

1964-65

Content

Jan 01, 1964

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. India's Policy of Non-alignment	1-6
II. United Nations and International Conferences	7-19
III. Disarmament	20-23
IV. India's Neighbours	24-42
V. States in Special Treaty Relations with India	43-46
VI. South East Asia	47-51
VII. East Asia	52-55
VIII. West Asia and North Africa	66-57
IX. Africa south of the Sahara	58-60
X. Eastern and Western Europe	61-73
XI. The Americas	74-78
XII. External Publicity	79-83
XIII. Technical and Economic Co-operation	84-87
XIV. Consular and Passport Services	88-95
XV. Organisation and Administration	96-104

(i)

(ii)

PAGE

Appendix I.	Declaration of Conference of Non-aligned Countries	105-122
Appendix II.	International Organisations of which India is a member	123-126
Appendix III.	Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Final Communique, July 1994	127-134
Appendix IV.	Indo-Ceylon Agreement	135-136
Appendix V.	Distinguished visitors from abroad	137-141
Appendix VI.	Visits of Indian Dignitaries to foreign countries	142-143
Appendix VII.	Soviet-Indian Joint Communique	144-147
Appendix VIII.	Technical Co-operation	148-150
Appendix IX.	Economic Collaboration	151-152
Appendix X.	Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India	153-154
Appendix XI.	Foreign Consular Offices in India	155-157
Appendix XII.	Indian Missions Abroad	158-164

INDIA

Jan 01, 1964

INDIA'S POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT

CHAPTER I

INDIA'S POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT

India, ever since her independence, has consistently followed in her foreign relations a policy of non-alignment with the opposing power blocs. Such a policy flows naturally from India's past traditions and is fully in keeping with the interests of the people of India. It is an assertion of the country's national sovereignty and independence. It is not an end in itself but a means to an end—the lessening of tensions in the world and the preservation of world peace, so that India and other under-developed countries which have regained their freedom might be able to devote their energy and resources towards

their economic and social betterment. The essence of non-alignment lies in the freedom and independence of each country to judge every question on its merits and not on the basis of a predetermined attitude arising out of alignment with other countries. Non-alignment implies an attitude of impartiality based on larger world interests rather than on the narrow and limited interests of one power or group of powers. Despite its detractors, the policy and practice of non-alignment has steadily developed into a major factor in international affairs, with the emergence of a large number of countries of Asia and Africa into independence. The gradual crystallisation and evolution of nonalignment, as it later came to be called, was perhaps the late Jawaharlal Nehru's greatest and most significant contribution in the field of international affairs.

The first Conference of Non-Aligned Nations was held in Belgrade in September 1961. It was attended by 28 countries, including 5 from Europe and Latin America. This Conference contributed substantially to the clarification of the principles of non-alignment and the coordination of the policies of the nonaligned countries. This meeting of countries outside the framework of the 'cold war', devoted to the pursuit of peace by methods of conciliation, helped in the relaxation of tensions at a time of great international peril.

Since that Conference, certain positive trends have developed in the field of international relations, resulting in the softening of the rigidity of attitudes between the main power blocs and within the blocs themselves, a greater willingness to take disputes to the conference table, and, as a step towards disarmament, the conclusion of the Partial Test Ban Treaty at Moscow in 1963. With this greater inclination to seek reconciliation between different political and social systems on the basis of peaceful co-existence, and

<pg1>

<pg2>

with an increasing number of countries accepting either openly or tacitly the policy of nonalignment, it was felt that a second conference of non-aligned nations should be held in order to further these positive processes. The Second Conference of Non-Aligned Nations was accordingly held at Cairo in October 1964 and was attended by 57 countries from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America.

Second Conference of Non-Aligned Nations at Cairo, October 5 to 10, 1964

At the end of 1963, when certain friendly countries suggested the convening of a second conference of nonaligned countries, India welcomed the initiative and expressed her willingness to participate in it. The nonaligned countries could assist in furthering the processes of conciliation and negotiation on which President Kennedy

and Mr. Khrushchev had embarked. The conference would also be able to give a correct orientation to the policies of the non-aligned countries in a changing world.

India participated in the Preparatory Meeting of Ambassadors at Colombo in March 1964, which determined the time, venue, composition and other details of the conference. This Meeting was attended by nearly all the States which had taken part in the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in 1961. The Preparatory Meeting drew up a constructive draft agenda and decided to apply the criteria for participation as liberally as possible, thereby permitting a substantial increase in the number of possible participants in the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Nations. This gave the Second Conference a much broader geographical base and endowed it with a global rather than a continental or regional character.

The Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, which the Prime Minister attended on behalf of India, commenced at Cairo on October 5 and concluded on October 10. This was preceded by a conference of Foreign Ministers which began on October 1 and was attended by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs.

The deliberations and the outcome of the Conference fully justified India's attitude towards the desirability and the urgency of holding it. In 1961, at the first such conference at Belgrade, there were only 25 participating countries and 3 observers, while at Cairo there were no less than 47 participating countries, together with 10 observers, representing four continents. The Cairo Declaration (printed as Appendix I) affirms that the principles of non-alignment, thanks

<pg3>

to the confidence they inspire in the world, are becoming an increasingly dynamic and powerful force for the promotion of peace and welfare of mankind.

The Cairo Conference helped to endow non-alignment with a new sense of purpose as an important factor in promoting international peace and understanding. In this connection, a significant development was the enunciation of the principles of peaceful co-existence which the Conference has recommended to the General Assembly of the United Nations for adoption on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. While recognising the right of all nations to determine their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development without intimidation or hindrance, it was agreed that peaceful coexistence between States with different social and political systems is both possible and necessary for the establishment of lasting peace in the world. For regulating peaceful relations between States, it was declared by the Cairo Conference that States must abstain from all use of threat of force directed against the territorial integrity and political independence of other States. Any

situation brought about by the threat or use of force shall not be recognised, and, in particular, the established borders of States shall be inviolable. The participants at the Conference also pledged themselves to respect frontiers as they existed when the States gained independence. Further, it was declared that every State must abstain from interfering in the affairs of other States, whether openly or insidiously or by means of subversion or various forms of political, economic and military pressure, and that frontier disputes should be settled by peaceful means. The Declaration went on to state that disputes between neighbouring States must be settled peacefully in a spirit of mutual understanding, without foreign intervention or interference.

The Conference gave due importance to disarmament as one of the basic problems of the contemporary world and stressed the necessity of reaching immediate and practical solutions to free mankind from the danger of war and the fear of nuclear annihilation. Along with many other countries, India expressed serious concern at the fact that not all Powers had agreed to subscribe to the partial Test Ban Treaty. It was, therefore, gratifying that the Conference called upon those Powers who have not yet signed the Moscow Treaty to do so.

The Prime Minister recalled to the Conference how strongly the First Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at Belgrade had felt on the subject of nuclear tests and, while referring to the disturbing

<pg4>

reports that China intended to explode a nuclear device, suggested consideration of the despatch of a special mission to persuade China to desist from such a course. The Conference recognised the validity, of this suggestion to the extent that the Heads of State or Government present at Cairo declared their own readiness not to produce, acquire or test any nuclear weapons, and called upon all countries, including those which had not subscribed to the Moscow Treaty, to enter into a similar undertaking. But within a few days of the signing of the Cairo Declaration, the Chinese Government in utter disregard of the hopes and wishes of all the non-aligned countries and in cynical defiance of world public opinion-carried out a nuclear test.

The Indian delegation took a firm attitude on the question of the need for the early eradication of all vestiges of colonialism, laying particular stress on the question of Portuguese oppression in Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea. India announced her refusal to accept any illegal, unilateral declaration of independence by a 'white' minority government in Southern Rhodesia.

In accordance with India's traditional policy, our delegation condemned strongly the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination of the Government of the Union of South Africa, and gave support to all Practical measures for the restoration of human values in

South Africa and elsewhere.

In connection with the right of self-determination, a principle to which India stands pledged, the Prime Minister uttered a note of caution; while self-determination is the right of any country that is dominated by another, this right is not relevant to a sovereign independent State and cannot be applied to a part or a region of a sovereign State or to a section of a people or a nation. Otherwise it would lead to fragmentation and disruption and no country's integrity would be safe.

In the economic field, the Conference endorsed the view that economic development is an obligation of the whole international community and it is the duty of all countries to contribute to the rapid evolution of a new and just economic order under which all nations can live without fear or want or despair and reach their full stature in the family of nations. The Conference, therefore, pledged support to the Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven made on the conclusion of the Geneva Conference on Trade and Development, and urged all States to implement the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the Geneva Conference.

<pg5>

The Conference stressed the paramount importance of lending its combined strength to the United Nations to enable it to fulfil more effectively the tasks entrusted to it for the preservation of international peace and security and for the promotion of cooperation among States. The measures suggested to this end include universality of membership and equitable representation of different geographical regions in the various organs of the United Nations.

The success of the Conference was due, in no small measure, to the broad common approach of the participants to the current problems of the world and to their general understanding to avoid any discussion of national problems and bilateral disputes. The Indian delegation played a purposeful and constructive role at the Conference and made a substantial contribution to its success.

Second Afro-Asian Conference

The idea of holding such a Conference had been supported for some time by Indonesia, Pakistan and China. A meeting at Ministerial level was convened by Indonesia in Djakarta from the Apr 10, 1964 to 15th April, 1964 to prepare for the Second Afro-Asian Conference. In his opening address, Shri Swaran Singh, a leader of the Indian delegation, proposed that the Conference take place on the 10th Anniversary of the Bandung Conference i.e. in 1965 and at a venue in Africa, because the first Afro-Asian Conference had been held in Asia. In these two objectives our delegation was successful and it was decided that the Second Afro-Asian Conference would meet in a venue in Africa on the 10th March, 1965. The choice of

venue was felt to the African countries, and the Conference of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in July in Cairo, selected Algiers. The Standing Committee of Fifteen which is to assist the host country in making preparations for the Conference has already held a series of meetings in Algiers. The countries represented on the Standing Committee are:

Algeria, Cambodia, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Tanganyika, UAR, Malawi and Zambia.

A list of countries to be invited to the Second Afro-Asian Conference was decided upon at Djakarta and is as follows :

- (a) All the 29 countries in Africa and Asia which participated in the Bandung Conference in 1955.
- (b) Countries in Africa which are members of the OAU.

<pg6>

- (c) Countries in Africa and Asia which will become independent by the time of the convening of the second Afro-Asian Conference.
- (d) Mongolia.
North Korea.
South Korea.
Cyprus.
Kuwait.
West Samoa; and

The Provisional Government of Angola.

Representatives of all national movements from non-self-governing territories recognised by the OAU in Africa and from Asia, which have not yet attained independence, may come to the Conference with the right to be heard; and the host country has been requested to provide facilities for their attendance. This provision should also apply to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Oman, Aden and Palestine.

The Indian delegation in Djakarta tried to secure the inclusion of Malaysia and the U.S.S.R. Both matters have been left open since the Meeting at Djakarta was unable to come to a decision. The U.S.S.R. and Malaysia have expressed their desire to participate in the Conference.

INDIA

YUGOSLAVIA USA RUSSIA EGYPT SRI LANKA CHINA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ANGOLA
GUINEA MOZAMBIQUE SOUTH AFRICA SWITZERLAND INDONESIA PAKISTAN ALGERIA
CAMBODIA ETHIOPIA GHANA IRAN MOROCCO MALAWI ZAMBIA MONGOLIA KOREA NORTH

KOREA CYPRUS KUWAIT OMAN MALAYSIA

Apr 10, 1964

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

CHAPTER II

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The XIX Session of the United Nations General Assembly which would normally have opened on Sep 15, 1964, was first postponed till November 10, because of the elections in Britain and the United States, and again till December 1, 1964, at the request of a majority of member States.

On the recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly unanimously approved on 1 December 1964, the admission of Malawi, Malta and Zambia to the United Nations.

The 1964 session of the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism was opened in New York on February 25, 1964 by the Secretary-General, U Thant. The meeting marked the beginning of the Committee's third year of work. The Committee re-elected Mr. Sori Coulibaly (Mali) as its Chairman and Shri K. Natwar Singh (India) as Rapporteur.

The Special Committee deplored the persistent refusal of the administering Power (Britain) to cooperate with the United Nations in the implementation of the UN resolutions and drew the immediate attention of the Security Council to the report submitted by the Sub-Committee, and particularly to the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. However, the recent declaration of the British Government warning the Government of (Southern) Rhodesia that any unilateral declaration of independence by it would be an open act of defiance and rebellion and would therefore be unacceptable, has been widely welcomed as signifying a healthy and realistic change in the attitude of the British Government.

The Special Committee reaffirmed Aden's right of self-determination, regretted the refusal of the United Kingdom to implement the Assembly resolution of 1960 on ending colonialism, and urged the United Kingdom to implement the Assembly resolution of 1963 on Aden and to take certain measures including repeal of laws restricting freedom, release of political prisoners,

and return of exiles and cessation of repressive measures, in particular, military expeditions and bombing of villages. The Committee also decided to establish a Sub-Committee to keep the situation under review, to contact the administering Power with a view to imple-

<pg7>

<pg8>

menting the two resolutions of the Assembly and to arrange for visits to the territory.

The Committee called on the Government of the United Kingdom to fix without delay the date for the independence of British Guiana, appealed to all political leaders to take immediate steps to restore harmony and peaceful conditions in the territory, requested the administering Power to release all political prisoners and detainees and to end the state of emergency, and called on the United Kingdom to refrain from taking any action which would aggravate the present situation and to cooperate with the Special Committee in the implementation of this and other resolutions of the Committee and the General Assembly. The Committee decided to establish a Sub-Committee of good offices of three members to visit British Guiana and to take any other necessary measures for the implementation of the UN resolutions on British Guiana.

The Special Committee called on Portugal to implement the measures laid down in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and in particular, those contained in the resolution of the Security Council of 31 July, 1963, namely:

- (a) The immediate recognition of the right of the peoples of the Territories under its administration to self-determination and independence;
- (b) The immediate cessation of all acts of repression and the withdrawal of all military and other forces at present employed for that purpose;
- (c) The promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and the establishment of conditions that will allow the free functioning of political parties;
- (d) Negotiations, on the basis of the recognition of the right of self-determination, with the authorized representatives of the political parties within and outside the Territories with a view to the transfer of power to political institutions freely elected and representatives of the peoples; and
- (e) The granting of independence immediately thereafter to

all the Territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples.

It drew the immediate attention of the Security Council to the deteriorating situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration with the view to its taking appropriate measures to secure compliance by Portugal with

<pg9>

the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and requested its Sub-Committee I, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to study the activities of foreign, economic and other interests, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to the Territories under Portuguese administration.

(f) On April 2, Mr. Coulibaly, Chairman of the Special Committee of 24, announced the composition of three Sub-Committees, which the Committee had decided to establish at its meeting on March 30. The Sub-Committees were set up to consider a number of island territories which the Special Committee had not considered so far.

The Special Committee called on the Republic of South Africa to desist from implementing the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into South West Africa Affair of 1962-63. It considered that any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory of South West Africa constituted an act contrary to international law and a clear violation of the mandate of the Charter of the UN and would endanger international peace and security. It condemned the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to cooperate with the United Nations in upholding the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee requested the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to establish the office of a UN Technical Assistance Resident Representative in South West Africa and to report to the Special Committee on the measures taken by States in compliance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1899 (XVIII). It also drew the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which constituted a serious threat to international peace and security and a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Security Council, which met at the request of 58 delegations to resume consideration of the situation in South Africa, held nine meetings from June 8 to 18 and adopted two resolutions.

In the first resolution, the Council urged the South African Government to abandon the execution of the persons sentenced to death for acts resulting from their opposition to the policy of apar-

theid, to end forthwith the trial instituted within the framework of the arbitrary laws of apartheid, and to grant an amnesty to all persons already imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid, and particularly to the defendants in the Rivonia trial. It invited all states to exert their

<pg10>

influence in order to induce the South African Government to comply with the provisions of this resolution. It also requested the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the resolution and to report on it to the Security Council at the earliest possible date.

In the second resolution, the Council, inter alia,

(a) endorsed and subscribed in particular to the main conclusion of the Group of Experts that "all the people of South Africa should be brought into consultation and should thus be enabled to decide the future of their country at the national level"; and

(b) decided to establish an Expert Committee, composed of representatives of each present member of the Security Council, to undertake a technical and practical study, and report to the Security Council as to the feasibility, effectiveness, and implications of measures which could, as appropriate, be taken by the Security Council under the United Nations Charter.

The Security Council on March 4 unanimously adopted a resolution which recommended the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus, the size and composition of which would be established by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The Commander of the force would be appointed by the Secretary-General and would report to him. The Secretary-General should report periodically to the Security Council on the operation of the force. The stationing of the force should be for three months. The resolution further recommended that the Secretary-General designate, in agreement with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a mediator for the purposes of promoting "a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus."

Mr. Sabari Tuomaioja and Lt. General P. S. Gyani were appointed Mediator and Commander of the UN Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus, respectively.

On June 20, the Secretary General appointed General K. S. Thimmayya as the new Commander of UNFICYP in place of General Gyani who was to retire in the last week of June.

The Security Council, on August 9, called for an immediate cease-fire in Cyprus. It called on all States to refrain from any action which might exacerbate the situation, or contribute to the

<pg11>

broadening of hostilities. The President of the Council appealed to Turkey to cease air attacks and the use of force against Cyprus. He appealed to Cyprus to order its armed forces to cease-fire immediately. On August 10, both Cyprus and Turkey informed the President of the Security Council of their acceptance of the appeal for a cease-fire in Cyprus.

On 16 September, the Secretary-General, U Thant, announced the designation of Galo Plaza as United Nations Mediator in Cyprus (Sabari Tuomaioja died on September 9, in Helsinki).

The following is a detailed table of the composition and nationality of the Force during the period June 8 to August 14, 1964:

(a) Military	8 June	14 August
Austria	55	66
Canada	1,122	1,130
Denmark	676	985
Finland	1,000	986
Ireland	639	1,033
Sweden	954	803
United Kingdom	1,792	1,034
TOTAL	6,238	6,037
(b) Police	8 June	14 August
Australia	40	40
Austria	33	34
Denmark	40	41
New Zealand	20	20
Sweden	40	39
TOTAL	173	174
TOTAL UNFICYP	6,411	6,211

The Security Council held five meetings (September 9, 10, 14, 15 and 17) to consider a complaint by Malaysia that at about midnight on September 1-2, an Indonesian aircraft had dropped a group of about 30 heavily armed paratroopers in South Malaya. On

<pg12>

September 17 the Council voted on a draft resolution proposed by Norway by which the Council would have regretted all the incidents that had occurred in the whole region, deplored the incident of September 2 and called upon the parties to refrain from all threats or use of force and to respect each other's territorial integrity and political independence so as to create an atmosphere conducive to the continuation of their talks. The Council would have also recommended that the Governments concerned should resume their talks, on the basis of the joint communique issued by these Heads of Government following the meeting at Tokyo on June 20, 1964.

The vote on the draft resolution was 9 in favour and 2 against (the USSR and Czechoslovakia). The draft resolution was not adopted because of the negative vote of a permanent member.

International Cooperation Year

India has constituted an Indian National Committee for the International Cooperation Year to organise and prepare for suitable activities for the ICY. India has also sent a report to the UN, outlining the various plans and projects to be undertaken in India in observance of the ICY.

Congo

The Security Council met in December 1964, to consider a complaint by 22 member States, including 18 African States, against the "military operations" of the United States and Belgium in the Congo in November, 1964 as well as a complaint by Prime Minister Moise Tshombe of the Democratic Republic of the Congo against "foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the Congo". On December 30, 1964, the Security Council adopted a compromise resolution in which it deplored the recent events in the Congo, reaffirmed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Congo and expressed its conviction that the solution of the Congolese problem depended on national reconciliation and the restoration of public order. The resolution also called for a cease-fire in the Congo, the termination of foreign intervention and the withdrawal of mercenaries. The Organisation of African Unity was encouraged to pursue its efforts to help the Congo Government in achieving national reconciliation.

19th Session of the UN General Assembly

The Indian Delegation to the 19th Session of the UN General Assembly was led by the Minister of External Affairs.

The immediate threat of confrontation over the issues of payment of arrears on account of UN peace-keeping operations (in the Congo

and Gaza) and the applicability of Article 19 against defaulting States was averted by the adoption of a formula proposed by the UN Secretary-General and accepted by the U.S., the U.S.S.R. and other member States. The formula was that the Assembly would proceed with such of its business as could be transacted without objection, that is, without resort to vote. On this basis, the General Assembly elected Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana as its President for the 19th Session and admitted three new member States, Malawi, Malta and Zambia, raising the total membership of the UN to 115. The Assembly also proceeded with the general debate.

The Minister for External Affairs spoke on December 14 in the general debate. He reviewed the international situation and called for an urgent settlement of the great problems of peace, disarmament, discontinuance of nuclear test explosions, non-dissemination of nuclear weapons, apartheid, colonialism and narrowing of the economic gap between the rich and the poor nations. He condemned the nuclear test conducted by the People's Republic of China in defiance of world opinion as expressed in General Assembly resolution 1762 (XVII) and the Cairo and the Bandung Declarations, and in utter disregard of the principles embodied in the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

As regards financing UN peace-keeping operations, he said that, while India subscribed to the principle of collective responsibility in this respect and had made significant contributions in men and money towards them, she felt, that no member State could be compelled to contribute either troops or funds to such operations. He expressed the hope that the Assembly would act quickly to solve the problem of past arrears and to settle the political and constitutional problems relating to UN peace-keeping operations. He suggested that the Assembly might entrust this problem to the Working Group of 21, with a somewhat enlarged membership, if necessary, and with wider terms of reference.

Security Council elections

In accordance with the decision of the General Assembly not to resort to voting until agreement had been reached on the functioning of the Assembly under normal procedures, the General Assembly decided, without objection, to name Netherlands and Uruguay to fill two of the three regular vacancies created by the expiry of the terms of Norway and Brazil. By the same procedure, Malaysia replaced Czechoslovakia for a one year term in the Security Council. This was in conformity with the agreement reached at the Assembly's previous session on the sharing of the two-year term between these two States. On December 30. the Assembly also approved, by

acclamation, an arrangement whereby Jordan and Mali would fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Morocco, Jordan occupying the seat in 1965 and Mali in 1966.

Withdrawal of Indonesia from the UN

In protest against the occupation by Malaysia of a seat in the Security Council, Indonesia announced its intention to withdraw from the United Nations. Indonesia also lodged a written protest with the UN saying that the election of Malaysia was not carried out "without objection".

Economic and Social Council

India is a member of the U. N. Economic and Social Council for the three year term 1962-64. The 37th Session of the Council was held in Geneva in July-August, 1964 and India was represented by a delegation led by Shri R. K. Nehru. In the elections held during this Session India was elected to the following functional Commissions of the Council:

(1) Population Commission (elected for a term of 4 years from the 1st January, 1965). Shri A. K. Mitra, Registrar General of India has been designated to represent India on this Commission.

(2) Commission on Human Rights (Re-elected for a term of 3 years from the 1st January, 1965). Shri B. N. Chakravarty, Permanent Representative of India to the U.N. New York, has been designated to represent India on this Commission.

UNICEF

India was also re-elected to the membership of the Executive Board of the U.N.I.C.E.F. for a period of 3 years with effect from February, 1965.

India was also a candidate for re-election to the Governing Council of the Special Fund, but, in accordance with the decision taken during this session of the Economic and Social Council, elections for the Governing Council were deferred until the 38th Session of the Council and the term of the existing Governing Council was prolonged till then.

Commission on human rights

India participated in the 20th Session of the Commission on Human Rights, held at New York during February-March, 1964.

<pg15>

U.N. Conference on Trade and Development

The U. N. Conference on Trade and Development was held at Geneva from the 23rd March to the 16th June, 1964. It was convened by the U.N. Economic and Social Council primarily to suggest and adopt practical steps to meet the special needs of the developing countries and generally to consider problems involved in the expansion of international trade. The Conference adopted its Final Act and elected 55 members to a proposed Trade and Development Board, planned as a permanent organ of the Conference and part of the United Nations continuing machinery recommended by the Conference. India is a member of the Board.

The Conference approved general and special principles governing trade relations and policies, and principles on the transit rights of land locked countries and adopted recommendations relating to international commodity arrangements and preferences.

A Special Committee on Conciliation Procedures was also constituted by the Secretary General. India was a member of this Committee. It held meetings in New York in September-October, 1964.

Sub-Commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities:

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities held its sixteenth Session at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York from the 13th to 31st January, 1964.

The Session was opened by Dr. Krishnaswami (India) Chairman of the Sub-Commission at its fifteenth Session. This Session was attended by two observers Shri I. A. Sajjad and Shri S. K. Singh of India. The Sub-Commission devoted most of its time towards the preparation of a Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and a Draft Declaration and Conventions on the Elimination of All forms of Religious Intolerance.

U. N. Seminar on human rights in Developing Countries

A United Nations Seminar on Human Rights in developing countries was held in Kabul from 12th to 25th May, 1964. Delegates from 16 countries participated in the Seminar. India was represented by Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, then Deputy Home Minister and Shri J. N. Dhamija, Indian Ambassador in Kabul, was the alternate delegate.

The Seminar discussed the Promotion of human rights in developing countries and afforded an opportunity to the participants to explore this question. The Seminar considered a proposal, which

<pg16>

was advanced by several speakers, to the effect that the Seminar-

should recommend that the United Nations should intensify its studies of the special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, This proposal received unanimous support and the Seminar recommended that the Secretary General should bring its report to the attention of the next session of the Commission on Human Rights, and of the Commission on the Status of Women and that the Commission on Human Rights should undertake, as soon as possible, a study of the special problems relating to human rights in developing countries with a view to helping in the solution of any special problems that may exist.

International Conferences

India took part in several conferences held under the aegis of the U. N. and its Specialised Agencies. Brief accounts of India's participation in the more important of these conferences will be found in the Reports of the appropriate operative Ministries.

A list of International Organisations of which India is a member is contained in Appendix II.

The Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, July 1964.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference 1964 took place between the 8th and the 15th July. Due to the Prime Minister's indisposition, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and Shrimati Indira Gandhi agreed, at his request, to attend the Conference on behalf of the Government of India.

The provisional programme for the meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was discussed at a meeting of officials on the afternoon of 6th July. One of the main points that arose in this meeting was the upgrading of the item-progress of British territories towards independence and membership of the Commonwealth-to second place, immediately after the first item dealing with world political situation. This matter was raised on behalf of the African countries participating in the Conference and was fully supported by India. As a result, this change was accepted at the first meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers which dealt with the finalisation of the agenda and the priority of items on the agenda.

At the opening of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on the 8th, tributes were paid to the late Jawaharlal Nehru. It was stated that, in a sense, the current meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was a memorial to Jawaharlal Nehru since it was his policy which had done so much to transform the Commonwealth relation-

<pg17>

ship and make possible membership by countries with different forms of Government. All continents, creeds, races and societies,

were now represented in the Commonwealth which transcended the lines which divided mankind; and this gave special significance to the deliberations of the Conference.

The results of the discussions are reflected in the communique which is at Appendix III.

The Governments participating in this Conference numbered 18. Of these, seven came from Africa, two from the Caribbean, four from Asia, one, Canada, from North America, two, Australia and New Zealand, from the Pacific region and one, Cyprus, from the Mediterranean in addition to the United Kingdom which, once an Imperial colonial power, is now re-adapting itself, so far as the Commonwealth is concerned, as one amongst other equal sovereign and independent members of the Commonwealth. The newly formed sovereign and independent Governments of Uganda, Kenya and Malawi were participating in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference for the first time.

As can be seen from the Communique, the deliberations of the Conference covered a review of the world situation, the racial discriminatory policies of South Africa and the colonial policies of Portugal, the pending problems of British colonial territories, suggestions for cooperation between Commonwealth countries in programmes of economic and social development and measures to increase cooperation between Commonwealth countries in matters of Commonwealth aid and trade. Deliberations at a conference of sovereign and independent countries in free and informal association in the Commonwealth, while free and frank, can hardly be expected to result in firm and binding decisions. They can only be declaratory as regards programmes and policies suggested for consideration of the sovereign and independent Governments.

It is, however, of interest that the communique--

- (i) emphasises the belief of all Commonwealth Prime Ministers that the objectives of policy for all Commonwealth Governments should be to build in each country a structure of society which offers equal opportunity and non-discrimination for all its people, irrespective (A race, colour or creed);
- (ii) includes the declaration that Commonwealth Government will maintain their efforts to reduce the areas of international disagreement by all the means within their power, while maintaining both the strength and the resolution to resist aggression from without or subversion from within;

<pg18>

- (iii) condemns the policies of apartheid followed by the Government of South Africa:

- (iv) recommends the measures to be taken to enable Southern Rhodesia to proceed to independence within the Commonwealth at the earliest opportune time on the basis of majority rule;
- (v) stresses, on the economic front, the need for promoting, by preferences or otherwise, the access of manufactured goods from developing countries into the markets of developed countries; for following up the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development particularly with a view to expanding international trade in primary products at stabilised prices and equitable levels and for increased financial aid to developing countries on easier terms on a continuing basis; and
- (vi) suggests several measures to increase Commonwealth co-operation in economic and social fields for further examination, including the examination of the project of a Commonwealth Secretariat for closer understanding between Commonwealth Governments on matters of common concern.

Our delegation at the Conference participated in the discussions on various items and made its contribution in accordance with the policies and programmes of the Government of India. In the review of the world situation, for example, our delegation stressed the significance of developments in the world situation in favour of peace and the relaxation of tension between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. promoting the maintenance of world peace and general and complete disarmament, as distinguished from the bellicose and aggressive attitude and activities of China. As references had been made by some Prime Ministers in the context of the latter to tensions in South and South-East Asia and the need for greater co-operation and understanding between the countries in South and South-East Asia, including India and Pakistan, the Finance Minister of India, while pointing out in the discussions on 9th July the importance of maintaining the convention that inter-Commonwealth differences should not be discussed, stressed India's need for necessary defence preparedness to contain the Chinese threat along India's borders. The Indian delegation fully supported measures to end the apartheid policies of South Africa, early liquidation of Portuguese colonial domination in African territories, and the speedy evolution of British colonial territories to independence on the basis of majority rule in Southern Rhodesia as well as in other areas like British Guiana. It also welcomed the further exami-

<pg19>

nation of various suggestions made to increase co-operation between Commonwealth countries on matters of trade and aid with a view to bridging the gap between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'.

The new members of the Commonwealth, particularly those from the African and Caribbean areas, while they were more concerned with political and economic problems in their own areas, displayed an active and dynamic interest in suggesting measures for greater solidarity and cooperation and adoption of common standards amongst the Commonwealth countries. This accounted for suggestions like the establishment of a Commonwealth Conciliation Committee and a Central Clearing House for exchange of information. These ultimately led to an agreement in principle on the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat. This also explains the references to Commonwealth countries playing a liaison role and, when accepted by the parties concerned, using their good offices towards settlement of disputes though it was categorically stated that it was not a function of the Commonwealth to act as an arbiter in disputes between member nations.

On the various projects for greater Commonwealth cooperation, including the project of a Commonwealth Secretariat, there was general agreement in principle. All these projects are to be further examined by the appropriate official agencies before the various Commonwealth Governments formulate their attitude to the projects and decide on the extent of cooperation they can offer.

There is a paragraph in the communique of the Conference which reads:

"The Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the friendly public statements by the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India and expressed their hopes that the problems between their countries will be solved in the same friendly spirit".

This paragraph had no reference to any discussions in the Conference and was only a general expression of goodwill. Many Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries had made it quite clear during the discussions, and also publicly, that the convention that differences between members of the Commonwealth should not be discussed, should be fully maintained and that the differences between India and Pakistan are a matter for the two countries concerned to deal with between themselves. It was unfortunate that this general expression of well-intentioned goodwill was exploited and misrepresented in certain quarters abroad.

USA

MALAWI MALTA ZAMBIA MALI INDIA PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA CYPRUS GREECE TURKEY
FINLAND AUSTRIA CANADA DENMARK IRELAND SWEDEN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND
MALAYSIA INDONESIA NORWAY JAPAN SLOVAKIA CONGO BELGIUM GHANA CHINA EGYPT
RUSSIA URUGUAY BRAZIL JORDAN MOROCCO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SWITZERLAND
AFGHANISTAN KENYA UGANDA PAKISTAN

Sep 15, 1964

DISARMAMENT

CHAPTER III

DISARMAMENT

The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee held its deliberations in two sessions—from the Jan 21, 1964 to the 28th April and from the 9th June, to the 17th September, 1964. In view of the XIX session of the UN General Assembly, the Committee went into recess on September 18 and will reconvene in Geneva as soon as possible after the termination of the consideration of disarmament matters by the General Assembly.

The Committee resumed its work in 1964 in an atmosphere of optimism generated by the three agreements reached in 1963 viz., the establishment of a direct communications link ('hot line') between Washington and Moscow to limit the possibility of an accidental war, the partial nuclear test ban treaty prohibiting tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, and the banning of nuclear weapons from outer space. Although these three agreements were limited in scope, they were the first to be reached in the field of disarmament. The year 1964, however, did not prove very fruitful and only one agreement could be reached. On April 20-21, 1964, the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom made separate announcements of their intention to reduce the production of fissionable materials for use in nuclear weapons. This agreement, like two of the previous agreements, was reached outside the Disarmament Conference, although the ground for it had been prepared by discussions in the Conference.

India continued its efforts to promote agreements by making constructive suggestions. Thus, when the discussion on the drafting of a general disarmament treaty reached a stalemate because of differences over the most suitable method of reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapon delivery vehicles as part of the disarmament process, India suggested that the Gromyko proposal* should be accepted in principle and that further discussions should

*The Gromyko proposal envisages the destruction of all nuclear delivery vehicles in the first stage of the disarmament process, with the exception of a strictly limited number of certain categories of missiles together with their

warheads, which are to be retained by the USA and the USSR in their own territories until the third stage of disarmament. These retained missiles are

intended to provide an additional guarantee of security during disarmament. The Gromyko proposal has been made as a concession to the Western proposal for a reduction of all armaments, including nuclear delivery vehicles, on a percentage basis-30 per cent. in the first stage and 35 per cent. each in the second and the third stages.

<pg20>

<pg21>

proceed on that basis though other proposals could also be considered at a later stage if this approach did not prove satisfactory. The Soviet Union welcomed this suggestion and even offered to join a working group to consider the technical details, if the Indian suggestion were accepted. However, as this was not acceptable to the United States, the Indian delegation suggested that the nuclear delivery vehicles should be reduced to "lowest agreed levels" at an early stage in the disarmament process. Discussions on this problem have, however, remained inconclusive. India has, like the other seven non-aligned countries, submitted a separate memorandum containing a brief resume of the suggestions and proposals made by it on general and complete disarmament and on measures aimed at reducing international tension.

On the question of the testing of nuclear weapons India continued to press for the immediate suspension of all nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests. India stressed that the continuance of tests. increased tension, aggravated the arms race and made the achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament more difficult. While India recognized that there were differences among the nuclear Powers regarding the question of identification and the need for verification of underground tests, she urged that these tests should immediately be discontinued. The possibility should then be explored of banning these tests by stages. Thus another partial treaty could be concluded banning underground tests above a certain threshold. The threshold could be lowered subsequently as a result of negotiations and the continuing exchange of scientific and other data.

The explosion by the Chinese Government of a nuclear device at Lop Nor on October 16, 1964, has posed a serious threat to world peace and the welfare of humanity. This action is particularly deplorable in the wake of the partial nuclear test ban treaty and the appeal made by the Non-aligned Conference at Cairo for the discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests and has been undertaken in defiance of the will of the international community, which has

condemned all nuclear weapons tests [UN General Assembly Resolution 1762 (XVII)]. India proposes to raise this question at the 19th session of the UN General Assembly.

