to whether the forces aiming at interference with each other can be checked, controlled or not. If they cannot be checked then of course there can be no co-existence and conflicts arise. And we have arrived at a stage in the world when a conflict and a big conflict is likely to become immediately a big world war. There are no small stages left now although this problem of understanding whether co-existence is possible or not is a very important one. But one thing is quite clear. If it is not possible then the only alternative is world war-co-destruction-I do not know what you would call-so that whether one likes the present state of affairs in the world or not, one has in effect to choose between a policy which is likely to lead to war on the bigger scale and the acceptance of the general approach meant by the word 'co-existence', that is, countries existing where they are, not interfering with others".

(Rajya Sabha-August 26, 1954).

China and India

"The mere fact of a closer understanding between India and China is a factor of vital importance not only to those two countries but to others also. Therefore, the visit of Premier Chou-En-lai to India and my visit to China assumed a significance of some historic importance.

Apart from conflicts which exist in many parts of the world, the major difficulty appears to be the prevalence of fear and the reactions to that all-pervading fear. The two great groups of nations which have been ranged against each other for several years suspect each other of aggressive designs. Each charges the other with evil intentions and with preparations for external aggression or internal subversion. Every act of one country or one group which is aimed at the other leads to a counter-act. Thus tension grows and a vicious circle continues.

We discussed this matter in Peking, as we had done previously in

New Delhi, and we agreed that everything should be done to remove this fear and apprehension from men's minds so as to produce an atmosphere which is more helpful in the consideration and solution

<pg42>

of problems. The leaders of China assured me that they were anxious to do this and I have no doubt that they meant what they said because circumstances that exist today demand such a course of action even from the point of view of national interest. The 'Five, principles', or the Pancha Shila as I would like to call them, to which we agreed some months ago, appear to me to offer a firm basis for friendly intercourse between nations".

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"Briefly put, I would say that the political consequences of my visit to China were a deeper understanding between India and China. and what they stand for and what they work for, and a knowledge that there is much in common in the tasks that confront them, and it is desirable for them to cooperate in as large a measure as possible India, as she is situated geographically and politically, can be of some service in interpreting some countries to others and thus helping to remove misunderstandings. Probably my visit also helped a little in easing the existing tensions in Indo-China and in South-East Asia. As such, it helped in the larger and vital problem of world peace".

(Lok Sabha-Nov. 22, 1954).

China and U.N.

"In regard to the United Nations, this House knows that we have stood for the People's Government of China being represented there. Recently the United Nations have passed a resolution that this matter will not be considered for a year or so. I have long been convinced of the fact that a great part of our present-day difficulties, - certainly in the Far East, but I would like to go farther and say in the world-is due to this extraordinary shutting of one's eyes to the fact of China. Here is a great country and it is totally immaterial whether you like it or dislike it. Here is a great country and the United Nations, or some countries of the United Nations, refuse to recognise that it is there. The result is that all kinds of conflicts arise. I am convinced in my mind that there would have been no Korean War if the People's Government of China had been in the United Nations-it is only, guess-work-because people could have dealt with China across the table. It adds to the complexities and difficulties of the world problems".

* * * * *

"Remember this: that it is not a question of the admission of China to the United Nations. China is one of the founder-members

<pg43>

of the United Nations. It is merely a question of who represents China. This fact is not adequately realised. It is not a question really of the Security Council, or anybody else deciding, as they have to decide, of new countries coming in. China is not a new

country. It is a founder-member of the United Nations. It is really a question, if you like, of credentials, -who represents China, a straightforward question. And it surprises me and amazes me, how this straightforward question has been twisted round about, and made the cause of infinite troubles. There would be no settlement in the Far East, or South-East Asia till this major fact of the People's Government of China is recognised. I say one of the biggest factors towards ensuring security in South-East Asia and in the Far East is the recognition of China by those countries, and China coming into the United Nations. There would be far greater assurance of security that way than through your South-East Asia Treaty Organisation, or the rest.

If China comes in, apart from the fact that you deal with China face to face at the United Nations and elsewhere, China assumes certain responsibilities in the United Nations. Today it is a very odd position. Sometimes the United Nations passes resolutions directing the People's Government of China to do this or that. The response from China is: "Well, you do not recognise us; we are not there; we are not a part of it; how can we recognise your directions?" - which is an understandable response. Instead of adding to the responsibility and laying down ways of cooperation, you shut the door of cooperation and add to the irresponsible behaviour of nations in this way, and call it security. There is something fundamentally wrong about it. The result inevitably is that the influence of the United Nations lessens, as it must. I do not want it to lessen, because, whatever it may be, it is one of our biggest hopes of peace in the world".

(Lok Sabha-Sept. 29, 1954).

Indo-China

"At Geneva, the Indo-China Conference assumed the greater importance. The historic role of this Conference was that it was the alternative, or the deterrent, to what threatened to lead to World War III. This is the feature of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China that gives it a memorable place in history.

The mediatory role of the two Presidents of the Conference, Mr. Eden and M. Molotov, and the dominant desire that pervaded

<pg44>

Geneva despite all conflicts and deadlocks, was that there should be settlement and the grim alternative must be averted.

Apart from the two Conference Presidents, the Chinese Prime Minister, whom we had the pleasure of welcoming in this country, distinguished himself as a constructive statesman. He also brought to the Conference the first-hand sense of the reality of the new Asia. His visit to India appears to have assisted him to understand the Asia outside of China and also to appreciate the evolving South East Asia pattern of collective peace.

Great the role of others was, the main task and therefore the determining role rested with the principal belligerents-France and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Direct negotiations between them first proposed in this House and later affirmed at Colombo, became an important feature in regard to some aspects. To the

Prime Minister of France, M. Mendes-France, and the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam our gratitude is due for the courage and vision with which they tackled this difficult problem. The three other Governments in Indo-China, represented at the Conference, namely, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, all intimately involved in the horrors of war, also made their contribution to the settlement. Indo-China has been a truly negotiated settlement where not any one of the, belligerents but peace has been victor.

