

1967-68

Content

REPORT

1967-68

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT 1967-68.

C O R R I G E N D U M

Appendix VII - Indian Missions/posts Abrea---

(i) Under "EMBASSIES" (b) Non--resident
pages 130-131.

Add. 24 Uruguay - Ambassador resident in
Buenos Aires.
25 Vatican - Ambassador resident in
Berne.

(ii) Under "HIGH COMMISSIONS - Resident"
pages 131-132.

Add. 18 Mauritius Port Louis.

(iii) Under "COMMISSIONS (a) Resident"
page 133.

Delete 3 Mauritius Fort Louis

(iv) Under "CONSULATES - Resident"
pages 135-136.

S.No. 18 Panama:-- Read "Panama City" for
"Bandar Abbas".

-----line -- to 12

--ete the existing lines and read:-

-----lifting of the embargo on Supplies
 -----spares for, armaments by the U.S.
 -----ernment also proved helpful to
 -----istan. On Apr 12, 1967 the
 Government of the United States announced
 its policy to sell spares for equipment
 already supplied on cash purchase basis to
 the countries in this Sub-continent.
 considering that Pakistan was the main
 beneficiary of this policy, the Government
 of India protested to the U.S. Government
 --tating that the new policy was bound to
 --eactivate the entire war machine of
 --istan and hence was likely to pose a
 --re threat to peace in this area."

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INDIA

URUGUAY ARGENTINA SWITZERLAND MAURITIUS USA PANAMA PAKISTAN

Apr 12, 1967

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

OVER the last two decades India's foreign policy has been one of building bridges of friendship and co-operation with countries regardless of their economic or political system. We have consistently sought the consolidation of world peace and the creation of conditions for economic progress in vast areas of Asia and Africa, newly emerging from colonial domination and striven to promote international co-operation amongst all countries. In order to achieve this, we chose for ourselves the path of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence even when such a policy was suspect or misunderstood. We recognised that the world situation has changed over the years. The cold war in Europe has eased and yet conflicts and tensions in Asia have increased. But the broad strategy of our foreign policy has proved valid even in the face of these great changes. More and more countries are upholding or practising the principle of peaceful co-existence. During the year under report we have pursued the policy in the confidence that it continues to serve our national interest and the larger cause of world peace.

Our bilateral relations with our immediate neighbours, barring Pakistan and China, have been characterised by trust and co-operation. Even with Pakistan, in the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration, we have been able to achieve some small measure of progress towards normalisation of our relations. We shall persevere in these efforts despite a somewhat discouraging response from Pakistan. With China, our relations have shown no signs of improvement. The persisting hostility of the Government of the People's Republic of China towards the Government and the people of India is unwarranted and cannot but be regretted and

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deplored. Notwithstanding our desire for friendship, the Government of India remain vigilant against threats to our security, territorial integrity and the principles and the institutions which the people of India cherish. At the same time, the Government of India will not give up hope that China and Pakistan will also realise that, on the principle of peaceful co-existence, there is need and advantage in improving relations with India for their own benefit and that of stability in Asia.

But for these exceptions our relations with other countries were further consolidated during the course of the year. During her successful visit to Ceylon, the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the U.A.R., the Prime Minister had very useful discussions with the leaders of these friendly countries. The Deputy Prime Minister visited Canada, the U.S.A., Brazil, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago as well as Japan and Nepal. He availed himself of this opportunity to apprise the various Government leaders of India's economic problems and also informed them of the progress we have achieved in the last two decades. We have also had the privilege of receiving in our midst important leaders from several friendly countries. These visits bring abundant confirmation of the importance they attach to their relations with India.

During the last few years there has been a welcome development by way of growing economic intercourse between countries with differing political and economic systems and ideologies as in the continent of Europe. At the same time, the ever-widening gulf between the developed and the developing countries has widened. This is a matter of great concern since one of the pre-conditions for international peace and understanding is economic justice in the community of nations and its absence carries the seeds of tension and conflict from which none could remain

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immune. Recently, India has been host to the Second U.N. Conference on Trade and Development. The achievements of the Conference have not come up to our expectations; nevertheless, the Conference has provided a forum for exchange of ideas between the developing and the developed countries and the common purpose would, it is hoped, be translated into concrete methods of increasing the commercial and economic exchanges between, the two groups of countries.

India believes that multilateral co-operation among countries is imperative for economic development and progress of the various world regions. Therefore, the Government of India welcome the formation of such regional economic groupings and have indicated their own willingness to participate in such ventures which would be in the wider interest of the Asian countries. We have made further headway in developing tripartite co-operation between India, Yugoslavia and the U.A.R.

While other continents have continued to progress in peace, the scene of tension has shifted to Asia. The conflict in Vietnam shows no signs of abatement. West Asia, the scene of a major crisis last June, still continues to suffer from the consequences of that conflict. The Government of India are convinced that these serious problems must be resolved peacefully and as quickly as possible.

During the last two decades, the people of India have borne the burden of economic development with fortitude. At the same time we have reason to be gratified at the support given and understanding shown by various friendly countries notably the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The assistance which we have received from countries with diverse political systems is an acknowledgment of the validity of our national aspirations for economic growth and development as well as of our role in the international field.

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The Government of India are fully conscious that economic progress is essential for securing political stability in any country and our foreign relations must serve this objective. The Government of India are convinced that adherence to a policy of peaceful co-existence and co-operation with other friendly countries are essential. While we shall remain dedicated to our cherished policy we shall not yield to any pressure nor shall we relax our vigilance in the defence of our integrity and the promotion of our national interests abroad.

INDIA

USA CHINA PAKISTAN UZBEKISTAN MALI BULGARIA POLAND YUGOSLAVIA BRAZIL
CANADA VENEZUELA JAPAN NEPAL TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
VIETNAM

Apr 12, 1967

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

CHAPTER I

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

AFGHANISTAN

THE traditional friendship and co-operation between India and Afghanistan continued during the year under review. The Royal Afghan Government valued India's friendship and assistance and continued to seek Indian co-operation notwithstanding the RAG's efforts to normalise its relations with Pakistan.

At the invitation of the President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, the Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation visited Kabul in April, 1967. He announced that the IAC would soon start a new weekly air service between Amritsar and Kabul, in addition to the Srinagar-Kabul service which was to be inaugurated in May. The Afghan authorities requested for the services of Indian pilots and engineers for the new internal services in Afghanistan by the Bakhtan Airlines. The Amritsar-Kabul services were begun in September, 1967.

An Afghan trade delegation, led by the President of Foreign Trade in the Afghan Ministry of Commerce, visited New Delhi in July, 1967. As a result of the talks, the existing trade agreement between India and Afghanistan was extended for another year while the ceiling for the barter of goods was raised to Rs. 7.5 crores.

The RAG appreciated India's determination to pursue the project for a Children's Hospital in Kabul despite the difficulties posed by the closure of the overland route. In this connection, the visit of an Indian delegation of engineers and architects in November was given wide publicity.

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The Government of India's efforts to persuade Pakistan to reopen the overland route between India and Afghanistan have not yet borne fruit. This enforced closure of the route gives Pakistan unfair advantage over India in the matter of trade and economic collaboration with Afghanistan. Though there were some proposed joint Pak-Afghan ventures, mostly in the private sector, the RAG was still keen to obtain from India technical aid and expertise.

As in previous years, an Indian delegation took part in the annual Jashan celebrations in Afghanistan held in the last week of August, 1967.

BURMA

The traditional friendship and co-operation between India and Burma continued during the year under review.

The Minister of External Affairs paid an official visit to Rangoon from 20 to 23 January, 1967 and discussed matters of mutual interest.

An Indian delegation visited Rangoon on Feb 17, 1967 and held discussions with representatives of the Government of Burma as a result of which the Indo-Burma Boundary Agreement was signed on 10 March, 1967. Both Governments have ratified the Agreement and the Instruments of Ratification were exchanged in New Delhi on 30 May, 1967. A Burmese Delegation visited India in October, 1967 to discuss further details about the first meeting of the Joint Boundary Commission to be held shortly.

A collection of Indian books on cultural and economic subjects was presented to the Director of Information, Government of the Union of Burma, in March, 1967 by the Indian Ambassador as part of the Cultural Exchange Programme.

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A 4-Member Delegation from the Information Department, Burma visited India for a fortnight in June, 1967.

A football team sponsored by the All-India Football Federation visited Burma in November, 1967 and a Burmese Football team visited India in January, 1968.

The Government of India sent textiles worth Rs. 5,000 to

the Government of Burma as a token help to the cyclone victims. The Government of India also presented to the Government of Burma Indian made surgical instruments worth Rs. 15,000.

A Delegation of three Burmese medical officers visited India to attend the W.H.O. Medical Education Workshop from 1 to 5 January, 1968. Thereafter till 16 January, 1968, the three Burmese doctors visited medical institutions in New Delhi, Bombay, Poona and Calcutta.

Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs visited Rangoon in January, 1968 and discussed matters of common concern.

In response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of India, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, General Ne Win, accompanied by Madame Ne Win and Madame Daw Khin Mae Aye and officials paid an informal unofficial visit to India from 15 to 23 March, 1968. General Ne Win had a friendly exchange of views with the President, Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India on various matters and visited some institutions of scientific and industrial importance and places of cultural interest.

CEYLON

A Bill for grant of Ceylon citizenship to stateless persons of Indian origin covered by the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 was passed by the Ceylonese Parliament and

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became law on 20 June, 1967. The Government of Ceylon is framing regulations under this Act and after these are passed by the Legislature, notifications inviting applications for grant of Indian and Ceylon citizenship will be issued. The Government of India's Department of Rehabilitation is making arrangements for the rehabilitation of the repatriates who will be returning to India under the agreement.

In response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi paid a goodwill visit to Ceylon from 18 to 21 September, 1967. She received a warm and enthusiastic welcome from the government and people of Ceylon. The Prime Minister had friendly discussions with the Ceylon Prime Minister and other dignitaries. The Governments of India and Ceylon reaffirmed their determination to continue to work closely together and in co-operation with other countries to secure effective implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations with a view to reducing the widening gap

between the developed and the developing nations. The two Prime Ministers reiterated their belief in the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and their determination to work together and in co-operation with other nations to combat racialism and the remnants of colonialism. They also agreed that all international problems should be settled through peaceful negotiations and not through resort to force.

The Governor-General of Ceylon, His Excellency Mr. W. Gopallawa, accompanied by Madame Gopallawa and senior officials of the Government of Ceylon paid a goodwill visit to India from 21 October to 2 November, 1967. They visited important places of Buddhist pilgrimage in India and Nepal including Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha, Sarnath, Bodh Gaya and Nalanda. They

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also visited Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. at Bangalore, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi and the Okhla Industrial Estates. The Governor-General expressed his deep appreciation at the efforts made by the Government of India for the maintenance of ancient monuments and also of the advance made by India in the industrial and technological fields.

Mr. Philip Gunawardena, Ceylon's Minister for Industries, paid a brief visit to Delhi in August. He met the Ministers and officials of the Ministries of Industry and Commerce and discussed subjects of mutual interest.

Mr. T. S. Fernando, a senior Judge of the Supreme Court in Ceylon, and other senior jurists from that country attended the Afro-Asian Legal Consultative Conference held in New Delhi in December.

To help the victims of floods in Ceylon, the Government of India made a gift of sarongs and sarees worth Rs. 10,000 to the Government of Ceylon.

NEPAL

Our relations with Nepal continued to be friendly and cordial during the period under review. His Majesty the King of Nepal stopped over in Delhi for one night (14-15 May) on his way back to Kathmandu after making a number of State visits to European countries. During this stop-over, he greeted the new Indian President, and met the Prime Minister. Other prominent visitors from Nepal were the Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal who visited Delhi in the middle of September and the Foreign Secretary, Shri J. N. Singha (presently Nepalese Ambassador

to India), who paid an official visit to India from 18 to 21 May, 1967. Shri Singha called on the Foreign Minister and the Deputy Minister for External Affairs.

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The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Shri Morarji Desai, paid a goodwill visit to Nepal from 22 to 24 October, 1967. He was accorded a warm and affectionate welcome by the Government and people of Nepal. He was received in audience by His Majesty the King of Nepal. He visited places of historic and cultural importance, and addressed several important social and cultural gatherings.

The talks between the Deputy Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal were marked by a spirit of cordiality, mutual trust and sympathetic understanding of each other's problems. The two Deputy Prime Ministers reiterated their firm support and unflinching dedication to the principles of peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, international co-operation and peace.

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat of Nepal, an Indian Parliamentary delegation of 10 members led by Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, visited Nepal from 1 to 6 September, 1967. This goodwill visit was appreciated by the Press and the Chairman and Members of the Rashtriya Panchayat of Nepal as a further step in strengthening the close and friendly ties between India and Nepal. Among the other Indian visitors to Nepal was the Shankaracharya of Shringeri Math.

The Inter-Governmental Joint Committee of the representatives of HMG Nepal and the Government of India, which was constituted under the "Memorandum of Understanding on matters arising out of the Treaty of Trade and Transit (1960)", signed in Kathmandu on 27 December, 1966, to consult each other to review mutual difficulties, held its first meeting in Delhi from 22 to 29 March, 1967.

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A meeting of the Indo-Nepal Border Trade Committee was held at Raxaul on 11-12 September, 1967.

As in the previous years, a number of Nepalese students were admitted to courses in various institutions in India for higher studies in engineering, medicine and other fields, both on scholarship and on a self-financing basis. Admissions were arranged for most of them. Facilities for

the training of Nepalese military personnel in various defence establishments continued to be provided.

On return from their State visit to the U.S.A., Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal stopped over in New Delhi on 9 and 10 December, 1967, en route to Kathmandu. The Royal visitors were treated as guests of the Government of India and stayed in Rashtrapati Bhavan. Their Majesties called on the President and were entertained to a lunch by him, before their departure for Kathmandu on 10 December, 1967. The Prime Minister called on Their Majesties on the day of their departure for Kathmandu.

After successful completion of his assignment as India's Ambassador to Nepal, Shri Shriman Narayan relinquished charge of his post on 18 December, 1967. He was succeeded by Shri Raj Bahadur who presented his credentials on 8 January, 1968.

There was further progress in the projects undertaken in Nepal with Indian co-operation. During the year under report, the following projects were successfully completed:

- (1) Dunduva Irrigation Project.
 - (2) Water Supply, Nepalganj.
 - (3) Water Supply, Bhairawa.
 - (4) Water Supply, Pokhara.
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- (5) Hardinath Irrigation Project.
 - (6) Manusamara Irrigation Project.
 - (7) Water Supply, Janakpur.
 - (8) Water Supply, Rajbiraj,
 - (9) Trisuli Power House Transmission Line and Balaju Sub-Station.
 - (10) Phewatal Dam.
 - (11) Janakpur Airport.
 - (12) Hithaura Forestry Institute.
 - (13) University Library.

The projects mentioned at items 1 to 10 were handed over to HMG Nepal during the year.

Another land-mark in Indo-Nepal economic co-operation was the signing of an Agreement between the two Governments on 17 July, 1967, for the setting up of a carrier trunk telephone line between Kathmandu and Raxaul and a domestic telephone exchange at Birganj in Nepal. Under this Agreement, overhead tele-communication alignments would be constructed between Kathmandu and Raxaul at an estimated cost of Rs. 94.5 lakhs. India would also provide facilities, at additional cost, for the training of Nepalese personnel in the tele-communication field.

India has offered to assist Nepal in a scheme to establish a Medical College and Hospital in Kathmandu. A medical team consisting of 5 leading Nepalese doctors, led by Shri Mana Mohan Lal Singh, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Planning, HMG, visited India in this connection from 13 to 26 September, 1967, at the invitation of the Government of India. The team made a study tour of various colleges and institutes in Delhi, Bombay, Goa and Varanasi.

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PAKISTAN

The year under review was marked by some slight progress towards the normalization of relations between India and Pakistan. In response to the persistent efforts of the Government of India to bring about the implementation of the unfulfilled provisions of the Tashkent Declaration, the Government of Pakistan expressed their willingness in January, 1967 to discuss the question of full restoration of telecommunications services. The Government of India urged, in vain, the Government of Pakistan to agree to widen the scope of the discussions so as to include the restoration of all communications by air, road, rail and river. A meeting was eventually held between the representatives of the telecommunications administrations of the two countries, in Karachi in October, 1967. It was decided at this meeting to restore these services to the pre-August, 1965 level with effect from 1 November, 1967. The two sides also agreed to discuss financial matters relating to telecommunications in further meetings. The Chief of the Army Staff of India and the C-in-C of the Pakistan Army held their fourth meeting in Rawalpindi on 24-25 October, 1967. These meetings were held in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality.

Taking note of the sentiments expressed by President

Ayub Khan in a speech at the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs on 28 January, 1967, favouring reduction in arms expenditure by both countries and utilization of the resources so released for developmental purposes, India's Foreign Minister addressed a letter on 25 February, 1967, to the Pakistan Foreign Minister, stating that the Government of India considered that earnest efforts should be made by the two countries to reach an agreement aimed at bringing about a reduction in arms expenditure in the two countries. He also suggested a meeting at the official level to discuss this important question.