In its report submitted to the 19th session of the UN General Assembly on the entire period of its work during 1964, the Disarmament Committee has recorded that it could not reach "any specific agreement either on the question of general and complete disarmament or on measures aimed at the lessening of international tension". It has, however, expressed the hope that the discussions

<pg22>

held during the period would facilitate agreement on the issues to be discussed by the Committee.

In consonance with India's consistent policy that urgent steps should be taken to prevent any further spread of nuclear weapons and the firm belief that an agreement on non-proliferation would be the next logical step after the partial nuclear test ban treaty, the Government of India have inscribed an item on "nonproliferation of nuclear weapons" on the agenda of the 19th session of the UN General Assembly.

India continued to render active co-operation to the International Atomic Energy Agency in its task of furthering the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In recognition of the useful work done by the Agency and as a gesture of sincere appreciation, the Government of India decided to enhance its voluntary contribution from 25,000 to \$ 35,000 for the year. A significant development was the appointment of Shri U. L. Goswami of India as a Deputy Director-General of the Agency, in-charge of the newly created Department of Technical Assistance.

The Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held in Geneva from August 31 to September 9, 1964. (The First and Second Conferences were also held in Geneva in 1955 and 1958 respectively). An Indian Delegation of 14 members, led by Dr. H. J. Bhabha, participated in the Conference, which was attended by 1,780 representatives and advisers from 77 countries. India was also one of the seventeen countries which provided exhibits for the governmental scientific exhibition arranged along with the Conference.

The UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its two Sub-Committees--the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee--continued their deliberations with a view to promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of Outer space. India is a member of the 28-nation UN Outer Space Committee and its two Sub-Committees of the whole. In regard to the scientific and technical aspects of activities of States in outer space, a number of agreed recommendations have been made by the

Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. However, in regard to legal problems pertaining to the peaceful use of outer space, work on the drafting of international agreements on assistance to astronauts and liability for space vehicle accidents is still continuing. Following an agreement reached in the Outer Space Committee in 1963 on a set of nine legal principles governing the activities of States in the peaceful use of outer space, and its endorsement by

<pg23>

the General Assembly the same year, it was hoped that international agreements would be drawn up soon on two of these principles viz. assistance to astronauts and liability for space vehicle accidents, in regard to which there was a large measure of agreement. India continued its efforts to secure expeditious agreements on these two problems and further urged the international community to accept the principle that the use of outer space should be outlawed for military purposes and should be made exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Disarmament figured prominently in the 12th and 13th Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs. These Conferences have come to be recognized as one of the most important forums for the discussion of the problems of disarmament and international co-operation. They owe their origin to a suggestion made by the late Prime Minister in 1954 that a committee of scientists be set up to explain to the world the effect that war would have on humanity. The 12th Pugwash Conference was held in India at Udaipur from January 27 to February 1, 1964. An Indian delegation consisting of eminent Indian scientists participated in the Conference. The 13th Pugwash Conference was held at Karlovy Vary in Czechoslovakia from September 13 to 19, 1964. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai of India participated in this Conference. Shri V. C. Trivedi, then Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, attended both these conferences as an observer.

SWITZERLAND
RUSSIA USA INDIA EGYPT NORWAY SLOVAKIA

Jan 21, 1964

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

CHAPTER IV

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

BURMA

India-Burma relations have been friendly and cordial. On most important international issues such as peaceful coexistence, non-alignment with power blocs, support to the United Nations and disarmament the two countries have similar views.

The presence of nearly half a million persons of Indian origin in Burma has, on occasions, tended to be a disturbing factor in the friendly relations between the two countries. As a result of the nationalisation of shops in March-April 1964, and other restrictions imposed on foreigners by the Government of Burma, Indian nationals have been leaving that country in large numbers. The exodus which started in June-July 1964 continues. This large scale movement of Indian nationals raised several problems e.g. provision of adequate transport facilities, grant of compensation by the Government of Burma for nationalised property of Indian nationals, repatriation of their assets to India and rehabilitation of the repatriates in India. The traditionally friendly relations between the two countries have helped to solve some of these problems while some others are under active negotiation. These negotiations started with the Foreign Secretary's visit to Burma in May, 1964 and have since continued at various levels.

Soon after taking over as Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, accompanied by the Commonwealth Secretary, paid a goodwill visit to Burma in the first week of September, 1964. The visit was very well received by the Press as well as the public in Burma. It helped to bring about a better mutual appreciation of the points of view of both Governments and to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. The Minister for External Affairs took the opportunity to renew the President's invitation to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma to pay a State visit to India. General Ne Win visited India from the Feb 05, 1965 to the 12th February, 1965.

CEYLON

Soon after assumption of office as Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh paid visits to neighbouring countries, with a view to establishing personal contact with leaders of those countries and as a gesture of goodwill. He visited Ceylon from 11 to 13

<pg24>

<pg25>

September, 1964 and discussed with the, leaders of Ceylon subjects

of mutual interest. The visit underlined the basic unanimity of views between the two countries on international affairs and paved the way for discussions between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon in October, 1964.

The status of the persons of Indian origin resident in Ceylon had defied solution for more than two decades. These persons, who went to Ceylon in the nineteenth century and the early part of the present century, are mostly employed on the tea and rubber estates. After attainment of independence, Ceylon enacted legislation for conferring Ceylonese citizenship on them. Only a small number was, however, actually granted Ceylonese citizenship. A few of them applied for, and were granted, Indian citizenship. The large majority remained "Stateless" and without the citizenship of either country and were consequently put to considerable hardship in Ceylon.

Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, visited India from 22 to 30 October, 1964, accompanied by two of her Cabinet colleagues, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike and Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, Mr. N. Q. Dias, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, and other Government officials. The Indian delegation at the talks consisted of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs, Shri V. Ramiah, Minister for Works, Government of Madras, and senior officials. The meetings between the Prime Ministers and the members of the delegations of both countries commenced on 24 October, 1964, and continued in a cordial atmosphere until 30 October, 1964, when an agreement was reached on this issue. The text of the Agreement is at Appendix IV.

According to the agreement, the number of "Stateless" persons has been estimated at 9,75,000. Of this, the Government of India have agreed to the repatriation to India of 5,25,000 persons, together with the natural increase in that number. The Government of Ceylon have agreed to grant Ceylon citizenship to 3,00,000 persons, together with the natural increase. It was agreed that this process should be spread over a period of 15 years and that the two processes should keep pace with each other. The status of the remaining 1,50,000 persons has been left for determination at a subsequent meeting between the two Prime Ministers. It has also been agreed that the Stateless persons, who were in employment in Ceylon on 30 October, 1964 will be allowed to continue in employment till they reach the age of 55 years or till they are repatriated whichever is earlier. The repatriates will also be allowed to transfer their assets to India.

<pg26>

The Agreement provided for meetings at official level to establish joint machinery and to formulate a procedure for the implementation of the Agreement. An official delegation headed by the

Commonwealth Secretary met a Ceylonese delegation led by the permanent Secretary of Ceylon at Colombo in December. An Agreement has been reached regarding establishment of a joint machinery and on the procedure to be followed for the implementation of the Agreement of 30 October, 1964.

CHINA

China continued to occupy 14,500 square miles of Indian territory which she had seized by her earlier encroachment and the massive invasion across the Indian borders in October-November, 1962- Having thus occupied strategic territory in Ladakh, China turned its back upon negotiations and rejected the Indian as well as third-party proposals calculated to bring the two countries to a negotiating table. The Colombo Proposals put forward by the Conference of six Non-Aligned countries were fully accepted by the Government of India, while the Chinese Government, under the cover of acceptance 'in principle', rejected the very basis as also the concrete provisions of these proposals.

One of the important reservations to the Colombo Proposals made by China was that in the demilitarized zone in the Western Sector there should be no Indian posts, although the Chinese posts remained in position. In order to break the deadlock arising out of China's non-acceptance of the Colombo Proposals, a suggestion was advanced by two emissaries of Earl Russell, in the summer of 1963, that the demilitarized zone in Ladakh should be kept vacant of posts of either side as a basis for negotiations between the Governments of India and China. Early in the year under review, the same idea was pursued in an exchange of correspondence between the Prime Minister of Ceylon and the Prime Minister of India. Referring to this in Parliament, the late Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Lok Sabha on April 13, 1964 that if both parties, by agreement, decided to have no posts at all in this demilitarized zone of 20 kilometres in Ladakh, it would be possible to consider that this satisfied the Colombo Proposals. In other words, if China agreed to treat the demilitarized area as "no-man's land" and removed its six "civil posts", India would consider it as a fulfilment of an important provision in the Colombo Proposals in regard to which the Chinese had earlier made reservations. Thereafter negotiations could take place between the two countries on the basis of and in accordance with the Colombo Proposals. This conciliatory gesture on the part of India was restated by the late Prime Minister,

<pg27>

Jawaharlal Nehru, on May 17, at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay. The suggestion was reiterated by the present Prime Minister in Parliament on June 1, 1964. India thus went to the farthest limit possible, within the ambit of the Colombo Proposals, to break the deadlock and to make it possible for negotiations to take place between India and China.

Peking's response to this conciliatory gesture was negative and uncompromising. The official news agency of China characterized this gesture and concession on the part of India as "another pre-condition" to talks and said "it is China's internal affairs to set up civilian posts and there is no reason for asking China to withdraw in its own territory". On October 9, at the time of the Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations at Cairo, the Chinese Government issued an official statement in which, for the first time, it officially rejected the suggestion made by Mrs. Bandaranaike the Prime Minister of Ceylon, and welcomed by India, that negotiations should be held between the two countries on the basis of there being no posts of either side in the 20 kilometre demilitarized zone in Ladakh. The statement further asserted "Chinese sovereignty" over the whole of 14,500 sq. miles of Indian territory illegally occupied in Ladakh, including the 20 kilometre demilitarized zone. The Chinese statement said: "China will not withdraw from any of the seven civilian posts (in Ladakh). On the contrary, China has every right to ask India to withdraw, from the more than 90,000 square kilometres of China's territory south of the illegal McMahon Line". It was a categorical rejection of the suggestion made by the Ceylon Prime Minister, and it obviously meant that China intended holding on to the territories that it had seized by military action in Ladakh and, in addition, wanted to revive its vast and fantastic claims against Indian territory elsewhere, south of the McMahon Line, in the Eastern sector. The Chinese statement ruled out third party mediation, by peremptorily asking the Colombo Powers not to consult amongst themselves on the Sino-Indian border question unless China was also present at these consultations, and by asserting that China would never agree to international pressure. The October 9 statement of the Chinese Government showed that China is interested neither in the Colombo Proposals nor in negotiations with India on an honourable basis.

While thus doing everything to obstruct the possibilities of a peaceful settlement of the border problem, China continued to build up its military strength in Tibet and concentrate more and more troops on the Indian border, where the build-up is heavier by the end of 1964 than in the autumn of 1962. The Chinese have also constructed a net-work of roads and barracks and several airfields

<pg28>

on the Tibetan side, thereby very substantially enlarging the logistic and quartering facilities for their troops. There have been also a number of cases of aerial and land intrusions into Indian and Sikkimese territory by Chinese aircraft and armed personnel.

The Chinese aggression against India, it is now obvious, was motivated as much by ideological considerations as by expansionist motives. In the Chinese ideological spectrum, India is the key to the vast "intermediate zone" of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

China would like to see India reduced to the status of a secondary power in Asia and to destroy the policy of non-alignment which has earned for India so much respect and prestige in the Asian-African world. In collusion with Pakistan, China has been conducting a virulent propaganda campaign denigrating Indian leadership and India's foreign and domestic policies. Resentful of the effective role played by India in the Non-Aligned Conference at Cairo, the Chinese press and radio, echoing Pakistan propaganda, said that India was now "doubly aligned", to the USA as well as to the USSR, and that instead of opposing imperialism India had "tried to turn the discussion at the Conference in another direction". The Prime Minister's suggestion at Cairo that the Conference might send a mission to Peking, to dissuade China from exploding a nuclear device, was attacked with particular vehemence in the Chinese press. A new trend in Chinese propaganda was to characterize India's defensive efforts as a threat, not so much to China as to the geographically smaller countries of Asia. In this also Peking was echoing a theme of typical Pakistani propaganda.

During the year under review, there was a series of exchanges of diplomatic notes between India and China. In a note dated February 26, 1964 the Government of India protested against the setting up by the Chinese Government of stone cairns along the so-called "Line of actual control" in the Western Sector of the India-China border. The note pointed out that under the guise of accepting the Colombo Proposals, "in principle", the Chinese Government had, in open and wilful contravention of the Colombo Proposals, established seven civil posts in the Western Sector, six of which were located in the Ladakh demilitarized zone. These posts, apart from violating the letter and the spirit of the Colombo Proposals, were the creation of the massive Chinese aggression on India in October-November 1962. The setting up of the stone cairns was a further violation of the Colombo Proposals and an obvious attempt at consolidating the area illegally occupied by China.

In another note dated 16th July, 1964, the Government of India pointed out that the Chinese armed forces occupied over 14,500

<pg29>

square miles of Indian territory in Ladakh. This comprised not merely the 20 kilometre demilitarized zone, in which the Chinese Government had set up civil posts in violation of the Colombo Proposals, but also the entire area of Ladakh under the illegal occupation of Chinese forces. The Government of India pointed out that ever since the Colombo Proposals were formulated by friendly Asian and African countries, the major efforts of the Chinese Government had been directed towards thwarting and circumventing these proposals. If there was one thing clear about the Chinese Government's attitude to the Colombo Proposals, the note said, it was that they had hitherto refused to accept them. The so-called acceptance "in principle" by China was nothing but a

euphemism for non-acceptance in practice of the Proposals.

On September 5, 1964, the Government of India protested against the intrusion by a Chinese military patrol of three men-across the Nathula Pass into Sikkim. This intrusion by Chinese personnel was a calculated violation of the well-recognised boundary between Sikkim and Tibet and a projection of the aggressive concentration of troops and military installations by China in the Chumbi valley.

On April 25, 1964, the Government of India strongly refuted in a note the allegations made in an earlier Chinese note that the Indian government had connived at "anti-Chinese" statements made in the name of the Dalai Lama. The Chinese note had said that the Indian Government had supported the rebellious activities of Tibetans. Replaying to these charges, the Government of India pointed out that the popular rebellion in Tibet five years ago, was not something which the Government of India had "engineered", but was the spontaneous and inevitable reaction of the unfortunate people of Tibet against the attempt by the Chinese Government to extinguish, by brute force the autonomy of Tibet which China had solemnly undertaken to respect. Regarding the Chinese Government's allegation that the Indian Government was still "dreaming of expansion" into China's Tibet the Indian note pointed out the absurdity of such suggestions and said that, while the Government of India had, only too willingly, relinquished all privileges they had inherited in Tibet from the British, China had not only destroyed the historic autonomy of Tibet, but had even advanced fantastic territorial claims against India and committed aggression against India in furtherance of Chinese policies. It was, therefore, Chinese expansionism that was haunting Asia today.

In a note dated 8th June, 1964, the Chinese Government characterised as "rudeness" the refusal of the Indian Government to send a delegation of the scientific Workers of India to attend the 1964 Peking Symposium of Science. Replying to this note on

<pg30>

7th October, 1964, the Government of India pointed out that in the context of the occupation of Indian territory by Chinese forces and the violation of India's territorial integrity it would not be Possible for any Indian delegate to participate in the Peking Symposium. It was also pointed out that all talk of "promotion of international scientific and cultural exchange" was meaningless in view of the Chinese Government's policy of opposition to the Partial Test Ban Treaty and China's intention to manufacture the atom bomb. The Government of China, the note said, was trying to harness the forces of science not for the peaceful purpose of improving the living standards of the Chinese population, but for serving the expansionist big-Power dreams of the Chinese Government.

On October 16, 1964, China carried out her first nuclear explosion. This climaxed China's opposition to the Moscow Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty to which more than 100 nations are signatories. Prime Minister Shastri called the Chinese test "an aggression against peace and security". It flouted world opinion and increased the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons and the hazards to the health and well-being of mankind. It was a violation of the Bandung Declaration, to which the Chinese Government was a signatory and which enjoined on all countries not to carry out nuclear tests. It was contrary to UN General Assembly Resolutions on the subject and totally disregarded the Declaration of the Second Non-aligned Conference held at Cairo.

Almost immediately after exploding their first nuclear device, the Chinese Government issued a call for the holding of a summit conference for the destruction of all nuclear weapons. The Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, wrote to Heads of Government on October 17, 1964, to canvass support for such a conference. The Prime Minister of India replied to this, on November 27, pointing out that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty covering general and complete disarmament, including conventional weapons and forces as well as nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, the Government of India believed that all States should accept practical measures of disarmament such as the stoppage of the testing of nuclear weapons. The problems of disarmament were highly technical, requiring detailed examination, and could not be debated and settled at a large conference such as the Chinese Government had proposed. By their very nature, these intricate issues required to be negotiated in smaller committees or conferences, such as the Geneva Disarmament Conference. A Summit Conference could be useful only when substantial progress had been made in working out a draft treaty on general and complete disarmament. The Prime Minister also pointed out that the Chinese proposals suffered from the grave

<pg31>

lacuna of not including among matters that should be discussed disarmament of conventional weapons and forces.

White Paper No. X containing Notes, Memoranda and Letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China was placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on the 17th February, 1964.

Tibetan Refugees:

There are in all about 45,000 Tibetan refugees in India. It has been decided to rehabilitate 12,000 refugees in five land settlements comprising an area of about 10,000 acres of land. 3,000 Tibetan refugees have been settled in the settlement at Bylakuppe in Mysore district, which is now nearing completion. About 2,000 refugees have been settled in the lower areas of Tirap and Lohit Frontier Divisions

of the North-East Frontier Agency. Another 2,500 are being settled at Chandragiri in Orissa, and 2,000 at Mainpat in Madhya Pradesh. Work on reclamation of land in these settlements is in progress.

The refugees in the five settlements have been given accommodation and land along with bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and fertilizers. Facilities have also been provided to these refugees to enable them to supplement their income from agriculture by raising poultry and pigs and opening dairies.

Since sufficient land is not available for settling the refugees and since all of them do not possess an aptitude for agriculture, there is a proposal to start an industrial project where a few thousand Tibetans may be absorbed. The Government is trying to find industrial avenues for Tibetan refugees. Vocational training is also imparted to them in various trades, social welfare and nursing. Three handicraft centres, mainly for carpet weaving, have been set up at the three settlements at Bylakuppe, Chandragiri and Mainpat under an agreement between the Government of India and the Swiss Aid Abroad.

A separate body, named the Tibetan Schools Society, has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister, with Tibetan representatives, to make arrangements for the education of Tibetan children. Residential schools have been opened by this society at Darjeeling, Simla, Mussoorie, Dalhousie, Pachmari, Kalimpong and Mount Abu. In addition, non-residential schools exist in various settlements and temporary camp schools at work sites. 20 homes for orphan children have been set up at Mussoorie. These homes are managed by the Tibetan Homes Foundation which is a registered non-official body.

<pg32>

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

On the request of the Dalai Lama, the Government of India are maintaining about 2,000 Lamas at Buxa, in West Bengal, and Dalhousie.

The Government of India have accepted responsibility for the maintenance of all the aged and infirm Tibetan refugees, numbering about 1,500. They are being provided with free rations and free medical treatment.

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

NEPAL

The cordial and friendly relations existing between India and Nepal were further strengthened during the year by visits at official and ministerial levels.

At the invitation of the Government of Nepal, Shri Manubhai Shah, then India's Minister for International Trade, paid a visit to Nepal from February 19 to 22, 1964. The Minister had friendly and fruitful talks with the Nepalese Minister for Commerce and Industry concerning trade between the two countries and the ways and means of promoting collaboration between India and Nepal with a view to stimulating economic co-operation. The Ministers agreed that each country would try to buy more consumer and manufactured goods from the other. Shri Manubhai Shah assured Nepal of India's co-operation in diversifying Nepal's trade in accordance with the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit of 1960. The Indian Trade Exhibition which was inaugurated in Nepal in November 1964 is expected to stimulate trade between the two countries.

Early in May 1964, the meeting between the King of Nepal and the late Prime Minister at Bhainsalotan on the occasion 'of the foundation-laying of the Gandak Barrage, a project of great benefit to Nepal and India, provided an opportunity for an exchange of views between the two Governments.

At the invitation of Nepal's Foreign Minister, His Excellency Shri Kirti Nidhi Bista, our Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, paid a two-day goodwill visit to Nepal from the 23rd August to the 25th August. He had friendly and informal exchange of views with

<pg33>

the King and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Commerce and Industry of Nepal. The discussions covered a wide variety of matters of interest and concern to our two countries and peoples. The talks were most satisfactory and revealed a basic identity of approach between the two Governments, based on the policy and principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence.

Cultural contacts between the two countries continued to be maintained, especially on important occasions like the Republic Day, Independence Day, etc. when Indian troupes visited Nepal.

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

Important consultations took place between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Nepal in matters of trade and commerce with particular reference to the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit of 1960. A delegation led by Shri K. B. Milla, Secretary for Commerce in His Majesty's Government of Nepal came to Delhi in January-February 1964, for talks with Indian officials. As a result of these talks the Indian delegation agreed to facilitate border trade in reasonable quantities, of essential consumer goods, not in short supply in India. The two delegations agreed upon a procedure for the movement of goods of Nepalese origin from one part of Nepal to another. The Nepalese delegation assured India that any tariff levied by the Government of Nepal on Indian goods would be so adjusted as to avoid any discrimination against India.

A Nepalese delegation led by the Chief Engineer (Telecommunications) of Nepal arrived in New Delhi on the 15th June 1964, for discussions with the Government of India on a telecommunication agreement between the two countries. The Conference was inaugurated by the Minister of Communications on the 16th June 1964, and discussions were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. An Agreement was signed on the 25th June, 1964, which has since been ratified by the two Governments. This Agreement provides for the establishment of an independent wireless and telegraph service by the Government of Nepal and for the withdrawal of the facilities hitherto provided in this respect by the Government of India in Kathmandu.

Three agreements relating to the exchanges of letters, insured and parcel post between India and Nepal, were signed in New Delhi on

<pg34>

the 8th September, 1964. These agreements will come into force from the 13th April, 1965, after ratification by the two Governments.

Nepal joined the Universal Postal Union in 1956 but did not participate in the International Postal Service till 1959. Prior to April 1959, when the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention came into force in Nepal, the postal services between India and Nepal were regulated under a bilateral Agreement concluded in 1936. This Agreement provided for the exchange of only unregistered correspondence between the two countries. As regards other services like registration, insurance and parcel, they were being provided by the Indian Embassy Post Office at Kathmandu for the citizens of Nepal, as these services were not available in the Nepalese postal service.

The Indian Embassy Post Office, which has been functioning since 1816 and has rendered very useful service to the people of Nepal besides catering to the needs of the Indian Embassy and other organisations of the Government of India, will cease to function in Kathmandu from the 13th April, 1965, unless the Nepalese Government desire its continuance for a further period from that date.

An Air Agreement between India and Nepal was initialled in New Delhi in August 1964. The Delegations of India and Nepal have submitted the agreed text to their respective Governments. Formal signing of the Agreement is expected to take place in New Delhi shortly.

The Royal Nepalese Airlines Corporation and the Indian Airlines Corporation are at present operating scheduled services between the two countries and these operations will be placed on a formal footing. The Nepalese indicated that at a suitable time in the future, the Royal Nepalese Airlines Corporation may wish to operate a service to a third country through India. The Government of India have indicated their desire to extend their co-operation and assistance to Nepal at the appropriate time in this regard.

A Nepalese Delegation led by Dr. Yadav Prasad Pant, Finance Secretary in His Majesty's Government of Nepal, arrived in New Delhi on the 26th September, 1964, to negotiate the details of the loan of Rs. 1 crore that was offered to Nepal earlier this year for industrial development. An agreement to this effect was signed on the 29th September, 1964. The loan will carry interest at 3 per cent. on outstanding balances and will be repayable in 15 equal annual instalments.

<pg35>

During the year, India agreed to take up the following new projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 979 lakhs.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (a) Sonauli-Pokhara Road | Rs. 911 lakhs |
| (b) Hanuman Nagar-Rajbiraj Road | Rs. 53 lakhs |
| (c) Fatehpur-Kanauli Bazar Road | |
| (d) Setting up overhead Transmission
Lines in Kosi area | Rs. 15 lakhs |

Total: Rs. 979 lakhs

An agreement for the construction of the Chatra Canal, which is estimated to cost Rs. 400 lakhs, was signed on the 2nd November, 1964.

During the visit of our Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, to Nepal in August, 1964, it was agreed that the two Governments should undertake a periodic review of the progress made on Indian-aided projects. The first such review took place in Kathmandu from the 29th October 1964 to 2nd November, 1964.

At the invitation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, an Indian delegation visited Kathmandu from the 22nd to the 27th November, 1964. During this period, the Indian delegation discussed with the

delegation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, various questions relating to the Treaty of Trade and Transit of 1960. The two delegations reached friendly understanding on a number of matters which were discussed. The procedure and the charges to be levied by India for the transport of goods in transit between Nepal and East Pakistan via Radhikapur was one of the main subjects discussed. Although no decision in the matter could then be taken, an agreement was reached with His Majesty's Government as to the service charges to be levied by the Government of India in connection with transit. This agreement has given satisfaction to both Governments. Our authorities have effected the necessary arrangements on a provisional basis, for the movement of Nepal's trade with Pakistan with effect from February 1, 1965.

Early in March 1964, a fire destroyed a large part of Amlekhganj, a town in Nepal Terai, adjoining Bihar, near the southern end of Tribhuvan Rajpath. As a result, hundreds of people were rendered homeless. As a gesture of goodwill, the Government of India made a gift of 200 bundles of corrugated iron, costing about Rs. 30,000, for the relief of the fire victims.

Shri Harishwar Dayal, Ambassador of India in Nepal, passed away on the 19th May, 1964 at Gorakhep, a remote mountainous region

<pg36>

of Nepal, while on tour. His body was brought to Kathmandu and cremated with full honours.

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

Development of Airports	Rs. 50 lakhs
Development of Irrigation, Water Supply and Power	Rs. 50 lakhs
Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre	Rs. 3.5 lakhs
Trunk carrier telephone link	Rs. 50 lakhs

The Indian Aided schemes continued to make satisfactory progress. Two permanent steel bridges constructed over the Tadi and the Trisuli rivers were inaugurated by His Majesty the King of Nepal in February, 1964.

110 nominees of the Nepal Government came to India for training under the Technical Cooperative Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

Shri R. N. Warriar, Regional Director, National Productivity Council, Bangalore visited Kathmandu in July, 1964 to conduct a training course on marketing and sales.

The Drilling Engineer and the Assistant Drilling Engineer of the Geological Survey of India visited Nepal for guiding drilling operations.

Shri N. C. Chakraverty, Assistant Educational Adviser, Government of India visited Kathmandu to prepare a scheme for upgrading the Indian-aided Engineering School in Kathmandu.

Shri Joglekar, Senior Architect, CPWD, Government of India visited Kathmandu for the preparation of designs etc. of certain important Indian aided projects.

Shri Prem Krishen, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing visited Nepal in October 1964 and had discussions with the Nepalese Minister for Transport and Communications in connection with the implementation of Sonauli-Pokhra Road project.

Three Professors and twenty students of the Tribuvan University visited Annamalai University in December, 1964 to attend the Indian Political Science Conference. They also visited Delhi and were received by the President.

<pg37>

The Indian Aid Mission participated in the Nepal Government's Development Exhibition at Kathmandu in December 63-January 64. About 75,000 persons visited the Exhibition.

PAKISTAN

Relations with Pakistan in 1964 fall into two parts. The first five months of the year were a period of great tragedy and bitterness in the relations between the two countries. Widespread communal disturbances broke out in the district of Khulna on the 5th of January in the course of which members of the minority community were subjected to arson and violence and deprivation of their elementary human rights. The way these disturbances came about clearly showed that over several weeks prior, to these disturbances, communal frenzy against the minority community had been whipped up. The incident of the theft of the holy relic from Hazratbal mosque was falsely represented in Pakistan as having been engineered by Hindus to offend the religious susceptibilities of Muslims. In this misrepresentation the press and other media of public information as well as the leaders of the Pakistan Government participated. A procession of several thousand persons was allowed to form in spite of prohibitory orders given by the police banning the processions, and to subject the minorities to pillage, arson and violence. The disturbances soon spread to other parts of Khulna district and resulted in hundreds of casualties and widespread arson.

The Khulna disturbances were soon followed by large-scale disturbances in Dacca city and Narayanganj in the district of Dacca and in

other districts of East Pakistan, namely, Noakhali, Comilla, Barisal, Sylhet, Chittagong, Mymensingh and Rajshahi. In all these areas the minorities were subjected to unprecedented harassment and violence. There was no security of life, property or honour of the minorities and casualties among minorities ran into several thousands.

The minorities, having lost all sense of security, began trekking into India for refuge and asylum in large numbers since the beginning of the year. The daily average of influx varied from 1,141 in January to the peak of 3,801 in May, 1964. There have been days when the influx was as high as 5,000 per day. The daily influx of refugees slowed down somewhat in the latter part of the year but even at the close of the year, on the average, 1,500 persons belonging to the minority community were coming into India as refugees. At the end of the year, over 9,00,000 had already arrived in India. Of these 8,20,000 were Hindus, 52,000 Christians and 29,000 Buddhists and tribals.

<pg38>

As the attacks on non-Muslims in Pakistan spread and refugees began to come into India, communal trouble started at various places in India also. The Government of India mobilized all resources including the despatch of army units and took firm and effective steps to control trouble in West Bengal. However, the Pakistan authorities, having for weeks incited their public to attack the minorities, and having unleashed anarchy, followed this up on the 13th of January with a letter addressed by the President of Pakistan to our President in which it was alleged that Muslims in India were being terrorised. On the 16th January, the President of India replied to the President of Pakistan pointing out that the latter's account of communal disturbances in India was grossly exaggerated and sought to confuse the issue of refugees with the eviction of Pakistanis who had illegally entered the border States of India from Pakistan. It also deprecated the anti-India campaign carried out in Pakistan. It was suggested that the two Presidents should issue a Joint Appeal to the peoples of the two countries for communal peace and harmony. This proposal was rejected by the President of Pakistan on the 17th of January on the ground that he had already issued an appeal to his people.

Simultaneously with the handing over of the President's letter of the 16th January, the Indian High Commissioner, as instructed by the Government of India, proposed a meeting of the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan in either Dacca or Calcutta. The Pakistan Government's reply was not only ambiguous but hedged with so many conditions that it amounted to a rejection. The Government of India, however, repeatedly appealed to the Pakistan Government for a conference of Home Ministers. Eventually, in response to a proposal by the late Jawaharlal Nehru to President Ayub, on the 23rd of March-more than two and a half months after the original out-break of the Khulna riots-Pakistan accepted the proposal.

The conference of the Home Ministers on the 7th April was not able to arrive at an agreement, though the Government of India made several specific proposals for implementation by both countries. The Joint Communique at the end of the meeting provided for a reconvening of the Conference of Home Ministers at an early date for continuation of the discussion. After many efforts, a second conference of Home Ministers was scheduled for the 23rd of November, 1964.

In the second half of the year it appeared likely that Indo-Pakistan relations might take a better turn. There were expressions of spontaneous sorrow in Pakistan on the death of Jawaharlal Nehru. The President of Pakistan spoke of the need for fresh efforts to resolve Indo-Pakistan differences and to place relations between the two countries on a footing of good neighbourliness. These statements by

<pg39>

the President of Pakistan were welcomed in India, and the feeling grew that in the improved atmosphere it might be possible to reopen discussions with Pakistan on all our differences with that country.

It was hoped that a meeting between the Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan at the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London would give new direction to our relations and pave the way for further discussion of our differences with Pakistan. The Prime Minister's inability to visit London prevented such a meeting. It was not until October 1964 that the two leaders could meet. On his way back from Cairo after the Conference of Non-aligned countries, the Prime Minister made a brief halt at Karachi and had discussions with the President of Pakistan. As a result of this meeting, a joint communique was issued stating that the two leaders were "firmly of the view, that these (Indo-Pakistan) relations needed to be improved and conducted to their mutual benefit as good neighbours". They stressed the need to "promote better understanding between the two countries and to settle outstanding problems and disputes on an honourable and equitable basis". It was agreed that "discussions between the two governments at appropriate levels should be held at the earliest possible moment so as to give effect to their common desire to develop friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries."

Subsequent to the meeting between the Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan, the Foreign Minister accepted, in principle, the invitation from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to pay a goodwill visit to Pakistan.

It was at this stage that certain factors connected with internal political developments in Pakistan led to an outburst of anti-Indian propaganda in that country which vitiated the atmosphere for a possible detente. From November onwards, Pakistan was in the throes of election fever and India was unjustifiably dragged in. Anti-Indian

slogans and anti-Indian propaganda were indulged in by the ruling party as well as the Opposition. This greatly surprised and troubled public opinion in India. Pakistani leaders launched a campaign to misinterpret Indian policies and malign Indian leadership. The ruling party in Pakistan inserted anti-Indian advertisements in their newspapers. The Home Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Information Minister, the Governor of East Pakistan and other leaders of the ruling party, by their statements, made their own contribution to the anti-Indian campaign. The Government of India protested strongly against such statements. The Pakistan Government also took the unprecedented step of calling off the talks between the

<pg40>

Home Ministers of the two countries a week before the meeting and after the Indian delegation to these talks had been announced. They also withdrew from the commitment to discuss, at the official level, the deteriorating situation on the cease-fire line which had been causing India a great deal of anxiety.

In this unhelpful atmosphere, it was difficult to conceive of a fresh start being made to initiate talks with Pakistan in terms of the joint communique issued at Karachi after the meeting between the Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan. When the elections were over in Pakistan in early December, it was expected that signs of moderation would appear and there would be a return to the hopeful atmosphere of the earlier months. Unfortunately, the end of elections did not bring about any improvement and the 'hate India' campaign continued unabated in both wings of Pakistan.

In order to provide justification for its request to the Security Council for an urgent meeting to discuss the Kashmir issue, the Government of Pakistan seized every opportunity to create a crisis atmosphere. It exploited the theft of the holy relic from Hazratbal in Srinagar, engineered attacks on minorities in East Pakistan and mounted violence across the cease-fire line. The Security Council met between February 3 and February 17, between March 17 and March 20 and again between May 5 and May 18. In pursuit of its anti-Indian and agitational policy, Pakistan put forward the pretext that there was a revolt in Jammu and Kashmir and that the Council should consider the "grave situation that has arisen in the State". The Indian Delegation was led by Shri M. C. Chagla, the Minister for Education.

In spite of Pakistan's arduous efforts, the Council adjourned without adopting a resolution or even reaching a consensus. All members of the Council agreed with the Representative of India that the only solution lay in direct negotiations after a friendly atmosphere had been created, and the general feeling in the Council was that this was not an issue which could be resolved by third party intervention. Several countries urged that the realities as they existed today could not be ignored. None of the suggestions made by the Foreign

Minister of Pakistan was accepted by the Council and the 'measure of his failure was recorded by him in a statement in the Council on May 18:

"We asked for prompt and tangible assistance from the Security Council in the effort towards an early settlement and it was our expectation that the Security Council would be a positive and material factor in the situation. We had

<pg41>

hoped that the Council would firmly lay down the framework within which contacts between India and Pakistan should be carried on for a solution of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. We would also have liked a definite role to be assigned to the Secretary-General to enable him to facilitate the progress and to ensure a fruitful result of these contacts".