The Armistice settlement tests on the agreement between the combatants, represented by the two High Commands. On them rests the responsibility of maintaining. it. But, from the beginning of the Conference, the role, functions, composition and the procedure of the neutral or impartial Supervisory Commissions bedevilled the deliberations, and stood deadlocked for a long time. The agreement reached on the functions as now set out and the composition of the Commissions with Canada, Poland and India proved the turning-point. To India, a place. on the Commissions was proposed by every participant and on every occasion. Finally, the Chairmanship of India became one of the necessities for a settlement.

India had not been a participant at the Conference. She had not sought a place on the Commission. Indeed, we did not even disclose whether we would or would not accept responsibility. When this responsibility was offered to us, we could not refuse for our refusal would have meant imperilling the whole agreement. We have thus to shoulder this heavy and onerous responsibility".

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(Lok Sabha-August 25, 1954).

<pg45>

Korea

"The, Conference on Korea adjourned inconclusively, but it should be noted and affirmed that the Conference has not broken up. The problem of Korea has to be resolved in the interests of Asian and world stability and peace. It is not Without significance that no party at Geneva was willing or ready to force the Conference to a catastrophic or even formal end. The great majority of the States represented wished and sought at least partial solutions. The proposals made there contain the elements of advance and a concern to find a settlement. They can be a kind of bridgehead from which a hopeful landing to the shores of a Korean settlement may, and indeed, should be planned or envisaged. The Geneva Conference should not be permitted to lapse. Endeavours to make progress towards peace in Korea should be continued".

(Lok Sabha-August 25, 1954)

Asian Outlook

"And so here was this conference in Geneva, talking and discussing about Asian problems but they realized there the importance of the Asian outlook, they realized that they could not ignore what Asia felt in this matter. First of all there was of course one country which is intimately involved i.e., the People's Republic of China, which was represented there, but another important factor was that

a number of Asian countries which were not represented nevertheless were constantly referred to and talked about i.e., the so-called Colombo Conference countries. That is to say, the Colombo Conference which was held immediately before the Geneva Conference and which considered many of these problems, the Indo-China problem specially, and passed certain resolutions of recommendations with regard to it attracted a great deal of attention at Geneva. That was because it was supposed, and rightly supposed to represent the viewpoint of a very large part of Asia, in fact the part of Asia very intimately connected geographically and otherwise by virtue of proximity, with the Indo-China problem. So, we saw in Geneva this impact of reality on an unreal way of dealing with things, and the unreal way of dealing with this problem was to forget Asia, generally speaking. But that fact that Asia was there and that Asia had a certain definite viewpoint in regard to it could not be ignored and so Asia was continually impinging on them although it was not present at the conference table".

(Rajya Sabha-August 26, 1954)

<pg46>

Commonwealth

"This whole question has to be viewed, not from a background of sentiment this way or that way but, if I may say so, pure advantage, advantage to our country nationally, advantage to the policies we might pursue internationally. That is the only test, does it come in the way or does it help? I do submit that our association with the Commonwealth has not come in our way in the least".

* * * * *

"In what way have our policies been changed, interfered with by this link? That is the point that we have to consider."

"I submit that in no way, in either the internal economics, or external policy or anything, has this come in our way. On the other hand, it has been definitely helpful to us and helpful to the cause of world peace".

"My point is that in these international affairs, the fact that there was this thin, tenuous, link with the Commonwealth has helped the cause of world peace".

(Lok Sabha-September 30, 1954)

External Interference

"Most of these countries are afraid, not of what Governments do officially, but what they might do sub rosa through the activities of the Communist Party in these countries. And the fact of the matter is, that one of the serious difficulties that has arisen in international affairs is, that previously one country was against another; you knew where you were; there might be some people in your country, a handful, who might sympathise with the other country and two nations came into conflict. Now we have this new development that in national groups there are, what I might call if you like, international groups who oppose the national group and who psychologically, emotionally, intellectually if you like, are tied up with another

nation's national group. That creates difficulties. In fact that is one of the essential difficulties of the situation. I am not discussing Communism, its theory and practice. I am merely pointing out the essential difficulty of the situation of all these countries. And if there was such a thing as the Communist Party in a country, that is a national Communist Party, that is a party which had nothing to do with another country, that is a different matter. It has got a certain policy, economic, political, whatever it is. It is one of various parties. The difficulty comes in, because that party in your country is, as I said, intellectually, mentally and otherwise tied up with other groups in other countries. And the other country might well utilise

<pg47>

that for its own advantage. That is the fear that comes to all these South-East Asia countries, whether it is Burma and Thailand or any other country; with the result, unfortunately, that problems, economic and other problems which could be considered by themselves, get tied up with these extraneous issues, and different types of reactions are created. Therefore, I think that just as in the old days there was the Comintern, that international Communist organisation which was wound up some time during the last war, then later came the Cominform, which was, I suppose, something of the old type in a different garb, I think that these organisations and the activities that flow from that area have caused a good deal of apprehension and disturbance in various countries and nations. And now, as a reaction to this, we have other forms of international interferences in national affairs growing up in various countries, not in that ideological way, but in a practical governmental, sub rosa way. It is extraordinary how this kind of thing is growing in most countries, not on one side but on every side".

(Lok Sabha-September 29, 1954)

Colonialism

"Apart from all these, the major fact is that what is called 'colonialism' is in its retreat and has to be so. We talk about the crisis of our time and many people do it in different ways. Probably in the United States of America the crisis of the time is supposed to be communism versus anti-communism. May be so to some extent. Well, the crisis of the time in Asia is colonialism versus anti-colonialism. But let me say of course all these things overlap. Now take the case of Indo-China and look back at the history of Indo-China, the tragic history of seven-and-a-half years of war-terrible destruction. Was that not due to an attempt to prolong the colonial era there when it had ceased to have any real strength or significance? The result has come or will come, has come almost, that is, those countries will be independent and free from colonial control. But if a wise decision had been taken seven years ago that would have avoided the horrors of this war and all kinds of other developments and consequences that have taken place. That wise decision was taken in Burma and in India. In Indonesia there was trouble, you remember, repeated trouble, but however it was solved to some extent; one can see the difference. Where this has been recognised, the trend of modern history, modern events in Asia have been recognised, there has been a peaceful changeover and friendship between those countries that dominated and those that were dominated, where it was not whether in Asia, whether in Africa, there is continuous trouble, the trouble of fighting a war and all that is going

<pg48>

on and it is patent that that cannot end until the freedom of these-countries is recognised.