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The Pakistan Foreign Minister, in his reply of 7 April, 1967, turned down the offer on the plea that the question of arms reduction could be realistically tackled only if an effort was made simultaneously to negotiate a settlement of what he called the Jammu and Kashmir problem. The Minister of External Affairs replied to the Pakistan Foreign Minister on 6 May, 1967 regretting that the question of arms reduction had been relegated to a subsidiary position and inseparably linked with the so-called Kashmir question by the Government of Pakistan. He emphasized that India's proposal for talks on arms reduction stood on its own merits and had been made in response to the views expressed in the Pakistan President's speech earlier in the year. In reply, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, while suggesting simultaneous negotiations on the so-called Kashmir dispute and the question of arms reduction, expressed the willingness of his Government to discuss what he called peripheral matters of mutual interest.

Anti-Indian propaganda by the official agencies and news media of Pakistan continued steadily throughout the year. The propaganda was particularly objectionable during the Indian General Elections held in February-March, 1967. An attempt was made to sow disaffection among certain sections of our people. The Government of India took various steps to deal with Pakistan's anti-Indian propaganda and protested to the Government of Pakistan on several occasions against propagation of distorted stories about India. The publication of President Ayub Khan's political autobiography, "Friends not Masters", in August, 1967 brings out rather eloquently the unfriendly and, indeed, hostile sentiments harboured towards India in the highest circles in Pakistan.

Following the publication of his book, President Ayub Khan undertook a series of visits to European countries particularly the Soviet Union, where he repeated his

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familiar views. During these visits, the President repeatedly talked about Kashmir and the so-called 'military imbalance' in the Indian sub-continent urging reduction of arms supplies to India. At the same time, the Government of Pakistan continued its eager search for arms and ammunition from all available sources. In this effort, Pakistan found in the People's Republic of China a close, willing and lavish friend. The lifting of the embargo on supplies of spares for armaments by the U.S. Government stating that the new policy was bound to re-activate the entire war machine of Pakistan and hence was likely to pose a severe threat to peace in this area. The United States Government maintained that their policy would not be allowed to result in an arms race between the two countries. The Government of India also took strong exception to the reported attempts by some countries to supply obsolete U.S. weapons to Pakistan.

During the period under review, Pakistan continued her policy of encouragement to certain hostile sections of the population on the Eastern frontiers of India in their subversive activities against the Indian Union. In disregard of Article 3 of the Tashkent Declaration under which the two countries have undertaken not to interfere in each other's internal affairs, Pakistan continued to incite Mizo and Naga hostiles in their defiance of the Central authority. At a number of centres in East Pakistan, training is being provided to Naga and Mizo hostiles in sabotage, subversion and guerilla warfare. Some of the arms and ammunition captured from the hostiles bore markings of the Pakistan Ordnance Factory. The protests lodged by the Government of India against such incitement and encouragement to the rebels by the authorities in Pakistan have been rejected and the charges repeatedly denied by the Government of Pakistan as being without any basis. Security measures have been tightened up all along the borders

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to prevent crossing and re-crossing of the border with East Pakistan by Naga and Mizo hostiles.

Infiltration by Pakistani nationals from East Pakistan to, the eastern States of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura has been somewhat on the decline during the year under review, largely due to the effective security measures taken by the State Governments and the Border Security Force. Some border incidents have, however, taken place along the frontiers. These incidents have been in the form of intrusions by Pakistani lawless elements into Indian territory for committing dacoity, cattle lifting, kidnapping, harvesting of crops, etc. While tightening the security

measures, the Government of India are making every efforts to establish, through periodic meetings of the representatives of the two countries, a satisfactory working relationship between the border security forces on either side, in order to reduce border incidents and tension.

The work of demarcation of the borders has made some progress. The Directors of Land Records and Surveys of East Pakistan and the Government of Tripura are presently carrying on field work for demarcation of the border between East Pakistan and Tripura in the Sylhet Sector. Work on the demarcation of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border, which was to begin early this year, has, however, come to a stand-still after the announcement of the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the Berubari case asking the Government of India not to proceed with the demarcation before a law is passed by the competent legislature to pay compensation to the affected persons.

Travel between India and Pakistan continues to be restricted. With a view to facilitate such travel, the Government of India had requested the Government of Pakistan to open all border checkposts on the land border between the two countries. The Government of Pakistan have not

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so far agreed to this, with the result that the poorer sections of the population in both countries are put to great hardships. Indian nationals continued to face vexations and difficulties in getting visas for travel to Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan, while abolishing visas for short term journeys to Pakistan by foreigners, have singled out Indian nationals as exceptions to this rule. The state of cultural contacts between the two peoples continues to be far from normal. There has, however, been a significant increase in the number of pilgrims who visited Pakistan from India and vice versa. During the year under review, 16 pilgrim parties comprising 958 persons visited India from Pakistan. During the same period, 4 pilgrim parties comprising 3,902 individuals visited Pakistan from India.

There was some progress in the repatriation of Indian nationals who have been imprisoned or interned in Pakistan. The number of persons who were repatriated during this period was 133, leaving a balance of 70 persons. Every effort is being made to expedite the repatriation of these remaining persons. It may, however, be mentioned that the Government of India have no definite information from the Pakistan Government about the exact number of Indian nationals held in Pakistan.

In accordance with the provisions of the Indus Waters'

Treaty of 1960, the Indus Waters' Commissioners of India and Pakistan held three meetings during the period under review. At these meetings, the Commission discussed, among other things, the question of reduction of supplies of water to Pakistan as a result of completion of some of the important projects under the Treaty.

The Kutch Award

The International Tribunal to determine and demarcate the border between India and Pakistan in the Gujarat-West Pakistan area rendered its Award on 19 February,

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1968. This involved the determination of the boundary between the erstwhile Indian State of Kutch and the province of Sind as it existed at the time of the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

This Tribunal was constituted under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 30 June, 1965. India nominated Ambassador-Ales Bebler, Judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. Ambassador Nasrollah Entezam of Iran was nominated by Pakistan. The Chairman of the Tribunal, Judge Gunnar Lagergren, now President of the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden, was nominated by the U.N. Secretary-General.

India was represented before the Tribunal by an eminent team of Counsel led by the Attorney-General of India, Shri C. K. Daphtary, the others being Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M.P. and Shri N. A. Palkhiwala, Senior Advocates of the Supreme Court of India, and Shri J. M. Thakore, Advocate-General of Gujarat. The Counsel were assisted by a team of officers headed by Shri B. N. Lokur, Law Secretary to the Government of India as Agent of India and Dr. K. Krishna Rao, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs as Deputy Agent.

The Tribunal commenced its deliberations in Geneva on 15 February, 1966. It held 170 meetings in three sessions. The final meeting was held on 14 July, 1967.

The position taken up by India before the Tribunal was that the Indo-Pakistan boundary in this sector was well established and that it ran roughly along the northern edge of the Rann as shown in the pre-partition maps.

Pakistan's case was based on the following arguments. Firstly, that Sind had extended to the South into the Great Rann up to its middle and had exercised effective

and exclusive control over the northern half of the Great Rann. Secondly, that the Rann is a "marine feature", i.e.

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a separating entity between Kutch and Sind and that it should accordingly be governed by the principles of the median line and of equitable distribution. The bets in the Rann were said to be governed by the principle of "nearness of shores". Thirdly, Pakistan also alleged that the whole width of the Rann formed a broad belt of boundary between territories on opposite sides and that the Tribunal should reduce this wide boundary to a width-less line which would run through the middle of the Rann. According to Pakistan, the Tribunal should determine the precise alignment of this width-less line. The three principal contentions of Pakistan were rejected by the Tribunal.

Reviewing and appraising the combined strength of the evidence relied upon by India and Pakistan the Tribunal has held that practically the entire Rann belonged to India except the marginal area South of Rahim Ki Bazar, including Pirol Vala Kun, and Kanjarkot as well as Dhara Banni and Chhad Bet, which have been held to be on the Pakistan side of the alignment. This is on the ground that Pakistan has made out a better and superior title based on effective exercise of jurisdiction. Two inlets on either side of Nagar Parkar have also been held to fall on the Pakistan side of the alignment. It has also been held that the boundary will take in on the Pakistan side, the small area of the jutting out tongues of land in Nagar Parkar. The boundary line claimed by India has been modified only to this extent and it involves an area of approximately 317 sq. miles. The Agreement of 30 June, 1965, stipulated as follows:

The decision of the Tribunal..shall be binding on both Governments, and shall not be questioned on any ground whatsoever. Both Governments undertake to implement the findings of the Tribunal in full as quickly as possible and shall refer to the Tribunal for decision any difficulties which may arise between them in the implementation of these findings. For

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that purpose the Tribunal shall remain in being until its findings have been implemented in full.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has unequivocally made it clear in Parliament on 28 February, 1968, that India would

implement the Award. The Representatives of the two Governments will meet at New Delhi on 4 March, 1968, to discuss the matters relating the demarcation of the boundary determined by the Tribunal.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Chinese Government's hostility and intransigence towards India continued undiminished and manifested itself in a variety of ways. The pressure on our Northern borders was maintained and armed clashes were provoked in Nathu La and Cho La areas. Properties belonging to the Government of India in Shanghai, Lhasa, Yatung and Gartok were arbitrarily taken over by the Chinese authorities by unilaterally tearing up contractual commitments. Places of worship, viz., three Gurdwaras, a Parsi temple and cemetery were arbitrarily confiscated by the Chinese authorities. Anti-Indian sentiment was deliberately whipped up by levelling baseless charges against two Indian diplomats and they were subjected to uncivilised and inhuman behaviour by Chinese mobs. The Chinese propaganda machinery intensified its hostile propaganda against India. All these clearly point to the Chinese Government's Unfriendly and antagonistic posture towards the Government and people of India.