After the failure of her efforts in the Security Council, Pakistan stepped up her violent and unlawful activities across the cease-fire line. During the first five months, Pakistani armed forces and their agents committed 134 breaches of the Cease-Fire Agreement; and this number had increased to 1522 by the end of the year. Earlier in April 1964, the UN Chief Military Observer had decided that a violation had been committed by Pakistan armed forces by crossing the cease-fire line and firing on an Indian police patrol, resulting in the death of 14 members of the patrol and the capture of 9 others by the Pakistan troops. The Pakistan Government have not returned the captured constables or paid compensation for the relatives of those killed in the ambush. The protest of the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan was brought to the notice of the Security Council.

On August 21, the Permanent Representative of India in the United Nations addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council, exposing the baseless allegations made by the Permanent Representative of Pakistan in his letter dated July 27, against the Indian armed forces in Kashmir. India's reply showed with documentation how the Government of Pakistan had been deliberately violating the Cease-Fire Agreement, despite its repeated assurances of good conduct given to the UN Chief Military Observer and the Government of India. In a number of his awards, the UN Chief Military Observer had been obliged to comment on the organised methods employed by the Pakistan army personnel and the Pakistan armed civilians.

As the violence unleashed by Pakistan across the cease-fire line was contrary to the feeling generally expressed in the Security Council that the two countries should assist each other in creating a climate conducive to direct negotiations, India proposed to Pakistan early in July the consideration of a gentleman's agreement for

avoiding incidents across the cease-fire line. Pakistan concurred in the proposal in September and suggested talks between official delegations of the two Governments at Karachi from the 2nd to the 4th of November. However, on October 31, Pakistan suggested an indefinite postponement. Pakistan thus made it clear that it considered

<pg42>

the creation and maintenance of tension between the two countries to be essential to its concept of negotiations.

Meanwhile, without having any common border with China and with the locus standi of an aggressor in Kashmir, Pakistan continued with China the work of demarcation of Kashmir's border with Sinkiang. In February, when Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen-yi were State guests in Pakistan, the latter said to a Pakistani correspondent: "Pakistan and China will continue to be friends even after you get Kashmir and we take Taiwan". Pakistan was assured by Premier Chou En-lai that the "majestic Karakoram have become bonds of friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan's peoples".

Towards the end of the year Pakistan protested to the Security Council against the application of Articles 356 and 357 of the Constitution to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of India, in reply, rejected the protest and pointed out that Pakistan had no locus standi to protest against the application of the laws and Constitution of India to a part of India, for the administration and good government of which the Government of India had total responsibility.

Indus waters treaty 1960

The Permanent Indus Commission, set up in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII(1) of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, submitted in May 1964 to the Governments of India and Pakistan its Annual Report for the year 1963-64. One meeting of the Commission was held during the period 1st April to 31st December, 1964. In this period, four parts of the First General Tour of Inspection of Development Works and Sites on the Indus System of Rivers in India and Pakistan, under Article VIII (4) (c) of the Treaty, and one special Tour of Inspection of Hudiara Drainage System in India, under Article VIII(4)(d) of the Treaty, were undertaken by the Commission.

As required under Article V of the Treaty, the fifth annual instalment of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, equal to Pounds Sterling 6,206,000, payable to the World Bank for the Indus Basin Development Fund on 1st November, 1964, was paid.

INDIA

BURMA USA SRI LANKA CHINA TOTO EGYPT PAKISTAN RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC PERU INDONESIA SWITZERLAND NEPAL LATVIA BANGLADESH UNITED KINGDOM
MALI TAIWAN

Feb 05, 1965

STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

CHAPTER V

STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

SIKKIM

Progress in the implementation of the schemes under Sikkim's Second Development Plan (1961-66) showed an improvement during the year under review. The total outlay of the Plan is Rs. 813.30 lakhs and is being financed entirely by the Government of India. The Budget provision for the Plan Schemes for 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 180 lakhs as against Rs. 160 lakhs in 1963-64. The total expenditure on Plan Schemes from July, 1961, when the Plan period commences, to the end of September, 1964, has been of the order of Rs. 370 lakhs. Of this, roads accounted for Rs. 155 lakhs and education and health Rs. 62 lakhs. The shares of agriculture and animal husbandry and transport were Rs. 53 lakhs and Rs. 27 lakhs respectively. A team of the Planning Commission visited Sikkim in April, 1964, for a mid-term appraisal of the progress of Plan schemes and made recommendations which are being considered by the Government. The proposal for upgrading the existing extra branch departmental post offices at Naya Bazar, Namchi and Geyzing to the status of sub-post offices and of providing telegraphic facilities at Namchi has been approved. Arrangements have been made for the supply of modern X-Ray equipment, estimated to cost approximately Rs. 70,000, for the Tuberculosis Unit at Gangtok. Besides, a scheme for the training of the staff in the Unit is also under consideration. A team for conducting a survey of venereal and intestinal diseases is likely to visit Sikkim shortly. Field investigation for preparation of a project report on power development from the River Raman, which flows between Sikkim and India, is proposed to be undertaken next year. It is expected to generate about a hundred million watts of power from this river. Malaria eradication operations in Sikkim continued during 1964 and it is proposed to intensify the coverage of the scheme during the next year.

25 fresh scholarships were made available for the Sikkimese students for school studies and 22 scholarships for degree/diploma

courses for 1964. The total number of Sikkimese scholarship holders now is 104 for school studies and 22 for degree/diploma courses. The total expenditure on the scholarship scheme is estimated at Rs. 4.80 lakhs during 1964-65. Necessary assistance has also been extended, through the Ministry of Education, in securing admission of Sikkimese students in colleges and technical and medical institutions in India, in relaxation of the normal rules, to accelerate the availability

<pg43>

<pg44>

of suitable personnel for Plan schemes, etc. A separate scholarship scheme for overseers/draftsmen and B.E. Courses for Sikkimese students is also financed by the Government of India.

The Ministry of Defence undertook responsibility from Nov 14, 1963 for the work of construction of the aerial ropeway in Sikkim and satisfactory progress has been made in this matter. An expenditure of Rs. 10.5 lakhs is estimated on the ropeway project. This excludes what has already been incurred by the Sikkim Durbar.

The Maharaja of Sikkim attended the Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists held at Sarnath, from the 27th November, 1964.

BHUTAN

The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Shri Jigmie P. Dorji, was assassinated on the 5th April, 1964, at Phuntsholing. The assassin was arrested by the Bhutanese authorities. Flags were flown at half mast on all public buildings of Delhi and in West Bengal on the 6th April and on the funeral day. The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Foreign Secretary represented the Government of India at the cremation at Thimpu. The King of Bhutan appointed Shri Lendup, Dorji, brother of the late Prime Minister of Bhutan, as Acting Prime Minister of Bhutan, sometime after the assassination of Shri Jigmie P. Dorji.

The Bhutan Government issued a statement in November, 1964, that 4 civilian officers and 2 Army officers, including the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, had fled the country. The statement said that the officers had fled from Bhutan under an exaggerated sense of fear of action that might be taken against them on the King's return from Switzerland for dereliction of duty during the King's absence. The King of Bhutan returned from Switzerland on the 27th November, 1964 and took steps to replace the officers who had deserted. The King resumed responsibility for the administration of the country and removed Shri Lhendup Dorji from the office of the Acting Prime Minister of Bhutan. The King also placed his brother, Dashu Wangchuck, in charge of the Army in addition to his civil duties.

Early in December, 1964, the four Bhutanese defectors who had escaped into Nepal issued a press statement from Kathmandu, alleging Indian interference in Bhutan's internal affairs. These allegations were immediately rebutted by the Government of India and India's adherence to the Treaty of 1949 between India and Bhutan was reaffirmed, The King himself issued a statement denouncing the al-

<pg45>

legations of the defectors and dispelling any suspicion of any interference on the part of India in the internal affairs of Bhutan.

The King of Bhutan and the Prime Minister of India met in Calcutta from 10th to 12th January, 1965, and held discussions on matters of mutual interest.

The pace of implementation of development works in Bhutan under the Bhutan Plan was disturbed by the dislocation caused by the assassination of Shri Jigmie Dorji. However, development activity regained momentum soon after, and it is expected that the tempo will be kept up. Against the outlay of Rs. 1,747 lakhs envisaged in the Bhutan Plan during the period 1961-1966, the total expenditure incurred upto the end of June 1964 amounted to Rs. 515 lakhs. This compares well with the figure of Rs. 273 lakhs till the end of June 1963. Budget provision for development works in Bhutan during 1964-65 is of the order of Rs. 225 lakhs. Road works in Bhutan accounted for about Rs. 36 lakhs till June 1964. A micro-hydel directorate, has been set up by the Government of Bhutan to investigate and execute micro-hydel schemes. The Central Water and Power Commission have been giving valuable advice to them on technical problems. The Geological Survey of India, entrusted with the work of investigating mineral deposits in Bhutan, completed its survey report on Bungthing copper deposits and its preliminary report on Chilai La graphite occurrences, as well as certain other projects. A malaria eradication team from Bihar and B.C.G. Teams from West Bengal and Assam visited Bhutan during the year in connection with disease prevention operations. Technical experts were deputed from India to advise Bhutan authorities on small scale industry and handicraft schemes as well as weaving and textile designing.

Under the programme for road construction in Bhutan by the Border Roads Development Board, construction work continued in the Samdrup-Jhangkher (Dharanga-Tashigong road). The major work has been completed covering 106 miles. The work on the Sarbhang-Hatisar-Tongsa road (190 miles long) has also been progressing satisfactorily. Widening of the Paro-Phuntsholing-Thimpu road (120 miles) has also gone on expeditiously. The line communication road from Dharanga to Tashigong has been completed and that from Phuntsholing to Paro/Thimpu is nearing completion.

35 more scholarships, 30 for school studies and 5 for degree/

diploma courses for Bhutanese students, were provided for in 1964.

<pg46>

The total number of Bhutanese students studying in India under the scholarship scheme is 117. Expenditure to be incurred under the scheme during 1964-65 is estimated at Rs. 5.08 lakhs. It is proposed to grant 60 more scholarships to Bhutanese students in 1965 for studies in India.

INDIA
USA BHUTAN SWITZERLAND NEPAL

Nov 14, 1963

SOUTH EAST ASIA

CHAPTER VI

SOUTH EAST ASIA

MALAYSIA, INDONESIA AND THE PHILIPPINES

The dispute between Malaysia and Indonesia and Indonesia's "confrontation" policy against Malaysia continued unabated during the year. Malaysia and the Philippines have re-established consular relations, but have not exchanged full diplomatic representatives. The Philippines have laid claim to Sabha, which is one of the constituent parts of the Federation of Malaysia.

Several unsuccessful efforts were made during the year to resolve the differences between Indonesia and Malaysia. The Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines met twice in Bangkok in an attempt to iron out their differences, but these meetings proved infructuous and failed to reach agreement on the question of the withdrawal of Indonesian guerillas from Malaysian territory. On Jun 20, 1964, there was a "summit" meeting of the Heads of State of the three countries in Tokyo, but this also ended indecisively. A communique issued at the end of the meeting recorded agreement "in principle" between Indonesia and Malaysia on a peace formula proposed by the Philippines, calling for the creation of a Afro-Asian Conciliation Commission of four nations to study the dispute on the basis of the material supplied to, it by the disputing parties and to make its recommendations. Malaysia, however, firmly stipulated that before such a Commission could be set up, "all acts

of hostility against Malaysia must cease forthwith".

Indonesian paratroops were dropped for the first time on the Malaysian mainland, at Labis in South Central Malaya, on September 2, 1964. The Malaysian Government declared a State of Emergency throughout Malaysia and asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council under Article 39 of the United Nations Charter. The Council met on September 9, 1964. After unsuccessful attempts by Morocco and Ivory Coast to achieve a consensus, Norway submitted a draft resolution. The Security Council ended its debate on September 17, 1964 by voting on the Norwegian draft, which was vetoed by the U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia also voted against, while the other 9 members of the Security Council voted in the affirmative.

India's Attitude

As far as the formation of Malaysia is concerned, in view of the clear and unequivocal findings of the United Nations Secretary-

<pg47>

<pg48>

General in favour of Malaysia in Sarawak and North Borneo, India has maintained its support to the inauguration of Malaysia. As regards the conflict between Indonesia and Malaysia, the Government of India have refrained from taking sides in the specific dispute between the two countries, and are not involved in a mediatory capacity. They have welcomed and supported the formation of Malaysia, because it was in accordance with the wishes of the people of the constituent territories, and this was ascertained by the United Nations Secretary-General. India was a signatory to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Communique in July 1964, which expressed sympathy and support to Malaysia in her efforts to maintain her sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Government of India are, however, anxious that there should be a peaceful solution of the dispute without resort to force or threats to use force.

THAILAND

India purchased 25,000 tons of rice from Thailand in 1964. The Government of Thailand sponsored the visit of a group of Thai officials in March-April, 1964, to study the development of small scale industries in India. Mr. Bunchana Athakor, the Deputy Minister for National Development of Thailand, also paid an official visit to India in March 1964.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Both Australia and New Zealand revealed an increasingly active awareness and interest in the affairs of the Asian continent. Re-

lations between India and these two fellow-member countries of the Commonwealth have continued to be close and friendly. An Australian trade delegation visited India, and an Indian trade delegation later visited Australia for talks on trade between the two countries. A Parliamentary Delegation from Australia also visited India in June-July 1964.

In July 1964, a Silver Shield was presented in memory of the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Adelaide University Debating Club, Adelaide, South Australia. The shield, which is called the "Nehru Challenge Shield", will be competed for at an annual debate organised by the Club.

LAOS

India continued to be Chairman of the international Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos. Although the principal aim of

<pg49>

the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos was political and military integration of the three factions in Laos, unfortunately the task of the Government of National Union of Laos, headed by His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma, was rendered difficult on account of internal developments in that country. A military coup d'etat took place in Vientiane on 19 April, 1964, which was led by a General belonging to the Rightist group. The Revolutionary Council placed restrictions on the movement of His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma and other Neutralist Ministers and Generals. The Prime Minister of India sent a message to the Prime Minister of Laos, expressing deep regret at the happenings in Laos and the hope that he would continue to lead the Laos Government and people to a full realisation of the objectives embodied in the Geneva Agreement. India's full support to His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma's efforts to maintain the unity and neutrality of Laos was also conveyed. Later the restrictions placed on the movement of the Prime Minister of Laos and other Neutralists were removed and the former continued to function as Prime Minister.

In May 1964 the Prime Minister of Laos announced that the Pathet Lao had launched a general offensive with the help of North Vietnamese soldiers and thus caused a further deterioration of the situation in Laos. The Plain of Jars where the Neutralist Commander, General Kong Le, had his headquarters, was captured by the Pathet Lao and the Indian and Canadian members of the 'Learn stationed there by the International Commission had to be withdrawn to Vientiane. In June 1964 the International Commission sent a report to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, viz., Britain and the U.S.S.R., on the worsening military situation in Laos. This report was signed by the Canadian and Indian Commissioners. After narrating the internal political dissensions in Laos, the report regretted that there was a widening of the gap within the Government of

National Union with few signs of the rift being quickly healed. The report added that in regard to the allegations regarding the presence of Vietminh elements fighting alongside the Pathet Lao, the Commission was hampered by the refusal by the Pathet Lao to permit entrance into its territory except under very strictly controlled conditions.

The Government of India have strongly supported, and continue to support, the convening of a 14-Nation International Conference on Laos. For any settlement of Laos to be achieved, the three parties or factions have to meet again; and in these efforts the Commission, under the Chairmanship of the Indian Commissioner, as also the diplomatic representatives of the Governments of Britain and

<pg50>

U.S.S.R. as Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, continued to render constant assistance. Within the framework of the Geneva Agreement, the Indian representative on the Control Commission took all possible measures at every stage to bring about peace and understanding among the parties.

Talks between the leaders of the three Laotian parties commenced in Paris in August 1964 and, according to a joint communique issued in September 1964, they agreed on a three-point agenda for tripartite talks to settle their differences and protect Laotian neutrality. The three points were: (a) a cease-fire, (b) the reconvening of a 14-Nation Conference on Laos and (c) a Laotian Government of National Union.

Renewed hostilities in Laos caused suffering to the civilian population. His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Laos, sent an urgent message in May 1964 to the Prime Minister of India requesting medical assistance for the civilian population affected by the renewed hostilities. An Indian Medical Team, consisting of 6 Medical Officers and 37 Other Ranks, was sent to Laos on humanitarian grounds. The Medical Team has done useful work in relieving the suffering of the civilian population in Laos.

CAMBODIA

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia, with India as Chairman, continued to function effectively in Cambodia.

There were several allegations of incidents on the Cambodia-South Vietnam border. In June 1964 the Control Commission sent a report to the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China viz. Britain and the U.S.S.R, about three incidents involving violations of the Cambodian territory which had taken place in the first half of 1964. The Commission reported that "in all these three incidents, the Commission found conclusive evidence that the Armed Forces of

South Vietnam were responsible for the violations. The Commission is also convinced that none of these incidents was the result of any provocation from the Cambodian side". This report was sent to the Co-Chairmen by India and Poland, while the Canadian Commissioner forwarded a minority report.

The Government of India have supported fully the proposal of the Government of Cambodia that an International Conference of the Geneva Powers should be convened to study the steps to be taken to ensure the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

<pg51>

A consignment of surgical instruments made in India, appliances and medical drugs worth Rs. 25,000 was presented as a gift to the Royal Government of Cambodia for use in Cambodian hospitals.

VIETNAM

The Government of India firmly support the Geneva Agreement of 1954 on Vietnam which envisages the peaceful reunification of Vietnam. The situation in Vietnam today is tense. The 1954 Geneva Agreement on Vietnam contemplated the insulation of the country from military intervention from outside. The Agreement had specific clauses forbidding entry into Vietnam of foreign military personnel or material of any type, except in replacement of permissible quantities already in the country. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that outside interference in the affairs of Vietnam has continued in spite of the Geneva Agreement and the reunification of Vietnam remains unachieved. The Government of India have always worked for the implementation of the Geneva Agreement.

The situation in Vietnam became critical in the month of August, 1964, when incidents involving navalcraft of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and torpedo boats belonging to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam took place in the Gulf of Tonkin. The Government of India issued a statement expressing their distress over these incidents and the hope that the explosive situation created by these incidents would not be further aggravated. The statement stressed that it was imperative that at least the uneasy peace which prevailed in this area before these incidents would immediately be restored.

Contrary to the expectations of the Government of India the situation in Vietnam has not shown any signs of settling down. The Government of India believe that political rather than military solutions should be sought for Vietnam. In Indo-China the solution lies in eliminating outside influences and in insulating this area from foreign interference. The Government of India would like to see the people of Vietnam enjoy their freedom and independence without any interference from outside. The Government of India believe that a Geneva type Conference will help in finding a political solution to the problems of Vietnam.

In November, 1964, there were serious floods in Central Vietnam and the Government of India sent Indian textiles worth Rs. 10,000/- to the Republic of Vietnam as their contribution for the relief of flood victims.

INDONESIA

MALAYSIA PHILIPPINES USA JAPAN MOROCCO NORWAY SLOVAKIA INDIA THAILAND
AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND LAOS SWITZERLAND FRANCE CAMBODIA VIETNAM CHINA
POLAND

Jun 20, 1964

EAST ASIA

CHAPTER VII

EAST ASIA

JAPAN

During the year relations between Japan and India were cordial and friendly and economic, cultural, educational and social ties between the two countries were strengthened in many ways.

A scholarship, to a Japanese student for studies and research in an Indian university was granted by the Government of India and under the scholarship programme, four scholarships to Indian students for research and study in Japan were granted by the Japanese Government.

The Nichigeki dancing team of Japan toured India in January 1964 under the sponsorship of the Japanese Embassy in New Delhi. The team's performances entitled "spring time splendour of Japan", and consisting of classical, folk and modern dances in four shows spread over two days, delighted packed houses in Bombay. The dance troupe was given a reception at the India International Centre in New Delhi.

A Japanese women's hockey team consisting of 16 players and 5 officials, toured India for two weeks and played five exhibition games and seven test matches. This was the first tour of a Japanese women's hockey team abroad.

A students' goodwill mission consisting of three Japanese stu-

dents visited India in August, 1964 under the sponsorship of the Asia Fellowship Society of Japan. They visited different places and met several students and youth organizations.

The same month, two Buddhist groups consisting of 13 and 15 members respectively toured India, visiting places of Buddhist interest. Both the teams stayed in India for more than a fortnight.

An Indian delegation of ten members under the leadership of the Secretary of the Department of Iron and Steel, Shri N. N. Wanchoo, visited Japan in February, 1964, to study the working of the Japanese steel industry. During its stay in Japan the delegation had discussions with leaders of the steel industry and visited various steel plants, shipyards and other heavy industrial plants.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Regional President of the International Co-operative Alliance, visited Japan on her way to the United

<pg52>

<pg53>

States in April 1964, to attend the conference of the International Co-operative Alliance. This conference had been organized with particular reference to the "role of co-operation in social and economic development" in collaboration with the Central Union of Cultural Co-operation, Japan. As it was a meeting of senior representatives from various South-East Asian countries, India was represented by Shri S. D. Misra, Deputy Minister (Co-operation) and a senior officer of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. This delegation also represented India at the Second Asian Cultural Co-operative Conference held in Tokyo in the same month to discuss measures to be taken in future for the development of cultural co-operatives in the region and for strengthening mutual co-operation. Shri Shriman Narayan, then Member of the Planning Commission, paid a visit to Japan from Apr 21, 1964 to 29 April, 1964, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Japanese Committee for Studies on Economic Development in India and Japan.

Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, Foreign Minister of Japan, attended the funeral of the late Prime Minister and joined the public meeting of condolence' at the Ramlila grounds in New Delhi along with Indian leaders and leaders of other countries.

In May 1964, Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Transport, visited Japan to conduct negotiations for the establishment of the second shipyard in Cochin and to hold discussions in regard to tourism and foreign collaboration in hotel industry and shipping. The Minister had useful discussions with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Vice-Minister of Transport and the Minister of International Trade and Industry of the Government of Japan.

In August, 1964, the Indian Olympic Association gave a befitting welcome to the Japanese members carrying the Olympic flame on its way from Athens to Tokyo. The flame was kept in the New Delhi Town Hall for a day.

The 18th World Olympic Games were held in Tokyo from the 10th to the 24th October, 1964. A contingent of 58 Indian athletes and officials of the Indian Olympic Association visited Japan for participation in the games. The Indian Hockey team won the gold medal for hockey.

The meeting of the Asian Women's Hockey Federation was held at Osaka in October 1964 and the All India Women's Hockey Federation was represented at the meeting by five delegates. The acting honorary treasurer of the All India Women's Hockey Federation was also given a coaching assignment for about a month to coach the team of the Hagoromo Institution in Japan.

<pg54>

In October 1964, two child ambassadors with an adult escort visited Japan for one month at the invitation of the International Children's Goodwill Association, Tokyo. They carried with them colourful Indian toys and friendly letters for the Japanese children. The child ambassadors visited Nikko, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara and other places. They also witnessed the Olympic Games on the special invitation of the Mayor of Tokyo.

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Discussions were held in New Delhi from the 20th to the 22nd January 1964, between a trade delegation of the Government of the Republic of Korea, led by Mr. Chul Seung Lee, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and a delegation of the Ministry of International Trade, Government of India, led by Shri D. K. Srinivasachar, Joint Secretary. Both delegations expressed their desire to expand trade and economic co-operation between the two countries and a trade arrangement was concluded. Letters exchanged between the two countries were signed on the 29th April 1964 in New Delhi. The arrangement came into force from the date of signature of the letters and will remain valid for two years. It will be renewable on a year-to-year basis.

The Government of India gave training facilities in statistics to four South Korean nominees at the International Statistical Education Centre, Calcutta, during the year 1964-65 under the Colombo Plan. The Government of India also granted training facilities for five candidates from the Republic of Korea in forestry (diploma course) at the Forest Rangers College, Dehra Dun, during 1964-65, under the Colombo, Plan.

Five members of the Indian table tennis team visited South Korea

to compete in the 7th Asian Table Tennis Championship held in Seoul from 25th September to 10th October, 1964.

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

During August 1964, our Charge d'Affaires in Peking visited North Korea. During his brief stay the Charge d'Affaires visited many industrial establishments and other institutions. He also had discussions with the authorities in North Korea on matters of mutual interest.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA

Our Ambassador in Moscow, who is concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Mongolia, visited Ulan Bator in July, 1964, During

<pg55>

his visit he had useful discussions with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and other leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic. He also organised an Indian photographic exhibition depicting India's art, architecture, modern industries, agriculture and health services. On the opening day of the exhibition on 2nd July, a large number of Mongolian dignitaries were present. The exhibition was opened by Mr. Chultem, President of the Indo-Mongolian Friendship Society. In his speech Mr. Chultem stressed Indo-Mongolian ties and paid warm tributes to the late Jawaharlal Nehru's policies which had laid the foundation of modern India.

The Ambassador, during his visit, also participated in the celebrations of the 43rd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The new Mongolian Ambassador, Mr. Oyuny Khosbayar, presented his credentials to the President on the 1st October, 1964.

In order to strengthen further the relations between India and Mongolia, discussions are being held between our Embassy in Moscow and the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Mongolian People's Republic and its trade organizations for developing trade.

JAPAN

INDIA USA IRAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC GREECE KOREA SRI LANKA NORTH KOREA
MONGOLIA RUSSIA

Apr 21, 1964

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

Jan 01, 1964

CHAPTER VIII

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

In her relations with the countries of West Asia and North Africa, the aim and endeavour of India's foreign policy is, and has been, to develop, in a modern context, the historical and cultural ties which have linked these two regions of the world since the dawn of history. India shares with the countries of the region the same challenges in the fields of economic and social reconstruction and follows broadly similar principles and policies in her external relations.

India has embarked on an extensive programme of economic and scientific collaboration with the countries of West Asia and North Africa by providing training facilities of all kinds, lending experts and initiating plans for joint industrial ventures. During 1964, one of the important schemes in this sphere was a technical and economic aid programme for the Yemen.

In international affairs, India shares with the Arab world and Afghanistan, common principles of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, disarmament, anti-colonialism, anti-racialism, and secularism. Adherence to these principles was reflected in the resolutions adopted at the Non-aligned Nations' Conference in Cairo in October 1964. India has consistently supported the Arab countries on their stand on the Jordan waters issue and on the rights of the Palestine refugees wishing to return to their homes. With the Arab countries, India firmly believes that States should not be artificially created on the basis of religion and no people should be forcibly evicted from their ancestral homes because of religious differences. It was in accordance with these principles that India, along with the Arab countries and other non-aligned nations, voted for the resolution at the Non-aligned Conference supporting the unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

Indo-Arab understanding on the question of the Jordan waters issue and the problem of Palestinian refugees was reiterated in the Joint Communiqués issued after the State visits to India of President Aref of Iraq, President Abboud of the Sudan and the Crown Prince of Kuwait and the visit to the U.A.R. by the Prime Minister of India. Details of visits exchanged between India and countries in West Asia and North Africa during the year are given at Appendix V and VI.

Mention must also be made of the grief expressed by the friendly countries of West Asia and North Africa on the death of Jawaharlal

<pg56>

<pg57>

Nehru. Official mourning was declared in the U.A.R., Iraq and some other countries. Official delegations present at the funeral included H. E. Mr Shafei, Vice-President of U.A.R., Dr. Ahmed Belafrej, personal representative of H. M. the King of Morocco, Mr. Brahimi Ladhker. representative of President Ben Bella, and Mr. Mongi Slim, representative of President Bourguiba.

INDIA

USA YEMEN AFGHANISTAN EGYPT JORDAN CYPRUS IRAQ SUDAN KUWAIT MOROCCO

Jan 01, 1964

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

CHAPTER IX

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

India's close and friendly relations with the African countries were further strengthened during 1964 by exchanges of visits, the opening of new diplomatic missions in Malawi and Somalia and the decision to appoint Indian envoys to Zambia and Guinea. India welcomed the emergence of Malawi and Zambia as independent States within the Commonwealth. A Ministerial Delegation, headed by Shri A. K. Sen, Minister of Law, and Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, represented India at the independence celebrations of Malawi in July and the late H. C. Dasappa, Minister of Industry and Supply, led the Indian Delegation to the independence celebrations of the Republic of Zambia in October.

A number of distinguished visitors from African countries visited India during 1964. (For details see Appendix V). A party delegation from the Kenya African National Union toured India on a goodwill visit and a Press delegation representing the various newspapers of Nigeria paid a visit.

The death of Jawaharlal Nehru evoked spontaneous grief and feelings of sympathy for India among the African people who had regarded him as the foremost champion of freedom and equality.

State mourning was declared in Ethiopia and Uganda. Official delegations from Africa present at the funeral included Mr. Kalule Settala, Minister of Works and Communications, Uganda, Mr. Jaja Wachuku, Minister of External Affairs, Nigeria, and Mr. Ofori Atta, Minister of Justice, Ghana.

Significant steps were taken by the independent African States to strengthen the Organization of African Unity founded in 1963. As a manifestation of the desire of the African peoples for unity, a second "summit" conference of African Heads of State and Government was held in Cairo in July 1964. The OAU achieved success in reconciling boundary differences between Algeria and Morocco and Ethiopia and Somalia. On the economic front, an important step was taken by the formation of an Africa Development Bank.

The internal situation in Congo was the cause of much concern to African and other States. The United Nations troops which had

<pg58>

<pg59>

contributed so much towards maintaining the unity and integrity of the Congo since its independence and in which operation Indian troops had played the most significant role, were finally withdrawn on Jun 30, 1964. Thereafter only the civilian presence of the United Nations remained in some fields. The problem of bringing about national reconciliation in the country, however, defied solution. The OAU became seized of the matter and appointed an ad hoc Conciliation Commission of 9 members under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta. The efforts of this Commission in bringing together the two main factions in the Congo were in progress in Nairobi when Belgian paratroopers landed in Stanleyville on November 24. The Europeans in Stanleyville and the neighbouring areas were flown out by the paratroopers along with some other people of various nationalities. The foreign military intervention in the Congo, especially when the OAU was engaged in finding an African solution to this problem, created a sharp reaction among the African people. There was, however, no consensus on the manner of dealing with the situation and the African States were divided on the question of recognition of Mr. Tshombe as the legitimate Prime Minister of the Congo (Leopoldville). The Government of India have given full support to the efforts of the OAU and the U.N. Security Council to bring about lasting peace in that troubled country.

The other problems agitating the minds of the African people, with which India has always expressed her full sympathy and support, were the question of ending the racialist policies of the Government of South Africa, eradicating Portuguese colonialism from the continent and the ending of repression of African nationalism by the 'White' minority Government in Southern Rhodesia.

Indian support was fully extended to the demand for the political and economic emancipation of the African people of South Africa. As a practical manifestation of its earnestness, the Government of India have taken all steps necessary towards imposition of a political and economic boycott of South Africa, as adopted in the United Nations resolution (1761 XVII) of 7th November 1962. In this field, India's record has been that of a pioneer. In regard to the elimination of Portuguese colonialism, India has extended her friendship and support to the efforts being made by the OAU to liberate these areas. The problem of Southern Rhodesia remained a source of concern. The Government of India welcomed the positive stand taken by the Labour Government in Britain against a unilateral declaration of independence by the 'White' minority Government in Salisbury, which was in conformity with the consensus expressed by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at their Conference in London in July 1964.

<pg60>

The future of the people of Indian origin settled in various countries of Africa continued to attract attention in India. Since the political and economic conditions have considerably changed following the emergence of the African countries to independence, the problem of adjustment remained a major pre-occupation with the people of Indian origin. During the transitional phase, stresses and strains of varying degree are being experienced by them in different countries. While in some countries the position was satisfactory, in others there was a considerable degree of instability and fear as to the future. It is the hope and endeavour of the Government of India that the process of adjustment, which has already begun, will be smoothly completed, so that the Indian settlers, as equal, useful citizens, may contribute their best to the progress and welfare of their adopted countries.

The violent revolution in Zanzibar in January 1964, followed by its repercussions as manifested in the army mutinies in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, had an unsettling effect on the Asians in these countries. The forced pace of Africanisation of services also affected the fortunes of a number of Asian civil servants.

In implementation of the decision taken at the Conference of Indian Heads of Mission in Africa in November 1963, concrete steps were taken to enlarge economic and technical co-operation with the African countries. The services of Indian technical personnel, doctors, teachers, etc., were made available in increasing numbers to Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda and other countries. The most significant step towards Indo-African collaboration was taken by the conclusion of an agreement in Kampala, Uganda, for the setting up of four new sugar mills with Indian technical assistance and equity capital participation. A delegation sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries visited a number of independent African countries to explore the possibilities of joint collaboration in the industrial field. Their findings will provide the

basis for setting up Indo-African joint ventures in different fields.

INDIA

MALAWI MALI SOMALIA GUINEA ZAMBIA USA KENYA NIGER NIGERIA ETHIOPIA UGANDA
UNITED KINGDOM GHANA EGYPT ALGERIA MOROCCO CONGO FALKLAND ISLANDS SOUTH
AFRICA SUDAN

Jun 30, 1964

EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

CHAPTER X

EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

Eastern Europe: USSR

The USSR successfully maintained her leadership of the Communist movement, in the face of increasingly belligerent attacks from the Chinese Communist Party. The constructive policies of peaceful co-existence and rejection of the theses of the inevitability of war and of violent revolutions, followed by the USSR contributed to the maintenance of peace and amity between the major nuclear powers.

The relations between India and the Soviet Union, based upon the policies of respect for each other's national integrity, peaceful co-existence and cooperation in economic and cultural fields, continued to remain firm and friendly. In the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU in February 1964, Mr. Suslov, member of the Central Committee, had blamed the Chinese for starting a violent conflict with India on the border issue and commended India's acceptance of the Colombo proposals for a peaceful settlement of the problem. On Kashmir, the Soviet Union once again gave its full support to India's stand in the Security Council debate in May 1964.

The economic and cultural relations between the two countries continued to expand. The Cultural Exchange Programme, signed in February-March 1964, in New Delhi by the Soviet delegation led by Mr. Romanovsky, Chairman of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, provided for the exchange of scholars, scientists, technicians and artists between the two countries. In the field of economic collaboration, the Soviet Government afford assistance for the construction of another major steel plant at Bokaro. Considerable progress has already been made in working out details of this project. The Soviet Government also assured the Govern-

ment of India of their willingness to advance credit to India for establishing various projects under the Fourth Five Year Plan. A Trade Delegation from the Soviet Union under the leadership of Mr. B. A. Borisov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, visited India in October-November, 1964 and an agreement to increase the trade between the two countries by one and a half times during 1965-66 was signed. The Soviet Minister for Power and Electrification, Mr. P. S. Neporozhny, visited India in July 1964 to attend the inauguration of the Neyveli Thermal Plant in Madras, which has been constructed with Soviet collaboration. Prof. V. P. Elutin, Soviet Minister for Secondary and

<pg61>

<pg62>

High Education paid a visit to India and attended the 2nd Convocation of the Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay in March 1964.

Mr. A. N. Kosygin, then the First Deputy Prime Minister and now the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, led the Soviet delegation to, attend the funeral of the late Prime Minister. The Soviet leaders and people expressed their deep sense of sorrow and sympathy for India at the time of her national bereavement and paid high tribute to the late Jawaharlal Nehru and to his life long dedication to the cause of world peace.

The Soviet Government welcomed the election of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as India's Prime Minister and assured full support, to India in pursuing her policies of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment. Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, formerly the First Deputy Prime Minister and now the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR paid a short visit to India in June 1964 on his way to Indonesia and assured India of the continuance of the Soviet Union's policy of friendly relations and cooperation with India.