Now it is in this larger context of freedom of countries, individual countries that we should also see this problem of little Goa. I can understand the Portuguese having a soft corner in their hearts and minds for the days of Portugal's grandeur. Each country has its periods and we do not grudge them that, but that does not justify in any sense, logically or otherwise, for them to adopt a policy today of holding on to Goa against the wishes of the people of Goa-it could not be justified at any time".

(Rajya Sabha-August 26, 1954)

Manila Treaty

"Now, I put it to the House, has this Manila Treaty relaxed tensions in South-East Asia or increased them? Has it taken South-East Asia or any other part of the world move towards peace and security or has it not? I confess, I neither see any lessening of tension nor any advance towards peace. In fact, the reverse. The good atmosphere that was created by the Geneva agreements has, to some extent, been vitiated. Now, that is not a good thing. Has the Manila Treaty created any bulwark for peace and security? The Treaty, itself, as a matter of fact, does not go very far. Those who were of a certain notion, I presume previously, have expressed their opinion, if you like in a more corporate way. It does not add to the strength of those countries, even increase their strength, for their strength as such was there may develop a little more. So, positively, it has little contribution to make. Negatively, it has definitely added to the tensions and fears of the situation".

* * * * *

"Now, another aspect of the SEATO or SEADO-whatever it is called-is a curious thing. I can understand a number of countries coming together for their own defence and coming to some agreement and making an alliance. Now, this particular SEATO treaty, although the alliance or the agreement that emerges is not very strong so far as the military aspect is concerned goes somewhat beyond those very countries. There is constant reference in that agreement or treaty to an area, an area not of the countries concerned but of course, to an area beyond these countries which are. parties to that treaty; an area which those countries themselves can designate: "this is also in our area". That, I submit, is a dangerous extension of this idea".

"It seems to me, this particular Manila treaty is looking dangerously in this direction of spheres of influence to be exercised by

<pg49>

powerful countries; because, ultimately, it is the big and powerful countries that will decide and not the two or three weak and small Asian countries, that may be allied to them.

Another fact I should like to mention is this: in. this treaty there

is reference, of course, to aggression. One can understand external aggression, but there is reference also to a fact or situation created within this area which might entitle them to intervene. Now, observe the words 'a fact or situation created in that area'. It is not external invasion. That is to say, some internal development in that area might entitle these countries to intervene. Does this not affect the whole conception of integrity, sovereignty and independence of the countries of this area?"

* * * * *

"Again, we have ventured to talk about an area of peace and we have thought that, perhaps, one of the major areas of peace might be South-East Asia. Now, the Manila treaty rather comes in the way of that area of peace. It takes up that very area which might be an area of peace and almost converts it into an area of potential war. All these facts, I find disturbing".

(Lok Sabha-September 29, 1954).

Goa

"I would like to say on behalf of our country and Government that we have no animosity towards Portugal or her people. We, believe the freedom of the Goans, now subject to Portugal, would be again for Portugal as well. We will continue to pursue, with patience and firmness, the path of conciliation and negotiation. Equally, we must declare that we would be false to our history and betray the cause of freedom itself if we did not state, without reserve, that our country and Government firmly and fully believe in the right of our compatriots in Goa to free themselves from alien rule and to be reunited with the rest of the mother land. This will serve the cause of friendship and understanding even as freedom to India has led to friendly relations between the United Kingdom and India. We would therefore invite the Portuguese Government to cooperate in the peaceful consummation of these endeavours."

(Lok Sabha-August 25, 1954)

Hydrogen Bomb

"We have maintained that nuclear (including Thermonuclear) chemical and biological (bacterial) knowledge and power should not be used to forge these weapons of mass destruction. We have advo-

<pg50>

cated the prohibition of such weapons, by common consent, and immediately by agreement amongst those concerned, which latter is at present the only effective way to bring about their abandonment".

* * * * *

"Pending progress towards some solution, full or partial, in respect of the prohibition and elimination of these weapons of mass destruction, which the General Assembly has affirmed as its nearest desire, the Government would consider, among the steps to be taken now and forthwith, the following:

(1) Some sort of, what may be called, "Standstill Agreement" in

respect, at least, of these actual explosions, even if arrangements about the discontinuance of production and stockpiling, must await more substantial agreements amongst those principally concerned.

(2) Full publicity by those principally concerned in the production of these weapons and by the United Nations, of the extent of the destructive power and the known effects of these weapons and also adequate indication of the extent of the unknown but probable effects. Informed world public opinion is in our view the, most effective factor in bringing about the results we desire.

(3) Immediate (and continuing) private meetings of the Sub-committees of the Disarmament Commission to consider the "Stand-still" proposal, which I have just mentioned, pending decisions on prohibitions and controls etc., to which the Disarmament Commission is asked by the General Assembly to address itself.

(4) Active steps by States and peoples of the world, who though not directly concerned with the production of these weapons, are very much concerned by the possible use of them, also at present, by these experiments and their effects. They would, I venture to hope, express their concern and add their voices and influence, in as ineffective a manner as possible to arrest the progress of this destructive potential which menaces all alike.

The Government of India will use its best efforts in pursuit of these objectives".