The armed clashes at Cho La and Nathu La in the months of September and October, 1967, respectively were short and localised. However, the fact that they took place without any provocation from the Indian side and over a

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border which even by Chinese admission was never in dispute, clearly demonstrates China's attempts to create trouble along the border at places of her choosing. It also demonstrated that the Chinese Government showed no interest whatever in defusing the situation through discussions as the Chinese side totally ignored the proposal for a ceasefire and a meeting between the Sector Commanders at Nathu La made by India.

Chinese publicity media have intensified their offensive against India. At first only the Central Government in India was subjected to criticism. As time went on, however, the various State Governments and the "Parliamentary road" itself were subjected to fierce criticism. Chinese propaganda has condemned Parliamentary institutions and has spared no political party, not even the Communist Party of India right and left. Their commendation at present is only available to the ultra-leftists and those who are said to have been behind the Naxalbari incident. The Naxalbari happenings and other violent and subversive

activities were enthusiastically lauded. The visits of Indian leaders abroad and of foreign dignitaries to India appear to irk the Chinese and malicious stories were put out in regard to the motivation of such visits. No effort is spared to exacerbate the differences between India and Pakistan and Chinese propaganda does everything to sow misunderstanding between India and Pakistan.

China has even given up the pretence of peaceful co-existence and the summer of 1967 saw the mask taken off from the Chinese face. Consequently, today China is perhaps more isolated than ever before. She has quarrelled with almost all her neighbours and erstwhile friends. However, she persists in her overbearing and self-righteous attitude and there is not even a hint of desiring to repair her relations with others. The Government of India have, on 32 E.A.-3

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more than one occasion, declared that they are keeping the door open for peaceful negotiations on all outstanding disputes and differences. We are, however, resolved to safeguard our territorial integrity and unity and will not brook interference in our internal affairs. In spite of Chinese provocations we remained patient but firm in the hope and belief that one day the Chinese people will compel their rulers to revert to the paths of reason, good neighbourliness and peace.

Tibetan Refugees

The number of Tibetan refugees, who have taken asylum in India since 1959, rose to 56,000 on 31 October, 1967. Of these, nearly 11,000 are children, 3,000 old and infirm persons and 2,600 Lamas. Between June and October, 1967, about 945 refugees entered India from Tibet through NEFA, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. About 14,000 refugees have been settled in six land settlements at Bylakuppe in Mysore, Chandragiri and Mahendragarh in Orissa, Mainpat in Madhya Pradesh, Clementown in Uttar Pradesh, and in the North East Frontier Agency.

Nearly 800 refugees from various camps have been resettled at the site of the proposed settlement at Mundagod in Mysore, where work on reclamation has already begun. It is hoped to move another 1,500 refugees to the site to work on a dam which would irrigate some 2,500 acres. The settlement is expected to be completed by 1970.

With financial assistance from the Government of India, the Government of Bhutan have already rehabilitated 500 Tibetan refugees and have lately started work for the re-

settlement of another 1,000. Similarly, 500 Tibetan refugees have been settled in Sikkim on small schemes and a proposal to settle another 2,000 on a Tea Estate to be established by the Government of Sikkim with the assistance of the

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Government of India is under consideration. Owing to scarcity of lands it has been decided to shift about 1,200 Tibetans from Sikkim to the new agricultural settlement being established at Mundagod in Mysore.

The Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society, which has a programme to rehabilitate 5,000 refugees, has so far been able to provide work for 900 on projects such as wool-len mill, tea estates, lime-stone quarry, hydrated lime plant and a fibre glass factory in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Nearly 600 refugees are working in handicraft centres, mainly on carpet weaving, at Bylakuppe, Chandragiri, Mainpat, Dalhousie, Simla, Darjeeling and Kalimpong. Tibet House has been established in Delhi for the preservation of the Tibetan cultural heritage and for marketing products of the Tibetan handicrafts through its emporium and exhibitions. It has arranged two exhibitions in Delhi, one in Bombay and one in Tokyo during the year. Nearly 5,500 Tibetan children received education at schools run by the Tibet School Society, an autonomous body, under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Education. The Society runs 7 residential schools at Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Mount Abu, Simla, Mussoorie, Dalhousie and Pachmarhi and day schools at Bylakuppe, Tezu, Changthang, Mainpat and Chandragiri. In addition, the Tibetan Homes Foundation, set up at Mussoorie as a charitable society, manages 24 Homes for Tibetan children. Nearly 380 children of these Homes are given a grant of Rs. 50 per month per child by the Tibet School Society. A children's nursery has been established at Dharamsala, which is run by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, with the assistance of the Government of India and the Central Relief Committee (India). It takes care of about 700, children

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most of whom are either orphans or semi-orphans. A nursery has also been established by the "Save the Children Fund" voluntary agency at Simla. The Institute for Higher Tibetan Studies was inaugurated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama at Varanasi. The Institute would provide higher education for 1,200 Lamas from Madhyama (Intermediate) to Shastri (Doctorate). About 100 students are expected to join the institution, from Buxa Lama Ashram, in the near future. 2,000 Lamas are being maintained at

Buxa Lama Ashram in West Bengal and in Dalhousie.

Medical services have been made available to all the settlements and camps. Special attention is paid to those suffering from TB and assistance is being provided to admit them in sanatoria.

The Central Relief Committee (India) has been instrumental in obtaining assistance worth Rs. 37 lakhs from foreign aid agencies. Of this, Rs. 24 lakhs were in cash and Rs. 13 lakhs in the form of food, medicines, clothing, etc. Rs. 40,000 were given during 1967-68 as grant-in-aid to the Central Relief Committee (India). This Committee, while coordinating, clearing and distributing foreign assistance, keeps the foreign agencies informed about the requirements of the Tibetan refugees in India through its monthly bulletins and meetings.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama visited Japan from 25 September to 10 October, 1967, as the guest of the Japan Buddhist Missionary Association to attend the opening of the exhibition of Tibetan arts and handicrafts in Tokyo. This was his first visit to a foreign country since his arrival in India in 1959. He also visited Bangkok from 11 to 17 November at the invitation of the Buddhist Association of Thailand. Both these were cultural visits.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama has now decided to take up his permanent residence in Dharamsala in Himachal

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Pradesh during the period of his stay in India. He visited the Tibetan settlement camps at Mundagod and Bylakuppe in Mysore and Mainpat in Madhya Pradesh during the month of December. He also visited the paper mill set up by the Tibetan refugees at Sehore (Bhopal), besides other places of interest in Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh.

In the past, agricultural settlements have been organised for the Tibetan refugees on the lands donated by the State Governments. These Governments are now finding it difficult to provide additional lands. Efforts are, however, being made to procure additional lands and to purchase them, if necessary.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN MALI PAKISTAN USA BURMA NEPAL TURKEY LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN CHINA IRAN YUGOSLAVIA SWEDEN SWITZERLAND BHUTAN JAPAN
THAILAND

Feb 17, 1967

STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

CHAPTER II

STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BHUTAN

UNDER the Treaty of Friendship between India and Bhutan, Bhutan is guided by India in regard to its external relations. It may be recalled that through India's sponsorship, Bhutan became a member of the Colombo Plan in 1962. In April, 1967, at the request of Bhutan, the Government of India sponsored its application for admission to the Universal Postal Union.

The Minister for External Affairs stated in the Lok Sabha on Jun 05, 1967 that "the Government of India would be happy to sponsor Bhutan for membership of the United Nations and other international bodies when Bhutan expresses its readiness to assume the responsibilities and obligations of such membership".

A Bhutanese delegation participated in the 18th Session of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held in Rangoon from 21 November to 8 December, 1967. The delegation was led by His Royal Highness Namgyal Wangchuk, Paro Penlop (Governor of Paro). Another Bhutanese delegation, led by Dasho Dawa Tsering, Secretary General, Development Wing, Government of Bhutan, participated in a Colloquium on Intra-Regional Technician Training organised in Bangkok from 5 to 8 June, 1967 under the Colombo Plan.