A ten-member Soviet Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Ivan Spiridinov, Chairman of the Council of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, visited India in March 1964 at the invitation of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

The President of India paid a State visit to the Soviet Union from Sep 11, 1964 to 19th September, 1964. During this visit, the President had an opportunity of meeting the leaders of the Soviet Union and exchanging views on relations between the two countries as well as on, important international problems. During these discussions both sides re-affirmed their support for peaceful co-existence, resolving the border problems between States without resort to force, need for general and complete disarmament and end of colonialism. Both sides expressed their desire to continue and expand their friendly relations and cooperation in various fields of mutual interest. The Joint Communique issued at the end of this visit is at Appendix VII.

Mr. N. S. Khrushchev resigned his posts of Chairman of the Council of Ministers and First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party on the 14th October, 1964, after a long and distinguished career. During his tenure there was marked relaxation of tension between the USSR and the countries of East Europe on the one hand and the USA and her Western allies on the other. The signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty marked a step forward towards international nuclear control. The relations between India and the Soviet Union were also placed on a firm footing. The new Soviet leadership, represent-

<pg63>

ed by Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, and Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, has assured India that the Soviet policies of friendliness and cooperation with India in various fields would continue unchanged and even expand further. India has also been assured that Soviet economic and military aid would continue as before.

In September, 1964 an Indian Youth Delegation consisting of members of various Youth Organisations of India went to Moscow to participate in the World Youth Conference. The Indian delegation explained India's point of view on various world problems to youth delegations of different countries and won support for India's stand on the Sino-Indian border issue. The Chinese delegation was isolated at the Conference.

Yugoslavia

Relations between India and Yugoslavia, based upon the policies of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence mutual understanding and common belief in the relaxation of international tensions, remained friendly and cooperative. Yugoslavia maintained her support for India on the Sino-Indian border issue. There was close identity of views between the two countries at the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations held in Cairo in October, 1964. Both countries emphasised the need for policies of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment for the newly independent nations of Africa and Asia and pointed out that the only alternative to peaceful co-existence was nuclear annihilation.

President Tito along with the leaders of the Federal Socialist States of Yugoslavia expressed deep sorrow and sympathy at the sad demise of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. A delegation headed by Mr. Peter Stambolic, the Federal Prime Minister, attended the funeral.

A Yugoslav Economic Delegation, led by Mr. Jose Brilej, Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Board for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, visited India during February 1964 and signed a trade protocol between the two countries for 1964-65.

Other East European Countries

India's relations with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania were further strengthened with increasing trade, cultural exchanges and, exchange of visits. There was a better appreciation of India's case on Chinese aggression in these countries. The leaders of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary criticised China for starting hostilities on Indian borders in October,

<pg64>

1962. Czechoslovakia gave her firm support to India on the Kashmir issue in the Security Council in May 1964.

New trade agreements were signed with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. A trade delegation from Bulgaria led by Mr. Ivan Golomeev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, visited India in February 1964 and signed a four year trade and payments agreements with the Government of India. A trade delegation from East Germany led by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade came to India in September 1964 and finalised a long term trade and payments agreement for 3 years with India. A trade delegation headed by Shri S. V. Ramaswami, Deputy Minister of Commerce visited Czechoslovakia in October 1964 and signed a new trade agreement with that country. All these agreements envisage increased trade with India with provision for payment in Indian rupees.

Czechoslovakia offered a credit of Rs. 40 crores to India to promote economic collaboration between the two countries and the credit agreement was signed in Prague in May 1964.

In the cultural field there was the usual exchange of scholars, scientists, artists etc., with all of these countries. Dr. Jozef Bognar, Chairman of the Hungarian Institute of Cultural Relations, visited India in February 1964 and signed the Annual Cultural Exchange Programme between the two countries for 1964-65. Another cultural exchange programme was finalised with the German Democratic Republic in February 1964.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, paid a goodwill visit to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland in October-November, 1964. Professor Humayun Kabir, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, visited Rumania in August 1964 for talks on Rumanian collaboration in India's oil industry. Shri M. C. Chagla, Minister of Education, paid a goodwill visit to Bulgaria in July 1964 on an invitation from the Bulgarian Government.

On the occasion of the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, all the countries of Eastern Europe expressed their deep sorrow and sympathy. A delegation led by H. E. Georghe Apostol, First Vice Pre-

sident of the Rumanian People's Republic, came to India to attend the funeral.

Western Europe

Western Europe continued to achieve further progress and prosperity during the year under review. Recently efforts are being

<pg65>

made to break the impasse created by the non-inclusion of Britain in the ECM, The Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Henri Spaak, suggested that a political Commission of three persons should be nominated by the E.C.M. Governments for about three years during which the Commission would propose policies to the Community's Council of Ministers. The Federal Republic of Germany has also announced a plan which envisages a Union of the Six in such a manner as to allow Britain and other countries to join it at a later date. The Federal Republic of Germany has proposed a governmental conference of the Common Market countries to discuss its proposals for cooperation in foreign, defence and cultural policies. However, differences continue over agricultural policies, attitude towards NATO and the proposed Multilateral Force.

India's trade balance continues to be very unfavourable with the ECM countries. India has recently sent a Note to the Common Market Executive Commission suggesting exploratory talks to discuss bilaterally certain guide-lines proposed by the World Trade Conference in March for the relations between the industrial and developing countries. It has also been requested that trade facilities should be provided for import of several Indian products like furniture, jute, handloom and tanned leather products.

During the year the Federal Republic of Germany continued its progress in the economic and industrial fields under the leadership of Chancellor Erhard. At the invitation of the Prime Minister, Chancellor Erhard is expected to pay a visit to India this year.

During 1963, the Treaty of Friendship between France and the Federal Republic of Germany underwent several strains and stresses. A new Pass Agreement has been concluded to allow West Berliners to visit their relatives in East Berlin. Similarly, the East German Government decided to allow pensioners to visit their relatives in West Berlin and West Germany, thereby permitting a limited two-way traffic. Another welcome development is the opening of some new Trade Missions by the Federal Republic of Germany in some East European capitals. Much hope had been aroused by the announcement that the then Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, would visit West Germany to discuss the German question. The Government of India believe that the reunification of Germany should be sought by peaceful negotiations.

India draws heavily on imports, especially of machinery and basic metals, from West Germany. Our imports from West Germany which were valued at Rs. 89 crores in 1963-64 accounted for 9% of India's total import trade during that year. Our exports, on the other hand, are only Rs. 20 crores and it is largely because of this

<pg66>

one-sided flow of trade that India suffers from. a heavy deficit in her trade with West Germany. The deficit during the years 1960 to 1962 was as much as Rs. 102 crores per year. It has now been reduced to Rs. 69 crores by reduction in our imports.

During the four years 1961-62 to 1964-65, West German credits amount to \$ 558.5 millions. For 1964-65, West Germany has agreed to credits of \$ 95 millions or DM 380 millions. It may be pointed out that West German aid has declined during the last three years. An agreement has been reached between India and the Federal Republic of Germany for providing Government guarantees to German investments in India. With this Agreement, it can be hoped that the flow of private capital from Germany to India will increase steadily.

There was an increased exchange of visits between Germany and India which covered persons from many and varied walks of life. German scholars are well known for the keen interest they have been taking in India's classical literature and philosophy.

A proposal to have a cultural agreement to ensure closer contacts between the two countries and to, regulate cultural exchanges is being examined.

A large number of scholarships (post-graduate, research and technical) were granted to Indians through the German Academic Exchange Service. A comprehensive scheme of scholarships is being implemented by this agency.

After a series of deficits, France was able to present a balanced budget for the fiscal year 1964-65. The balance of payment position for France is favourable.

An important development was the French recognition of the People's Republic of China and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The reaction in France to the Chinese atomic explosion has been that it justifies and strengthens the French policy for achieving an independent nuclear deterrent.

The friendly relations between India and France were further strengthened by the visit of the French Prime Minister M. Pampidou in February 1965.

Franco-Indian economic relations have lately expanded, covering many fields apart from the normal commercial transactions. Franco-

Indian Exchange of Letters of October 1959 for developing trade has been renewed for one year with effect from 15th March 1964. An agreement for avoidance of double taxation between the two countries is under negotiation. There are over 24 projects in public and private sectors in which French collaboration has been obtained.

<pg67>

The balance of trade between India and France is unfavourable to India (approximately 70 million francs per year) largely because of the fact that expensive capital goods are imported by India against the export of Indian primary products. French economic aid to India, as a member of the Aid India Consortium, between 1961 and May 1964 was 90 million dollars. In addition, the French Bank for International Commerce has made available directly to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India credits totalling \$ 10 million.

To further strengthen the cultural ties between India and France, it is proposed to have a cultural agreement between the two countries in the near future.

The Government of France offered nine scholarships for higher studies of research at post-graduate level for Indian nationals during 1964-65. The Government of India under its French Fellowship Scheme, 1964-65, offered six fellowships to French nationals for post-graduate study/research in India. The Government of France also offered two scholarships for Specialised Training in Theatre Art, Music, Painting and Sculpture for Indian nationals during 1964-65.

At the last Consortium meeting, the Dutch Government agreed to extend their credits for 1964-65 to India by a further sum of 20 million Guilders (Rs. 263 lakhs). One third of this amount will be under the Dutch Financial (Export) Credit and the remaining 2/3rd under the General Purpose Lona.

Exports from India to Holland increased to 40.3 million Guilders for the first six months of 1964 from 37.7 million Guilders for the same period in 1963.

The Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, offered 8 fellowships to Indian nationals for studies in Holland. Three fellowships were also offered to Indian nationals by the International Union of Local authorities at The Hague for its course from September 7 to November 6, 1964. India has offered two scholarships to Holland.

In view of the increasing collaboration in various fields between India and the Netherlands, it is proposed to have closer cultural contacts between the two countries, e.g. visits of professors and journalists and exchanges of students and women delegations.

A new V. M. Ambulance Car, purchased out of the subscriptions contributed by the Dutch public, was presented to the hospital at Jalna (Maharashtra).

<pg68>

As a result of a reduction in imports and some improvement in exports. India's deficit balance of trade with Belgium has narrowed down from Rs. 3.4 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 24 lakhs in 1963-64.

The Government of Belgium offered four fellowships of one year's duration to the Indian nationals during the academic year 1964-65. The Government of Belgium also offered five scholarships for post-graduate and research work for the academic year 1964-65. India has offered two scholarships.

An agreement has been concluded for cooperation between India and Spain for developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

In 1962-63 the value of total trade between the two countries reached the peak of Rs. 4.74 crores. During April to December, 1963, our exports at Rs. 3.77 crores were quite impressive.

A Delegation of Spanish businessmen is expected to visit India to further strengthen the trade relations between the two countries.

The out-dated colonial policy of Portugal remained unchanged during the year. The recent Cairo Conference of Non-aligned countries urged all countries to help in the struggle against colonial repression in Angola, Mozambique and the so-called Portuguese Guinea and other Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia.

Finland is the only Scandinavian country which sent an observer to the Conference of Non-aligned countries held in Cairo this year.

As Dr. Karjalainen's parliamentary government was unable to function, it had to resign and a caretaker government of civil servants under Mr. Lehto was formed. Mr. Lehto's government continued to function till the 12th September, when a new coalition parliamentary Government under Dr. Johannes Virolainen was formed. Changes in government have not affected President Kekkonen's foreign policy.

President Kekkonen paid a State visit to India in February, 1965.

Finland is emerging as a country which is looked upon as pursuing policies which could enable her to perform the role of mediator in international disputes. This became evident when Mr. Sakari Tuomioja, a distinguished Finn, acted as mediator under the United Nations, in the Cyprus dispute, till his death on 9th

<pg69>

September. Finland also contributed a strong contingent of a thousand men to the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus.

President Kekkonen's plan for a 'Scandinavian Nuclear Free-Zone' has not yet found ready acceptance.

India participated in the Helsinki International Trade Festival, held in the second half of September. India's pavilion was considered to be the best and made a great cultural and trade impact.

At the opening ceremony of the Swedish Parliament, His Majesty the King of Sweden declared that Sweden would actively work for international disarmament, and provide for a permanent, Emergency Force to the United Nations. Sweden continued to pursue a policy of neutrality and did not commit itself on controversial issues e.g. Indo-Pakistan dispute and Sino-Indian border conflict.

Sweden continued to look with disfavour on the idea of unilaterally giving up the right to manufacture atomic weapons, though she is keen on world disarmament.

Sweden contributed about a 1,000 soldiers to the U.N. Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus. The Swedish Parliament has also approved the setting aside of a permanent stand-by force of 1600 men for use in conjunction with United Nations Peace Keeping operations. The control and maintenance of this will be entirely in Swedish hands.

The then Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, Mr. Khrushchev and Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, paid a state visit to Scandinavia from June 22 to June 27. Throughout his tour, Mr. Khrushchev emphasised the importance of peaceful co-existence and further trade between the Scandinavian countries and the Soviet Union.

Sweden does not believe in a purely Northern Nuclear-free zone of Europe. It wants a more comprehensive area to include Central Europe also. At the same time it attached a pre-condition that all big powers must stop testing nuclear weapons entirely.

Sweden has expressed its willingness to negotiate with less developed countries for the reduction of tariffs on most tropical products, fuels and industrial raw materials.

An Indo-Swedish financial development cooperation agreement was signed in Stockholm. The agreement allocates Sw. Kr. 36 million to India. Sw. Kr. 12 million will be in the form of grants in kind, mainly paper for textbooks, forestry equipment and the

<pg70>

study of grain storage system in India. The development credit on easy payment over 20 years and low interest provides for an expenditure of Sw. Kr. 20 million on 15 dairy projects, 7 electric power schemes and other projects.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. Haekerrup, visited Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Burma in January. In Japan, he mainly discussed trade and shipping matters. In Burma, he mainly discussed questions of compensation of Danish properties which were nationalised.

In February the Danish Foreign Minister reiterated the continuation of Denmark's foreign policy. Membership of the NATO was as essential as it was before. When the Danish Prime Minister Mr. Oto Krag visited the Soviet Union in February appreciation was expressed by the Soviet Union of the fact that Denmark had not placed nuclear weapons on its soil.

A permanent Danish force of 950 men was created for service with the United Nations. It would cost 20 million Danish Kroners to set it up and another 10 million Kroners to operate it annually. There are three conditions for its use; the Security Council must approve of its use; the country where the forces are to be stationed must accept it; and the Danish Government would be free to decide on each occasion whether Denmark's defence requirements can spare the force.

Elections were held in September and the government of Prime Minister Krag has been returned to power.

The Indo-Norwegian fisheries project in Kerala has made further progress. The Norwegians have so far spent more than five crores of rupees. A project to supply marine engines to fishermen is already working. An 'Industrial Estate' to manufacture equipment for fishermen is under way.

Mr. Khrushchev paid a state visit to Norway from June 29 to July 4. His visit throughout reflected the relaxation of tensions in the international situation.

Norway is to create a permanent force of 1250 troops and a naval frigate and a air unit of transport planes and helicopters to be at the disposal of the United Nations. This is similar to the action taken by other Scandinavian countries.

At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Mr. Schaffner, a Swiss delegate, in his speech requested developing

countries not to under-rate the results of the Conference which had succeeded in bringing home to, developed countries the need to make departures: from their belief in status quo in world trade. Switzerland was elected by group 'B' (Development Market Economic Countries) as one of the 18 countries from this group who would be members of the Board of Trade and Development.

Dr. Wenger, a National Councillor and President of the Swiss Indian Society in Berne, gave a talk on India's northern frontier. He brought out clearly the facts about China's aggression against India and Pakistan's exploitation of this situation.

Five scholarships for post-graduate studies in science and English were offered by the Swiss Government and availed of by Indian students under the Cultural Exchange Agreement.

Senor Aldo Moro's coalition Government in Italy resigned on the 26th of June, 1964, but all the political parties reaffirmed their faith in the continuance of the coalition and Senor Moro continued as Prime Minister. The new Government was formed again as the coalition of four parties, i.e., Christian Democrat, Socialist, Social Democrat and Republican, and the members were sworn in on the 23rd July, 1964, with Senor Moro as Prime Minister. On seeking the vote of confidence Prime Minister Moro's government was given a parliamentary endorsement.

The International Eucharistic Congress which is held every fourth year was held in Bombay from 28th November, 1964 to 6th December, 1964. His Holiness Pope Paul VI visited India to participate in this Congress. This was a fitting recognition of India's age-old tradition of religious tolerance and the official policy of secularism.

On the demise of King Paul I of Greece the Indian Ambassador in Belgrade represented the Government of India at the funeral ceremony in Athens on 6th March, 1964. King, Constantine II succeeded his father to the throne of Greece.

An Indian Folk Dance troupe, the Revival Group, held successful shows at the Izmir International Trade Fair, in Turkey.

His Excellency, Mr. Lebit Yurdoglu, Minister of Rural Areas and Community Development in Turkey visited India from 1st to 12th May, 1964.

Dr. Dogra Maci, Member of the Turkish Senate, was invited as an official guest in January, 1964, and taken round the Medical Institute, Maulana Azad Medical College and the Medical College at Agra.

193 M of EA--6

<pg72>

Two Turkish officials visited India for training in Community Development and a three months programme was carried out from 27th December, 1963 to 4th April, 1964.

Another batch of Turkish officials came to India on a six week programme to study economic planning during March and April, 1964, at the instance of the Planning Commission.

In the first week of March, 1964, the Cyprus situation was debated in the Security Council and a Peace Keeping Force was established for three months ending 27th June, 1964. It was subsequently extended for another three months. Gen. P. S. Gyani, formerly Commander of the U.N. Emergency Forces in Gaza was appointed as Commander of the U.N. Peace Keeping Force. Later he was succeeded by Gen. K. S. Thimayya.

In the second week of August 1964, President Makarios sent messages to the President of India that the Turkish Air Force had launched attacks against Cypriot towns and villages, killing and wounding hundreds of Cypriot civilians. The Government of India issued a statement deploring the action by Turkish aircraft against Cyprus towns and villages. The statement added that the internal situation in Cyprus had been undoubtedly difficult for some time but the U.N. Peace Keeping Force was already functioning to help the Government to resolve this situation. In these circumstances, bombings and armed attacks against the civilian population of Cyprus, whatever the reasons therefor, was a matter of serious concern as these would intensify the atmosphere of conflict and tension and make the tasks of the U.N. Peace Keeping Force more difficult. The Government of India fully supported the appeal made by the President of the Security Council and in the resolution passed by the Council, appealing to all concerned to desist from any further actions which might aggravate the situation and further retard the possibility of restoration of amicable and peaceful conditions in Cyprus.

The Government of India and the Indian Red Cross Society sent relief supplies in the form of medicines and clothing valued at approximately Rs. 15 lakhs for use amongst Cypriot victims.

At the Non-Aligned Conference at Cairo, in October 1964, India supported a resolution on Cyprus calling upon all the states to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and to refrain from any threat or use of force or intervention directed against Cyprus.

<pg73>

United Kingdom

Relations between India and the United Kingdom continued to be

cordial, while the Labour Government has given indications of still closer contacts. This was stressed during the Prime Minister's visit to London in the first week of December 1964. Discussions on world problems took place in an atmosphere of complete cordiality.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, visited London in October 1964. She met the Prime Minister and some of his Cabinet colleagues. The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, visited Britain in connection with India's defence requirement. These negotiations were satisfactory from India's point of view.

Sir Alec Douglas Home, the then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. George Brown and Lord Mountbatten attended the funeral of the late 'Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ireland

India and Ireland strengthened their existing friendly ties during the year under review. An Irish Embassy was opened in New Delhi in April, 1964, and the first Irish Ambassador, Mr. William Warnock, presented his credentials on 14th April, 1964.

The state visit of the President, Dr. Radhakrishnan to Ireland between 21st and 25th September, 1964, was the most significant event in the history of Indo-Irish relations. The President was accorded a rousing reception, and in the joint communique issued at the end of the visit, the Presidents of Ireland and India agreed that the closest possible relations should be maintained and developed between the two countries. On Indo-Pakistan relations, the two sides "welcomed the prospect of direct talks and negotiations at various levels between the representatives of India and Pakistan which are aimed at seeking solution of their problems and promoting friendly and neighbourly relations. The Prime Minister of Ireland expressed the hope that Indo-Pakistan differences including those on Kashmir would be solved through direct negotiations between India and Pakistan". In particular, it was agreed that trade and cultural relations should be pursued with all vigour.

USA

INDIA SRI LANKA OMAN INDONESIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA YUGOSLAVIA
EGYPT BULGARIA HUNGARY NORWAY POLAND SLOVAKIA CHINA GERMANY CZECH
REPUBLIC FRANCE THE NETHERLANDS BELGIUM SPAIN PORTUGAL ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE
GUINEA FINLAND CYPRUS SWEDEN PAKISTAN JAPAN BURMA HONG KONG MALAYSIA
DENMARK LATVIA SWITZERLAND ITALY GREECE TURKEY UNITED KINGDOM IRELAND

Sep 11, 1964

THE AMERICAS

CHAPTER XI

THE AMERICAS

CANADA

India and Canada have the closest cooperation and understanding. The two countries have been working together in different international commissions in South East Asia. Both these countries have also been successfully participating in the U.N. Peace Keeping operations. Canada has taken the initiative of calling a conference at Ottawa for discussing the technical aspects of U.N. Peace Keeping operations and India is participating effectively in the conference.

Canada's aid to India under the Colombo Plan alone has exceeded 238 million dollars. The Canadian Committee of Freedom from Hunger launched the Canada-Mysore Project for setting up a regional institute of food and technology at Mysore. The Export Credit Insurance Corporation of Canada had advanced 37 million dollars as a loan towards the construction of the Rana Partap Sagar Atomic Power Plant in Rajasthan.

The Education Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, attended the Commonwealth Education Ministers Conference at Ottawa in August, 1964. As a result of this Conference it is expected that Canada will offer increased collaboration to the Commonwealth countries in the educational field.

U.S.A.

President Johnson delivered his first State of the Union Message to the Congress on Jan 08, 1964. In his speech, President Johnson proposed far-reaching tax reductions and declared war on poverty and unemployment in the United States. He also outlined an effective and efficient foreign aid programme. He pledged himself to carry out the plans and programmes of President Kennedy. President Johnson promised to make increased use of food as an instrument of peace. He advocated the control and eventual abolition of nuclear arms. He also pledged himself to reduce the gap between the East and the West and offered U.S. assistance to strengthen the ability of free nations everywhere to develop their independence and to help in raising their standards of living.

Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, flew to India to attend the late Prime Minister's funeral.

The Government of India contributed \$100,000 to the Kennedy Memorial Library to be set up in Boston. While handing over the cheque to Mr. Eugene Black, Board Chairman of the Library Fund, the Indian Ambassador, Shri B. K. Nehru, said in New York on July 8, 1964, that the people of India held the late President "in highest regard, esteem and affection". The Attorney General, Mr. Robert F. Kennedy thanked the Government and people of India on behalf of Mrs. Kennedy, the members of the family and the trustees of the Kennedy Library and Institute for this generous contribution.

In July 1964, when the Civil Rights Bill was enacted as law, the President of India sent a message to President Johnson expressing sincere congratulations on this historic measure and great achievement which would ensure the enjoyment of equal rights by all citizens of the U.S.A. irrespective of race, colour, or creed.

The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, visited the USA in May 1964, for negotiating aid to India to build up her defensive potential against external aggression.

Pakistan's overtures to China in the context of the Sino-Indian border conflict were taken note of by the U.S. Government. In April 1964, Mr. Phillips Talbot, Assistant Secretary for State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, gave the following testimony before the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"India over the past decade has been effectively using the large input of U.S. aid in achieving social and economic accomplishments that have been remarkable, in view of the great difficulties which she has had to overcome. The Chinese threat has now forced India to assume an added burden of building its defenses at the same time it continues its development efforts.

"The Government of Pakistan has reacted strongly against the provision by its allies of military assistance to India to meet the Chinese Communist threat, without such assistance being contingent on a Kashmir settlement. At the same time, Pakistan has moved to take advantage of Communist overtures, designed to isolate India, by concluding trade, boundary and civil air agreements with Red China and by expanding cultural exchanges."

The U.S. Government had anticipated the Chinese atomic explosion of October 1964. The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, said in a statement to the Press that while India had the capacity to move promptly towards nuclear explosion, the decision of the Indian

Government to exploit nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only was a great contribution to world peace and to the welfare of humanity.

India participated in the New York World Fair and the Indian Pavilion attracted a large number of visitors. It was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in April. A meeting was held in the Indian pavilion on June 24, with the Minister of Commerce, Shri Manubhai Shah in the Chair, of our Commercial Representatives from the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico and Trinidad for discussing promotion of Indian exports to this region.

President Johnson's victory in the U.S. elections on November 4, 1964 by a record number of votes provided convincing proof of the ability of democratic forces to curb the growth of extremism in the U.S.A. India along with other countries welcomed President Johnson's re-election as the U.S. President. The President of India sent a message to President Johnson conveying warmest felicitations and good wishes. The President also expressed the hope that the two countries will continue to have close and friendly relations and work to promote cooperation and understanding between nations.

CENTRAL AMERICA-MEXICO

Mexico occupies a very important place in this hemisphere. Her relations with the U.S.A. improved further when the El Chamizal issue was solved satisfactorily. This area, which was occupied by the U.S.A. long ago, was returned to Mexico after a series of negotiations. The country has been enjoying democracy, stability and progress without being subject to violent changes of government and internal disorders.

Whereas most other countries in Latin America have severed diplomatic relations with Cuba, Mexico is the only country still maintaining diplomatic relations with that country. She has suggested that O.A.S. resolutions passed against Cuba should be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague before they become binding on the member States.

Elections were held recently in Mexico and the new President H. E. Lic. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz took over on the 1st December, 1964. Like his predecessor, H. E. Adolfo Lopez Mateos, he belongs to the Party of Revolutionary Institutions. The Mexican economy has continued to make steady progress and under wise and able leadership a better and more equitable social order is being established.

The Mexicans are second to none in the warmth of their feelings towards India. They have a rich cultural heritage which in many ways has close affinities with that of India. It is a happy sign that

the cultural exchanges between these two countries are on the increase. This year a number of professors, artists and musicians from Mexico visited India to give talks and performances. On the occasion of the opening of the National Museum at Chapultepec in Mexico last September, a set of plaster casts of Mohanjodaro and Harappa art was sent as a gift to Mexico. The Government of Mexico have presented a prefabricated school building to the Government of India as a gesture of goodwill.

CUBA

The year 1964 was not marked by any major developments in USA-Cuba relations. There were verbal duals and occasional irritants but, generally speaking, the political situation was less threatening than in the preceding years. The American embargo on Cuba continued and it affected the Cuban economy to a certain extent. There were, however, dents in the embargo when U.K., France and some other countries persisted in trading with Cuba. The economic position of Cuba continued to be difficult, though Cuba received massive assistance from the U.S.S.R.

India sent medicines, clothes and other relief supplies for the victims of a hurricane which caused widespread devastation in Cuba.

LATIN AMERICA

Countries in Central and South America are engaging increasing international attention. There are some obvious similarities in the problems of economic development faced by these countries and India. India has good relations with the countries in this region, where there is abundant goodwill for India and appreciation of the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. However, China has been lately making a strong bid to increase her economic and cultural ties with this area and secure a foothold for spreading political Propaganda.

The World Conference on Trade and Developments which was held in Geneva brought out the similarity of problems faced by developing countries and Latin American countries and revealed the advantage of a joint approach for furthering the interests of developing countries.

There is also greater appreciation of the policy of non-alignment among these countries. Whereas only Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador sent observers to the First Conference of Non-Aligned Nations at Belgrade in 1961, 7 countries sent observers to the recent Cairo Conference: Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela. Cuba attended both the Conferences as a full participant.

<pg78>

An Indian trade delegation visited Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Venezuela and Colombia in June-July, 1964. The delegation found that with some effort India's trade with these countries could be increased significantly.

WEST INDIES

Our relationship with the countries in the Carribean area continued to be good. Sir Solomon Hochoy, Governor-General of Trinidad and Tobago and Lady Hochoy visited India between the 14th and 23rd June, 1964.

The People's Progressive Party, led by Dr. Chedi Jagan, emerged as the largest single group in the Assembly but failed to secure an overall majority. The constitution was amended to enable the other, two parties, i.e., the People's National Congress, led by Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, and the United Force, led by Mr. P. S. d'Augiar, to form a coalition government. The coalition government is led by Mr. Burnham who in his first statement has assured everyone, including the Indian settlers, of impartial and fair treatment.

CANADA

INDIA USA SRI LANKA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CHINA PAKISTAN MEXICO CUBA
FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM SWITZERLAND BOLIVIA BRAZIL ECUADOR EGYPT YUGOSLAVIA
ARGENTINA CHILE URUGUAY VENEZUELA COLOMBIA PERU

Jan 08, 1964

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

CHAPTER XII

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

Communal troubles in East Pakistan and the flight of hundreds; and thousands of refugees were all reported in the world press. It was, however, the flight of some 50,000 Christian refugees from: East Pakistan into the Garo Hills that caught the imagination of the Western press which at last gave some inkling of the harassment to which these minorities in Pakistan were subject. The flight of the refugees to the Garo Hills was televised in some 60 countries. This.

would not have been possible had not the XP Division made immediate arrangements for foreign correspondents and three foreign television agencies, French, West German and British, which are also linked up with American agencies, to visit the Garo Hills.

The XP Division paid particular attention to foreign television as the foremost media of publicity in the developed countries. Thus, during the year, the XP Division invited 104 television teams from 14 countries to visit India. The television correspondents and cameramen were given all possible facilities and interviews were arranged for them with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Cabinet and leading personalities in India. A French television team also visited the Mana Refugee Camp and French television-carried a detailed feature on these refugees and on what our Government was doing for them.

A great deal of attention was also paid to the publications produced or commissioned by this Division. Special publications were brought out for the Non-aligned Conference. Attention was also paid to the production of attractive, colourful publications.

Our efforts to project India through the written word are increasingly directed towards producing material in various languages and orienting it for given areas. Emphasis has been placed on visual publicity. The year under review has 'seen a notable impetus in this effort.

Copies of 5,000 new books were added to our libraries abroad during the year under review. They covered India in its various aspects-historical, cultural, social and economic. Added emphasis was placed upon supplying books in Hindi to selected areas. Books in Sanskrit were also supplied where special interest was shown. The supply of books was supplemented by newspapers and periodicals from India on general or specialised subjects. Over a thousand

<pg79>

<pg80>

books were supplied to our Missions abroad for presentation to individuals and institutions. This supply was distinct from presentations made through the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

Publicity by the written word is conducted through wide distribution of pamphlets and articles as well as through a fortnightly magazine, the "Indian & Foreign Review", produced in English and French at headquarters. This material supplements the daily, weekly or fortnightly papers and bulletins brought out by our Missions in various local languages. Our Information Posts are also supplied with newspapers, periodicals and books from India.

In addition to the material produced by the External Publicity Division, a considerable amount of publicity brochures, pamphlets and other material produced by other Government Departments is supplied to our Missions abroad. Private publishers too have produced material which has proved suitable for wide distribution. Pamphlets produced at Headquarters are increasingly being translated into foreign languages for distribution abroad. A special effort during the year has been the publication of a quarterly in the Russian language by our Embassy in Moscow. This will be widely distributed both in the Soviet Union and in East European countries.

Several foreign dignitaries and delegations paid visits to India during the year. Compilation films were prepared and supplied to our Missions to cover these visits. Newsreel coverage was also undertaken. 8 feature films and children's films were purchased for non-commercial exhibition through our Missions abroad and negotiations were conducted for the purchase of more quality films which could be creditably exhibited. Deserving special mention is the film "Nehru, man of two worlds", a product of the B.B.C. TV London, of which 25 prints were sent out to our Missions. Prints of film made by the French TV on "Interview with late Prime Minister Nehru" were purchased for distribution.

India participated in no less than 24 International Film Festivals during the year and some of our films were adjudged as award winners. Indian feature and documentary films remained in considerable demand abroad. Our Information Posts arranged hundreds of shows to audiences totalling several thousands.

55 documentaries were previewed during the year and most of those found suitable for external publicity have been despatched to the Indian Missions. Requests by Indian Missions for 50 additional prints were met. Arrangements have been concluded successfully with some firms for the supply of prints of coloured films. The work

<pg81>

of dubbing films in various foreign languages has been undertaken both through our Missions abroad and at headquarters.

Film projectors were supplied to ten more of our Missions abroad during the year; tape recorders, radio sets, generators for cinema vans and film screens were also supplied.

Over 45,000 photographs depicting the cultural heritage of India and special postage stamps which were issued in commemoration of important occasions were distributed.

A set of 13 gramophone records, representing a cross section of Indian music, has been supplied to 15 selected Missions abroad and our Embassies at Washington and Brussels were supplied with spe-

cial L.P. recordings of memorable speeches by the late Prime Minister. All India Radio had recorded special programmes on 280 tapes in Indian and foreign languages on the subjects of festivals and national days of India, feature talks, plays, vocal and instrumental songs. These were found very suitable for use by our Missions abroad and were accordingly distributed.

All Missions organised Nehru Memorial meetings on the Nov 14, 1964 the birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru. Some of these meetings were combined with exhibitions and presentations of photographs and books.

During the year, clippings from the Indian Press numbering over 65,000 were scrutinized, classified and filed and 35,000 clippings from the foreign press received through our Missions abroad were scrutinized for inclusion in reviews of the world Press. Over a thousand enquiries from our overseas Posts as well as individuals and institutions in India, covering various subjects, were received and answered.

576 press releases were issued besides a number of publications produced by the Division. Special press briefings were given regularly by senior officials of the Ministry. The Division played host to a number of delegations and individual journalists, prominent among them being delegations from Lebanon, Nigeria, Nepal and Thailand. The last two months of the year have, as is customary, seen a number of visiting foreign journalists. Hospitality during this period alone was extended to journalists from West Asia, Ceylon, France, Australia, the Philippines and the Agence France Correspondent in Peking.

The following changes were made in the cadre,

- (i) Two permanent posts viz., those of Press Attaches in Peking and Buenos Aires were converted into the Senior Scale of the Indian Foreign Service (A);

<pg82>

- (ii) The post of Assistant Press Attache in Tunis was converted into Grade II of the Indian Foreign Service (B).

The External Publicity Division at headquarters and its Information Service Units abroad employed a total staff of 572 which consisted of 11 Public Relations Officers, one Deputy Director (ISI), one Under Secretary (Information), 40 Information Officers/Press Attaches, 26 Assistant Information Officers/Assistant Press Attaches/Attaches (information), one Research Officer, 5 Publicity Officers, 146 India-based ministerial staff and 341 locally recruited staff.

A new Publicity Unit was set up at Dakar (Senegal), manned by an Assistant (Grade IV of IFS 'B') and a Personal Assistant.

Another Publicity Unit was opened at Tunis, headed by an Attache (Information). The Information Unit at Leopoldville has been expanded, to cope with the increasing publicity work in Congo.

The post of Assistant Press Attache at Kabul has been transferred to Nairobi. The post of Press Attache at Sydney has been transferred to Kabul, which is likely to be converted into Grade I of the IFS(B) in the near future.

The India-based posts-one of Assistant (Grade IV of IFS 'B') and the second of French translator-have been created in Lagos and Algiers respectively.

A temporary post of First Secretary (Information) in the Embassy of India, Stockholm was abolished with effect from 24th September, 1964.

A local post of senior editor-cum-translator was created in the Information Service of India, Colombo.

A temporary post of Information Officer has been transferred from the External Publicity Division, New Delhi, to the Permanent Mission of India, New York.

One post of local Editor in the Information Service of India, Gangtok, has been converted into that of an India-based editor from the date it was filled.

The post of Counsellor (Information) in London has been changed to, that of Public Relations officer.