(Lok Sabha-April 2, 1954)

USA
INDIA CHINA KOREA SWITZERLAND FRANCE VIETNAM SRI LANKA CAMBODIA
CANADA POLAND BURMA THAILAND INDONESIA PORTUGAL PHILIPPINES

Sep 29, 1954

Appendix II JOINT STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

APPENDIX II

(i) JOINT STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND CHINA (Jun 28, 1954)

His Excellency Chou En-lai, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, came to Delhi at the invitation of His Excellency Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Republic of India. He stayed here for three days. During this period the two Prime Ministers discussed many matters of common concern to India and China. In particular they discussed the prospects of peace in South East Asia and the developments that had taken place in the Geneva Conference in regard to Indo-China. The situation in Indo-China was of vital importance to the peace of

Asia and the world and the Prime Ministers were anxious that the efforts that were being made at Geneva should succeed. They noted with satisfaction that some progress had been made in the talks at Geneva in regard to an armistice. They earnestly hoped that these efforts will meet with success in the near future and that they would result in a political settlement of the problems of that area.

The talks between the Prime Ministers aimed at helping, in such ways as were possible, the efforts at peaceful settlement that were being made in Geneva and elsewhere. Their main purpose was to arrive at a clearer understanding of each other's point of view in order to help in the maintenance of peace, both in cooperation with each other and with other countries.

Recently India and China have come to an agreement in which they have laid down certain principles which should guide the relations between the two countries. These principles are

- (i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- (2) Non-aggression;
- (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs;
- (4) Equality and mutual benefit; and
- (5) Peaceful co-existence.

The Prime Ministers reaffirmed these principles and felt that they should be applied in their relations with other countries in Asia as

<pg51>

<pg52>

well as in other parts of the world. If these principles are applied not only between various countries but also in international relations generally, they would form a solid foundation for peace and security and the fears and apprehensions that exist today would give place to a feeling of confidence.

The Prime Ministers recognised that different social and political systems exist in various parts of Asia and the world. If, however, the above-mentioned principles are accepted and acted upon and there is no interference by any one country with another, these differences should not come in the way of peace or create conflicts. With the assurance of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each country and of non-aggression, there would be peaceful co-existence and friendly relations between the countries concerned. This would lessen the tensions that exist in the world today and help in creating a climate of peace.

In particular, the Prime Ministers hoped that these, principles. would be applied to the solution of the problems in Indo-China where the political settlement should aim at the creation of free, democratic, unified and independent States, which should not be used for aggressive purposes or be subjected to foreign intervention. This will lead to a growth of self-confidence in these countries as well as to friendly relations between them and their neighbours. The adoption of the principles referred to above will also help in

creating an area of peace which, as circumstances permit, can be enlarged, thus lessening the chances of war and strengthening the cause of peace all over the world.

The Prime Ministers expressed their confidence in, the friendship between India and China which would help the cause of world peace and the peaceful development of their respective countries as well as other countries of Asia.

These conversations were held with a view to help in bringing about a greater understanding of the problems of Asia and to further a peaceful and cooperative effort, in common with other countries; of the world, in solving these and like problems.

The Prime Ministers agreed that their respective countries should maintain close contacts so that there should continue to be full understanding between them. They appreciated greatly the present opportunity of meeting together and having a full exchange of ideas leading to a clearer understanding and cooperation in the cause of peace

<pg53>

(ii) JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.

"The President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, who is paying a State visit to India, in response to the invitation of the Government of India, has spent five days in New Delhi. During this period, His Excellency has had several conversations with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

These conversations have been informal and friendly in character and have covered, in general terms, the more basic and pressing aspects of world affairs and, more particularly, those matters of common interest which engage their common and grave concern.

The similarities of historic background and social and economic conditions of their countries and the fact that they have emerged as independent nations, through powerful movement of national liberation, have endowed their understanding of each other and of their countries with a deeper significance and given to their friendly relations a greater ease and facility.

Yugoslavia and India have devoted their energies, both in the domestic and international fields, for the promotion of peace and methods of negotiation and conciliation as a solvent of international (conflicts and problems. They have sought to base their own relations with each other and with the rest of the world on the basis of equality and friendship with all nations.

The President and the Prime Minister desire to proclaim that the policy of non-alignment adopted and pursued by their respective countries is not 'neutrality' or 'neutralism' and therefore passivity as sometimes alleged, but is a positive, active and constructive policy seeking to lead to collective peace, on which alone collective security can really rest.

They have felt that their countries and Governments are not only fully aware of the grim alternative, namely war in this atomic age

but of the profound truth that wars do not solve problems but only
Tender them more difficult of solution and, in addition, create new
and more stubborn ones.

Yugoslavia and India live in the awareness that in peace alone
their hard-won and cherished independence can be consolidated and
endure and give to them and their peoples opportunities of self-
development, economic advance and prosperity and social progress
and stability.

The President and the Prime Minister desire to state, as their
considered view, that the relations of their two countries and Gov-

<pg54>

ernments are, and must continue to be based on the principles of the
recognition of each other's sovereignty, independence and integrity,
of non-aggression, of equality, of mutual respect and non-interference
in the domestic affairs of each other or of other countries, and on the
promotion, both for themselves and for the world, of the approach
and conditions of peaceful co-existence. This basic conception should
govern international relations and be the foremost element in the
policy and work of the United Nations.

It follows, therefore, that the policy of their two countries and
their approach to world peace cannot be based upon force or the
accumulation of armaments as an instrument either of negotiation or
of solution of conflicts. The President and the Prime Minister,
therefore, repudiate the erroneous conception, which has become
prevalent in some quarters of a "third bloc" or "third force" of non-
aligned countries. This is a contradiction in terms because such a
bloc would involve them in the very system of alignments which they
regard as undesirable.

The President and the Prime Minister are convinced that the
principles on which they have agreed for the governance of their
mutual relations are capable of wider application. If "they were sop
accepted, they would make a substantial contribution to the lowering
of world tensions and the resolving of pending conflicts. They will
widen the area of peace and diminish the terrible prospect of war,
promote greater confidence and open up greater opportunities of
world cooperation.