The following Arrangements were signed between India and Bhutan in New Delhi on 21 April, 1967:

- (i) An Arrangement relating to the letter post which, inter alia, provides for the exchange of both registered and unregistered correspondence, and

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replaces the previous Arrangement for the exchange of correspondence which was signed in New Delhi on 11 September, 1962.

- (ii) An Arrangement for the exchange of money orders.

By agreement with the Government of Bhutan, the Government of India have decided to post a "Special Officer of India in Bhutan" in Thimpu, the Capital of Bhutan. His functions would be to coordinate Indian cooperation schemes with Bhutan and generally act as a Liaison Officer of the Government of India with the Government of Bhutan on matters of mutual interest. The Political Officer in Sikkim will, however, continue to be in overall charge of India's relations with Bhutan. The first incumbent of the post of Special Officer in Bhutan, Shri Brijbir Saran Das, assumed charge in Thimpu on 23 January, 1968.

The Government of India have agreed to underwrite Bhutan's Second Five Year Plan (April, 1966 to March, 1971) up to a ceiling of Rs. 20 crores.

An Indian Parliamentary delegation under the leadership of Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, M.P., Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, visited Bhutan from 19 to 26 October, 1967. The other members of the delegation were Sarvashri S. C. Samantha, Rabi Ray, R. S. Khandekar and Amrit Nahata. They were greatly impressed by the personality of His Majesty the King and the progress achieved in Bhutan under his enlightened leadership.

His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo (King of Bhutan) paid a State visit to India from 1 to 15 February, 1968 for talks on matters of mutual interest.

A seven-member delegation of the Royal Advisory Council of Bhutan, led by Geshe Tshewang, paid a goodwill visit to India from 5 to 21 December, 1967. This was

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the first time for a delegation of the Royal Advisory Council to visit India.

A twenty-member delegation of Bhutanese Lamas, led by Geshe Tshewang, member of the Royal Advisory Council, visited places of Buddhist pilgrimage in India in January, 1967.

A delegation of Bhutan Government officials led by Dasho Chogyal, Finance Secretary, visited Delhi from 17 to 22 December, 1967 for discussions with officials of the Ministry of External Affairs regarding the progress of Indian cooperation schemes in Bhutan.

A group of 40 Bhutanese schoolboys visited India on Bharat Darshan from 14 January to 12 February, 1968.

Shri T. N. Kaul, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, visited Bhutan twice for discussions on matters of mutual interest, first from 2 to 4 August, 1967 and then from 31 October to 3 November, 1967.

A fifteen-member troupe of the Kathak Kala Kendra from New Delhi visited Bhutan in March, 1967 and gave performances which were greatly appreciated.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai paid a goodwill visit to Bhutan from 23 to 26 March, 1968.

SIKKIM

His Highness the Chogyal of Sikkim, accompanied by the Gyalmo and his children, paid his first State visit to India from 27 August to 11 September, 1967. They were received with great warmth and affection wherever they went and the visit served to further strengthen the close and friendly relations between India and Sikkim.

An Indo-Sikkimese delegation led by the Dowager Gyalmo of Sikkim (mother of the Chogyal) visited the U.S.S.R. from 29 September to 30 October, 1967 to study

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the possibility of obtaining material on Tibetological studies, such as Xylographs and manuscripts for the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok.

Sikkim had its third elections to the State Council in March, 1967 and a new Executive Council was sworn in on 31 May, 1967.

The Chinese precipitated a serious incident at Nathu La and there was heavy exchange of firing between Indian and Chinese troops from 11 to 14 September, 1967. Indian troops gave a magnificent account of themselves and effectively countered the Chinese belligerence. This was followed by another incident at Cho La on 1 October, 1967. Indian troops made a measured response and the incident remained localised.

As at the end of October, 1967 developmental assistance given by independent India to Sikkim amounted to about Rs. 12.85 crores by way of grants and Rs. 56 lakhs by way of loans. For Sikkim's Third Five Year Plan (April, 1966 to March, 1971) the Government of India have agreed to provide assistance of about Rs. 9 crores mainly in the form of grants.

During 1967, 10 Sikkimese students were selected for the award of Government of India scholarships for studies in public schools in India and 20 for degree and diploma courses.

A team of 11 members of the Indian Parliament visited Nathu La and Gangtok from 16 to 18 October, 1967.

A goodwill delegation of 3 Executive Councillors and 3 Deputy Executive Councillors of Sikkim visited India from 24 January to 10 February, 1968.

A seventeen-member Sikkimese goodwill delegation visited India for three weeks in March, 1967.

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Shri Dharma Vira, Governor of West Bengal, visited Gangtok from 30 October to 1 November, 1967.

Shri T. N. Kaul, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, visited Sikkim on 4 August, 1967 for talks on matters of mutual interest.

A Kathak Kala Kendra troupe visited Sikkim in January and gave several performances.

A six-member team of Rajasthani puppeteers from the Bhartiya Natya Sangh gave performances to the school children in Gangtok to coincide with the celebration of the Children's Day in November, 1967.

Shri V. H. Coelho relinquished charges of the post of Political Officer in Sikkim on 27 June, 1967. He was succeeded by Shri N. B. Menon on 3 July, 1967.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai paid a goodwill visit to Sikkim from 26 to 28 March, 1968.

INDIA
BHUTAN SRI LANKA UNITED KINGDOM USA

Jun 05, 1967

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

CHAPTER III

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

THERE was steady improvement in India's relations with the countries in South-East Asia. The close and cordial relations existing between India and her immediate neighbours, Ceylon and Burma, have been described in Chapter I. With the other countries in the region, also, contacts continued to grow.

THAILAND

The Education Minister of Thailand visited India in July, 1967 at the invitation of the Government of India.

Under the patronage of the Prime Minister of Thailand a large image of Buddha cast in bronze was installed in the Thai temple at Bodh Gaya.

The Government of Thailand donated 50 tons of rice for the people of Bihar.

Unfortunately, discussions between India and Thailand concerning a new air agreement were not conclusive and, as a result, the Rights of the two national airlines operating between the two countries have been suspended.

MALAYSIA

The then Foreign Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, paid a visit to Malaysia in May, 1967. This visit helped to bring the two countries still closer. Shri Chagla had discussions with the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers in Malaysia. The Foreign Minister's offer of an Indian glider and technical and other assistance to Malaysia was well received.

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A four-member delegation from the Ministry of Defence visited Malaysia in 1967 and had useful discussions with their counterparts in Malaysia.

The Malaysian Minister of Transport, Tan Sri Haji

Sardon Bin Haji Jubir visited India in June, 1967, at the invitation of the Government of India. During the visit, the Air Agreement with Malaysia, which had been drawn up earlier by an Indian Air delegation in Kuala Lumpur, was signed.

To promote closer cooperation in the technical and economic fields, 500 seats for training at various institutions in India were offered to the Malaysian Government. In addition, a large number of Malaysian students are already studying in India.

The Malaysian Government made a contribution of \$ (M) 30,000 for relief in Bihar.

SINGAPORE

The then Foreign Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, visited Singapore in May 1967 and had discussions with the Prime Minister of Singapore and other Ministers.

The first High Commissioner of Singapore in India presented credentials to the President of India in July 1967. India has had a Mission in Singapore for some years.

There were anxieties regarding the future of people of Indian origin in Singapore, particularly those employed in the British base, consequent on the British decision to withdraw from the base. The Prime Minister of Singapore and other authorities have, however, made it clear that all citizens regardless of their origin, would have equal rights to remain in Singapore without discrimination. Employment opportunities for non-citizens who

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include many Indian nationals would, however, be affected.

The Delegation from the Defence Ministry which visited Malaysia in June 1967, also visited Singapore.

CAMBODIA

Cambodia faced certain anxieties during the period under review. In response to an appeal made by the Cambodian Government to all countries with which Cambodia had diplomatic relations, the Government of India reaffirmed her respect and recognition for the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia within the limits of its present frontiers.

The International Control Commission in Cambodia considered various questions in the context of the increased fighting in Vietnam and the consequent anxieties of Cambodia regarding violation of its frontiers and was successful in resolving some of the immediate problems referred to it.

LAOS

His Majesty the King of Laos, accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers and officials, paid a State visit to India in December, 1967. During his talks with the President and Prime Minister, His Majesty emphasised his earnest desire to maintain the neutrality of Laos as envisaged in the Geneva Agreement of 1962 concerning Laos. The Prime Minister conveyed our support for Laotian neutrality as well as our willingness to be of assistance to Laos in various fields. His Majesty also presented Laotian awards to eight members of the Third Indian Medical Team for meritorious service in Laos.

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The International Control Commission in Laos faced difficult conditions both as regards its function and finances.