7 temporary posts at headquarters and abroad, viz., those of Director (Press Relations), Dy. Director (ISI), 2 Information Officers/Press Attaches, Press Attache at San Francisco and Assistant Press Attache in Washington have been declared permanent.

The officers of the Information Service of India have been offered permanent/quasi-permanent status with pensionary benefits in lieu

<pg83>

of their long-term or short-term contracts with contributory provident fund.

The total budget of the External Publicity Division including the Information Service Units abroad amounts to Rs. 1,21,49,800. (This does not include some Information Units whose budgets are included in that of the Missions concerned). Of this amount, Rs. 38,91,600 is for expenditure at headquarters. With the remainder, the External Publicity Division runs 56 separate information Units and provides an Information service to all Indian Missions and Posts abroad.

PAKISTAN
USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA UNITED KINGDOM BELGIUM LEBANON
NEPAL NIGER NIGERIA THAILAND FRANCE AUSTRALIA PHILIPPINES ARGENTINA TUNISIA
SENEGAL CONGO AFGHANISTAN KENYA ALGERIA SWEDEN SRI LANKA

Nov 14, 1964

TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC COOPERATION

CHAPTER XIII

TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION

With the achievement of independence, the most important task before the Asian and African States has been the promotion of the social and economic development of their peoples which had been retarded during the years of colonial rule. Unfortunately, they all suffer in varying degrees from lack of skilled manpower and shortage of financial resources. It has come to be recognised that these handicaps cannot be overcome without the assistance of the developed countries on the one hand and a cooperative effort by the developing countries themselves on the other.

It has, accordingly, been decided by the Government of India to provide technical and economic assistance to the other developing countries to the maximum extent possible within the limits of their financial and manpower resources. The promotion of economic collaboration is the responsibility of the Ministry of Commerce and technical assistance under such multi-lateral programmes as the Colombo Plan, the SCAAP, the U.S. Third Country Programme and the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies, is provided by the Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance. The Economic Division of the Ministry of External Affairs is responsible only for operating the programme of technical cooperation on a bilateral basis.

An Economic and Co-ordination Division was created in the Ministry of External Affairs towards the end of 1961. In the economic field, its functions were consultative and advisory vis-a-vis the technical Ministries of the Government of India and especially the Ministries of Commerce and Finance. In the field of co-ordination, it was

responsible for dealing with matters-political and economic-which required co-ordination within the, Ministry of External Affairs on the one hand and with the other Ministries of the Government of India and our Missions and Posts abroad on the other. It soon became clear that in view of the nature, quantum and importance of the economic work handled by the Division and especially in view of the growing volume of work relating to technical cooperation, some other arrangements should be made for dealing with the work of co-ordination. Accordingly, it was decided in January 1964 that the Economic Division should deal exclusively with economic matters, including technical cooperation.

<pg84>

<pg85>

Intensive thought was given thereafter to the question of improving our existing arrangements for technical and economic cooperation on the basis particularly of the recommendations made at the Conferences of our Heads of Mission/Post in South and South East Asia held in New Delhi in June 1963 and of our Heads of Mission in West Asia and Africa held in November 1963. After prolonged consultations with the other Ministries concerned, detailed proposals were formulated regarding the nature of the programme to be undertaken and the administrative and financial arrangements to be made for the purpose. These were approved by the Cabinet on Sep 15, 1964. Action was then initiated, through the Ministries concerned, for the implementation of the proposals made. Experience had shown that there were many questions on which the decision could only be taken at a high inter-Ministerial level and that the programme of technical cooperation could not be implemented in the desired manner until such decisions had been taken, Meetings of the inter-Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee, which is responsible for the supervision, direction and control of the bilateral programme of technical and economic cooperation, were therefore, held on 23rd and 30th November 1964. The decisions taken at the meetings are expected to remove some of the existing bottlenecks and to make it possible to implement the approved programme of technical and economic cooperation in a more expeditious manner.

The various forms of technical cooperation between India and the other developing countries include the deputation of Indian experts, provision of educational and training facilities in India, assistance in the setting up of training institutions abroad, collaboration in research programmes of common interest, survey of natural and human resources, special courses for senior foreign officials and experts in the fields of planning and development, visits of experts and officials for study and exchange of ideas and participation in Conferences, Seminars etc. which deal with the problems of social and economic development.

Economic collaboration can take such forms as the provision of Industrial consultancy services, visits of delegations of industrialists to explore the possibilities of setting up joint industrial ventures, participation in the equity capital of joint enterprises, granting of credit facilities for obtaining capital goods and technical know-how and improved facilities for banking and insurance, transport and communications.

The work of the Economic Division in the field of technical and economic cooperation during the first two years of its existence was limited in scope and of an ad hoc character. A more purposeful

<pg86>

approach was adopted during the year under review. It was decided that adequate funds and staff should be provided to administer the programme in a planned and well-co-ordinated manner.

During 1964, a number of concrete and specific proposals for technical and economic cooperation with interested foreign countries were made by our Heads of Mission/Post in the Asian and African countries. On the basis of the recommendations made by them, programmes have since been drawn up for the current financial year and for the next financial year. Valuable information has also been collected regarding the requirements of some countries, their development plans, policies and programmes, the opportunities for foreign investment and the facilities provided for the purpose, the most practicable ways of implementing the agreed proposals, the channels which can be utilised and the manner in which the work should be undertaken. Thus the foundations of our programme of technical and economic cooperation have been laid during the year under review.

Indian experts were deputed for service in a number of countries such as Laos, Cambodia, Iraq, Kenya and Nigeria. Educational and training facilities were provided to students from many countries of Asia and Africa. Plans were worked out for the setting up of training institutions in such fields as education, public health and small-scale industries. There were many visits by foreign experts and administrators to India, and by Indian officials and technicians to a number of Asian and African countries. The details are given in Appendix VIII. There was a comprehensive exchange of views with the delegation led by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and Goodwill Delegations of Indian industrialists visited a number of countries. Some headway was made in the field of promoting joint industrial ventures in such countries as Malaysia, Iraq, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The details are given in Appendix IX.

It is hoped that technical and economic cooperation between India and the other developing countries of Asia and Africa will be on a somewhat larger scale during 1965 than was possible in the preced-

ing year. The assistance given by the developing countries to each other will serve not only to reduce their dependence on the assistance of the developed countries and thus make their burden a little lighter but also promote international cooperation for mutual benefit.

Apart from the work relating to economic and technical cooperation, the Economic Division has, as mentioned earlier, many other functions also of an advisory as well as administrative character.

<pg87>

The Division continued to play an advisory role in such matters as trade agreements, credit and payment agreements and negotiations relating to other economic matters. It was closely associated with the preparation of briefs for the Indian delegations to various international conferences such as those organised by the ECAFE, the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Nations at Cairo and the meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Council etc.

The Division processes invitations forwarded by the U.S. Embassy for Indian nationals under such cultural exchange programmes as the Cleavland International programme and the Foreign Specialists' programme etc. A number of cases relating to the assistance given by the various American Foundations such as the Ford Foundation and the Asia Foundation are also dealt with by the Division.

An Agreement was concluded in October, 1964 with the Government of the United Kingdom for the duty-free entry of relief supplies and packages. Under this Agreement, the Government of India have agreed to permit duty-free imports of specified categories of supplies for relief and rehabilitation from the United Kingdom. The Government of India will defray the internal transportation charges but the freight and insurance upto the port of entry will be paid by the donating agencies in the United Kingdom.

INDIA

SRI LANKA USA CAMBODIA IRAQ KENYA LAOS NIGER NIGERIA MALAYSIA ETHIOPIA
LIBERIA SIERRA LEONE SUDAN UGANDA EGYPT

Sep 15, 1964

CONSULAR AND PASSPORT SERVICES

CHAPTER XIV

CONSULAR AND PASSPORT SERVICES

The Consular Division of the Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for guiding the Indian Missions/Posts abroad on Consular work. It also renders assistance and tenders advice to foreign Missions in India on Consular matters. Broadly speaking, the Consular Division deals with the following items of work:-

(1) It advises the Missions/Posts abroad regarding the assistance and financial relief that should be given to Indian nationals when they become destitutes abroad and also arrange for their repatriation back to India. When Indian nationals abroad are deported by the Foreign Governments for offences committed by them against those Governments, the Consular Division advises the Indian Missions/Posts abroad on the action to be taken by the latter regarding such deportation. It also renders assistance to find out the whereabouts of Indian nationals abroad when requests to trace the whereabouts of such Indian nationals are received by them from their relatives in India. It ascertains the whereabouts of foreigners in India in consultation with the State Governments concerned when requests to trace the whereabouts of such foreigners are received.

(2) It also renders assistance for the proper maintenance and disposal of the properties and estates of Indian nationals abroad and also renders necessary assistance to Foreign Missions in India for the disposal of the properties and estates of foreigners in India.

(3) The Consular Division also makes reciprocal arrangements with other countries for services of summonses in civil cases under section 29(c)C.P.C., execution of decrees under section 444 C.P.C., examination of witnesses in criminal cases, under section 504(3) & 508 A Cr. P.C. enforcement of Maintenance orders under section 3 of the Maintenance Orders enforcement Act, 1921 and administration of properties of deceased Indian citizens under section 57 of the Administrators General's Act, 1913. It also makes reciprocal arrangements with foreign Governments for the extradition of Indian citizens from foreign countries for extradition offences committed by

<pg88>

<pg89>

them in India. This arrangement also provides for the

extradition of foreigners abroad for extradition offences committed by them in India.

(4) It also deals with complaints from abroad against individuals, firms, etc. in India and complaints from India against individuals and firms abroad.

The Consular Division is also responsible for determining the jurisdiction of Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

(5) Whenever foreign nationals desire to adopt they make requests to the Consular Division either through Indian Missions/Posts abroad or through their Missions in India for this purpose. Such requests are considered and the legal implications for adopting children by foreigners are explained to the Foreign Missions. Assistance is rendered to the foreigners to take their adopted children to their countries when they fulfil the various conditions laid down by the Government of India for this purpose.

(6) When Foreign Governments request the Government of India to do consular and quasi-consular functions on their behalf, the Consular Division considers such requests. It is also responsible for legalisation of documents which are to be produced abroad.

(7) Besides the functions mentioned above the Consular Division also deals with citizenship cases in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and advises the latter regarding conferment of Indian citizenship on persons of Indian origin as well as foreigners.

The work relating to the compilation of the Consular Manual is in progress.

69 Letters of Request and commissions for examination of witnesses abroad and vice-versa were forwarded to the authorities concerned after due scrutiny. Similarly 38 Summonses and 11 Maintenance Orders and other processes were sent for execution or service abroad.

There is a proposal to make reciprocal arrangements under section 29(c) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 for service of summons and other processes with Japan, West Germany, Belgium, Hong Kong, U.A.R., the U.S.S.R., and Switzerland, but this proposal could

<pg90>

not be put through unless Order 5 Rule 26(b) is amended. The Ministry of Law have taken up, these cases with the various High Courts for enabling such summonses being sent abroad by our Courts

through Diplomatic Channel. The cases relating to Nepal, France, Spain, Thailand and New Zealand could not be finalised for want of final replies from the respective Governments.

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

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements under Section 504(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure were completed with Gambia and Swaziland and notifications declaring these countries as reciprocating territories for the purposes of the aforesaid section were issued, by the Judicial Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The case relating to similar arrangements with the Central African Federation has been deferred due to impending constitutional changes in that Federation. The cases in regard to similar arrangements with Nepal, West Germany, Nigeria, Liberia, Czechoslovakia, the U.A.R., Sierra Leone, Federal Republic of Camerouns, Aden, Afghanistan and Libya are still under correspondence with the respective countries.

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

Negotiations to have reciprocal arrangements under section 14 of the Notaries Act, 1952 for recognition of notarial acts with Belgium and New Zealand were finalised and necessary notifications were also issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. A proposal to have similar arrangements with Burma was dropped as the Burmese courts and authorities recognise Notarial Acts done by notaries in foreign countries provided that such acts are authenticated by diplomatic or consular representatives of the Burmese Government in the State concerned and the requirements of the Burmese Stamp Act are fulfilled. Cases relating to similar arrangements with some other countries are being pursued.

On a reference received from the Commission of India, Hong Kong that the Certificates of Origin issued by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong, were not being accepted by certain countries who are signatories to the International Convention Relating to the Simplification of Customs formalities, 1923, even

<pg91>

though the Government of Hong Kong had designated that Chamber as competent to issue such Certificates of Origin in accordance with the provisions of that Convention the matter was taken up with the countries concerned through our Missions for giving recognition to the Certificate of Origin issued by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong. As a result of these efforts, the Gov-

ernments of Sweden and Denmark have agreed to accept such Certificates issued by the above Chamber. The Government of Austria have not agreed to give recognition to such Certificates. The matter is still under correspondence with the Governments of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Belgium, Philippines, Ruanda Burundi and West Germany.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangement under Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (18 of 1921) with the Government of Isle of Man were completed and a notification declaring that country as a reciprocating country for the purpose of the aforesaid act was issued by the Ministry of Law on Jun 04, 1964. The proposal for reciprocal arrangement with the U.S.A. has been dropped since that Government has intimated that the problems concerning maintenance and divorce fell within the competence of the various States of the Union, and it would not be possible for the Federal Government to enter into bilateral arrangements with the Government of India. The U.S. Government has further added that if we desire they would be prepared in specific cases to transmit to the Attorney General of the State concerned for delivery of the State Court a paper prepared by our Embassy setting forth the relevant portions of the Indian law in regard to divorce and maintenance.

83 cases of estates and properties of Indians abroad and 31 cases relating to foreigners in respect of their properties in India were dealt with during the period under review.

Reciprocal arrangements under section 57 of Administrator General's Act, 1913 with Czechoslovakia, Poland, Afghanistan, Iran, Denmark and U.S.A. could not be put through and finalisation of such arrangements is awaiting issue of requisite revised notifications by the Ministry of Law. The latter is awaiting replies from various State Governments in the matter.

During the period under review 147 persons (134 adults and 13 minors) were repatriated from foreign countries by our various Missions on public expense at a total expenditure of Rs. 56,678.72. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7,275.86 has been recovered and efforts are being made to recover the balance through the State Governments.

<pg92>

A sum of Rs. 4,878.20 has been written off from the advances given in the previous years because of the indigent circumstances of the repatriates or for the reason that the repatriates are not traceable.

A total sum of Rs. 5,051.32 was advanced to 19 Indian citizens to enable them to tide over temporary difficulties which arose due to unforeseen circumstances such as theft, illness, delay in the departure of ships or their traveller cheques not being endorsed for the country where they were stranded. A sum of Rs. 2,907.78 has been recovered from the amount so advanced.

During the period under review, 23 cases relating to extradition of offenders from or to India, trial of citizens of India for offence committed abroad and trial of foreigners in the country of their nationality for offences committed in India were dealt with in the Section. In addition, 55 cases of deportation of Indian citizens from other countries were also dealt with.

A number of cases for the grant of Indian citizenship referred by the Ministry of Home Affairs for our views was returned to them with our comments. Besides, 98 references on this subject received from our Missions abroad, foreign Missions in India, Goa Administration etc. were handled. This includes requests received from persons of Goan origin who failed to surrender their foreign passports within the prescribed time limit for being recognised as Indian Citizens.

91 cases relating to marriage, desertion, bigamy etc. and 17 cases of adoption of Indian children by foreigners were dealt with. 110 cases of whereabouts and welfare of Indian nationals abroad were also dealt with.

63 cases of death of foreigners in India were reported to the foreign Missions concerned. In addition, 55 cases of death reports were sent to the foreign Missions concerned by the State Governments direct. 34 cases of death of Indian nationals abroad were dealt with.

29 cases relating to remittance facilities from or to India were dealt with. 210 cases relating to complaints against Indians abroad and foreigners in India, and against Indian firms and vice-versa, recovery of private outstanding dues from Indians abroad, 13 cases of assistance relating to Civil and Criminal Proceedings against Indian nationals abroad, were handled during the period under review. Also 36 cases regarding issue of birth, death, marriage certificates were dealt with. 53 cases relating to issue of 'No Obligation to return to India' Certificates to Indian students who wanted to settle down in Canada and U.S.A. were dealt with during this period

<pg93>

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

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

During the period 1942-47, a sum of Rs. 7,18,03,561.00 was advanced to the evacuees from War Zones during World War II on repay-

able basis. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 25,53,381.65 is debitable to the Government of Burma. So far, a sum of Rs. 38,12,596.03 has been recovered, a sum of Rs. 3,64,48,682.49 has been written off, and a sum of Rs. 4,15,42,282.48 is still outstanding. This outstanding amount will be further reduced by Rs. 25,53,381.65 when debits are accepted by the Government of Burma. The matter is being pursued with that Government. Efforts are also being made to recover the outstanding balance from the evacuees through the State Governments concerned and to write off the irrecoverable amount.

It has been decided to perform Consular and Quasi-consular functions on behalf of the Jamaican Government in India with effect from the 15th November, 1964.

Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts in India

At the end of the year there were 54 Embassies, 11 High Commissions and 3 Legations, including the Apostolic Internunciature. During this period, the Embassies of Ireland and Kuwait and the High Commission for Uganda were established in India. H.E. Mr. William Warnock and H. E. Mr. Yacob Abdul Aziz Al-Rashaid were accredited as the First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ireland and Kuwait respectively while H.E. Mr. George W. M. Kamba was accredited as the First High Commissioner for Uganda. They presented their letters of Credence and the letter of Commission on the 14th April, 13th August and 7th October, 1964 respectively. During the period under review the Legation of Peru was raised to Embassy level. H.E. Mr. Eduardo Sarmiento Calmet was accredited as the First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru. He presented his letter of Credence on the 20th June, 1964.

A list of the diplomatic Missions in India and a list of the sub-offices of the High Commissions of the Commonwealth countries are given at Appendix X.

<pg94>

The total number of foreign Consular Posts was 105. The status of the Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany in Madras was raised to that of a Consulate General. The following new Consular Offices were opened:

- (1) Consulate (Honorary) of Bolivia at Bombay.
- (2) Consulate General (Honorary) of Thailand at Bombay.
- (3) Consulate (Honorary) of Jordan at Bombay.

A list of the Consular Posts in India is given at Appendix XI.

The Passport and Visa Division continued to be responsible for

the implementation of the passport and emigration policy of the Government of India and control of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation including Regional Passport and Emigration Offices in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lucknow.

An idea of the work of the five zonal passport offices can be had from the fact that they received 54,685 fresh passport applications during this period besides 2,082 applications, which were pending at the end of the last year. The revenue realised by way of passport and emigration fees by these offices during the year amounted to Rs. 10,56,769.72

There were many cases of persons wishing to go to Britain for employment—some on employment vouchers and others without them. There were also many cases of Indian boys and girls settled in Britain who wished to obtain partners from India. There were yet other cases of uncles or brothers settled in Britain who wished to have their nephews or brothers join them. Every application for passport facilities was given thorough consideration. This entailed protracted correspondence for verification of genuineness and for obtaining the requisite details necessitated by the rules of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962 of Britain. It became necessary to advise passport applicants in each case to procure documents from foreign countries to justify the bona fides of the purpose of their visit. References had also to be made to other Departments of the Government. In many cases requests had to be made to Indian Missions abroad to verify these documents and make sure that the prospective travellers would not be refused admission by the immigration authorities of the country of their destination.

Most of the cases of rejection were those in which the passport officers felt that the prospective travellers did not have sufficient documents to satisfy the requirements of the foreign immigration authorities. Even so, the total number of passport applications.

<pg95>

rejected during this period amounted to 1,143, which is less than 3 per cent of the total applications considered. 4,563 cases were, however, closed as applicants failed to furnish the documents necessary for completion of their passport applications.

In all 41,459 passports were issued by the Regional Passport Offices and, 2,367 Official passports and 355 Diplomatic passports issued to officials of the Government of India directly by the headquarters of the Ministry.

The British Government drastically reduced the issue of employment vouchers to Indian nationals. As a result the emigration of unskilled workers from India to Britain was negligible. During the first 1 1/2 years, after the Commonwealth Immigrants Act was introduced i.e. from July 1, 1962 to December 31, 1963, they issued 22,753

employment vouchers to Indian nationals seeking employment in Britain. As against this, during the first 10 months of this year only 5,036 vouchers were issued to Indian nationals. Of these 3,272 are for skilled workers-mostly doctors, teachers and nurses. 549 employment vouchers were issued to unskilled Indian workers of whom holders were ex-servicemen.

With effect from February 1, 1964, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras were declared airports from which emigration for the purpose of skilled workers is lawful. The Protectors of Emigrants in charge of the ports at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were made the Protectors of Emigrants in charge of the airports in these areas also. Consequent on the declaration of the Delhi airport as an emigration port, a Protector of Emigrants has been appointed in Delhi.

For the prevention of illicit emigration from the coastal areas of Madras, three conferences of police officers of the Madras Government, the Ceylon Government and Protectors of Emigrants in the Madras region was held in the Madras State. Arrangements for prevention of illicit emigration were further tightened as a consequence of the recommendation of these conferences. During the period from January to September 1964, 1,531 Indian nationals were deported from Ceylon on charges of illicit emigration to that country. During the year commencing 1st January, 1964, 3,481 Indian passports were cancelled as the holders became citizens of Malaysia.

INDIA

USA BELGIUM GERMANY JAPAN SWITZERLAND FRANCE NEPAL NEW ZEALAND SPAIN
THAILAND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO SWAZILAND LIBERIA NIGER NIGERIA CAMEROON
SIERRA LEONE SLOVAKIA AFGHANISTAN LIBYA BURMA HONG KONG MALI DENMARK
SWEDEN AUSTRIA BURUNDI PHILIPPINES IRAN NORWAY POLAND CANADA JAMAICA
IRELAND KUWAIT UGANDA PERU BOLIVIA JORDAN MALAYSIA

Jun 04, 1964

ORGANISATION & ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER XV

ORGANISATION & ADMINISTRATION

1. ORGANISATION

(i) Headquarters

During the year 1964 two important changes were made in the organisational set up of the Ministry of External Affairs at the highest level. For the first time after independence a separate Minister of Cabinet rank took over the portfolio of External Affairs from the Prime Minister on Jul 19, 1964. The Office of the Secretary General was abolished with effect from 30th November, 1964 after the retirement of the last Secretary General.

Another important change was the revival of the Foreign Service Inspectorate which is now headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Secretary. The terms of reference of the Inspectorate have been considerably enlarged to include not only a review of the allowances admissible to the Officers and the staff posted abroad, but also an overall assessment of the working and effectiveness of the Missions.

In pursuance of the recommendations contained in the Shelvan- kar report for the reorganisation of the External Publicity Division, a new post of Joint Secretary (Coordination & Information) was created. In addition to overall charge of External Publicity, Joint Secretary (C & I) also took over the work of political coordination and the Economic and Coordination Division was redesignated as Economic Division. In January 1965 the post of Director (External Publicity Division) was held in abeyance and Joint Secretary (Coordination & Information) took over complete charge of the External Publicity Division as Joint Secretary (External Publicity).

The work relating to Goa and Pondicherry which was hitherto being handled by this Ministry was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 1st September, 1964 and consequently the post of Director (Goa and Pondicherry) was abolished. The Africa and West Asia Division was split up into two Divisions-one dealing with countries of West Asia and North Africa and the other dealing with the remaining African countries south of the Sahara. It has also been decided to split up the Western Division into two Divisions-one dealing with Europe and the other with the Americas.

<pg96>

<pg97>

Apart from the above changes, the organisation of the Ministry has remained basically the same.

(ii) Missions Abroad

During the year under review there was further expansion of India's diplomatic representation abroad. A resident Embassy under the charge of an Ambassador was set up at Mogadisco in Somalia. Consequent upon Malawi and Zambia attaining indepen-

dence, it was decided to set up resident Missions in these countries. The High Commission in Blantyre (Malawi) has already started functioning under the charge of an Acting High Commissioner while a High Commission in Lusaka (Zambia) will be opened shortly under the charge of a High Commissioner. It has also been decided to post a resident Charge d' Affaires at Conakry (Guinea). The Mission in Dublin which was hitherto under a Charge d'Affaires is being converted into a resident Embassy. Two Honorary Consulates were opened at Genoa (Italy) and Asuncion (Paraguay). The Trade Commission at Mombasa was converted into a Vice Consulate. It has also been decided to establish an Assistant Commission at Georgetown (British Guiana) and an Assistant High Commission at Zanzibar.

India now maintains diplomatic and consular relations with as many as 122 countries and, has 72 Embassies, 17 High Commissions, 14 Commissions, 4 Legations, 16 Consulates General, 15 Consulates, 5 Vice Consulates, 2 Deputy High Commissions, 4 Trade Commissions & Offices, 1 Visa Office and 3 Special Missions. The rapid growth in India's diplomatic activity is indicated by the fact that in the last decade the total number of Missions and Posts has increased from 92 to 153. A complete list showing the locations of Indian Missions and Posts abroad is at Appendix XII.

(iii) Indian Foreign Service

The total strength of the IFS cadre (both permanent and temporary posts) increased from 345 during 1963-64 to 383 representing a total increase of 38 posts. In order to meet the increasing requirements of personnel it has been decided to step up the rate of recruitment to IFS through the Union Public Service Commission. The number of Officers recruited in 1964 was 19 (including 4 from Scheduled Castes and Tribes) as against 16 during 1963.

The total strength of the IFS(B) cadre (both permanent and temporary posts) is 2,473 which represents a reduction of 57 from the last year's strength. This reduction was carried out in our Missions abroad as a result of the review by the Special Reorganisation Committee.

<pg98>

An important development during the year was the promulgation of the IFS(B) (Recruitment, Cadre, Seniority and Promotion) Rules which had been under consideration for a fairly long time. These rules came into effect on the 1st June 1964 after which the question of confirmation of temporary officials in the various grades was taken up.

(iv) Reorganisation

The Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry is responsible for cons-

tant assessment of the work load both at Headquarters and in Missions abroad and makes recommendations for necessary adjustments in the personnel strength with a view to achieving greater efficiency and speedy disposal of work. A Work Study team of the Ministry visited the Office of the Political Officer at Gangtok (Sikkim) and submitted a detailed report on its working. Many of the recommendations of this Committee for improvement in the methods of work, reorganisation and rationalisation of staff have been accepted and implemented.

The standard filing system which was introduced in the Ministry in 1962-63 has been extended to Indian Missions and Posts abroad. The work of submission of various periodical returns was reviewed and superfluous returns were discontinued.

2. ADMINISTRATION

(i) Foreign Service Inspectorate

The Inspectors undertook three inspection tours during the period under review. The first tour covered countries in Central and North Africa and Italy, the second covered South East Asia and the third Latin America and Norway. Several useful recommendations were made by the Inspectors most of which have already been accepted and implemented.

(ii) IFS Hostel

The newly constructed IFS HOSTEL at Curzon Road was inaugurated in January 1965. It will consist of 100 residential units and will provide transit accommodation for Officers and staff of the Ministry. The first block consisting of 60 single room units has recently started functioning.

(iii) Acquisition of Property Abroad

In order to provide Indian Missions and their staff abroad with appropriate accommodation and to avoid heavy expenditure on rents in some countries, the Ministry continued its phased programme of acquisition and construction of office and residential accommodation. The construction of residences of Heads of Mission in Lagos and Ankara and of a 10-bed hospital and 8 staff

<pg99>

quarters at Kathmandu has been completed. Proposals for the construction of 7 more staff quarters in Kathmandu and 24 residential flats in London and the addition of another floor to India House, London have been approved and the construction is expected to commence shortly. Proposals for the construction of office and residential buildings on the lands acquired previously in Kabul and Islamabad are under consideration. Similarly schemes for the

addition of more floors to the buildings of India Supply Mission, Washington and construction of office and residential buildings on the Indian Gymkhana Club land in London, and Chancery building in Lagos are also under consideration. Buildings for the residence of our representatives in Aden and Kampala have been purchased and negotiations for the acquisition of more buildings in Colombo, Dar-es-Salaam, Leopoldville, Algiers and Rabat are under way. The local government in Rio de Janeiro has made a free gift of land to our Embassy and plans for the utilisation of this land will be formulated shortly.

(iv) Miscellaneous

As a result of the constitution of the Central Vigilance Commission and the Samyukta Sadachar Samiti, the work of the Vigilance Unit has increased. The complaints forwarded by the Samiti are investigated by the Vigilance Unit.

The purchase unit of the Ministry is responsible for the purchase of furniture, furnishings and objects d'art and other items for the Mission abroad and most of the bulk purchases for Headquarters.

The work relating to the weeding of records progressed satisfactorily and nearly 67000 files were destroyed during the year.

3. EXPENDITURE

(i) Revised estimates

Under the Revised Estimates the expenditure of this Ministry in 1964-65 is expected to be Rs. 40.11 crores and falls under the three main heads as shown below:-

	In crores of Rupees
1. Tribal Areas (North East Frontier Agency)	15.04
2. External Affairs	11.33
3. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	13.74
TOTAL	----- 40.11 -----

The expenditure on 95 resident Missions and Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 5.32 crores. This works out to an average of Rs. 5.60

<pg100>

lakhs per Mission/post. Of this an average of Rs. 1.71 lakhs per Mission/Post is spent on the pay and allowances of Officers, Rs. 1.78

lakhs on the pay and allowances of staff, about Rs. 1 lakh on office and residential accommodation, and the balance on contingent and other expenditure.

(ii) Review of Standing Charges

The sanctioned grant under 'Standing Charges' and the anticipated requirements for the year 1964-65 are indicated below, along with the corresponding figures of the Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64:

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)			
	Revised Estimates for 1963-64	Original Grant for 1964-65	Revised Require- ments for 1964-65
Tribal Areas	186.67	304.83	309.80
External Affairs	425.09	428.14	467.52
Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	3.52	3.03	3.02
	615.28	736.00	780.34

The broad break down of the figures is as follows:-

(i) Assam Rifles	140.38	251.48	255.87
(ii) Political and Administrative Charges in Tri- bal Areas	22.27	24.34	24.10
(iii) Social and Developmental Services in Tribal Areas and Miscellaneous Expenditure	24.02	29.01	29.83
(iv) Ministry of External Affairs	121.40	120.80	144.65
(v) Missions and Posts abroad	282.90	286.47	300.82
(vi) Emigration and Passport Establishment	9.50	9.62	10.71
(vii) Special Diplomatic Expenditure	10.00	10.00	10.00
(viii) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	1.29	1.25	1.34
(ix) Other Revenue expenditure -- Loss by ex-			

change and expenditure on
pilgrimage beyond India 3.52 3.03 3.02

The anticipated excess of Rs. 44.34 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for 1964-65 (as compared to the sanctioned grants) is largely due to (i) Excess of Rs. 4.97 lakhs in Tribal Areas on account of conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones, (ii) Excess of Rs. 39.38 lakhs due to increased expenditure on Air-freight on Diplomatic Bags, telegrams and publicity abroad.

<pg101>

The comparative figures of the Revised Estimates for 1963-64 and 1964-65 show that the current year's figures have exceeded those of last year by about Rs. 165.06 lakhs. The excess is mainly due to:-

- (i) Revision of pay scales of Assam Rifles and grant of rations to the Assam Rifles personnel at the Army scales, and conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones in the North East Frontier Agency; and
- (ii) Increase in expenditure on cost of passages and additional requirement for external publicity.

4. NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

(i) Nefa Administration

During 1964-65 the Administration in this area was further consolidated. Two administrative centres viz., Adane in Dibang Valley and Miao in Tirap Frontier Division were opened. The establishment of administrative centres at Limeking in Daporijo Area and Tate in Siang Frontier Division has been approved.

The question of opening branches of the State Bank of India at Divisional Headquarters has been taken up with the State Bank authorities. Nineteen new post offices, including two with telegraph facilities, have been opened, making a total of fifty in NEFA. Pasighat in the Siang Division has been provided with land line telephone facilities.

Arrangements have been made for increased air tonnage to lift foodstuffs, etc., due to induction of more police battalions and Survey of India parties in the interior of NEFA. A contract for airlifting 15,500 tonnes of foodstuff was given to Messers Kalinga Air Lines Ltd. 14 airstrips are being maintained and of these 5 are being made fit for all weather landing by Dakotas.

The Health Units in NEFA now number 97. During 1964-65, 1,61,396 patients were treated and 69,821 were vaccinated against smallpox. Two BCG teams tested 25,812 persons and vaccinated

18,733 persons. 17 Anti-Malaria spraying units were sanctioned during the year, raising the total number to 72. A pilot project on mass treatment of skin disease was launched in Koloriang area. 10 X-Ray plants and 18 jeep ambulances have been procured for the Health Units.

2,148 acres of land were developed for cultivation during the year and 1,000 acres were brought under irrigation. 2,100 maunds of cereals and potatoes, 250 lbs. of vegetable seeds and 10,700 fruit seedlings and 97 pairs of work animals were distributed to cultivators.

<pg102>

In the sphere of education, a Degree College, named after the late Jawaharlal Nehru, has been started at Pasighat. Two High Schools have been raised to Higher Secondary level and one M.E. School to High School level. 50 new Junior Basic Schools have been established. 46 NEFA Tribal students are studying in different colleges in and outside Assam and have been awarded stipends. 4 NEFA tribal boys and 4 NEFA tribal girls have been deputed to Sainik School, Bhubaneswar and Banasthali Vidyapith respectively. Scout and Guide units have been introduced in NEFA.

In the field of co-operation, 13 new Societies were registered. 43 persons have been trained as managers for co-operative societies. Under Bomdila Co-operative Society, a petrol pump has been opened at Bomdila in Kameng Division. The question of starting a printing press at Shillong on a co-operative basis is under consideration.

23 books and publications have been sent to press for printing. Of these the brochure "NEFA on the March", four pamphlets, one illustrated folder and one book on emotional integration have been published. Preparation of guide books on Aka and Gal-long and a grammar in the Monpa language has been undertaken. Preparation of a book on Parasuram Kunda, and a short history of NEFA has made good progress.

About 7,000 East Pakistan refugees are proposed to be settled in Miao-Vijonagar area of Tirap Frontier Division. 488 persons have already arrived and settlement is in progress. A sum of Rs. 92,187 was spent for relief to the people of NEFA who suffered losses due to natural calamities, accidents, etc.

Developmental activities have been intensified during the year. A sum of Rs. 246.38 lakhs is being spent under various development heads:-

Agriculture	Rs. 16.61 lakhs
Forest	Rs. 13.55 lakhs
Cooperative	Rs. 13.86 lakhs
Community Development	Rs. 17.05 lakhs

Power	Rs. 22.34 lakhs
Industries	Rs. 6.32 lakhs
Roads	Rs. 60.00 lakhs
Airstrips	Rs. 11.70 lakhs
Education	Rs. 32.91 lakhs
Medical	Rs. 46.50 lakhs
Statistics	Rs. 0.74 lakhs
Publicity	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Research	Rs. 1.80 lakhs

<pg103>

(ii) Indian Frontier Administrative Service

The permanent strength of the service remained unchanged. As a result of increased work and deputation of a large number of officers for service elsewhere, five officers were recruited during the year in the junior scale of the Service. Two officers of the service were deputed for training at the National Defence College and 3 for training as District Officers at the Indian Institute of Public Administration. Of the five new junior scale officers, three were deputed for training at the National Academy of Administration.

One more officer of the service was Promoted to officiate in the supertime scale consequent upon the creation of a post of Additional Security Commissioner at Tezpur.

5. NAGALAND

The State of Nagaland was formed on the 1st December, 1963 and elections to the Nagaland Legislative Assembly were completed in January, 1964 in the forty constituencies of the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung. Shri Shilu Ao's Party, the Naga Nationalist Organisation, won 28 seats while Shri Kevichusa's Democratic Party got 12 seats. In the Tuensang district, the six seats allocated to that district were filled by persons elected by the members of the Tuensang Regional Council from among themselves.