INDO-YUGOSLAVIA FRIENDSHIP

The President and the Prime Minister express their willingness
and confidence in the friendship of Yugoslavia and India, which is
welcomed and acclaimed by their peoples. They will seek to pro-
mote and strengthen the economic and cultural relations between
their two countries. They recall with satisfaction the understanding
and unity of endeavour that prevails between their two countries in
the United Nations and elsewhere, in the common cause of peace
and humanity, and have decided that these contacts and relation-
ships should be furthered and strengthened.

The President and the Prime Minister, believing that the lowering
of world tensions is an essential prelude to the development of
collective peace, welcome the signs of the easing of certain tensions
in the world which have recently emerged and, at the same time
will devote their sincere endeavour to further easing world tensions

and to prevent their increase.

<pg55>

The President and the Prime Minister wish to affirm solemnly that the hope of advance of the peoples of the world and even the survival of civilisation render our acceptance of the necessity of peaceful co-existence, not merely as an alternative but as an imperative.

The fact that Yugoslavia and India are pursuing similar general aims constitutes a firm basis for the strengthening of their mutual relations notwithstanding the geographical distance which separates them, and they are happy to feel that bonds of warm friendship and fraternity bind them together".

(iii) JOINT COMMUNIQUE BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF
BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, INDONESIA AND PAKISTAN

The Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan met at Bogor on the 28th and 29th December 1954. The main object of their meeting was to consider matters concerning the proposed Asian-African Conference suggested at the first meeting of the Prime Ministers at Colombo last April.

The Prime Ministers took advantage of the opportunity of their present meeting to review briefly, and in general terms, problems and issues of common interest and concern to them all.

The Prime Ministers agreed that an Asian-African Conference be held under their joint sponsorship. They also reached agreement on all consequential matters.

The purposes of the Asian-African Conference would be:

- (a) to promote goodwill and co-operation among the nations: of Asia and Africa, to explore and advance their mutual as well as common interests and to establish and further friendliness and neighbourly relations;
- (b) to consider social, economic and cultural problems and relations of the countries represented;
- (c) to consider problems of special interest to Asian and African peoples, e.g., problems affecting national sovereignty and of racialism and colonialism;
- (d) to view the position of Asia and Africa and their peoples: in the world of today and the contribution they can make to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

The Conference will meet in Indonesia in the last week of April 1955. The Government of Indonesia have agreed to make the

<pg56>

necessary arrangements for this Conference on behalf of the sponsoring countries. A Conference Secretariat representing the sponsoring countries will be set up in Indonesia.

The Prime Ministers agreed that the Conference should have

a broad and geographical basis, and that all countries in Asia and Africa, which have independent governments, should be invited. With minor variations and modifications of this basic principle, they decided to invite the following countries:

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) Cambodia
- (3) Central African Federation
- (4) China
- (5) Egypt
- (6) Ethiopia
- (7) Gold Coast
- (8) Iran
- (9) Iraq
- (10) Japan
- (11) Jordan
- (12) Laos
- (13) Lebanon
- (14) Liberia
- (15) Libya
- (16) Nepal
- (17) Philippines
- (18) Saudi Arabia
- (19) Sudan
- (20) Syria
- (21) Thailand
- (22) Turkey
- (23) Viet-Uam (North)
- (24) Viet-Nam (South)
- (25) Yemen

The above twentyfive countries, together with the five sponsoring countries, namely, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, will, it is hoped, participate in the Conference.

Representation at the Conference will be at Ministerial level and it is hoped that each country invited will be represented by

<pg57>

her Prime Minister and/or Foreign Minister, together with such other representatives as each Government might wish to include in its delegation.

The Conference will determine its own procedure its own procedure and
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da,
the general scope of which is set out in the purpose of the Confer-
ence.

The Prime Ministers wished to point out that acceptance of the invitation by any one country would in no way involve or even imply any change, in its view of the status of any other country. It implied only that the country invited was in general agreement with the purposes of the Conference. They had also borne in mind the principle that the form of Government and the way of life of any one country should in no way be subject to interference by Another. Any view expressed at the Conference by one or more participating country would not be binding on or be regarded as accepted by any other, unless the latter so desired. The basic pur-

pose of the Conference is that the countries concerned should become better acquainted with one another's point of view. The Prime Ministers hoped that this clarification would enable all the invited countries to accept their invitation.

The Prime Ministers wished to state that in seeking to convene an Asian-African Conference, they were not actuated by any desire for exclusiveness in respect of the membership of the Conference. They did not desire either that the participating countries should build themselves into a regional bloc.

The Prime Ministers expressed gratification at the results of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China and the cessation of hostilities. They expressed the hope that the Geneva Agreements would be fully respected and implemented by all concerned and that there would be no outside interference which would hinder their successful implementation.

The Prime Ministers, in the context of their well-known attitude towards Colonialism, took note of the case of West Iran. The Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan supported the position of Indonesia in this matter. They expressed the earnest hope that the Netherlands Government would reopen negotiations to implement their obligations under the solemn agreements concluded by them with Indonesia.

The Prime Ministers expressed their continued support of the demand of the peoples of Tunisia and Morocco for their national independence and their legitimate right to self-determination.

<pg58>

The Prime Ministers reiterated their grave concern in respect of the destructive potential of nuclear and thermonuclear explosions for experimental purposes which threaten not only their countries, but the world, and their far-reaching and yet unascertained effects which may do permanent damage to human life and civilization. They earnestly requested all concerned to bring about a cessation of such experiments. They also request the Disarmament Commission to take this matter into immediate consideration.

The economic development of Asian countries, which is so urgently necessary for the happiness and well-being of their peoples, required a planned approach with a view to the utilization, in the most effective manner, of the available resources. An essential pre-requisite of such an approach is full knowledge of these resources. Surveys of physical resources, particularly of the mineral and sub-soil wealth of each country, should therefore be conducted, and co-operation in the supply of technical personnel and in other ways should be made available.

The Prime Ministers considered that co-operation in the economic sphere for the supply of technical personnel and in all other ways should engage the attention of their Governments. They considered that a committee of experts should be set up to consider economic questions of common interest to their countries.