VIETNAM

The situation in Vietnam continued to cause serious concern. The aerial bombing of North Vietnam increased in intensity and there was also escalation of the ground fighting. In pursuit of our objective of seeking a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem, the Government of India continued to make every possible effort, through diplomatic and other channels, to promote conditions which would enable a peaceful solution of the problem. The Defence Minister of India, who led the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly at its last session, expressed, on Oct 06, 1967 the confidence of the Government of India that an unconditional stoppage of bombing would lead to discussions between the parties concerned for a peaceful settlement. Subsequent events have confirmed this assessment. The Prime Minister as well as other Government spokesmen have also expressed on many occasions, our vital interest in a peaceful solution of the Vietnam conflict and emphasised that the unconditional stoppage of bombing is the first essential step which would lead to peaceful talks between the parties concerned. India has also supported all peace initiatives inspired by the same objective which had been made by others, and specially that made by U Thant.

In increasingly difficult conditions India continued to shoulder its responsibilities of Chairmanship of the International Control Commission in the hope that this Commission would ultimately help in the restoration of peace in the area. Though the Commission cannot be very active in the conditions prevailing in Vietnam at present and is facing

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serious financial difficulties as well, all parties concerned seem desirous of its continuance in the hope that it could play a more useful role in the future when active hostilities cease.

INDONESIA

The improved relations between India and Indonesia were further consolidated during the year. The Rs. 10 crore credit offered by India to Indonesia has been almost entirely utilised.

At the joint invitation of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, a five-member Parliamentary delegation from Indonesia, led by the Speaker of the Indonesian Parliament, visited India in October, 1967.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

India's relations with these two Commonwealth countries continued to remain cordial.

The first round of Indo-Australian consultations between the officials of the two Foreign Offices took place in April 1967.

An Indian Parliamentary delegation visited Australia in September-October, 1967.

A visit contemplated by the Prime Minister of India had to be postponed following the tragic death of the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt. Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, attended the memorial service at Melbourne. The Prime Minister attended a memorial service held in New Delhi.

The Australian Government has shown great sympathy and interest in helping India to tide over the situation created by drought in India. In July, 1967 Australia announced

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a gift of 150,000 tonnes of wheat which was the third such

gift by Australia to India.

FIJI

The Chief Minister of Fiji, Ratu-K. K. T. Mara, visited India in September, 1967 at the invitation of the Government of India. During the visit, there was a helpful exchange of views regarding the current situation in Fiji.

Mr. Vijay R. Singh, Minister for Social Services in the Government of Fiji, also paid a visit to India in November, 1967.

The Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs accompanied by a Joint Secretary visited Fiji in January, 1968.

GENERAL

Indian Naval Ships paid goodwill visits to some of the countries in the region, viz., Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

INDIA

BURMA THAILAND USA MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE CAMBODIA VIETNAM LAOS
SWITZERLAND INDONESIA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND FIJI

Oct 06, 1967

EAST ASIA

CHAPTER IV

EAST ASIA

JAPAN

THE growing friendly relations between India and Japan were further strengthened by increased contacts at official as well as unofficial levels.

At the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, Shri Morarji Desai, paid a visit to Japan in August, 1967. He had two very useful meetings with the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Sato. He also discussed matters of mutual interest with the Foreign Minister and other members of the Government of

Japan and met leaders of business and industry in Japan. An immediate result of the visit was the announcement by the Government of Japan of a softening of the terms of new loans and credits to India.

An agreement was signed in Tokyo in September, 1967, under which Japan will give India a credit of \$45 million, her seventh in the series. The rate of interest for this credit was reduced from 5-7 per cent to 5-5 per cent and the repayment period was extended from 15 to 18 years. An amount of 2.2 million tons of fertilisers was purchased under the sixth Yen Credit.

The Third Consultative Meeting between high officials of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs and the Gaimusho (the Japanese Foreign Office) was held in New Delhi in the last week of January, 1968. The consultations were held in a frank and cordial atmosphere and the exchange of opinions which covered a wide range of topics has helped in strengthening the understanding and close friendship which so happily exists between the two countries.

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The first meeting of the Japan-India Business Cooperation Committee was held in Tokyo in September, 1967. A delegation of 10 leading Indian industrialists and businessmen took part in the meeting.

The first meeting of the Mixed Commissions was held both in Tokyo and in New Delhi as provided for in the Cultural Agreement between the two countries.

Mr. Kumao Nishimura came to India as a special envoy of the Japanese Foreign Minister, to explain his Government's point of view on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, represented India at the funeral of the former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Yoshida.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation in the Government of India visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government. Among other important Indian visitors to Japan were the Minister of Commerce at the head of a Goodwill Mission of Developing Countries, the Deputy Minister of Commerce to attend the twenty-third session of the ECAFE, the Minister of

Industry in the Government of Kerala and the Mayor of Madras. Shri S. A. Dange attended the thirty-fourth annual convention of the General Council of Trade Unions. Shri K. S. Ramachandran of the Press Trust of India attended and presided over the inaugural session of the Second General Assembly of the Organisation of Asian News Agency. Shri Lalit Sen attended the Second World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb. Messrs. Mitsukoshi organised a special promotion drive for Indian handicrafts and handlooms in April, 1967, in Japan. A baby elephant was presented to the Firm on this occasion.

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THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A special envoy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited India in June/July, 1967 and had talks with the Prime Minister and other Ministers as well as with the senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs.

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Eighth Governing Body of the Asian Productivity Organisation held at Seoul in April, 1967 was attended by Shri N. N. Wanchoo, Secretary of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. In April, 1967, three persons were sent for training to South Korea under the U.S. Third Country Programme (included in U.S. Aid Assistance) for training administrative and technical personnel in Family Planning and related fields.

A six-member Goodwill Mission visited India between 23 and 27 August and discussed matters of commercial and economic interest.

In view of the \$ 11 million rolling stock deal recently concluded with the Republic of Korea, the visit of Shri Parameshwaran, Secretary, Railway Board, to that country was of special significance.

In September, 1967 two South Korean Government officials arrived in New Delhi to study policies and procedures intended to induce foreign investments.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA

At the invitation of the Mongolian Communist Party, two members of the Communist Party of India, Shri M. C. S. Rao and Shrimati M. Punyavati, paid a visit to Mongolia. Shri H. D. Malaviya, Editor of the Socialist Congressman, attended a research conference on 'The Great

October Socialist Revolution and Mongolia' held at Ulan Bator.

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The Indian Embassy organised a very successful commercial exhibition at Ulan Bator in the month of June, 1967.

A Cultural Exchange Programme was signed between the Republic of India and the Mongolian People's Republic on 16 January, 1968 at New Delhi.

JAPAN

INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM KOREA MONGOLIA

Oct 06, 1967

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

CHAPTER V

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

WEST Asia was the scene of a major crisis during the year. The story of the events leading to the armed conflict between Israel and the Arab countries need not be recounted.

On 18 May, 1967 the Government of India received through their Ambassador in Cairo a verbal message from President Nasser apprising them of the development threatening the security of Arab States. The Prime Minister of India, in her reply, noted with deep concern the developing situation and expressed the hope that peace would be maintained. Subsequently, the U.A.R. demanded, in the exercise of her sovereignty, the withdrawal of the UNEF stationed in Gaza and the Sinai peninsula. The U.N. Secretary-General, after consulting the U.N. Advisory Committee on the UNEF and the countries contributing to the force, decided to withdraw the UNEF.

In a statement in the Lok Sabha on May 25, 1967, the Foreign Minister of India stated that since the UNEF could function in the U.A.R. territory only with the latter's con-

sent, India could not be a party to any procedure which would make the UNEF an occupation force.

When the Security Council met to discuss U Thant's reports on the West Asian situation, India's representative at the U.N. informally circulated an Indian draft resolution aimed at supporting U Thant's recommendations and gaining a "breathing spell" to work out a modus vivendi consistent with the U.A.R. sovereignty. The Indian draft met

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with favourable response and it was hoped that in the Security Council meeting scheduled for 5 June, 1967, significant progress would be made.

On 5 June, 1967, however, Israel launched a massive air- and land attack simultaneously upon the U.A.R., Jordan and Syria. In the light of this sudden development, on the same day the Indian representative in the Security Council sponsored a draft resolution calling upon the combatants to cease fire and withdraw to the positions held by them before the commencement of hostilities, i.e., on 4 June, 1967. This draft, tabled before there was any indication of the advantages either side might have acquired, was based on the principle that no territorial advantage should be gained by the use of force. The Indian draft had the support of Mali, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., but was opposed by some others who would only agree to a simple cease-fire resolution. India's representative argued, in vain, that a call for cease-fire without simultaneous provision for withdrawal would make the acceptance of cease-fire difficult, if not impracticable. On 6 June the Security Council adopted a resolution asking for cease-fire as a first step. An emergency meeting was convened at the request of the U.S.S.R. on 7 June and a resolution was finally adopted unanimously demanding a cease-fire by 2000 hours G.M.T. on 7 June, 1967, again, as a first step. While supporting this resolution, India's representative made it clear that India along with some other members would have preferred a resolution which also asked for withdrawal of forces to the 4 June positions. This, besides being sound in principle, would have provided a basis on which peace could be built in West Asia.