Following a resolution passed by the Nagaland Baptist convention in a meeting held at Wokha in January/February, 1964, the Naga Baptist Church leaders invited Shri B. P. Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and Rev. Michael Scott to Nagaland to find ways and means of restoring peace and normalcy. With the approval of the Government of Nagaland and the Government of India these three gentlemen who came to be known as the Peace Mission, contacted the underground Naga leaders and, after several discussions with them and the Government of India brought about a suspension of operations, effective from midnight of the 5th/6th September, 1964, as a prelude to the talks to be held between the representatives of the Government of India and those of the 'Underground' Nagas. The peace talks which began on the 23rd September, 1964, are still continuing.

Meanwhile there has been an improvement in the law and order situation after the suspension of operations on the 6th September, 1964. Some violations by the hostiles of the terms of the agreement for suspension of operations such as collection of money from villages and the movement of parties of hostiles to Burma, on their way to East Pakistan, have occurred. These violations have been brought

193 M of EA--8

<pg104>

to the notice of the Peace Mission with the request that such violations cease.

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 404.3 lakhs for expenditure on plan schemes during the current year. The Third Five Year Plan outlay was tentatively fixed at Rs. 715 lakhs. Against this, the expenditure during the first three years was Rs. 323.21 lakhs, while for the current year it is anticipated that the expenditure will be Rs. 381.37 lakhs. Planned schemes cover all aspects of development but the Government of Nagaland have given importance to increasing food production, extending education, developing power and road communications and expanding medical facilities. Under Community Development, a new Community Development Block has been opened. This brings the total of the Blocks in Nagaland to 17.

INDIA

MALAWI MALI SOMALIA ZAMBIA USA GUINEA IRELAND ITALY PARAGUAY GUYANA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NORWAY TURKEY NEPAL UNITED KINGDOM AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN UGANDA ALGERIA MOROCCO SRI LANKA LATVIA BURMA

Jul 19, 1964

APPENDIX I DECLARATION OF CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

APPENDIX I

DECLARATION OF CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

PROGRAMME FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Declaration as Adopted by the Conference

INTRODUCTION

The Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of the following non-aligned countries:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia was held in Cairo from Oct 05, 1964 to 10 October 1964.

The following countries:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Finland, Jamaica, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela were represented by observers.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States were present as observers.

The Conference undertook an analysis of the international situation with a view to making an effective contribution to the solution of the major problems which are of concern to mankind in view of their effects on peace and security in the world.

To this End, and on the basis of the principles embodied in the Belgrade Declaration of September 1961, the Heads of State or Government of the above-mentioned countries proceeded, in an amicable, frank and fraternal atmosphere, to hold detailed discussions and an exchange of views on the present state of international relations and the predominant trends in the modern world. The Heads of State or Government of the participating countries note with satisfaction that nearly half of the independent countries of the world have participated in this second Non-Aligned Conference.

The Conference also notes with satisfaction the growing interest and confidence displayed by peoples still under foreign domination, and by those whose rights and sovereignty are being violated by imperialism and neo-colonialism, in the highly positive role which the non-aligned countries are called upon to play in the settlement of international problems or disputes.

The Conference expresses satisfaction at the favourable reactions through-

out the world to this second meeting of non-aligned countries. This emphasises the rightness, efficacy and vigour of the policy of non-alignment, and its constructive role in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security.

<pg105>

<pg106>

The principles of non-alignment, thanks to the confidence they inspire in the world, are becoming an increasingly dynamic and powerful force for the promotion of peace and the welfare of mankind.

The participating Heads of State or Government note with satisfaction that, thanks to the combined efforts of the forces of freedom, peace and progress, this second Non-Aligned Conference is being held at a time when the international situation has improved as compared with that which existed between the two power blocs at the time of the historic Belgrade Conference. The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries are well aware, however, that, despite the present improvement in international relations, and notwithstanding the conclusion and signature of the Treaty of Moscow, sources of tension still exist in many parts of the world.

This situation shows that the forces of imperialism are still powerful and

that they do not hesitate to resort to the use of force to defend their interests and maintain their privileges.

This policy, if not firmly resisted by the forces of freedom and peace, is likely to jeopardise the improvement in the international situation and the lessening of tension which has occurred, and to constitute a threat to world peace.

The policy of active peaceful co-existence is an indivisible whole. It cannot be applied partially, in accordance with special interests and criteria. Important changes have also taken place within the Eastern and Western blocs, and this new phenomenon should be taken into account in the objective assessment of the current international situation.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that the movements of national liberation are engaged in different regions of the world, in a heroic struggle against neocolonialism, and the practices of apartheid and racial discrimination. This struggle forms part of the common striving towards freedom, justice and peace.

The Conference reaffirms that interference by economically developed foreign States in the internal affairs of newly independent, developing countries and the existence of territories which are still dependent constitute a standing threat to peace and security.

The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries, while appreciative of the efforts which resulted in the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and mindful of the results of that Conference, nevertheless note that much ground still remains to be covered to eliminate existing inequalities in the relationships between industrialised and developing countries.

The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries, while declaring their determination to contribute towards the establishment of

just and lasting peace in the world, affirm that the preservation of peace and the promotion of the well-being of peoples are a collective responsibility deriving from the natural aspirations of mankind to live in a better world.

The Heads of State or Government have arrived in their deliberations at a common understanding of the various problems with which the world is now faced, and a common approach to them. Reaffirming the basic principles of the Declaration of Belgrade, they express their agreement upon the following points:

<pg107>

I

Concerted action for the Liberation of the Countries still dependent;
Elimination of Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism and Imperialism

The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries declare that lasting world peace cannot be realised so long as unjust conditions prevail and peoples under foreign domination continue to be deprived of their fundamental right to freedom, independence and self-determination.

Imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism constitute a basic source of international tension and conflict because they endanger world peace and security. The participants in the Conference deplore that the Declaration of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples has not been implemented everywhere and call for the unconditional, complete and final abolition of colonialism now.

At present a particular cause of concern is the military or other assistance extended to certain countries to enable them to perpetuate by force colonialist

and neo-colonialist situations which are contrary to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

The exploitation by colonialist forces of the difficulties and problems of recently liberated or developing countries, interference in the internal affairs of these States, and colonialist attempts to maintain unequal relationships, particularly in the economic field, constitute serious dangers to these young countries. Colonialism and neo-colonialism have many forms and manifestations.

Imperialism uses many devices to impose its will on independent nations. Economic pressure and domination, interference, racial discrimination, subversion, intervention and the threat of force are neo-colonialist devices again

which the newly independent nations have to defend themselves. The Conference condemns all colonialist, neo-colonialist and imperialist policies applied in various parts of the world.

Deeply concerned at the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Congo, the participants:

- (1) support all the efforts being made by the Organisation of African Unity to bring peace and harmony speedily to that country;
- (2) urge the Ad Hoc Commission of the Organisation of African Unity to shirk no effort in the attempt to achieve national reconciliation in the Congo, and to eliminate the existing tension between that country and the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) and the Kingdom of Burundi;
- (3) appeal to the Congolese Government and to all combatants to cease hostilities immediately and to seek, with the help of the Organisation of African Unity, a solution permitting of national reconciliation and the restoration of order and peace;
- (4) urgently appeal to all foreign powers at present interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly those engaged in military intervention in that country,

<pg108>

to cease such interference, which infringes the interests and sovereignty of the Congolese people and constitutes a threat to neighbouring countries;

- (5) affirm their full support for the efforts being made to this end by the Organisation of African Unity's Ad Hoc Commission of good offices in the Congo;
- (6) call upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to discontinue the recruitment of mercenaries immediately and to expel all mercenaries, of whatever origin who are already in the Congo, in order to facilitate an African solution.

The newly independent countries have, like all other countries, the right of sovereign disposal in regard to their natural resources, and the right to utilise these resources as they deem appropriate in the interest of their peoples, without outside interference.

The process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible. Colonized peoples may legitimately resort to arms to secure the full exercise of their right to self-determination and independence if the colonial powers persist in opposing their natural aspirations.

The participants in the Conference undertake to work unremittingly to eradicate all vestiges of colonialism, and to combine all their efforts to render all necessary aid and support, whether moral, political or material, to the peoples struggling against colonialism and neocolonialism. The participating countries recognize the nationalist movements of the peoples which are struggling to free themselves from colonial domination as being authentic representatives of the colonial peoples, and urgently call upon the

colonial powers to negotiate with their leaders.

Portugal continues to hold in bondage by repression, persecution and force, in Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and the other Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia, millions of people who have been suffering far too long under the foreign yoke. The Conference declares its determination to ensure that the peoples of these territories accede immediately to independence without any conditions or reservations.

The Conference condemns the government of Portugal for its obstinate refusal to recognize the inalienable right of the peoples of those territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The Conference:

- (1) urges the participating countries to afford all necessary material support-financial and military-to the Freedom Fighters in the territories under Portuguese colonial rule;
- (2) takes the view that support should be given to the Revolutionary Government of Angola in exile and to the nationalist movements struggling for the independence of the Portuguese colonies and assistance to the Special Bureau set up by the OAU in regard to the application of sanctions against Portugal;

<pg109>

- (3) calls upon all participating States to break off diplomatic and consular relations with the Government of Portugal and to take effective measures to suspend all trade and economic relations with Portugal;
- (4) calls upon the participating countries to take all measures to compel Portugal to carry out the decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- (5) addresses an urgent appeal to the Powers which are extending military aid and assistance to Portugal to withdraw such aid and assistance.

The countries participating in the Conference condemn the policy of the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, which continues to defy the Charter and the Resolutions of the United Nations in that it denies fundamental freedoms to the people by acts of repression and terror.

The participating countries urge all States not to recognize the independence of Southern Rhodesia if proclaimed under the rule of the racist minority, and instead to give favourable consideration to according recognition

to an African nationalist government in exile, should such a government be set up. To this effect, the Conference states its opposition to the Sham consultation through tribal chiefs envisaged by the present Minority Government of Southern Rhodesia.

The Conference deplores the British Government's failure to implement the various resolutions of the United Nations relating to Southern Rhodesia and calls upon the United Kingdom to convene immediately a Constitutional Conference, to which all political groups in Southern Rhodesia would be invited, for the purpose of preparing a new constitution based on the "one man, one vote" principle, instituting universal suffrage, and ensuring majority

rule.

The Conference urges the Government of the United Kingdom to call for the immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees in Southern Rhodesia.

The Conference reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to self-determination and independence and condemns the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly.

It urges all States to refrain from supplying in any manner or form any arms or military equipment or petroleum products to South Africa, and to implement the Resolutions of the United Nations.

The Conference recommends that the United Nations should guarantee the territorial integrity of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland and should take measures for their speedy accession to independence and for the subsequent safeguarding of their sovereignty.

The participants in the Conference call upon the French Government to take the necessary steps to enable French Somaliland to become free and independent in accordance with paragraph 5 of Resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations.

The Conference appeals to all participating countries to lend support and assistance to the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

<pg110>

The Conference condemns the imperialistic policy pursued in the Middle East and, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, decides to:

- (1) endorse the full restoration of all the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to their homeland, and their inalienable right to self-determination;
- (2) declare their full support to the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle for liberation from colonialism and racism.

The Conference condemns the continued refusal of the United Kingdom Government to implement the United Nations Resolutions on Aden and the Protectorates, providing for the free exercise by the peoples of the territory of their right to self-determination and calling for the liquidation of the British military base in Aden and the withdrawal of British troops from the territory.

The Conference fully supports the struggle of the people of Aden and

the Protectorates and urges the immediate implementation of the Resolutions of the United Nations which are based on the expressed wishes of the people of the territory.

The countries participating in the Conference condemn the continued armed action waged by British Colonialism against the people of Oman who are fighting to attain their freedom.

The Conference recommends that all necessary political, moral and material assistance be rendered to the liberation movements of these territories in their struggle against colonial rule.

The Conference condemns the manifestations of colonialism and neo-colonialism in Latin America and declares itself in favour of the implementation in that region of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence.

Basing itself on this principle, the Conference deplores the delay in granting full independence to British Guiana and requests the United Kingdom to grant independence speedily to that country. It notes with regret that Martinique, Guadeloupe, and other Caribbean Islands are still not self-governing. It draws the attention of the Ad Hoc Decolonization Commission of the United Nations to the Case of Puerto Rico and calls upon that commission to consider the situation of these territories in the light of Resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations.

II

Respect for the right of peoples to self-determination and condemnation of

the use of force against the exercise of this right

The Conference solemnly reaffirms the right of peoples to self-determination and to make their own destiny.

It stresses that this right constitutes one of the essential principles of the United Nations Charter, that it was laid down also in the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity, and that the Conferences of Bandung and Belgrade demanded that it should be respected, and in particular insisted that it should be effectively exercised.

<pg111>

The Conference notes that this right is still violated or its exercise denied in many regions of the world and results in a continued increase of tension and the extension of the areas of war.

The Conference denounces the attitude of those Powers which oppose the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.

It condemns the use of force, and all forms of intimidation, interference and intervention which are aimed at preventing the exercise of this right.

III

Racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid

The Heads of State or Government declare that racial discrimination- and particularly its most odious manifestation, apartheid-constitutes a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the principle of the equality of peoples. Accordingly, all governments still persisting in the practice of racial discrimination should be completely ostracized until they have abandoned their unjust and inhuman policies. In particular the governments and peoples represented at this Conference have decided that they will not tolerate much longer the presence of the Republic of South Africa in the comity of Nations. The inhuman racial policies of South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security. All countries interested in peace must therefore do everything in their power to ensure that liberty and fundamental freedoms are secured to the people of South Africa.

The Heads of State or Government solemnly affirm their absolute respect for the right of ethnic or religious minorities to protection in particular against the crimes of genocide or any other violation of a fundamental human right.

Sanctions against the Republic of South Africa

- (1) The Conference regrets to note that the Pretoria Government's obstinacy in defying the conscience of mankind has been strengthened by the refusal of its friends and allies, particularly some major powers, to implement United Nations resolutions concerning sanctions against South Africa.
- (2) The Conference therefore :
 - (a) calls upon all States to boycott all South African goods and to refrain from exporting goods, especially arms, ammunition, oil and minerals to South Africa;
 - (b) calls upon all States which have not yet done so to break off diplomatic, consular and other relations with South Africa;
 - (c) requests the Governments represented at this Conference to deny airport and overflying facilities to aircraft and port facilities to ships proceeding to and from South Africa, and to discontinue all road or railway traffic with that country;
 - (d) demands the release of all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions on account of their opposition to the policy of apartheid;
 - (e) invites all countries to give their support to the special bureau set up by the Organisation of African Unity for the application of sanctions against South Africa.

IV

Peaceful co-existence and the codification of its principles by the United Nations

Considering the principles proclaimed at Bandung in 1955, Resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the United Nations in 1960, the Declaration of the Belgrade Conference, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, and numerous joint declarations by Heads of State or Government on peaceful co-existence;

Reaffirming their deep conviction that, in present circumstances, mankind must regard peaceful co-existence as the only way to strengthen world peace, which must be based on freedom, equality and justice between peoples within a new framework of peaceful and harmonious relations between the, States and nations of the world;

Considering the fact that the principle of peaceful co-existence is based on the right of all peoples to be free and to choose their own political, economic and social systems according to their own national identity and their ideals, and is opposed to any form of foreign domination;

Convinced also that peaceful co-existence cannot be fully achieved throughout the world without the abolition of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism;

Deeply convinced that the absolute prohibition of the threat or use of force, direct or disguised, the renunciation of all forms of coercion in inter-

national relations, the abolition of relations of inequality and the promotion of international co-operation with a view to accelerating economic, social and cultural development, are necessary conditions for safeguarding peace and achieving the general advancement of mankind,

The Heads of State or Government solemnly proclaim the following fundamental principles of peaceful co-existence :

- (1) The right to complete independence, which is an inalienable right, must be recognized immediately and unconditionally as pertaining to all peoples, in conformity with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly; it is incumbent upon all states to respect this right and facilitate its exercise.
- (2) The right to self-determination, which is an inalienable right, must be recognized as pertaining to all peoples, accordingly, all nations and peoples have the right to determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development without intimidation or hindrance.
- (3) Peaceful co-existence between States with differing social and political systems is both possible and necessary; it favours the creation of good-neighbourly relations between States with a view to the establishment of lasting peace and general well-being, free from domination and exploitation.

(4) The sovereign equality of States must be recognised and respected. It includes the right of all peoples to the free exploitation of their natural resources.

(5) States must abstain from all use of threat or force directed against the territorial integrity and political independence of other States; a situation brought about by the threat or use of force shall not

<pg113>

be recognised, and in particular the established frontiers of States shall be inviolable. Accordingly, every State must abstain from interfering in the affairs of other States, whether openly, or insidiously, or by means of subversion and the various forms of political, economic and military pressure. Frontier disputes shall be settled by peaceful means.

(6) All States shall respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the human person and the equality of all nations and races.

(7) All international conflicts must be settled by peaceful means, in a spirit of mutual understanding and on the basis of equality and sovereignty, in such a manner that justice and legitimate rights are not impaired, all States must apply themselves to promoting and strengthening measures designed to diminish international tension and achieve general and complete disarmament.

(8) All States must co-operate with a view to accelerating economic development in the world, and particularly in the developing countries. This co-operation, which must be aimed at narrowing the gap, at present widening, between the levels of living in the developing and developed countries respectively, is essential to the maintenance of a lasting peace.

(9) States shall meet their international obligations in good faith in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

The Conference recommends to the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt, on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, a declaration on the principles of peaceful co-existence. This declaration will constitute an important step towards the codification of these principles.

V

Respect for the Sovereignty of States and their Territorial Integrity:
problems of divided nations

(1) The Conference of Heads of State or Government proclaims its full adherence to the fundamental principle of international relations, in accordance

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with which the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, great and small, are inviolable and must be respected.

(2) The countries participating in the Conference, having for the most part achieved their national independence after years of struggle, reaffirm their determination to, oppose by every means in their power any attempt to compromise their sovereignty or violate their territorial integrity. They Pledge themselves to respect frontiers as they existed when the States gained independence; nevertheless, parts of territories taken away by occupying powers or converted into autonomous bases for their own benefit at the time of independence must be given back to the country concerned.

(3) The Conference solemnly reaffirms the right of all peoples to adopt the form of government they consider best suited to their development.

(4) The Conference considers that one of the causes of international tension lies in the problem of divided nations. It expresses its entire sympathy with the peoples of such countries and upholds their desire to achieve unity. It exhorts the countries concerned to seek a just and lasting solution in order to achieve the unification of their territories by peaceful methods without outside interference or pressure. It considers that the resort to threat or force can lead to no satisfactory settlement, cannot do otherwise than jeopardize international security.

<pg114>

Concerned by the situation existing with regard to Cyprus, the Conference calls upon all states in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular under Article 2, paragraph 4, to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and to refrain from any threat or use of force or intervention directed against Cyprus and from any efforts to impose upon Cyprus unjust solutions unacceptable to the people of Cyprus.

Cyprus, as an equal member of the United Nations, is entitled to and should enjoy unrestricted and unfettered sovereignty and independence, and allowing its people to determine freely, and without any foreign intervention or interference, the political future of the country, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Conference, considering that foreign pressure and intervention to impose changes in the political, economic and social system chosen by a country are contrary to the principles of international law and peaceful co-existence, requests the Government of United States of America to lift the commercial and economic blockade applied against Cuba.

The Conference takes note of the readiness of the Cuban Government to settle its differences with the United States on an equal footing, and invites

these two Governments to enter into negotiations to this end and in conformity with the principles of peaceful co-existence and international co-operation.

Taking into account the principles set forth above and with a view to restoring peace and stability in the Indo-China Peninsula, the Conference appeals to the Powers which participated in the Geneva Conference of 1954 and 1962:

- (1) to abstain from any action likely to aggravate the situation which is already tense in the Peninsula;
- (2) to terminate all foreign interference in the internal affairs of the countries of that region;
- (3) to convene urgently a new Geneva Conference on Indo-China with a view to seeking a satisfactory political solution for the peaceful settlement of the problems arising in that part of the world, namely:
 - (a) ensuring the strict application of the 1962 agreements on Laos;
 - (b) recognizing and guaranteeing the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia;
 - (c) ensuring the strict application of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Vietnam, and finding a political solution to the problem in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of the Vietnamese people to freedom, peace and independence.

VI

Settlement of disputes without threat or use of force in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter

(1) As the use of force may take a number of forms, military, political and economic, the participating countries deem it essential to reaffirm the principles that all States shall refrain in their international relations from

<pg115>

the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

(2) They consider that disputes between States should be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter on the basis of sovereign equality and justice.

(3) The participating countries are convinced of the necessity of exerting

all international efforts to find solutions to all situations which threaten

international peace or impair friendly relations among nations.

(4) The participating countries gave special attention to the problems of frontiers which may threaten international peace or disturb friendly relations among States, and are convinced that in order to settle such problems, all States should resort to negotiation, mediation or arbitration or other peaceful means set forth in the United Nations Charter in conformity with the legitimate rights of all peoples.

(5) The Conference considers that disputes between neighbouring States must be settled peacefully in a spirit of mutual understanding, without foreign

intervention or interference.

VII

General and complete disarmament, peaceful use of Atomic Energy, prohibition of all Nuclear Weapon tests, establishment of Nuclear-Free Zones, prevention of dissemination of Nuclear Weapons and abolition of all Nuclear Weapons.

The Conference emphasises the paramount importance of disarmament as one of the basic problems of the contemporary world, and stresses the necessity of reaching immediate and practical solutions which would free mankind from the danger of war and from a sense of insecurity.

The Conference notes with concern that the continuing arms race and the tremendous advances that have been made in the production of weapons of mass, destruction and their stockpiling threaten the world with armed conflict and annihilation. The Conference urges the Great Powers to take new and urgent steps towards achieving general and complete disarmament, under strict and effective international control.

The Conference regrets that despite the efforts of the members of the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament, and in particular those of the non-aligned countries, the results have not been satisfactory. It urges the Great Powers, in collaboration with the other members of that Committee, to renew their efforts with determination with a view to the rapid conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The Conference calls upon all States to accede to the Moscow Treaty partially banning the testing of nuclear weapons, and to abide by its provisions in the interests of peace and the welfare of humanity.

The Conference urges the extension of the Moscow Treaty so as to include underground tests, and the discontinuance of such tests pending the extension of the agreement.

The Conference urges the speedy conclusion of agreements on various other partial and collateral measures of disarmament proposed by the members of the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

The Conference appeals to the Great Powers to take the lead in giving effect to decisive and immediate measures which would make possible substantial reductions in their military budgets.

The Conference requests the Great Powers to abstain from all policies conducive to the dissemination of nuclear weapons and their by-products among those States which do not at present possess them. It underlines the great danger in the dissemination of nuclear weapons and urges all States, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons, to conclude non-dissemination agreements and to agree on measures providing for the gradual liquidation of the existing stock-piles of nuclear weapons.

As part of these efforts, the Heads of State or Government declare their own readiness not to produce, acquire or test any nuclear weapons, and call on all countries including those who have not subscribed to the Moscow Treaty to enter into a similar undertaking and to take the necessary steps to prevent their territories, ports and airfields from being used by nuclear powers for the deployment or disposition of nuclear weapons. This undertaking should be the subject of a treaty to be concluded in an international conference convened under the auspices of the United Nations and open to accession by all States. The Conference further calls upon all nuclear Powers to observe the spirit of this declaration.

The Conference welcomes the agreement of the Great Powers not to orbit in outer space nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction and expresses its conviction that it is necessary to conclude an international treaty prohibiting the utilisation of outer space for military purposes. The Conference urges full international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The Conference requests those States which have succeeded in exploring outer space to exchange and disseminate information related to the research they have carried out in this field, so that scientific progress for the peaceful utilization of outer space be of common benefit to all. The Conference is of the view that for this purpose an international conference should be convened at an appropriate time.

The Conference considers that the declaration by African States regarding the denuclearization of Africa, the aspirations of the Latin American countries to denuclearize their continent and the various proposals pertaining to the denuclearization of areas in Europe and Asia are steps in the right direction because they assist in consolidating international peace and security and lessening international tensions.

The Conference recommends the establishment of denuclearized zones

covering these and other areas and the oceans of the world, particularly those which have been hitherto free from nuclear weapons, in accordance with the desires expressed by the States and peoples concerned.

The Conference also requests the nuclear Powers to respect these denuclearized zones.

The Conference is convinced that the convening of a world disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations to which all countries would be invited, would provide powerful support to the efforts which are being made to set in motion the process of disarmament and for securing the further and steady development of this process.

The Conference therefore urges the participating countries to take, at the

forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations, all the necessary steps

<pg117>

for the holding of such a conference and of any other special conference for the conclusion of special agreements on certain measures of disarmament.

The Conference urges all nations to join in the cooperative development of the peaceful use of atomic energy for the benefit of all mankind; and in particular, to study the development of atomic power and other technical aspects in which international cooperation might be most effectively accomplished through the free flow of such scientific information.

VIII

Military Pacts, Foreign Troops and Bases

The Conference reiterates its conviction that the existence of military blocs, Great Power alliances and pacts arising therefrom has accentuated the cold war and heightened international tensions, The Non-Aligned Countries are therefore opposed to taking part in such pacts and alliances.

The Conference considers the maintenance or future establishment of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops on the territories of other countries, against the expressed will of those countries, as a gross violation of the sovereignty of States, and as a threat to freedom and international peace. It furthermore considers as particularly indefensible the existence or future establishment of bases in dependent territories which could be used for the maintenance of colonialism or for other purposes.

Noting with concern that foreign military bases are in practice a means of bringing pressure on nations and retarding their emancipation and development, based on their own ideological, political, economic and cultural ideas, the Conference declares its full support to the countries which are seeking to secure the evacuation of foreign bases on their territory and calls upon all States maintaining troops and bases in other countries to remove them forthwith.

The Conference considers that the maintenance at Guantanamo (Cuba)

of a military base of the United States of America, in defiance of the will of the Government and people of Cuba and in defiance of the provisions embodied in the Declaration of the Belgrade Conference, constitutes a violation of Cuba's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Noting that the Cuba Government expresses its readiness to settle its dispute over the base of Guantanamo with the United States on an equal footing, the Conference urges the United States Government to negotiate the evacuation of this base with the Cuban Government.

The Conference condemns the expressed intention of imperialist powers to establish bases in the Indian Ocean, as a calculated attempt to intimidate the emerging countries of Africa and Asia and an unwarranted extension of the policy of neocolonialism and imperialism.

The Conference also recommends the elimination of the foreign bases in Cyprus and the withdrawal of foreign troops from this country, except for those Stationed there by virtue of United Nations resolutions.

<pg118>

IX

The United Nations: Its role in International Affairs, implementation of its Resolutions and Amendment of its Charter

The participating countries declare:

The United Nations Organisation was established to promote international peace and security, to develop international understanding and co-operation, to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedom and to achieve all the purposes of the Charter. In order to be an effective instrument, the United Nations Organization must be open to all the States of the world. It is particularly necessary that countries still under colonial domination should attain independence without delay and take their rightful place in the community of nations.

It is essential for the effective functioning of the United Nations that all nations should observe its fundamental principles of peaceful co-existence, co-operation, renunciation of the threat or the use of force, freedom and equality without discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion.

The influence and effectiveness of the United Nations also depends upon equitable representation of different geographical regions in the various organs of the United Nations and in the service of the United Nations.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that with Resolution 1991 (XVIII), the General Assembly has taken the initial positive step towards transformation of the structure of the United Nations in keeping with its increased membership and the necessity to ensure a broader participation of States in the work of its Organs. It appeals to all Members of the United Nations to ratify as speedily as possible the amendments to the Charter adopted at

the XVIII Session of the General Assembly.

The Conference recognises the paramount importance of the United Nations and the necessity of enabling it to carry out the functions entrusted to it to preserve international co-operation among States.

To this end, the Non-Aligned Countries should consult one another at the Foreign Minister or Head of Delegation level at each session of the United Nations.

The Conference stresses the need to adapt the Charter to the dynamic changes and evolution of international conditions.

The Conference expresses the hope that the Heads of State or Government of the States Members of the United Nations will attend the regular Session of the General Assembly on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Organisation.

Recalling the recommendation of the Belgrade Conference the Conference asks the General Assembly of the United Nations to restore the rights of the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China in the United Nations.

The Conference recommends to the States Members of the United Nations to respect the resolutions of the United Nations and to render all assistance necessary for the Organization to fulfil its role in maintaining international peace and security.

<pg119>

X

Economic Development and Co-operation

The Heads of State or Government participating in this Conference,

CONVINCED that peace must rest on a sound and solid economic foundation,

that the persistence of poverty possess a threat to world peace and prosperity,

that economic emancipation is an essential element in the struggle for the elimination of political domination,

that respect for the right of peoples and nations to control and dispose freely of their national wealth and resources is vital for their economic development;

CONSCIOUS that participating States have a special responsibility to do their utmost to break through the barrier of underdevelopment;

BELIEVING that economic development is an obligation of the whole international community,

that it is the duty of all countries to contribute to the rapid evolution of a new and just economic order under which all nations can live without fear or want or despair and rise to their full stature in the Family of Nations,

that the structure of world economy and the existing international institutions of international trade and development have failed either to reduce the disparity in the per capita income of the peoples in developing and developed countries or to promote international action to rectify serious and growing imbalances between developed and developing countries;

EMPHASIZING the imperative need to amplify and intensify international co-operation based on equality, and consistent with the needs of accelerated economic development;

NOTING that as a result of the proposals adopted at Belgrade in 1961 and elaborated in Cairo in 1962, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development met in Geneva in 1964;

CONSIDERING that while the Geneva Conference marks the first step in the evolution of a new international economic policy for development and offers a sound basis for progress in the future, the results achieved were neither adequate for, nor commensurate with, the essential requirements of developing countries;

SUPPORT the Joint Declaration of the "Seventy-Seven" developing countries made at the conclusion of that Conference, and PLEDGE the co-operation of the participating States to the strengthening of their solidarity;

URGE upon all States to implement on an urgent basis the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in particular to co-operate in bringing into existence as early as possible the new international institutions proposed therein, so that the problems of trade and economic development may be more effectively and speedily resolved;

CONSIDER that democratic procedures, which afford no position of privilege, are as essential in the economic as in the political sphere,

193 M of EA-9

<pg120>

that a new international division of labour is needed to hasten the industrialization of developing countries and the modernization of their agriculture, so as to enable them to strengthen their domestic economies and diversify their export trade,

that discriminatory measures of any kind taken against developing countries on the grounds of different socioeconomic systems are contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter and constitute a threat to the free flow of trade and to peace and should be eliminated;

AFFIRM that the practice of the inhuman policy of apartheid or racial discrimination in any part of the world should be eliminated by every possible means, including economic sanctions;

RECOMMEND that the target of economic growth set for the development Decade by the United Nations should be revised upwards,

that the amount of capital transferred to developing countries and the terms and conditions governing the transfer should be extended and improved without political commitments, so as to reinforce the efforts of these countries

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to build self-reliant economies,

that a programme of action should be developed to increase the income in foreign exchange of developing countries and, in particular, to provide access for primary products from developing countries to the markets of industrialized countries, on an equitable basis and for manufactured goods from developing countries on a preferential basis,

that the establishment of a Specialized Agency for industrial development should be expedited,

that members of regional economic groupings should do their utmost to, ensure that economic integration helps to promote the increase of imports from the developing countries either individually or collectively,

that the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt an International Convention to ensure the right of landlocked countries to free transit and access to the sea be implemented by the United Nations early next year, and that the principle of economic co-operation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in relation to the transit trade of landlocked countries be given consideration;

CALL upon participating countries to concert measures to bring about closer economic relations among the developing countries on a basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual assistance, bearing in mind the obligations of all developing countries to accord favourable consideration to the expansion of their reciprocal trade, to unite against all forms of economic exploitation and to strengthen mutual consultation.

<pg121>

XI

Cultural, Scientific and Educational Co-operation and consolidation of the International and Regional Organizations working for this purpose

The Heads of State or Government participating in the Conference:

CONSIDERING that the political, economic, social and cultural problems of mankind are so interrelated as to demand concerted action;

CONSIDERING that co-operation in the fields of culture, education and science is necessary for the deepening of human understanding, for the consolidation of freedom, justice and peace, and for progress and development;

BEARING IN MIND that political liberation, social emancipation and

scientific advancement have effected fundamental changes in the minds and lives of men;

RECOGNISING that culture helps to widen the mind and enrich life; that all human cultures have their special values and can contribute to the general progress; that many cultures were suppressed and cultural relations interrupted under colonial domination; that international understanding and progress require a revival and rehabilitation of these cultures, a free expression of their identity and national character, and a deeper mutual appreciation of their values so as to enrich the common cultural heritage of man;

CONSIDERING that education is a basic need for the advancement of humanity and that science not only adds to the wealth and welfare of nations but also adds new values to civilisation;

APPRECIATING the work of the international and regional organisations in the promotion of educational, scientific and cultural co-operation among nations;

BELIEVING that such cooperation among nations in the educational, scientific and cultural fields should be strengthened and expanded;

RECOMMEND that international co-operation in education should be promoted in order to secure a fair opportunity for education to every person in every part of the world, to extend educational assistance to develop mutual understanding and appreciation of the different cultures and ways of life through the proper teaching of civics, and to promote international understanding through the teaching of the principles of the United Nations at various levels of education;

PROPOSE that a free and more systematic exchange of scientific information be encouraged and intensified and, in particular, call on the advanced countries to share with developing countries their scientific knowledge and technical knowledge so that the advantages of scientific and technological advance can be applied to the promotion of economic development.

URGE all states to adopt in their legislation the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights;

<pg122>

AGREE that participating countries should adopt measures to strengthen their ties with one another in the fields of education, science and culture;

EXPRESS their determination to help, consolidate and strengthen the international and regional organisations working in this direction.

Special Resolution

I

The Conference of Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries meeting in Cairo from 5 to 10 October 1964;

Considering their common will to work for understanding between peoples and for international cooperation;

Reaffirming their solidarity with the African States fighting for the con-

solidation of their independence and the total emancipation of their continent, through concerted action and close cooperation;

Noting with satisfaction that in that historic document, the Charter of Addis Ababa, adopted on 29 May 1963, and in subsequent decisions, the African States members of the Organisation of African Unity have unreservedly adhered to the positive policy of non-alignment in relation to all great blocs;

Firmly resolved to unite their efforts and actions to fight colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism by all appropriate means;

Considering the outstanding work for peace and harmony which the Organisation of African Unity has accomplished, since its recent creation, in the interest of both the African Continent and the international community as a whole;

(1) EXPRESS their conviction that the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity is an important contribution to the strengthening of world peace, the triumph of the policy of non-alignment, and the fundamental values laid down by this policy,

(2) DECIDE to coordinate and concert their efforts with those of the Organisation of African Unity, with a view to safeguarding their joint interests in economic, social and cultural development and in international cooperation.

Special Resolution

II

The Heads of State or Government attending the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries are happy to express their warmest appreciation to the brave people, the Government and the distinguished President of the United Arab Republic, His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser, for the superb way in which they organized this Conference both materially and morally, and for the generous and most brotherly hospitality extended to all delegations.

They wish to say how deeply satisfied they are with the astounding success of the Conference, which opens up new prospects for positive action and general advancement towards mutual understanding, active solidarity and the strengthening of cooperation between nations dedicated to freedom, peace and justice.