The Prime Ministers, meeting on the eve of the New Year, expressed the earnest hope that the year 1955 would witness a further growth in the friendly co-operation of the countries repre-

sented in the Conference as well as other countries, and further the cause of world peace.

(iv) JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE PRIME MINISTERS OF EGYPT
AND INDIA-16TH FEBRUARY 1955.

On February 15 and 16, 1955 during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Cairo, as the guest of the Government of Egypt, the Prime Ministers of Egypt and India had a series of friendly and informal talks on a wide range of subjects, political, economic and social affecting generally the problems of world peace and welfare 2nd, more particularly, the situation in the Middle East, South-East Asia and the Far East.

Egypt and India have in the recent past been brought close to each other by similar urges and problems. International develop-

<pg59>

ments and association in the United Nations have brought them closer to one another.

The conversations between the two Prime Ministers indicated the existence of identity of views on major international issues. In view of the tremendous developments of weapons of warfare, war means today utter ruin for humanity. It cannot solve any problem.

The Prime Ministers, therefore, believe that every attempt must be made to prevent war and develop a climate of peace.

International disputes should be settled peacefully by negotiation. Military alliances and power entanglements, which increase tension and rivalry in armaments, do not add to the security of a country.

The coming of the atomic and nuclear age has made it imperative to control weapons of mass destruction and to utilize atomic energy for peaceful purposes, more especially for the progress of underdeveloped areas.

Both Prime Ministers are in the fullest sympathy with the aspirations and efforts for freedom of the peoples of areas which are under colonial rule.

The Prime Ministers reviewed the tasks confronting their two Governments in the economic and social spheres. Both have as their objectives the attainment of social and economic justice and the raising of the standard of living of their peoples. Areas of cooperation in these spheres were explored with particular reference to planned development.

The two Prime Ministers look forward to meeting each other at an early date in Delhi and continuing their friendly contacts. They look forward also to their meeting at the Asian-African Conference in Indonesia and trust that it will contribute to the advancement of world peace and welfare.

INDIA

CHINA USA SWITZERLAND PERU YUGOSLAVIA BURMA INDONESIA PAKISTAN SRI

LANKA AFGHANISTAN CAMBODIA EGYPT ETHIOPIA IRAN IRAQ JAPAN JORDAN LAOS
LEBANON LIBERIA LIBYA NEPAL PHILIPPINES SAUDI ARABIA SUDAN SYRIA
THAILAND TURKEY YEMEN THE NETHERLANDS MOROCCO TUNISIA

Jun 28, 1954

Appendix III INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Jan 01, 1954

APPENDIX III

INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Embassies

1. Afghanistan.
2. Argentina.
3. Belgium.
4. Brazil.
5. Burma.
6. China.
7. Czechoslovakia.
8. Egypt.
9. Ethiopia.
10. France.
11. Germany Also Head of the Indian Military Mission, Berlin.
12. Indonesia.
13. Iran.
14. Iraq.
15. Ireland Head of the Mission resident in London.
16. Italy.
17. Japan.
18. Mexico Head of the Mission resident at Washington. First Secretary acts as Charge dAffaires ad interim during absence of Ambassador from Mexico.
19. Nepal.
20. Netherlands.
21. Poland Ambassador resident in Moscow.
22. Switzerland.
23. Thailand.
24. Turkey.
25. United States of America.
26. U.S.S.R.
27. Yugoslavia.

<pg60>

<pg61>

1. Australia.
2. Canada.
3. Ceylon.
4. New Zealand Head of the Mission resident in Canberra.

5. Pakistan--Deputy High Commissioners at Dacca and Lahore and Assistant High Commissioners at Hyderabad and Rajasthan.
6. United Kingdom.

Legations

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Austria | Minister resident in Berne |
| 2. Bulgaria | Minister resident in Belgrade. |
| 3. Chile | Minister resident in Buenos Aires. |
| 4. Denmark | Minister resident in Stockholm. |
| 5. Finland | Minister resident in Stockholm. |
| 6. Hungary | Minister resident in Moscow. |
| 7. Jordan | Minister resident in Baghdad. |
| 8. Luxemburg | Minister resident in Brussels. |
| 9. Lebanon | Minister resident in Cairo. |
| 10. Libya | Minister resident in Cairo. |
| 11. Norway | Minister resident in Paris. |
| 12. Philippines. | |
| 13. Rumania | Minister resident in Belgrade. |
| 14. Sweden. | |
| 15. Syria. | |
| 16. Jedda (Saudi Arabia). | |
| 17. Vatican | Minister resident in Berne. |

Special Missions

1. Berlin.
2. Bhutan.
3. Sikkim.
4. Sudan (Khartoum).
5. United Nations.
6. Cambodia.

<pg62>

Commissions

1. Aden.
2. British East Africa.
3. British West Indies (including British Guiana).
4. Fiji.
5. Gold Coast.
6. Hong Kong.
7. Mauritius.
8. Malaya.
9. Nigeria Head of the Mission resident in Accra.
10. Central African Federation Commissioner resident in Nairobi.