During the hostilities, the Indian contingent with the UNEF suffered some serious casualties at the hands of the

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Israeli forces. These acts were widely condemned in India

as well as abroad.

Following the cessation of hostilities, the Security Council met to consider two draft resolutions on the situation, one tabled by the U.S.A. and the other by the U.S.S.R. The Soviet resolution was voted upon and defeated. Thereupon, at the request of the U.S.S.R., the Secretary-General convened a special emergency session of the General Assembly, which began on 17 June. The Foreign Minister of India, speaking on 22 June in the Assembly, stressed the need for a lasting peace in the area for which the essential first requisite was the return of the armed forces to the positions held before the commencement of hostilities. He emphasised four cardinal principles in this connection. First, it was not open to a country to start a war merely because it felt that a threat to its security existed; the U.N. Charter prescribed various courses of action open to it under such circumstances. Secondly, no aggressor could be permitted to retain the fruits of aggression. Thirdly, it was not permissible for a country to acquire territory of another state in order to strengthen its bargaining power. Finally, rights could not be established, territorial disputes could not be settled and boundaries could not be adjusted through armed conflict. The Foreign Minister of India proposed, in addition, that a special representative of the Secretary-General be appointed to help reduce tension in the area and to ensure the safety and security of the civilian Arab population in areas occupied by Israel and to facilitate the return of refugees. He also proposed that the U.N. Truce Supervisory Organisation should be enlarged and strengthened to ensure strict observance of the General Armistice Agreements.

After protracted discussion, the Emergency Session came to an end on 19 September without having been able to

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adopt any substantive resolution regarding the West Asian crisis and the matter was referred back to the Security Council. After intensive consultations, the Security Council finally adopted unanimously on 22 November, 1967, a British sponsored resolution on the issue. Three other resolutions-the three-power (Mali, Nigeria and India), the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.-which were before the Security Council were not pressed to a vote. As envisaged in the British resolution, the U.N. Secretary-General after obtaining the views of all parties concerned appointed Dr. Gunnar Jarring as U.N. Special Representative in the Middle East. Dr. Jarring has since been consulting the leaders of the countries concerned-the U.A.R., Jordan, the Lebanon and Israel. Syria, however, refused to cooperate with Dr. Jarring's mission.

There was widespread appreciation, among the Arab nations in West Asia and North Africa, of India's principled stand on the West Asian crisis. Soon after the conflict, the Governments of Iraq and Syria requested the Government of India to look after their interests in the United States and the United Kingdom respectively.

The Government of India fully support the efforts of the United Nations representative, Dr. Jarring, to reach a just solution which would bring peace to the entire region, This, in the Government's view, should ensure not only vacation of territories which were occupied by force but also security and legitimate rights for all the States and rehabilitation of the Palestinian refugees.

THE SUDAN

India's relations, with individual countries in the region remained cordial. The President of the Sudan paid a State visit to India from 28 April to 5 May. During the visit, President Azhari revived his personal contact with Indian

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leaders after a lapse of 12 years. He was keen to see for himself the progress in India since 1955, when he came to India on his way back from the Bandung Conference. While he expressed his admiration in no uncertain terms for the achievements during the intervening decade, he also witnessed the validity of India's secularism in action.

KUWAIT

The then Foreign Minister of India, Shri M. C. Chagla, paid an official visit. from 15 to 17 April, 1967, to Kuwait. He met the Amir, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister. the Foreign Minister and the Minister for Commerce and discussed problems of mutual interest with them. A joint communique was issued at the end of the talks which noted with satisfaction the friendly and cordial relations existing between India and Kuwait and reaffirmed the mutual determination to develop these relations so that they could cover all aspects of mutually beneficial cooperation. The Foreign Minister of Kuwait, as also the Ministers of Commerce and Education, accepted invitations to visit India.

The second Indo-Kuwait Joint Committee meeting was held in Kuwait from 9 to 15 April, 1967. It discussed the possibilities of collaboration between India and Kuwait. India has offered to make available the services of Indian technicians and experts to the Government of Kuwait as well as training facilities for Kuwait personnel in various

fields.

In keeping with the growing relations between India and Kuwait, a resident Indian Head of Mission, of the rank of an Ambassador, in Kuwait was appointed during the year. Previously, our Ambassador in the Lebanon was concurrently accredited to Kuwait.

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SAUDI ARABIA

An Indian goodwill mission consisting of Prof. Abdul Wahab Bokhari and Shri Hayatullah Ansari, M.P.s, and Shri Moinuddin Harris visited Saudi Arabia during the Haj. The delegation had an audience with the King. Considerable publicity was given in the local press to the activities of the goodwill mission.

IRAQ

A seven-member Iraqi delegation led by Mr. Abdul Gani Shandallah visited India from 15 to 19 July, 1967. The delegation called on the President of India and also met the Deputy Minister for External Affairs. The delegation was on a goodwill visit to India.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF SOUTH YEMEN

After more than a century and a quarter of colonial rule, South Arabia achieved independence on 29 November, 1967 as the People's Republic of Southern Yemen. India has consistently supported the cause of independence of Aden and South Arabia. In a statement in the Indian Parliament on 30 November, the Prime Minister extended recognition and cordial welcome to the new Republic. A two-man technical delegation from India visited Aden between 13 and 17 December, 1967, to discuss technical and other assistance needed by the new Republic. Southern Yemen has become the fourteenth member of the Arab League,

During the disturbances in Aden in June, 1967 and later, several Indians left the colony. The Government of India have declared Aden as a "disturbed area" and granted liberalised Customs and Income Tax clearance concessions to the repatriates. Out of an estimated number of 6,000 Indians living in Aden at the beginning of 1967, about 1,200 are estimated to remain there at present.

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IRAN

The then Minister of External Affairs, Shri M. C.

Chagla, paid an official visit to' Iran from 17 to 20 April, 1967. He was received by the Shah of Iran and called on the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. The talks were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

The President and Prime Minister of India sent messages of felicitations and gifts to the Shah of Iran on the occasion of his coronation on 26 October, 1967. They also attended a function held in this connection by the Indo-Iran Society in New Delhi.

ISRAEL

INDIA EGYPT USA JORDAN SYRIA BULGARIA ETHIOPIA MALI NIGER NIGERIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LEBANON IRAQ SUDAN INDONESIA KUWAIT SAUDI ARABIA YEMEN IRAN

May 25, 1967

AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

CHAPTER VI

AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

INDIA's relations with all the independent countries of Africa, south of the Sahara, with the exception of South Africa, remained friendly during the year under report. There was increased mutual cooperation with most of these countries, notably Nigeria, Ghana, Zambia, Tanzania, Ethiopia and the colony of Mauritius scheduled to become independent in March, 1968.

During the year, two new non-Resident Missions were opened, one in the Congo (Brazzaville) and the other in Mali. The Indian Ambassador in the Congo (Kinshasa) is concurrently accredited to the Congo (Brazzaville) while the Ambassador in Guinea is accredited concurrently to Mali. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) opened its Embassy in New Delhi, during the year, with a former Prime Minister, Brigadier General Mulamba, as its first Ambassador.

In keeping with India's traditional support for the fight against racial discrimination in South Africa, the Government of India agreed to the opening of an office in Delhi

by the African National Congress, which is the principal resistance movement and is banned in South Africa. This office, the first in Asia, is expected to mobilise support in India and Asia for the anti-apartheid movement.

India played host to two distinguished visitors from Africa, south of the Sahara, during the year. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia paid a State visit to India from 14 to 18 June, 1967. India has consistently supported

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Zambia in meeting the difficult situation created by the unilateral declaration of independence by Ian Smith in Rhodesia. India's views on the Rhodesian question, which coincide with those of Zambia and the Organisation of African Unity, were reiterated during President Kaunda's visit. The joint communique issued at the end of the visit reaffirmed the view that the only effective way of putting an end to the illegal regime in Rhodesia was through the use of force by Britain.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewasagar Ramgoolam, visited India from 13 to 19 December. Mauritius became independent on Mar 12, 1968. The visit, coming on the eve of independence of Mauritius, was significant and symbolised the traditional bonds between India and the island of Mauritius. Sir Seewasagar held talks with the President, the Prime Minister and other Ministers. During a visit to Bombay he met the representatives of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation and the Bank of Baroda.