AFGHANISTAN

ALGERIA ANGOLA BURMA BURUNDI CAMBODIA CAMEROON CHAD CONGO CUBA
CYPRUS USA ETHIOPIA GHANA GUINEA INDIA INDONESIA IRAQ JORDAN KENYA
KUWAIT LAOS LEBANON LIBERIA LIBYA MAURITANIA MALAWI MALI MOROCCO
NEPAL NIGER NIGERIA SAUDI ARABIA SENEGAL SIERRA LEONE SOMALIA SUDAN
SYRIA TUNISIA UGANDA YEMEN YUGOSLAVIA ZAMBIA EGYPT BOLIVIA BRAZIL
CHILE FINLAND JAMAICA MEXICO URUGUAY VENEZUELA RUSSIA PORTUGAL
MOZAMBIQUE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SOUTH AFRICA SWAZILAND OMAN CHINA

SWITZERLAND VIETNAM

Oct 05, 1964

APPENDIX II International Organisations of which India is a Member

Jan 01, 1964

APPENDIX II

International Organisations of which India is a Member

United Nations

1. General Assembly.
2. Committees and Commissions of the General Assembly.
 - (a) Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
 - (b) Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the purpose of Reviewing the Charter.
 - (c) Special Committee of 24 on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to Colonial Countries and peoples.
 - (d) Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.
 - (e) Peace Observation Commission.
 - (f) Disarmament Commission.
 - (g) International Law Commission.
 - (h) Committee on Contributions.
 - (i) Administrative Tribunal.
 - (j) 18-Nation Disarmament Committee.
 - (k) Investment Committee.
 - (l) Working Group of 21 to examine Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations.
 - (m) Staff Pension Committee.
 - (n) U.N. Committee for International Co-operation year.
 - (o) U.N. Advisory Committee on Congo.
 - (p) Scientific Advisory Committee.
3. Economic and Social Council.
4. Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council.
 - (i) Commission on International Commodity Trade.
 - (ii) Human Rights Commission.
 - (iii) Narcotic Drugs Commission.
 - (iv) Statistical Commission.
 - (v) Population Commission.
5. Regional Commission of the Economic and Social Council: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

6. Other Subsidiary Bodies of the Economic and Social Council.

- (i) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
- (ii) Committee for Industrial Development.
- (iii) Permanent Central Opium Board.
- (iv) Technical Assistance Committee and Technical Assistance Board.

<pg124>

(v) Special Fund.

(vi) Committee on the International Year for Human Rights.

7. Specialized Agencies:-

- (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
- (b) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- (c) International Bank of Re-construction and Development (IBRD).
- (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- (e) International Finance Corporation (IFC).
- (f) International Development Association (IDA).
- (g) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).
- (h) International Tele-communication Union (ITU).
- (i) World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).
- (j) Universal Postal Union (UPU).
- (k) International Labour Organisation (ILO).
- (l) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
- (m) World Health Organisation (WHO).
- (n) International Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO).

8. International Atomic Energy Agency.

Other International Organisations

- (1) Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi.
- (2) Asian Broadcasting Conference.
- (3) Asian Productivity Organisation, Tokyo.
- (4) Asian Statisticians Conference.
- (5) American Society of Travel Agents, New York.
- (6) Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised at Brussels in 1948.
- (7) Commonwealth Air Transport Council.
- (8) Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Committee.
- (9) Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau, U.K.
- (10) Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.
- (11) Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.
- (12) Commonwealth Tele-communications Board, London.
- (13) Conference Internationale Des Grands Reseans Electriques (CIGRE), Paris.
- (14) Central Bureau of the International Map of the World of the millionth scale, subsequently incorporated in the U.N. Cartographic Office of the UNESCO.
- (15) Committee on Space Research, The Hague.
- (16) Federation Internationale des Agences de Voyage, Paris.
- (17) International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich.

(18) International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi.

<pg125>

- (19) International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
- (20) International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.
- (21) International Conference of Social Works, Paris.
- (22) International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.
- (23) International Council of Building Research Studies and Documentation, Paris.
- (24) International Council of Archives, Paris.
- (25) International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
- (26) International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
- (27) International Electro-Technical Commission, Geneva.
- (28) International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.
- (29) International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, The Hague.
- (30) International Federation for University Women, London.
- (31) International Hydrographic Bureau, Monte Carlo.
- (32) International Institute for Administrative Sciences, Brussels.
- (33) International Mathematical Union, Zurich.
- (34) International Organisation of Legal Metrology, Paris.
- (35) International Organisation for Standardisation, Geneva.
- (36) International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
- (37) International Scientific Radio Union, Brussels.
- (38) International Tea Committee, London.
- (39) International Union of Biological Sciences, Paris.
- (40) International Union of Crystallography, Cambridge.
- (41) International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris.
- (42) International Union of Geography, New York.
- (43) International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris.
- (44) International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, Paris.
- (45) International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Delft.
- (46) International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Geneva and its allied Commission, viz. the South Asian Travel Commission.
- (47) International Hide and Allied Trade Improvement Society, U.K.
- (48) International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and Universal Copy Right Convention, Geneva.
- (49) International Association of Hydraulic Research, Delft.
- (50) International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Sevres (France).
- (51) International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London.
- (52) International Commission of Table of Constants.
- (53) International Dairy Federation (IDF), Brussels.
- (54) International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, London.
- (55) International Union of the History and Philosophy of Sciences, Paris.
- (56) International Union of Astronomy, Greenwich (UK).
- (57) International Statistical Institute Conference, The Hague.
- (58) International Wheat Council, London.

<pg126>

- (59) International Council for Museums, Paris.
- (60) International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites and Archaeological Excavations.
- (61) International Lead and Zinc Group, New York.
- (62) International Seed Testing Association, Washington.
- (63) International Society for Photogrammetry, London.
- (64) International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses, Paris.

- (65) International Folk Music Council, London.
- (66) International Council for Bird Preservation, British Museum (Natural History), London.
- (67) International Council of Scientific Unions, London.
- (68) International Union of Anthropological Sciences, Mexico.
- (69) International Organisation for Pure and Applied Bio-physics.
- (70) International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience.
- (71) International Association of Lighthouse Authorities.
- (72) International Union of Railways.
- (73) International Office of Epizootics.
- (74) International Society for Horticultural Sciences.
- (75) International Council of Scientific International Unions of Geography.
- (76) International Union of Chemistry.
- (77) International Union of Radio Sciences.
- (78) International Union of Biochemistry.
- (79) International Advisory Committee on Research in Natural Sciences Programme of UNESCO.
- (80) International Association for Shell Structures, Madrid.
- (81) International Geological Congress.
- (82) International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
- (83) International Union of Geological Sciences.
- (84) League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva.
- (85) Lithographic Technical Foundation Inc., New York.
- (86) Pacific Area Travel Association, San Francisco.
- (87) Pan Indian Ocean Science Association.
- (88) Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague.
- (89) Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels.
- (90) Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Brussels.
- (91) Special Committee on Oceanic Research.
- (92) The British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, England.
- (93) Universal Copyright Convention.
- (94) Union Internationale Centre le Cancer, Paris.
- (95) World Power Conference, Paris.
- (96) World Poultry Science Association.

INDIA

USA CONGO JAPAN SWITZERLAND BELGIUM UNITED KINGDOM FRANCE CENTRAL
AFRICAN REPUBLIC LATVIA MEXICO SPAIN ITALY

Jan 01, 1964

APPENDIX III Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

APPENDIX III

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

Final Communique

The following is the text of the final communique issued in London on Jul 15, 1964, at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference:

The meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers ended today (July 15). Pakistan, Ghana, and Tanganyika and Zanzibar were represented by their Presidents. Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Kenya, and Malawi were represented by their Prime Ministers. India was represented by the Minister of Finance; Cyprus by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Jamaica by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

This was the first meeting at which Uganda and Kenya were represented as independent members; and the other Commonwealth heads of government were glad to greet their Prime Ministers. They expressed their satisfaction at the establishment of Malaysia which they had welcomed at their last meeting in 1962, and they greeted Tunku Abdul Rahman as Prime Minister of Malaysia. They also welcomed the attainment of independence by Malawi on July 6, 1964, and agreed that Malawi should be admitted to membership of the Commonwealth. They invited the Prime Minister of Malawi, Dr. Banda, to join their meeting; and Dr. Banda took his seat on July 9. They noted that Northern Rhodesia would become independent on October 24, 1964, as the Republic of Zambia; and they looked forward to welcoming Zambia as a member of the Commonwealth on the completion of the necessary constitutional processes.

In the course of their discussion, the Presidents and Prime Ministers, reviewed the major issues of the day.

They agreed that one of the most important of these is race relations. It was agreed that the Commonwealth has a particular role to play in the search for solutions to the inter-racial problems which are threatening the orderly development of mankind in general, and of many particular areas in the world today. As a community of many different races, the Commonwealth is itself an almost unique experiment in international co-operation among peoples of several races and continents. Within their own borders, many of its members have faced and are facing issues raised by the co-existence of differing cultures within a democratic society. The Prime Ministers affirmed their belief that, for all Commonwealth Governments, it should be the objective of policy to build in each country a structure of society which offers equal opportunity and non-discrimination for all its people, irrespective of race, colour or creed. The Commonwealth should be able to exercise constructive leadership in the application of democratic principles in a manner which will enable the people of each country of different racial and cultural groups to exist and develop as free and equal citizens.

<pg128>

The Prime Ministers recalled the critical international situation which had developed shortly after their last meeting in the autumn of 1962 and the grave threat to peace which it had implied. They believed that the fact that it

was successfully resolved may have been in some sense a turning point in the relations between the major Powers and may have marked the beginning of a new period in international affairs in which the world may hope for a gradual relaxation of tension. This will not be a short or simple process; but the Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the further steps which had already been taken to reduce the causes of friction, particularly the conclusio

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of the tests-ban treaty and the subsequent agreements between the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union not to place nuclear weapons in outer space. They also welcomed the reductions in the output of issue material for military purposes which these Governments

have made.

Against this background, the Prime Ministers expressed their hope that these steps would lead progressively to general and complete disarmament. They reaffirmed their support for the work of the Geneva disarmament conference and their determination to seek to extend the scope of disarmament in accordance with the principles expressed in their statement of March 17, 1961, particularly by endeavouring to promote an agreement to prohibit the further dissemination of nuclear weapons and of knowledge relating to their manufacture and use. They will maintain their efforts to reduce the areas of international disagreement by all the means within their power, while maintaining both the strength and the resolution to resist aggression from without or subversion from within. In this connection, they assured the Prime Minister of Malaysia of their sympathy and support in his efforts to preserve the sovereign independence and integrity of his country and to promote a peaceful and honourable settlement of current differences between Malaysia and neighbouring countries. They discussed the great significance of China for South and South-East Asia. They also discussed the question of relations with China and for her membership of the United Nations. They expressed anxiety about the continuing tension in South-East Asia and affirm-

ed their support for all measures which might promote a just and peaceful settlement and help to reestablish stability in the area.

The Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the friendly public statements

by the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India and expressed their hopes that the problems between their countries will be solved in the same friendly spirit.

While recognizing that it was not a function of the Commonwealth to act as an arbiter in disputes between member-nations, the Prime Ministers agreed that Commonwealth countries could play a role of liaison and, where possible,

consider using their good offices to help towards the settlement of disputes between member-nations provided the parties concerned accepted such mediation.

The Prime Ministers renewed their support for the United Nations and its efforts to resolve disputes in various parts of the world. They reaffirmed

their adherence to the principles of the Charter and emphasized the importance of reinforcing the strength and capacity of the United Nations to respond

to the demands which it must meet if the Charter is to be fulfilled.

The Prime Ministers expressed concern about the situation with regard to Cyprus. They reaffirmed their full support for the United Nations Security

<pg129>

Council's resolutions of March 4, March 13 and June 20, 1964. The Prime Ministers asserted that the Cyprus problem should be solved within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the principles of democracy and justice.

They appealed to all countries concerned to refrain from any action which might undermine the task of the United Nations peace-keeping force, to which a number of Commonwealth countries are contributing, or might prejudice the endeavours of the United Nations to find a lasting solution in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Prime Ministers undertook to consider practical measures to strengthen

the peace-keeping machinery of the United Nations and to reduce the degree of improvisation required in an emergency. They agreed that consultation and co-operation among interested Governments in this matter could be of great value in contributing to the improvement of the peace-keeping effectiveness of the United Nations.

The Prime Ministers expressed their concern at the possible effect on United Nations operations in all fields of a prolongation of the United Nations

financial crisis. They expressed a common desire to work towards a long-term equitable solution of the problem of financing large-scale United Nations peace-keeping operations, and agreed that any such solution should be based on the principles of collective financial responsibility and relative capacity to pay.

Britain made the following statement to the meeting about the progress of British colonial dependencies towards independence:

Already more than 20 countries (with a total population of some 700,000,000) had achieved sovereign independence under British guidance.

This process was continuing all the time. Northern Rhodesia would be independent in October, and the Gambia very soon after. Basutoland had been promised that she could have independence in about 18 months' time, Bechuanaland would be free to follow when she wished; and Swaziland's new constitution had now set her on the same course. In addition, it had been agreed that the Federation of South Arabia should become independent within the next 31 years. British Guiana would become independent as soon as she was able to assure internal peace. Southern Rhodesia would attain full sovereignty as soon as her governmental institutions were sufficiently representative.

There were a number of other colonies which already enjoyed a wide measure of self-government. These included the Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, and Mauritius. In addition, there were

some 20 other colonies and protectorates with a combined Population of about 5,000,000. Of these, over 3,000,000 were in Hong Kong, where the circumstances were exceptional. Of the remainder, only two territories had a population of more than 100,000. Several had less than 10,000. The smallest (Pitcairn) in the Pacific had only 90 inhabitants. It was clear that no uniform pattern would fit all these very different territories.

Some might feel strong enough to proceed to independence on their own. Some might join with others to form larger and more viable units. Some might wish to people independence with a treaty of friendship such as

<pg130>

Western Samoa concluded with New Zealand. Some would for the present prefer to remain as they were.

The Prime Ministers of the other Commonwealth countries welcomed the progress of British territories to independent membership of the Commonwealth. They recognized that the authority and responsibility for leading her remaining colonies to independence must continue to rest with Britain.

At the same time, Prime Ministers of other Commonwealth countries expressed their views to the Prime Minister of Britain on the question of the progress of Southern Rhodesia towards independence within the Commonwealth. They welcomed the decision already announced by the British Government that, as in the case of other territories, the existence of sufficiently representative institutions would be a condition of the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia. They also noted with approval the statement already made by the British Government that they would not recognize any unilateral declaration of independence; and the other Prime Ministers made it clear that they would be unable to recognize any such declaration. The view was also expressed that an independence conference should be convened which the leaders of all parties in Southern Rhodesia should be free to attend. The object would be to seek agreement on the steps by which Southern Rhodesia might proceed to independence within the Commonwealth at the earliest practicable time on the basis of majority rule. With a view to diminishing tensions and preparing the way for such a conference, an appeal was made for the release of all the detained African leaders. The Prime Ministers called upon all leaders and their supporters to exercise moderation and to abstain from violence; and they affirmed their belief that the best interest of all sections of the population lay in develop-

ing confidence and co-operation, on the basis of tolerance, mutual understanding and justice. In this connection, they recognized the necessity for giving confidence to the minority community in Southern Rhodesia that their interests would be protected.

The Prime Minister of Britain said that he would give careful consideration to all the views expressed by other Commonwealth Prime Ministers. At the same time, he emphasized that the Government of Southern Rhodesia was constitutionally responsible for the internal affairs of that territory, and that the question of the granting of independence was a matter for decision by the British Parliament.

The meeting expressed concern at the Political rivalries in British Guiana

which had led to disorder and inter-racial strife and had prejudiced the attainment of independence. While several different views were expressed on the methods to be employed, a number of Prime Ministers expressed the hope that the Political leaders of British Guiana would seek urgently a basis for collaboration in the interest of their fellow-countrymen of all races in order to restore mutual confidence among the races and to strengthen a spirit of national purpose and unity. Only in these circumstances could British Guiana hope to sustain true independence.

The question of the progress of the smaller dependent territories in the Caribbean to independence was raised. It was emphasized that the problem for the territories was mainly one of viability; and the hope was expressed that every practicable effort would be made to help them to strengthen their economies and so enable them to sustain the obligations of independence, whether in a federation or in some other form of association.

<pg131>

The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their condemnation of the policy of apartheid practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Some Commonwealth Prime Ministers felt very strongly that the only effective means of dealing with the problem of apartheid was the application of economic sanctions and an arms embargo. It was recognized, however, that there was a difference of opinion among Commonwealth countries as to the effectiveness of economic sanctions and as to the extent to which they regarded it as right or practicable to seek to secure the abandonment of apartheid by coercive action, of whatever kind. But the Prime Ministers were unanimous in calling upon South Africa to bring to an end the practice of apartheid, which had been repeatedly condemned by the United Nations and was deplored by public opinion throughout the world.

The Prime Ministers expressed their regret that Portugal had not so far given recognition to the principle of self-determination for her territories in Africa.

The Prime Ministers agreed that the issues of Commonwealth and international relations which confront them in the political field, however complex and contentious, must be seen in perspective in relation to the many factors which bring together the peoples of the Commonwealth and enable them to make a unique contribution to the promotion of peaceful development. The Commonwealth now consists of 18 independent member-countries, widely distributed over the globe and accounting for nearly a quarter of the population of the world. It is, indeed, a cross-section of the world itself; and its citizens have an unparalleled opportunity to prove that, by mutual co-operation, men and women of many different races and national cultures can live in peace and work together for the common good.

The Prime Ministers reviewed the world economic situation as it affects their countries, and reaffirmed the resolve of their Governments to promote the economic development of their countries. To this end they emphasized

the need of developing countries for improved and more remunerative outlets for their trade and for increased financial aid on easier terms and on a conti-

nuing basis. They took note of the problems presented to developing countries by the conditions and terms often attached by donor governments to their aid, of the desirability of the encouragement of private investment in developing countries, and also of the upward trend in the level of financial aid extended by the more developed countries in the Commonwealth and of the easier terms on which it is offered.

There was agreement on the importance for all Commonwealth countries of following up the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular with regard to expanding international trade in primary products through freer access to markets and, in appropriate cases, through commodity agreements and stabilized prices at equitable levels; working out arrangements for increasing access by preferences or otherwise to markets in developed countries for manufactured goods from developing countries; and elaborating proposals for supplementary finance to assist countries whose development might be threatened by adverse movements in their export earnings. The Prime Ministers affirmed their intention of working for a solution of these and other problems of the developing countries through the new institutions resulting from the conference as well as through existing international bodies such as the GATT.

<pg132>

The Prime Ministers reaffirmed the resolve of the member-countries of the Commonwealth to promote the economic and social progress of developing countries. They wished to maintain their support of the work of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, the Colombo Plan, and other similar

arrangements in this field. At the same time, they wished to establish how best the members of the Commonwealth could make a further distinctive contribution of their own to the development of its member-countries. They conceived that the purpose of any new initiative in this respect should be not merely to increase the economic strength and material well-being of the recipients, vital though these considerations are, but also to strengthen the

links between the countries of the Commonwealth by encouraging their peoples to work more closely together in a variety of practical ways. For this purpose they selected for further examination several fields of action in which they believed the practice of Commonwealth co-operation might be extended; and they agreed that these schemes should not be in substitution

for existing arrangements but supplementary to them.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In particular, they considered a proposal that development projects might.

be launched in individual Commonwealth countries, which would be implemented by various members acting in close collaboration and contributing whatever resources in men, money, materials and technical expertise they could most appropriately provide. Such projects, which would be additional to the support which Commonwealth countries already provide to the United Nations Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, could be directed to a number of different purposes the improvement of agricultural production and the development of natural resources through

extension services, training and research; the enlargement of professional and technical training; the development of new industries; and so forth. But they would all be inspired by the common purpose of promoting the development of the Commonwealth by a coordinated programme of joint or bilateral projects. The British Government said that they would be, prepared to make a substantial contribution to projects of this kind within their expanding programme of development aid. The other member-governments expressed support for the objective of the proposal and agreed that further consideration should be given to the basis on which such a programme might be established.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING

Development projects of this kind would need to be planned, carefully and thoroughly, at all stages in their execution; and the Prime Ministers therefore considered that it might be valuable to supplement the existing arrangements for promoting the study of the techniques of administration and development planning throughout the Commonwealth. They considered that there might be advantage in making arrangements, which could include the formation of a new institute, to provide facilities for specialized training and

research for senior administrators concerned with administrative and development problems in relation to the needs of new countries. They agreed that further consideration should be given to the most appropriate form for arrangements for additional training including the strengthening of existing institutions.

<pg133>

EDUCATION

The Prime Ministers took note of the scope which exists for co-operation between the Governments and peoples of the Commonwealth in social as well as economic development. They noted with satisfaction that the third Commonwealth Education Conference will be held in Ottawa in August; and they expressed warm wishes for its success, together with appreciation for the British Government's offer to increase to an average of £5,000,000 a year, over the five years starting in 1965-66, the capital assistance which they already provide for higher education in developing Commonwealth countries, both independent and dependent.

They decided in principle that an initiative similar to that which was launched in the field of education by the first of the Commonwealth Education Conference several years ago should now be taken in the field of medicine, and that for this purpose consideration should be given to the convening of a Commonwealth Medical Conference during the course of 1965. Such a conference would enable the members of the Commonwealth to discuss mutual assistance in medical education, including links between institutions, the provision of ancillary staffs, the development and planning of health services, and the supply of medical equipment and facilities for research.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The links between the countries of the Commonwealth are strengthened not only by co-operation between their Governments in initiatives of this kind, but even more by frequent personal contacts between individuals who share common professional interests.

The Prime Ministers recorded their support for the valuable work which the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association performs in bringing together members of the parliaments of all Commonwealth countries. The British Government stated that they would be prepared, if other Commonwealth Governments would do the same, to increase their contribution to the Association.

COMMONWEALTH FOUNDATION

The Prime Ministers considered that further steps should be taken to promote contacts in other fields, and that it might be desirable to establish a Commonwealth Foundation to administer a fund for increasing interchanges between Commonwealth organizations in professional fields. This Foundation could be administered by an independent board; and while it could be financed by contributions from Commonwealth Governments. It would also welcome support from all quarters, whether public or private.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

The Prime Ministers also took note of the current international discussion
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on the establishment of a global system of satellite communications. They endorsed the desirability of establishing such a system, and considered how Commonwealth countries could best co-operate with each other and with other countries in its development. They discussed the provision of technical assistance to the developing countries in this field, particularly as regards
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establishment of ground stations and inter-connections in Commonwealth countries. They agreed that further consideration should be given to the
<pg134>
feasibility of such a plan and the basis on which it might best be implemented.

The Prime Ministers directed that the Commonwealth liaison committee, with the assistance of special representatives, should now give more detailed consideration to all aspects of these new initiatives in the hope that they could be launched and carried forward at an early date. They noted that thereafter further opportunities to review many of these projects would be afforded by the third Commonwealth Education Conference in Ottawa in August and by the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur in September.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Finally, they were anxious that some permanent expression should be given to the desire, which had been evident through their deliberations, for closer and more informed understanding between their Governments on the many issues which engage their attention and for some continuing machinery for this purpose. They therefore instructed officials to consider the best basis for establishing a Commonwealth Secretariat, which would be available inter alia to disseminate factual information to all member-countries on matters of common concern; to assist existing agencies, both official and un-

official, in the promotion of Commonwealth links in all fields; and to help to co-ordinate, in co-operation with the host country, the preparations for future meetings of Commonwealth heads of government and, where appropriate, for meetings of other Commonwealth Ministers. This secretariat, being recruited from member-countries and financed by their contributions, would be at the service of all Commonwealth Governments and would be a visible symbol of the spirit of co-operation which animates the Commonwealth.

UNITED KINGDOM
USA GHANA PAKISTAN AUSTRALIA CANADA NEW ZEALAND KENYA MALAWI NIGER
NIGERIA SIERRA LEONE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UGANDA INDIA CYPRUS JAMAICA
MALAYSIA ZAMBIA SWITZERLAND RUSSIA CHINA THE GAMBIA SWAZILAND BAHAMAS
HONDURAS MAURITIUS HONG KONG WESTERN SAMOA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SOUTH
AFRICA PORTUGAL SRI LANKA

Jul 15, 1964

APPENDIX IV INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT

APPENDIX IV
INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT
PRIME MINISTER

India

No. 446/PMO/64.

New Delhi, Oct 30, 1964

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. CIT/ICP/62 of date, which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to the discussions which we have had from the 24th to the 30th October 1964 regarding the status and future of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon and to refer to the main heads of agreement between us which are as follows:-

- (1) The declared objective of this agreement is that all persons of Indian origin in Ceylon who have not been recognised either as citizens of Ceylon or as citizens of India should become citizens either of Ceylon or of India.
- (2) The number of such persons is approximately 975,000 as of date. This figure does not include illicit immigrants and Indian passport holders.
- (3) 300,000 of these persons together with the natural increase in that

number will be granted Ceylon citizenship by the Government of Ceylon; the Government of India will accept repatriation to India of 525,000 of these persons together with the natural increase in that number. The Government of India will confer citizenship on these persons.

- (4) The status and future of the remaining 150,000 of these persons will be the subject matter of a separate agreement between the two governments.
- (5) The Government of India will accept repatriation of the persons to be repatriated within a period of 15 years from the date of this agreement according to a programme as evenly phased as possible.
- (6) The grant of Ceylon citizenship under paragraph 3 and the process of repatriation under paragraph 5 shall both be phased over the period of 15 years and shall, as far as possible, keep pace with each other in proportion to the relative numbers to be granted citizenship and to be repatriated respectively.
- (7) The Government of Ceylon will grant to the persons to be repatriated to India during the period of their residence in Ceylon the same facilities as are enjoyed by citizens of other states (except facilities for remittances and normal facilities for their continued residence, including free visas). The Government of Ceylon agrees that such of these persons as are gainfully employed on the date of this agreement shall continue in their employment until the date of their repatriation in accordance with the requirements of the

193 M of EA--10

<pg136>

phased programme or until they attain the age of 55 years, whichever is earlier.

- (8) Subject to the Exchange Control Regulations for the time being: in force which will not be discriminatory against the persons to be repatriated to India, the Government of Ceylon agrees to permit these persons to repatriate, at the time of their final departure

for

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India, all their assets including their Provident Fund and gratuity amounts. The Government of Ceylon agrees that the maximum amount of assets which any family shall be permitted to repatriate shall not be reduced to less than Rs. 4,000.

- (9) Two registers will be prepared as early as possible, one containing the names of persons who will be granted Ceylon citizenship, the other containing the names of persons to be repatriated to India. The completion of these registers, however, is not a condition pre-

cedent to the commencement of the grant of Ceylon citizenship,
and the process of repatriation.

- (10) This Agreement shall come into force with effect from the date hereof and the two Governments shall proceed with all despatch to implement this Agreement and, to that end, the officials of the two Governments shall meet as soon as possible to establish joint machinery and to formulate the appropriate procedures for the implementation of this agreement.

I have the honour to propose that the above sets out correctly the Agreement reached between us. My letter and your reply thereto shall constitute an Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon.

Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration".

I have the honour to confirm that the above correctly sets out the Agreement reached between us. Your letter and my reply thereto shall constitute an Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon.

Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

LAL BAHADUR,

Prime Minister of India

Her Excellency
Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike,
Prime Minister of Ceylon,
New Delhi.

INDIA
USA

Oct 30, 1964

APPENDIX V Distinguished Visitors From Abroad

APPENDIX V

Distinguished Visitors From Abroad.

Heads of States

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Sl. No.	Full Name and Designation	Period of visit
1	H.E. General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma accompanied by a party of 20 persons.	Feb 08, 1964 to 9th February, 1964.
2	Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium accompanied by a party of 43 persons.	10th to 12th February, 1964.
3.	H.E. Field Marshal Abdul Salam Mohammad Arif, President of the Republic of Iraq accompanied by a party of 21 persons.	26th March to 1st April, 1964.
4	Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal accompanied by a party of 11 persons.	17th to 18th May, 1964.
5.	H.E. Farik Ibrahim Abboud, President of the Supreme Council for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Sudan accompanied by a party of 25 persons.	17th to 24th May, 1964.
6	His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim accompanied by H.H. Maharani and 3 others.	27th to 31st May, 1964.

Heads of Governments

1	H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore accompanied by a party of 26 persons.	25th to 26th February, 1964.
2	Shri Jigmie Dorji, Prime Minister of Bhutan accompanied by a party of 10 persons.	25th February to 5th March, 1964.
3	H.E. Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, accompanied by a party of 13 persons.	22nd to 30th October, 1964.
4	H.H. Shaikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabhah, Crown Prince & Prime Minister of the State of Kuwait	17th to 28th November, 1964.

964. Iraq.
- 11 H.E. Mr. Bruno Leuscher, Deputy Prime Mini- 14th to 21st February,
1
964. ster of the German Democratic Republic and
30 others.
- 12 Mrs. Magsaysay, wife of former President of 14th to 19th February,
1
964. Philippines accompanied by one person.
- 13 French Economic and Cultural Delegation of 8 16th to 18th February,
1
964. persons.
- 14 Sir Ralph Petting, former Lord Mayor of 19th to 25th February,
1
964. London accompanied by Lady Petting.
- 15 H.E. Dr. Abdul Karim al-Ali, Minister of 22nd February to 6th
Ma rch, Planning, Government of Iraq accompanied
by one person. 1964.
- 16 Mr. Phillips Talbot, Assistant Secretary of State, 6th to 10th March,
196 4. U.S.A.
- 17 Mr. Bigirwenkya, Permanent Secretary of the 18th to 22nd March, 1964.
Uganda Foreign Office accompanied by 1
person.
- 18 H. E. Mr. Minani Frodauld, Rwanda Informa- 27th to 30th March,
1964
. tion Minister.
- 19 H. E. Mr. Venizehem Cotsapas, Ambassador of 29th to 30th March,
1964
. Cyprus in the U.S.A.
- 20 Mr. H. A. Gudal, Director-General, Ministry 29th March to 7th
April, 1964.
of Education, Government of Somalia.
- 21 H. E. Mr. Barboza, Brazilian Ambassador in 30th March to 1st
April, 1964.
Vienna.
- 22 H. E. Mr. Tailb Slim, Tunisian Permanent 31st March to 4th

April,
1964.

Representative to U. N. accompanied by
1 person.

23 H. E. Mr. Buwghana Atthakor, Deputy Minis-
April,
1954

29th March to 6th

ter for National Development of Thailand
accompanied by one person.

24 Sir Robert Black, retiring Governor of Hong
Kong accompanied by 1 person.

1st to 6th April, 1964.

25 Mission of seven members of the French Senate
1964.

3rd to 12th April,

led by M. Vincent Totinant, Chairman of the
Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defence.

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<pg139>

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26 H. E. Khan Habibullah Khan, Home Minister
1964.

6th to 13th April,

of Pakistan, Leader of Pakistan Delegation
for Indo-Pakistan Home Minister's Conference
and 14 others.

27 H. E. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber, Fore-
1964

11th to 13th April,

ign Minister of Kuwait and 3 others.

28 H. E. Mr. A. A. Nekyon, Minister of Planning,
1964

13th to 19th April,

Uganda and 2 others.

29 Dr. Ralph Bunche, Under Secretary, United
1964

15th to 17th April,

Nations and 3 others.

30 H. E. Mr. Ahmed Benabud, Member of
1964

17th to 19th April,

Moroccan Delegation to Djakarta and
former Ambassador in Delhi accompanied

- by one person.
- 31 H. E. Mr. Simon Nko-O Eloungon, 19th to 22nd April,
1964
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Ambaassador of Cameroon to Tunisia.
- 32 H. E. Mr. Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister for 16th to 18th May, 1964.
Petroleum and Mineral Wealth, Government
of Saudi Arabia accompanied by Mrs.
Yamani.
- 33 His Holiness Mar Ignatius Yakoob III, 16th to 19th May, 1964.
Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, and
5 others.
- 34 H. E. Mr. Phan Huy Quat, Foreign Minister 10th to 12th June,
1964.
of the Republic of Vietnam and 2 other
- 35 H. E. Sir Solomon Hochy, Governor General 14th to 23rd June,
1964.
of Trinidad and Tobago accompanied by
one person.
- 36 Mr. Heramba Prasad Upadhyay, Chief 15th to 26th June,
1964.
Engineer, Leader of the Nepalese Team, Indo-
Nepal Telecom Conference & 3 others.
- 37 H. E. Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chair- 20th to 21st June 1964.
man of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.
and 34 others.
- 38 Australian Parliamentary Delegation of 9 per- 27th June to 4th July,
1 964.
sons.
- 39 Mr. Pavicavic Miso, Assistant State Secretary 9th to 14th July, 1964.
for Foreign Affairs, Yugoslavia.
- 40 Governors of the Governments of the U.A.R. 15th to 17th July,
1964.
(5 Governors and 2 others).
- 41 Nepalese Delegation for Bilateral Air Services 25th July to 4th
August,
1964.
agreement between India and Nepal and 3
others.

42	Mr. Henri Cochaux, President of the International Law Association accompanied by wife.	31st July to 3rd August, 1964.
43	H.E. Dr. J.M.A. Luns, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands accompanied by wife & Secretary.	3rd to 5th August, 1964.

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44	Mr. E. G. Whitlam, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Australia.	4th to 6th August, 1964.
45	Acting Prime Minister of Bhutan, Mr. Lhendup Dorji and 2 others.	6th to 9th August, 1964.
46	Sir Arthur Tange, Secretary of Deptt. of External Affairs of Australia accompanied by wife.	20th to 24th August, 1964.
47	Nepalese Delegation Of 4 persons led by Mr. Y. N. Khanal, Ambassador of Nepal in India for Postal Agreement Negotiations.	28th August to 7th September, 1964.
48	A Group of nine French Senators led by the Secretary-General of the UNR-UDT Party, Mr. Jacques Baumel.	7th to 11th September, 1964.
49	H. E. Mr. Paul Bomani, Finance Minister of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and 4 others.	15th to 22nd September, 1964.
50	Mr. R. K. A. Gardiner, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and 4 others.	15th to 29th September, 1964.

- 51 H. E. Dr. Abdel Moneim Kaissouni, Deputy 17th to 20th September,
1964. Prime Minister and Minister for Treasury and Planning, Government of U.A.R. accompanied by wife and 4 others.
- 52 H. E. Dr. Abdullah Yaftali, Minister of Planning, 17th to 24th
September, 1964. Royal Government of Afghanistan and 3 others.
- 53 H.E.Dr. Ali Attiga, Permanent Under Secre- 17th to 27th September,
1964. tary, Ministry of Planning and Development, Govt. of Libya, accompanied by wife.
- 54 Her Excellency Dr. Margarete Wittkowski, 19th to 23rd September,
1964. Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and 2 others.
- 55 H. E. Dr. Agustin Yanez, Deputy Minister in 20th to 21st September,
1964. the Ministry of Presidency, Government of Mexico accompanied by wife and one other.
- 56 Mr. J. A. Omange, Permanent Secretary in the 9th to 20th October,
1964. Ministry of Health and Housing, Kenya.
- 57 The Hon'ble Yvon Dupuis, Minister without 30th October to 4th
November, 1964. Portfolio, Canada, accompanied by wife and four others.
- 58 Mr. Gordon M. Bryant, Member of the Austra- 11th November to 27th
November, 1964. lian Federal Parliament, accompanied by wife.
- 59 H. E. Mr. S. G. Lapin, Vice Foreign Minister 17th to 19th November,
1964. of U.S.S.R. accompanied by one person.
- 60 Mr. Mohd. Tawfik Ramzi, Secretary General 18th to 20th November,
1964. to the Central Machinery for Organisation and Administration of the U.A.R.