Consulates-General and Consulates

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Alexandria. | |
| 2. Belgian Congo | Consul-General resident in Nairobi. |
| 3. Copenhagen. | |
| 4. Geneva. | |
| 5. Basra. | |
| 6. Goa. | |
| 7. Meshed. | |
| 8. New York. | |
| 9. Ruanda Urundi | Consul-General resident in Nairobi. |

10. Saigon.
11. San Francisco.
12. Shanghai.
13. Lhasa.
14. Medan.
15. Muscat.
16. Hanoi (Vietnam).
17. Vientiane (Laos).
- 18 Madagascar Head of the Mission resident in Port Louis-

Vice-Consulates

1. Jalalabad (Afghanistan).
2. Kandahar (Afghanistan).
3. Zahidan (Iran).
4. Kobe (Japan).

<pg63>

Agencies

1. Malaya.
2. Gyantse.
3. Gartok.
4. Yatung.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ARGENTINA BELGIUM BRAZIL BURMA CHINA NORWAY SLOVAKIA
EGYPT ETHIOPIA FRANCE GERMANY INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND UNITED
KINGDOM ITALY JAPAN MEXICO NEPAL RUSSIA POLAND SWITZERLAND THAILAND
TURKEY USA YUGOSLAVIA AUSTRALIA CANADA NEW ZEALAND PAKISTAN AUSTRIA
BULGARIA CHILE DENMARK SWEDEN FINLAND HUNGARY JORDAN LEBANON LIBYA
PHILIPPINES SYRIA SAUDI ARABIA BHUTAN SUDAN CAMBODIA FIJI HONG KONG
MAURITIUS GHANA NIGER NIGERIA KENYA CONGO OMAN VIETNAM LAOS CENTRAL
AFRICAN REPUBLIC MADAGASCAR

Jan 01, 1954

Appendix IV FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

Jan 01, 1954

APPENDIX IV

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA

(i) Embassies

1. Afghanistan.
2. Argentina.
3. Belgium.
4. Brazil.

5. Burma.
6. China.
7. Czechoslovakia.
8. Egypt.
9. Ethiopia.
10. France.
11. Federal Republic of Germany.
12. Indonesia.
13. Iran.
14. Iraq.
15. Italy.
16. Japan.
17. Mexico.
18. Nepal.
19. Netherlands.
20. Poland.
21. Thailand.
22. Turkey.
23. United States of America.
24. U.S.S.R.
25. Yugoslavia.

(ii) High Commissions

1. Australia.
2. Canada.
3. Ceylon.
4. Pakistan.
5. United Kingdom.

<pg64>

<pg65>

(iii) Legations

1. Austria.
2. Chile.
3. Denmark.
4. Finland.
5. Holy See (Apostolic Internunciature)
6. Hungary.
7. Jordan (Vacant).
8. Norway.
9. Philippines.
10. Portugal.
11. Saudi Arabia.
12. Sweden.
13. Switzerland.
14. Syria.

(iv) Foreign Consular Offices in India

	Country	Location	Status
1	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate-General.
2	Austria	Calcutta	Consulate.
3	Austria	Madras	Consulate.
4	Austria	Bombay	Consulate.
5	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate-General.

6	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
7	Belgium	Madras	Consulate.
8	Bolivia	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
9	Brazil	Bombay	Consulate (vacant)
10	Brazil	Calcutta	Consulate.
11	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
12	Burma	Madras	Vice-Consulate.
13	China	Bombay	Consulate-General.
14	China	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
15	Colombia	Calcutta	Consulate (vacant)
16	Colombia	Madras	Consulate-General.
17	Costa Rica	Bombay	Consulate.
18	Costa Rica	Madras	Consulate-General.

<pg66>

Country	Location	Status	
19	Cuba	Calcutta	Consular Agency.
20	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate-General.
21	Denmark	Bombay	Consulate.
22	Denmark	Calcutta	Consulate.
23	Denmark	Cochin	Consulate.
24	Denmark	Madras	Consulate.
25	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Consulate-General.
26	Ecuador	Calcutta	Consulate.
27	Egypt	Bombay	Consulate-General.
28	Egypt	Calcutta	Consulate
29	El Salvador	Calcutta	Consulate.
30	Finland	Bombay	Consulate.
31	France	Bombay	Consulate.
32	France	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
33	France	Cochin	Consular Agency.
34	France	Madras	Consulate.
35	Germany	Bombay	Consulate-General.
36	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
37	Germany	Madras	Consulate.
38	Greece	Bombay	Consulate-General.
39	Greece	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
40	Haiti	Calcutta	Consulate.
41	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate.
42	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate.
43	Iran	Bombay	Consulate-General.
44	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate-General
45	Israel	Bombay	Consulate.
46	Italy	Bombay	Consulate.
47	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate.
48	Japan	Bombay	Consulate-General.
49	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
50	Liberia	Calcutta	Consulate.
51	Luxemburg	Bombay	Vice-Consulate.
52	Monaco	New Delhi	Consulate-General.
53	Monaco	Bombay	Consulate.
54	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
55	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate-General.
56	Netherlands	Calcutta	Consulate.
57	Netherlands	Cochin	Consulate.
58	Netherlands	Madras	Consulate.
59	Nicaragua	Bombay	Consulate.
60	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Consulate.

<pg67>

	Country	Location	Status
61	Norway	Bombay	Consulate-General.
62	Norway	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
63	Norway	Cochin	Vice-Consulate.
64	Norway	Madras	Consulate.
65	Panama	Bombay	Consulate-General.
66	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
67	Portugal	Bombay	Consulate-General.
68	Portugal	Calcutta	Consulate.
69	Portugal	Madras	Consulate.
70	Saudi Arabia	Bombay	Consulate-General.
71	Spain	Bombay	Consulate.
72	Spain	Calcutta	Vice-Consulate.
73	Spain	Madras	Vice-Consulate.
74	Sweden	Bombay	Consulate-General.
75	Sweden	Calcutta	Consulate.
76	Sweden	Madras	Consulate.
77	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate-General.
78	Switzerland	Calcutta	Consulate.
79	Switzerland	Cochin	Consular Agency.
80	Switzerland	Madras	Consular Agency.
81	Syria	Bombay	Consulate-General.
82	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
83	Turkey	Bombay	Consulate.
84	U.S.A.	Bombay.	Consulate-General.
85	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
86	U. S.A.	Madras	Consulate.
87	Uruguay	New Delhi	Consulate-General.
88	Venezuela	Calcutta	Consulate-General.
89	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate-General.

(v) List of New Diplomatic Missions opened in India during the year 1954-55.

1. Embassy of Poland, New Delhi.

2. Legation of Saudi Arabia, New Delhi.

(vii) List of New Foreign Consular Missions opened in India during that of an Embassy.

The status of the Legation of Ethiopia in India has been raised to that of an embassy.

<pg68>

(vii) List of New Foreign Consular Missions opened in India during the year 1954-55.

1. Consulate for Austria at Bombay.
2. Consulate for Costa Rica at Bombay.
3. Consular Agency for Cuba at Calcutta.
4. Consulate for Finland at Bombay.
5. Consulate-General for Germany at Calcutta.
6. Consulate for Germany at Madras.
7. Consulate-General for Monaco at New Delhi.

8. Consulate-General for Uruguay at New Delhi.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ARGENTINA BELGIUM BRAZIL BURMA CHINA NORWAY SLOVAKIA
EGYPT ETHIOPIA FRANCE GERMANY INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ ITALY JAPAN MEXICO
NEPAL POLAND THAILAND TURKEY USA YUGOSLAVIA AUSTRALIA CANADA PAKISTAN
AUSTRIA CHILE DENMARK FINLAND HUNGARY JORDAN PHILIPPINES PORTUGAL
SAUDI ARABIA SWEDEN SWITZERLAND SYRIA BOLIVIA COLOMBIA COSTA!!CUBA
DOMINICA ECUADOR EL SALVADOR GREECE HAITI ISRAEL LIBERIA MONACO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NICARAGUA PANAMA PERU SPAIN URUGUAY VENEZUELA

Jan 01, 1954

Appendix V TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX V

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY
INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1954-55

1. Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between India and the Sultan of Muscat exchanged on Feb 01, 1954.
2. Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between Tibet Region of China and India signed at Peking on 29 April 1954.
3. Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Recovery of Abducted Persons signed at New Delhi on 8 May 1954.
4. Trade Agreement with Hungary signed at New Delhi on 17 June 1954.
5. Cultural Agreement with Iraq signed at Baghdad on July 5, 1954.
6. Anti-Locust Convention with Iran signed on 14 July 1954.
7. Trade Agreement with Italy signed on July 29, 1954 at New Delhi.
8. Trade Agreement between the Republic of India and the Republic of China signed at New Delhi on 14 October 1954.
9. Trade Agreement with East Germany signed at New Delhi on 16 October 1954.
10. Indo-French Agreement on the de facto transfer of French Establishments to India signed at New Delhi on 21 October 1954.
11. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Iran signed on 15 December 1954.

Treaties and Agreements renewed during 1954-55

12. Trade Agreement with Finland renewed at New Delhi on 15 April 1954.
13. Trade Agreement with Austria renewed at Vienna on 5 May 1954.
14. Trade Agreement with Indonesia renewed at New Delhi on 24 November 1954.
15. Trade Agreement with Iraq renewed at Baghdad on 22 December 1954.

16. Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia renewed at Prague on 31 December 1954.
17. Trade Agreement with West Germany renewed at New Delhi on 5 February 1955.
18. Trade Agreement with Bulgaria renewed at Moscow on 9 February 1955.

<pg69>

INDIA
OMAN USA CHINA PAKISTAN HUNGARY IRAQ IRAN ITALY GERMANY FINLAND
AUSTRIA INDONESIA CZECH REPUBLIC NORWAY SLOVAKIA BULGARIA RUSSIA

Feb 01, 1954

Appendix VI INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

Jan 01, 1954

APPENDIX VI

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A
MEMBER

1. United Nations General Assembly.
2. United Nations Commissions and Committees:-
 - (a) International Law Commission.
 - (b) Committee on Information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories.
 - (c) Peace Observation Commission.
 - (d) Committee on Contributions.
 - (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee.
3. United Nations Trusteeship Council.
4. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
5. The following functional Commission of ECOSOC:-
 - (a) Commission on International Commodity Trade.
 - (b) Human Rights Commission.
 - (c) Narcotic Drugs.
 - (d) Population Commission.
 - (e) Social Commission.
 - (f) Statistical Commission.
 - (g) Transport and Communications Commission.
6. United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), its Committees and Sub-Committees.
7. India is also a member of the following Specialised Agencies of the United Nations:-
 - (a) Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.).
 - (b) General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (G.A.T.T.).
 - (c) International Bank for Re-construction and Development (IBRD).
 - (d) International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.).
 - (e) International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.).

- (f) International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.).
- (g) International Tele-Communication Organisation (I.T.U.).
- (h) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.).

<pg70>

<pg71>

- (i) Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)
 - (j) World Health Organisation (W.H.O.).
 - (k) World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.).
8. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich.
 9. International Astronomical Union, Brussels.
 10. International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association, London.
 11. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, Paris.
 12. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
 13. International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.
 14. International Conference of Social Work, Paris.
 15. International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.
 16. International Council of Archives, Paris.
 17. International Council of Scientific Union, London.
 18. International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
 19. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
 20. International Electro-Technical Commission, Geneva.
 21. International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.
 22. International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, The Hague.
 23. International Federation of University Women, London.
 24. International Hospital Federation, London.
 25. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
 26. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels.
 27. International Institute of Scientific Travel Research of the International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Geneva.
 28. International Materials Conference, Washington.
 29. International Organisation for Standardisation, Geneva.
 30. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
 31. International Scientific Radio Union, Brussels.
 32. International Tea Committee, London.
 33. International Tin Study Group, The Hague.
 34. International Union of Aviation Insurers, London.
 35. International Union for the Protection of Nature, Brussels.
 36. International Union of Biological Sciences, Paris.
 37. International Union of Crystallography, Cambridge.
 38. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris.

<pg72>

39. International Union of Geography, New York.
40. International Union of History of Sciences, Paris.
41. International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Geneva.
42. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris.
43. International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, Paris.
44. International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Delf, Netherlands.
45. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels.
46. Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Paris.

47. Union International Centre Le Cancer, Paris.
48. World Union of Free Thinkers, Lourain, Belgium.

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INDIA
USA SWITZERLAND BELGIUM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC UNITED KINGDOM FRANCE
LATVIA ITALY

Jan 01, 1954