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	1	2	3
61 1 964.	H. E. Mr. Zvonko Brikic, Vice President of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia accompanied by 1.		20th to 26th November,
62 1 964.	Mr. Mursi Saadeldine, Deputy Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation of the U.A.R.		20th to 23rd November,
63 1 964.	Mr. O. P. Ankrah, Assistant Man-Power Officer, Ghana Young Pioneer, Ghana.		21st to 26th November,
64 Dec em-	Mr. Nwamba, Treasurer of the UNI Party of Zambia.		24th November to 4th ber, 1964.
65 1 964.	Mr. Emmamul Kounzika, Vice Prime Minister of Angolan Govt. in Exile.		24th to 30th November,
66 1964.	H. S. H. Princess Poon Pismai Diskul, President of the World Fellowship of Buddhists accompanied by 6.		26th and 27th November,
67 1 964.	H. E. Mr. Oun Hueun Norasingh, Minister for Culture of Laos accomanied by I.		26th to 28th November,
68 1 964.	H. E. Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, High Commissioner for Ceylon in U.K.		27th to 28th November,
69 196 4.	Cyprus Goodwill Delegation headed by Mr. M. Sparsis accompanied by 2.		4th to 8th December,
70 19 64.	Cambodian Delegation to the US-Cambodia Talks headed by H. E. Mr. Sonn Sann, accompanied by 3.		4th to 19th December,

- 71 U.S.Delegation to the US-Cambodia talks headed -do-
by H. E. Ambassador Phillip Bonsal accom-
panied by 3.
- 72 Mr. Mvinda, Parliamentary Secretary, 12th to 17th December,
1
964.
Zambia (Northern Rhodesia)
- 73 Dr. Tong Won Lee, Foreign Minister of Re- 20th to 22nd December,
1
964.
public of Korea, accompanied by 3.

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BURMA
BELGIUM IRAQ NEPAL SUDAN BHUTAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE KUWAIT IRAN
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA PHILIPPINES UNITED KINGDOM UGANDA RWANDA
CYPRUS MALI SOMALIA BRAZIL AUSTRIA TUNISIA GHANA THAILAND PAKISTAN
INDONESIA CAMEROON SAUDI ARABIA VIETNAM TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AUSTRALIA
YUGOSLAVIA INDIA THE NETHERLANDS OMAN AFGHANISTAN LIBYA MEXICO KENYA
CANADA ZAMBIA ANGOLA LAOS CAMBODIA KOREA

Feb 08, 1964

APPENDIX VI Visits of Indian Dignitaries to foreign countries

APPENDIX VI

Visits of Indian Dignitaries to foreign countries and of other
delegations-Othe
r than those,

mentioned in the Report.

1. Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister of Commerce visited Moscow in April, 1964.
2. Professor Humayun Kabir, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals visited
Sovie
t Union
in May, 1964.
3. The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan visited U.S.A. in May, 1964.
4. An Indian Trade Delegation visited Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru,
Chile
, Venezuela
and Columbia in June-July, 1964.
5. Shri M. C. Chagla, Minister of Education paid a goodwill visit to the

Sovi
et Union

during July, 1964.

6. Shri M. C. Chagla, Minister of Education paid a goodwill visit to Bulgaria in July, 1964.

7. Shri D. Sanjeeviah, Minister of Labour paid a visit to Belgrade in July, 1964.

8. Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, paid a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union on an invitation from the Soviet Government in August, 1964.

9. Professor Humayun Kabir, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals visited Rumania in August, 1964.

10. Professor Humayun Kabir, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals paid a visit to Italy as a guest of the E.N.I. from Aug 04, 1964 to 9th August, 1964.

11. The Education Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, attended the Commonwealth Education Ministers' Conference at Ottawa in August, 1964.

12. The Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, visited Afghanistan in August, 1964.

13. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Defence, accompanied by defence experts and senior officials visited Soviet Union in August-Sept., 1964.

14. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Minister for Information and Broadcasting visited Belgrade in October, 1964.

15. A Trade Delegation headed by Shri S. V. Ramaswami, Deputy Minister of Commerce visited Czechoslovakia in October, 1964.

16. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha visited the Federal Republic of Germany from the 11th to 22nd October, 1964.

17. The Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs visited Gangtok from the 16th to 19th October, 1964 on the invitation of the Maharaja of Sikkim.

18. Shrimati Indira Gandhi paid a visit to Moscow in October, 1964.

19. An Indian Parliamentary delegation led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha paid a goodwill visit to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland in October-November, 1964.

20. Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri visited Cairo to attend the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in October, 1964.

<pg142>

<pg143>

21. The Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussain, paid a goodwill visit to the three Maghreb countries-Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

22. An Indian Folk Dance Group called the Revival Group held successful shows at the Izmir International Trade Fair.

23. In September, 1964 an Indian Youth Delegation of various Youth Delegations of India went to Moscow to participate in the World Youth Conference.

24. Five members of the Indian table tennis team visited South Korea to compete in the 7th Asian Table Tennis Championship held in Seoul from 25th September to 1st October, 1964.

INDIA
RUSSIA USA ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CHILE PERU VENEZUELA BULGARIA
YUGOSLAVIA ITALY CANADA AFGHANISTAN NORWAY SLOVAKIA GERMANY EGYPT
ALGERIA MOROCCO TUNISIA KOREA

Aug 04, 1964

APPENDIX VII Soviet-Indian Joint Communique

APPENDIX VII

Soviet-Indian Joint Communique

At the conclusion of the visit of the President of India to the Soviet Union, a joint communique was issued in Moscow.

The full text of the joint communique follows:

At the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the President of the Republic of India, Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, visited the Soviet Union from Sep 11, 1964 to 19 September 1964.

The President of India was accompanied by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon, the Secretary to the President, Mr. S. Dutt, and the Director of the Historical Division in the Ministry of External Affairs, Dr. S. Gopal.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the President of India and his party visited, apart from Moscow, the capital of the USSR, the cities of Leningrad, Eyrie and Yalta, and saw a number of scientific and cultural establishments. They studied various aspects of the life of the great Soviet people and their work and achievements in the fields of economy, science, culture. health and the arts.

In Moscow and other cities of the Soviet Union, the President of India and

his party met and talked with workers, scientists and other intellectuals. Everywhere they went, they received a most cordial welcome and hospitality and expressions of the sincere friendship and warmth of the Soviet people towards the great Indian people.

The President of India attended a mass rally of Soviet-Indian friendship in the Kremlin. The rally, which was addressed by the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, and the President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan was a striking demonstration of Soviet-Indian friendship.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, the President of India had full and friendly talks with the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Mr. N. S. Khrushchev. There were also talks with the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan.

During the talks which took place in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and cordiality, there was an exchange of views on various important international issues and on matters pertaining to further development of Soviet-Indian relations and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two sides affirmed with satisfaction that, in spite of local conflicts in various parts of the world, there had been a general relaxation of tension in International relations, because of the influence of the forces of peace and democracy. They welcomed, in this context, the Moscow treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water,

the achievement of agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the United States not to place in orbit objects carrying nuclear weapons and the agreed decision to reduce the production of fissionable materials for military purposes.

<pg145>

The two sides felt that the implementation of these measures would facilitate the further improvement of relations between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. They agreed that there exists now a real possibility for the solution of international disputes by peaceful means through negotiations.

The talks affirmed that the Soviet Union and India held a similar position

on many basic problems facing the world. The development of Soviet-Indian relations on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty is, a striking example of the successful implementation of the policy of peaceful co-existence of States with different political and social systems.

Aware of the pressing need for an active effort for the radical improvement

of the international situation and the consolidation of peace, the two sides expressed their firm resolve to spare no effort in the quest for ways to achieve a prompt solution of international issues, eliminate the peril of thermonuclear war and guarantee a stable peace.

In this connection the President of India expressed the high appreciation by the Government and people of India of the assiduous efforts of the Soviet Government and its head, Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, in the struggle for the maintenance and consolidation of peace, and in particular of the outstanding role of the Soviet Union in the conclusion of the Moscow treaty partially banning the testing of nuclear weapons.

The two sides reaffirmed their conviction that territorial disputes between states should be solved by peaceful methods. The Indian side welcomed the proposal of Mr, N. S. Khrushchev of 31st December 1963 for the conclusion of an international agreement that states should refrain from the use of force in the solution of their territorial and border disputes, and should pay due regard to historically formed boundaries.

The two sides reaffirmed their unshakable conviction that the policy of peaceful co-existence of states with different political and social systems is today the sole alternative to a devastating thermonuclear war. Both sides welcomed the growing recognition in the world of the Policy of non-alignment with military blocs, pursued by most of the developing nations in Asia and Africa. They also welcomed the conference of non-aligned countries which is to be held shortly in the expectation that it would help in promoting

peace-

ful and friendly cooperation among nations and in facilitating the settlement of international problems.

The two sides gave their support to the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference and hoped that it would lead to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African and Asian countries in the struggle for Peace and for the liquidation of colonialism.

The two sides expressed concern over the fact that such fundamental questions as the problem of general and complete disarmament, a peaceful settlement of the German problem and the problem of the final elimination of the remnants of the colonial system, still remain unresolved. The solution of these problems requires the persistent efforts of all Peace-loving states and peoples.

An identity of views was re-affirmed by the two sides on the need to implement general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. The two sides declared, in particular, that as members

<pg146>

of the 18-Nations Committee for Disarmament, the Governments of India and the Soviet Union will spare no effort to promote in the discussions at Geneva the elaboration of concrete measures which would enable a start to be made on the implementation of disarmament and the release of funds for peaceful construction, including economic aid to the developing nations.

The two sides attach importance to partial agreements which would facilitate and draw nearer the achievement of the paramount goal of general and complete disarmament. These would be, in the first instance, such measures as the withdrawal, or at least a considerable reduction of foreign troops on territories of other countries, the dismantling of foreign military bases, the promotion of de-nuclearised zones in various parts of the world and the achievement of agreements banning underground nuclear tests and on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Sincerely striving towards a peaceful settlement of all acute international issues and towards the betterment on that basis of relations between states,, the Soviet Union and India believe that in the interests of a stable peace there is a particular need for growing efforts aimed at eliminating the vestiges of the Second World War by the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the German problem.

The Soviet side believed that the signing of a German peace treaty and the transformation on that basis of West Berlin into a de-militarized free city

could, under present conditions, be a turning point in the improvement of the entire international situation. The Indian side reiterated the statement of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in the joint communique issued at Moscow on 11 September 1961 that while at present the fact of the existence of two German states could not be ignored and any attempt to change the frontiers would have dangerous consequences, there was an imperative need for finding a peaceful solution of the German problem by negotiation among all parties concerned.

The two sides agreed that the United Nations has an important role to play in promoting international cooperation. They reaffirmed the determination of their two countries to continue their efforts for the further strengthening of the United Nations with the fuller participation in all its organs of all the countries, particularly of Asia and Africa.

The two sides reaffirmed their loyalty to the decisions of the United Nations and other international organisations which envisage the need to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism and imperialism and to grant independence to all countries and peoples under foreign domination with a view to achieving their liberation from all forms of colonialism and imperialism. They expressed their full support for the just struggles for freedom in all parts of the world, particularly in Asia and Africa, and they demand freedom and independence without delay for the peoples of all countries under foreign domination.

The two sides condemned the policy of racial discrimination which is being pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa and regard the policy of apartheid as a crime against humanity. This policy is in complete contradiction of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. The two sides call upon states that have not yet implemented the United Nations decision with regard to the Republic of South Africa, to cease their cooperation with the Government of South Africa in order to compel it to grant legitimate rights to the whole population of that country.

<pg147>

The two sides gave particular consideration to recent developments in South-East Asia. They expressed concern at the aggravation of the situation in this area and hoped that the problems of South-East Asia would be resolved peacefully in the interests of the peoples of these areas.

The two sides agreed that there should be no interference by foreign powers in the internal affairs of the Congo.

The Soviet side declared its full support of the struggle of the Cuban people for strengthening the independence and sovereignty of their motherland.

The Soviet side expressed its high appreciation of the desire of the Indian people for peace and of their policy of peaceful co-existence and nonalignment to which the outstanding statesman of our times, the late Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, dedicated so much effort and energy. The Soviet side noted with gratification that India was the first country, after the three initial signatories, to sign the Moscow treaty partially banning the testing of nuclear weapons. The Soviet side welcomed the fact that the new Government of India continue to pursue the policy of Jawaharlal Nehru, which is the policy of non-alignment and friendship with the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries.

Both sides were happy to note the steady development of friendly relations and the many ties between India and the Soviet Union in economic, cultural, scientific and technical matters, which have greatly benefited the peoples of the two countries and the cause of the consolidation of peace.

The development of economic and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, which will complete a decade in 1965, is a matter of particular satisfaction to both sides.

The President of India emphasised the great significance of the comprehensive cooperation of the Soviet Union in the development of the national economy and the building of new India. The Soviet side declared its intention to continue and develop Soviet-Indian cooperation and confirmed its readiness to assist in the construction of the Bokaro metallurgical plant.

The two sides reaffirmed that meetings and personal contacts between statesmen and public figures are of great importance for the development of friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union. The present visit of the President of India had proved very important in this connection. The Soviet side stated that it looked forward greatly to the visit of the Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The President of India expressed his high appreciation of the friendly reception accorded to him and his party in the Soviet Union and stated that he, the Government and the people of India, would welcome a visit to their country by the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. N. S. Khrushchev. Mr. Mikoyan and Mr. Khrushchev accepted the invitation and promised to visit India at a convenient date.

INDIA
USA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SWITZERLAND GERMANY SOUTH AFRICA
CONGO CUBA

Sep 11, 1964

APPENDIX VIII Technical Cooperation

Jan 01, 1964

APPENDIX VIII

Technical Cooperation

Training Facilities Provided

I. Training facilities have been provided to a number of students from the Afro-Asian countries. The number of trainees received from the various countries since January, 1964 on a bilateral basis, excluding those received under the Colombo Plan, the SCAAP, the UNTAB etc., by the Ministry of Finance, is given below:-

- (i) Two Iranian municipal employees are being trained at the All-India Institute of Local Self Government, Bombay.
- (ii) 50 students from Yemen arrived in India in April/May, 1964 for training in various trades. All the expenditure on their training, including international travel, was met by this Ministry.
- (iii) The X. P. Division, in consultation with the A.I.R., is making arrangements to train 12 candidates during the winter.

II. Assistance is being provided to students from the Afro-Asian countries in securing admission to Indian training institutions and technical colleges at their own expense.

Foreign Delegations

III. A number of delegations from the African countries visited India with a view to acquiring first-hand knowledge of the developments in India, have discussions with Indian experts and share their experiences. Special mention may be made of the following delegations:-

- (i) A team led by Mr. R. K. A. Gardiner, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, visited India during September, 1964. The delegation had detailed discussions with various authorities in India regarding the assistance which can be rendered to the African countries. At the end of the visit, a joint report was prepared giving details of the assistance which could be provided by India.
- (ii) Mr. F. D. Cardoso, the Accountant General of Nigeria, accompanied by Mr. F. A. Chinweze, his Principal Accountant has been in India for discussions with his Indian counterparts and to study the system of accounting in India.
- (iii) Mr. Abraham Farmanfarmayan, Director-General of Community Development to the Government of Iran has been in India to

study developments in the field of community development.

- (iv) A 5-man Northern Nigerian delegation visited India during November, 1964 to study the organisation for our water resources development and to make recommendations to the Nigerian Government for the Organisation of their newly established Ministry of Water Resources and Community Development.
- (v) Mr. T. E. Debekeme, an Industrial Officer of the Government of Nigeria has been in India with a view to study the organisation of small and medium scale industrial estates in India.

<pg149>

IV. Deputation of Experts (At our expense)

- (i) Kenya.-Shri P. N. Nayer, Director of Weights and Measures, was sent on deputation in October for a period of six months to Nairobi to advise the East African Common Services Organisation on the adoption of the metric system.
- (ii) Shri S. S. Khera, Chairman, Administrative and Business Management Council, visited Kenya and Uganda during November/December, 1964 to study the possibilities of technical and economic cooperation with those countries.
- (iii) Uganda.-Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member of the Planning Commission, visited Uganda during November, 1964 to advise the Government of that country regarding its development plan.

V. Deputation of Experts at the expense of the receiving countries

- (i) Nigeria.-
 - (a) The services of Dr. B. S. Rao were made available to the Government of Eastern Nigeria as Economic Adviser.
 - (b) Offers of appointment were made to seven doctors and six marine engineers.
 - (c) A delegation of Nigerian officials visited India in August to interview candidates who had applied for assignments in Nigeria. They were given every possible assistance.
- (ii) Tanzania.--A delegation consisting of Mr. C. Othman, Principal Establishment Secretary and another officer visited India (Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta) in February, 1964 to interview candidates who had applied for assignments in that country. As a result of these interviews, offers of appointment were made to 10 Executive Engineers, one architect, ten medical officers, two veterinary officers, one research officer, four statistical officers and ten cation officers.

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Assistance was also provided to the High Commission of Tanzania for interviewing the candidates in Delhi by making available the services of experts.

- (iii) Ghana.-The High Commission of Ghana was assisted in arranging interviews of candidates seeking assignments in Ghana by

providing experts.

- (iv) Libya.-The Government of Libya was assisted in recruiting professors and experts from India.
- (v) Kuwait.-50 cable jointers were recruited with the assistance of this Ministry and the Posts and Telegraphs Department for service with the Kuwait Government.

VI. Supply of Equipment

- (i) Yemen.-Medicines, drugs and hospital equipment valued at approximately Rs. 2 lakhs were presented to the Government of Yemen during the year. We have also presented three diesel water pumps to the Government of Yemen. 47 more water pumps will be presented during the current financial year.
- (ii) Uganda.-Twenty handlooms, at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 will be presented to Uganda.

<pg150>

VII. Participation in Conferences

At the invitation of the Economic Commission for Africa, we sent observers to the annual session of the commission, to the meetings of its committees on various subjects, to conferences on special subjects like power development, civil aviation, development of industry and natural resources, planning, etc., and to the meeting of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank.

USA

SRI LANKA IRAN INDIA YEMEN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NIGER NIGERIA
KENYA UGANDA TANZANIA GHANA LIBYA KUWAIT

Jan 01, 1964

APPENDIX IX

Jan 01, 1964

APPENDIX IX

Economic Collaboration

Credits

The Government of India have given credits to some of the Afro-Asian countries in order to assist them in setting up industrial units or to purchase Indian engineering goods. It has been decided to grant loans to Sudan (Rs. 50 million), Ceylon (Rs. 50 million) and Nepal (Rs. 10 million). Details such as the terms and conditions of the loans are under negotiation. A number of other proposals regarding the grant of credits are

also under consideration.

Joint Ventures

The Government of India have considered a number of proposals from private industrialists in India for participation in industrial ventures in the

Afro-Asian countries. It is envisaged that the Indian collaborator will participate in the capital structure of the industrial unit, supply capital goods and technical know-how and train their technical personnel in Indian factories. The proposals for joint ventures, which have been approved, include: -

- (1) Factories for the manufacture of engineering goods and textiles and expansion of an oil mill in Nigeria,
- (2) Enamel manufacture in Zambia,
- (3) Manufacture of textiles in Kenya,
- (4) Setting up of a textile mill in Ethiopia,
- (5) Manufacture of nonferrous semis and bicycles and the setting-up of a trailer industry in Iran,
- (6) Manufacture of bicycles in Ceylon and
- (7) Manufacture of cotton and woollen textiles in Nepal.

A number of other proposals for industrial collaboration are under consideration.

With a view to exploring the prospects for industrial and economic collaboration, several Indian delegations visited a number of African countries. Special mention may be made of the following:

- (1) A goodwill delegation of Indian industrialists, sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, visited Ethiopia, Sudan, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malawi and Zambia during September-October, 1964, with the support of the Government of India.
- (2) A delegation led by the Commerce Secretary visited Uganda in September, 1964 for detailed negotiations regarding the development of the sugar industry with Indian participation.
- (3) A team visited Liberia and Sierra Leone during September, 1964, to study the possibilities of setting up sugar industries.

193 M of EA--11

<pg151>

<pg152>

The India-Africa Development Association was established during the year, under the aegis of the Ministry of Commerce. The Association provides a forum for Indian industrialists to come together and to pool resources in order to undertake joint ventures in Africa. The Association also arranges to disseminate information regarding investment laws and development programmes in African countries with a view to facilitating the participation of Indian industrialists in industrial development in Africa.

INDIA
USA NEPAL SUDAN RUSSIA NIGER NIGERIA ZAMBIA KENYA ETHIOPIA IRAN
GHANA UGANDA MALAWI LIBERIA SIERRA LEONE

Jan 01, 1964

APPENDIX X Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

Jan 01, 1964

APPENDIX X

Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

Embassies

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

High Commissions

1. Australia
Baghdad)
2. Britain
Internunciature (Holy
See)
3. Canada
4. Ceylon

Legations

1. Albania (Stationed at
2. Apostolic
3. Uruguay.

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

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<pg153>
 <pg154>

Sub-Offices of High Commission

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

INDIA

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

Jan 01, 1964

APPENDIX XI Foreign Consular Offices in India

APPENDIX XI

Foreign Consular Offices in India

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Sl. No.	Country	Location	Status

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1	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate General
2	Austria	Bombay	Hon. Consulate.
3	Austria	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
4	Austria	Madras	Hon. Consulate.
5	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate General.
6	Belgium	Madras	Hon. Consulate.
7	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate General.
8	Bolivia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate.
9	Bolivia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General.
10	Brazil	Calcutta	Consulate.
11	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General.
12	Burma	Madras	Vice Consulate.
13	Costa Rica	Madras	Hon. Consulate General.
14	Costa Rica	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General.
15	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General.
16	Czechoslovakia	Calcutta	Consulate General.
17	Denmark	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General.
18	Denmark	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
19	Denmark	Cochin	Hon. Consulate.
20	Denmark	Madras	Hon. Consulate.
21	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General.
22	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
23	Ecuador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
24	El. Salvador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
25	Ethiopia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate.
26	Ethiopia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
	General.		
27	Finland	Bombay	Hon. Consulate.
28	Finland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
29	Finland	Madras	Hon. Consulate.
30	France	Bombay	Consulate General.
31	France	Calcutta	Consulate General.
32	France	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agency.
33	France	Madras	Consulate.
34	France	Pondicherry	Consulate General.
35	Germany	Bombay	Consulate General.
36	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate General.
37	Germany	Madras	Consulate General.
38	Greece	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General.
39	Greece	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General.

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<pg155>

<pg156>

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Serial	Country	Location	Status
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No.

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40	Haiti	Bombay	Hon. Consulate.
41	Haiti	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
42	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate.
43	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate- (Since
cl			
osed			
1964).			from Dec 31,
44	Iran	Bombay	Consulate General.
45	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate General.
46	Israel	Bombay	Consulate.
47	Italy	Bombay	Consulate General.
48	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate.
49	Italy	Cochin	Hon. Consular
Agenc			
y.			
50	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General.
51	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General.
52	Japan	Madras	Hon. Consulate
Gene			
ral.			
53	Kuwait	Bombay	Consulate General.
54	Liberia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
Gene			
ral.			
55	Luxembourg	Bombay	Hon. Vice Consul.
56	Monaco	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate
Gene			
ral.			
57	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate General.
58	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General.
59	Netherlands	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
Gene			
ral.			
60	Netherlands	Madras	Hon. Consulate.
61	Nicaragua	Bombay	Hon. Consulate.
62	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
63	Norway	Bombay	Consulate.
64	Norway	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
Gene			
ral.			
65	Norway	Cochin	Hon. Vice
Consulate			
.			
66	Norway	Madras	Hon. Consulate.

67	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General.
68	Panama (Vacant).	Madras	Hon. Consulate
69	Panama	Calcutta	Consulate.
70	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General.
71	Philippines General.	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
72	Philippines General.	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
73	Poland	Bombay	Consulate.
74	Poland	Calcutta	Consulate.
75	Spain General.	Bombay	Consulate
76	Spain Consulate	Calcutta	Hon. Vice
77	Spain Consulate	Madras	Hon. Vice
78	Sudan General.	Bombay	Consulate
79	Sweden General.	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
80	Sweden	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
81	Sweden	Madras	Hon. Consulate.
82	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General.

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<pg157>

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Serial No.	Country	Location	Status
83	Switzerland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate.
84	Switzerland	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agency.
85	Syria	Bombay	Consulate General.
86	Thailand General.	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
87	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate General.
88	Turkey General.	Bombay	Hon. Consulate

1. Afghanistan	Kabul.	
2. Algeria	Algeriers.	
3. Argentina concurrently ac-	Buenos Aires	Ambassador
Paraguay as		credited to
Uruguay as,		Ambassador and
4. Austria	Vienna.	Minister.
5. Belgium concurrently ac-	Brussels	Ambassador
Luxembourg as		credited to
		Ambassador.
6. Brazil concurrently,	Rio-de-janeiro	Ambassador
Venezuela and		accredited to
Ambassador.		Bolivia as
7. Burma	Rangoon.	
8. Cambodia	Phnom Penh.	
9. Chile concurrently,	Santiago	Ambassador
Colombia		accredited to
Ambassador.		and Peru as
10. China	Peking.	
11. Congo	Leopoldville.	
12. Cuba First Secy./ resident	Havana	In-charge of a Cd'A. Ambassador in Mexico.
13. Czechoslovakia	Prague.	
14. Denmark	Copenhagen.	

15. Ethiopia	Addis Ababa.	
16. Finland Counsellor/ resident in (Sweden).	Helsinki	In-charge of a Cd' A. Ambassador resident in Stockholm
17. France	Paris.	
18. Germany	Bonn.	
19. Hungary	Budapest.	
20. Italy concurrently credited to Albania as First Secy. credited to San Marino	Rome	Ambassador Minister and concurrently the Republic of as Consul General.

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<pg158>
<pg159>

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Country	Location	Remarks
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21. Indonesia	Djakarta.	
22. Iran	Tehran.	
23. Iraq	Baghdad.	
24. Ireland Counsellor/ Cd'A.	Dublin	In-charge of a Ambassador resident

in
-

London.

25. Japan

Tokyo.

26. Kuwait
Secretary/
resident

Kuwait

In-charge of a First

Class. Ambassador

in Beirut.

27. Laos

Vientiane.

28. Lebanon
accredited

Beirut

Ambassador concurrently

accredited as Ambassador

to

,

Jordan and Kuwait and

as

High Commissioner to

Cyprus.

29. Malagasy
concurrently

Tananarive

Ambassador

accredited as Consul

General

to Re-union Island and

Comores.

30. Mexico
concurrently

Mexico-City

Ambassador

accredited as

Ambassador
to

Cuba and Panama.

31. Morocco
concurrently

Rabat

Ambassador

accredited to Tunisia

as

Ambassador.

32. Nepal

Kathmandu.

33. Netherlands

The Hague.

34. Norway

Oslo.

35. Philippines

Manila.

36.	Poland	Warsaw.	
37.	Rumania to	Bucharest	Ambassador accredited Bulgria as Ambassador.
38.	Saudi Arabia	Jedda.	
39.	Senegal concurrently ac- to Vo lta.	Dakar	Ambassador credited as Ambassador Ivory Coast and Upper

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<pg160>

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	Country	Location	Remarks
40.	Somalia	Mogadiscio.	
41.	Spain Secr etary/	Madrid	In-charge of First Cd'A.
42.	Sudan	Khartoum.	
43.	Sweden concurrently as	Stockholm	Ambassador accredited to Finland Ambassador.
44.	Switzerland accre- as	Berne	Ambassador concurrently dited to the Vatican Minister.
45.	Syrian Arab Republic	Damascus.	
46.	Thailand	Bangkok	
47.	Tunisia Sec retary- reside	Tunis	In-charge of a First Cd'A. Ambassador

nt

48.	Turkey	Ankara.	in Rabat.
49.	United Arab Republic concurrently	Cairo	Ambassador accredited as Libya and Minister to Yemen.
50.	Union of Soviet Socialist concurrently Republic.	Moscow	Ambassador accredited to Mongolia Ambassador.
51.	United States of America	Washington.	
52.	Yugoslavia concurrently	Belgrade	Ambassador accredited to Greece Ambassador.

as

EMBASSIES (b) Non-resident.

1.	Bolivia	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro
2.	Bulgaria	Ambassador resident in Bucharest.
3.	Cameroon	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
4.	Columbia (Chile)	Ambassador resident in Santiago
5.	Dahomey	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
6.	Greece	Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
7.	Guinea	Ambassador resident in Accra.
8.	Ivory Coast	Ambassador resident in Dakar.
9.	Jordan	Ambassador resident in Beirut.
10.	Liberia	Ambassador resident in Accra.
11.	Libya	Ambassador resident in Cairo.
12.	Luxembourg	Ambassador resident in Brussels.
13.	Mali	Ambassador resident in Accra.

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<pg161>

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Country	Location	Remarks
14. Mongolia		Ambassador resident in Moscow.
15. Panama		Ambassador resident in Mexico.
16. Paraguay		Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
17. Peru		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
18. Togo		Ambassador resident in Lagos.
19. Upper Volta		Ambassador resident in Dakar.
20. Venezuela Rio-de-Janeiro		Ambassador resident in

HIGH COMMISSIONS (a) Resident

1. Australia	Canberra.	
2. Canada	Ottawa.	
3. Ceylon	Colombo.	
4. Ghana concurrent-	Accra	High Commissioner ly accredited to Guinea, Liberia and Mali as Ambassa- dor and as High Commissioner to Sierra Leone.
5. Kenya	Nairobi	High Commissioner accredited to Rwanda and Burundi as Consul General.
6. Malawi	Blantyre	In charge of an Acting High Commissioner.
7. Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur.	
8. New Zealand	Wellington.	

9. Nigeria concurrent-	Lagos	High Commissioner ly accredited to Togo, Dahomey and Cameroon as Ambassador.
10. Pakistan	Karachi.	
11. Trinidad and Tobago Vincent ,	Port of Spain	High Commissioner concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Jamaica, Commissioner to British Guiana, Barbados, Antigua, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Montserrat and as Consul General to Surinam.
12. Uganda	Kampala	In charge of an Acting High Commissioner.
13. United Kingdom concurrent-	London	High Commissioner ly accredited to Ireland as Ambassador.
14. United Republic of Tanzania.	Dar-es-Salaam.	

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<pg162>

Country	Location	Remarks
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HIGH COMMISSIONS (b) Non-resident.

1. Cyprus	High Commissioner resident at Beirut.
2. Sierra Leone	High Commissioner resident in Accra.
3. Jamaica	High Commissioner resident in Port of Spain.

COMMISSIONS (a) Resident

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Aden | Aden. | |
| 2. Fiji | Suva. | |
| 3. Hong Kong | Hong Kong. | |
| 4. Mauritius | Port Louis. | |
| 5. Rhodesia (Southern) | Salisbury | In-charge of an Acting Commissioner. |

COMMISSIONS (b) Non-resident

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----|
| 1. Antigua | Commissioner resident in Port of Spain. | |
| 2. Barbados | | Do. |
| 3. British Guiana | | Do. |
| 4. Dominica | | Do. |
| 5. Grenada | | Do. |
| 6. Montserrat | | Do. |
| 7. St. Kitts | | Do. |
| 8. St. Lucia | | Do. |
| 9. St. Vincent | | Do. |

LEGATIONS (Non-resident)

- | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Albania | Minister resident in Rome (Italy). | |
| 2. Uruguay | Minister resident in Buenos Aires. | |
| 3. Vatican | Minister resident in Berne. | |
| 4. Yemen | Minister resident in Cairo. | |

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<pg163>

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Country	Location	Remarks
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CONSULATES GENERAL (a) Resident

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--|
| 1. Denmark
(fun
c- | Copenhagen | Hon. Consul General

tioning under the |
|--------------------------|------------|--|

Ambass

a-

dor).

- | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. Germany
B
onn. | Berlin | Ambassador resident in |
| 3. Do. | Frankfurt | Do. |
| 4. Do. | Hamburg | Do. |
| 5. Muscat | Muscat. | |
| 6. Switzerland | Geneva. | |
| 7. United States of America
W
ashing- | New York | Ambassador resident in

ton. |
| 8. Do.
W
ashing- | San Francisco | Ambassador resident in

ton. |
| 9. Vietnam (North) | Hanoi. | |
| 10. Vietnam (South) | Saigon. | |

CONSULATES GENERAL (b) Non-resident

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

CONSULATES (Resident)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1. Belgium
resi- | Ghent | Hon. Consul. Ambassador

dent in Brussels. |
| 2. Canary Islands
Secy./Cd'A | Las Palmas | Hon. Consul. First

resident in Madrid. |
| 3. French Somaliland
resi- | Djibouti | Hon. Consul. Ambassador

dent in Paris. |

4. Germany resi-	Munich	Hon. Consul. Ambassador dent in Bonn.
5. Germany	Stuttgart	Do.
6. Greece resi-	Athens	Hon. Consul. Ambassador dent in Belgrade.
7. Iran Tehran .	Khorramshahr	Ambassador resident in
8. Italy resi-	Genoa	Hon. Consul. Ambassador dent in Rome.

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<pg164>

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Country	Location	Remarks
9. Indonesia Djaka rta.	Medan	Ambassador resident in
10. Iraq Baghd ad.	Basra	Ambassador resident in
11. Paraguay resi-	Asuncion	Hon. Consul. Ambassador dent in Buenos Aires.
12. Japan Tokyo.	Kobe	Ambassador resident in
13. U.S.S.R. Moscow .	Odessa	Ambassador resident in
14. U.S.A. resi-	Cleveland	Hon. Consul. Ambassador dent in Washington.

15. U.S.A. Honolulu Do.

VICE CONSULATES (Resident)

1. Afghanistan Kabul.	Jalalabad	Ambassador resident in
2. Afghanistan	Kandahar	Do.
3. Burma Rangoon.	Mandalay	Ambassador resident in
4. Iran Tehran .	Zahidan	Ambassador resident in
5. Kenya in	Mombasa	High Commissioner resident Nairobi.

DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONS (Resident)

1. Pakistan in	Dacca	High Commissioner resident Karachi.
2. Malaysia	Singapore	High Commissioner resident in Kuala Lumpur.

TRADE COMMISSIONS & OFFICES (Resident)

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

VISA OFFICE (Resident)

1. Ceylon in	Kandy	High Commissioner resident Colombo.
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Country	Location	Remarks
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SPECIAL MISSIONS (a) Resident

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

SPECIAL MISSIONS (b) Non-resident

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

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INDIA
AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA ARGENTINA AUSTRIA USA BELGIUM BRAZIL BOLIVIA
BURMA CAMBODIA CHILE PERU CHINA CONGO CUBA MEXICO CZECH REPUBLIC
NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK ETHIOPIA FINLAND SWEDEN FRANCE GERMANY HUNGARY
ITALY INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND UNITED KINGDOM JAPAN KUWAIT LEBANON
LAOS JORDAN PANAMA MOROCCO TUNISIA NEPAL PHILIPPINES POLAND ROMANIA
SAUDI ARABIA SENEGAL MALI SOMALIA SPAIN SUDAN SWITZERLAND SYRIA
THAILAND TURKEY EGYPT LIBYA RUSSIA MONGOLIA YUGOSLAVIA GREECE BULGARIA
CAMEROON GHANA GUINEA LIBERIA PARAGUAY VENEZUELA AUSTRALIA CANADA SRI
LANKA SIERRA LEONE KENYA BURUNDI RWANDA MALAWI MALAYSIA NEW ZEALAND
NIGER NIGERIA PAKISTAN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO JAMAICA DOMINICA GRENADA
MONTSERRAT UGANDA TANZANIA CYPRUS FIJI HONG KONG MAURITIUS ALBANIA
URUGUAY YEMEN OMAN VIETNAM SAN MARINO DJIBOUTI REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
BHUTAN

Dec 31, 1964