The position of Indians in some of the East African countries, especially Kenya and Tanzania, continues to be uncertain as a result of the policy of Africanisation adopted in these countries. The policy of Africanisation, as distinguished from nationalisation, has affected a large number of Indian persons in these countries, many of whom have had to leave their countries of domicile and adoption. In Kenya, the recently introduced Immigration Act places severe restrictions on the employment of non-citizens, among whom are many Indian nationals.

India has continued, within and outside the United Nations, her support for the people in Southern Africa struggling under racist, minority regimes. When the Rhodesian issue was discussed at the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, India's representative declared that the only way

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to end the rebellion was for Britain to use force. Our general policy regarding racist regimes in Southern Africa is that positive measures should be taken to employ "international machinery" for the implementation of the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter.

INDIA

GHANA NIGER NIGERIA TANZANIA ZAMBIA ETHIOPIA MAURITIUS USA CONGO MALI ZAIRE
GUINEA LATVIA SOUTH AFRICA KENYA

Mar 12, 1968

EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

CHAPTER VII

EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

Eastern Europe

THE U.S.S.R.

Apr 13, 1967, marked the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the Soviet Union. These years have seen fruitful expansion in Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation in all fields. The occasion was suitably celebrated both in India and the U.S.S.R. Public meetings were held by the Soviet-Indian Cultural Society in Moscow and by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in New Delhi. To mark the occasion the institution of NEHRU AWARDS for Soviet writers, contributing towards the strengthening of Indo-Soviet Friendship, was also announced.

The Twentieth Anniversary of India's Independence was celebrated in the Soviet Union with great enthusiasm. Various receptions and cultural shows were held in Moscow and Tashkent. The visiting Indian artistes and the Soviet artistes gave variety performances in Moscow and Tashkent, which were attended by thousands of Soviet citizens. Functions were also held by the Soviet Publishing House, Soviet-Indian Friendship Society in Moscow and Uzbekistan Union of the Societies of Friendship. Various cultural shows, public meetings, film shows and receptions were attended by high-ranking Soviet officials and large number

of Soviet citizens.

The tradition of high-level exchange of visits between India and the U.S.S.R. continued. The President of India,

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Dr. Zakir Husain, passed through Moscow in June, 1967, on his way to Canada. He was received at the Moscow airport by the Acting President of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, visited the U.S.S.R. in November, 1967 to attend the celebration on the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Alexei Kosygin, came to India in January, 1968 to witness the Republic Day celebrations and stayed on for a week for mutual consultations. Among other prominent visitors from India to the U.S.S.R. were the Minister of Defence, Shri Swaran Singh, the Education Minister Dr. Triguna Sen, the Labour Minister, Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathi, and the Ministers of State in the Ministries of Education, Health and Family Planning and Social Welfare. The Soviet Minister of Fisheries, Mr. A. A. Ishkov, visited India in August, 1967 and held talks concerning the Fisheries Project being undertaken with Soviet assistance.

Mutual consultations between the two countries continued and the then Foreign Secretary, Shri C. S. Jha, visited Moscow in July, 1967 and delivered a letter from the Prime Minister of India to Chairman Kosygin. The Defence Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, was in the Soviet Union in September, 1967, on his way to the U.N. General Assembly session in New York. He held talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. A. Gromyko, in Moscow.

A number of important delegations from the Soviet Union came to India during the year. Among these were an eight-member military delegation led by the Soviet Chief of General Staff, Marshal Zakharov, a six-member delegation of Agricultural Specialists led by the Soviet Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. G. I. Vorobiev, and a four-member delegation to see the working of Panchayats in

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Rajasthan. A cultural delegation from India, a thirteen-member delegation of Indian scientists and a delegation on Social Security visited the U.S.S.R. during the year.

The Soviet Union gave a gift of 100 million doses of

freeze-dried Small-pox Vaccine to India.

YUGOSLAVIA

The customary regular contacts and exchanges of views between Yugoslavia and India were maintained during the year. In April, 1967, the then Foreign Secretary, Shri C. S. Jha, visited Belgrade to hold talks with the Yugoslav Foreign Office, especially on some aspects of the problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which was due to be considered by the Disarmament Committee of the United Nations. The officials of the two foreign offices also discussed other problems in international relations as well as matters pertaining to bilateral cooperation. The official meetings were detailed and frank on both sides and there was a general agreement on various issues, including the draft treaty on non-proliferation.

The Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, Mr. Marko Nikezic, visited India in June, 1967. Earlier, in May, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia was in India. The then Indian Foreign Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, visited Yugoslavia in July, 1967 and had talks with President Tito. While Mr. Nikezic came to India as a personal envoy of President Tito, to exchange views and coordinate the initiative of the non-aligned countries, especially in relation to the West Asian crisis, Shri Chagla's visit was considered timely in the context of the impasse in the U.N. on steps to resolve the crisis. There was fruitful exchange of views on both occasions and much identity was evident. These visits also served, as stated by Shri Chagla, to reinforce the importance of non-alignment and strengthen the ties of the non-aligned countries.

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The Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from 11 to 13 October, 1967 at the invitation of the President and the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia. She had useful exchange of views with both of them on the current international problems with particular emphasis on the situation in West Asia and Vietnam, the tripartite economic cooperation as well as further promotion of bilateral cooperation. A concordance of views was noted on all major international issues as well as readiness of the two parties to continue their cooperation in the cause of peace and equitable relations in the world. The Indian Minister of Defence, Shri Swaran Singh, who was leading India's delegation to the U.N. General Assembly meeting in New York, also joined the discussions in Belgrade.

At the invitation of the Government of India, President Josip Broz Tito, accompanied by Madame Broz, paid a State visit to India from 22 to 27 January, 1968. The President of Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of India had talks in which the international situation and the bilateral relations were reviewed. The talks, which were frank and cordial, confirmed the proximity of the views on important international problems and the present situation in the world. On bilateral relations between India and Yugoslavia, the two leaders noted with gratification the developing cooperation in all spheres and reaffirmed their resolve to expand and intensify all-round bilateral cooperation. The tripartite cooperation among India, Yugoslavia and the U.A.R. was also reviewed and the two leaders affirmed their readiness to explore and develop further avenues of collaboration. They also agreed to maintain their common approach to the various issues before the UNCTAD-II in New Delhi.

Other prominent visitors to Yugoslavia from India were the Minister of Industrial Development and Company

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Affairs, the Minister of Transport and Shipping and the Minister of State for Finance, Planning and State Enterprise. During the visit of the Transport Minister, a contract was signed for the purchase of three bulk carriers from Yugoslavia.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. J. Krejci visited India in January, 1967. The delegation led by him participated in the first meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Co-operation.

A delegation of members of Parliament headed by Shri S. N. Mishra, M.P., visited Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Poland, Hungary and Rumania in September, 1967.

POLAND

At the invitation of Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, paid an official visit to Poland from 8 to 11 October, 1967, where she was accorded a warm and cordial welcome. During her visit Shrimati Gandhi was received in audience by Mr. Edward Ochab, Chairman of the Council of State and called on Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of

the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. In her talks with the Polish Premier, important international issues as well as problems of mutual interest were discussed. The Indian Foreign Secretary, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, discussed separately with the Polish Foreign Minister the situation in Vietnam, the role of ICSC and the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

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RUMANIA

A three-member cultural delegation from Rumania led by Mr. Wasile Gliga, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, visited India in May, 1967. During their visit an agreement on cultural exchange programme for 1967-69 was signed.

At the invitation of Mr. Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi paid an official visit to Rumania from 16 to 19 October, 1967. The Prime Minister and the members of her entourage were welcomed with warm hospitality by the Rumanian Government and people. The Prime Minister was received by the President of Rumania as well as by Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of Rumanian Communist Party. During the talks between the two Prime Ministers much identity was revealed in their views on several international issues. Both expressed themselves in favour of maintaining the sanctity of established borders inviolate and developing inter-state relations on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. The two Premiers agreed that conditions were favourable for increasing technical, economic and industrial cooperation between India and Rumania. The Prime Minister extended an invitation to Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Ceausescu to visit India, which they accepted with pleasure.

BULGARIA

A Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr. Tano Tsolov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited India during April, 1967. During their visit an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two Governments was signed in

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which the Government of Bulgaria offered a credit of Rs. 112.5 million at an interest of 2.5 per cent per annum repayable through the sale of Indian goods.

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from 13 to 16 October, 1967. This was the first visit by an Indian Prime Minister to Bulgaria. The people of Bulgaria accorded her a heart-warming and spontaneous welcome which fully reflected the friendly feelings they had for the people of India.

Western Europe

THE UNITED KINGDOM

There was a steady improvement and further strengthening of the cordial and friendly relations between India and the U.K. which had been strained during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan conflict.

During the year, India received several prominent visitors from the U.K., and some Ministers, Parliamentarians, officials and non-officials from India visited Britain. Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, stopped for a day each in London on 25 June and 2 July, 1967 on his way to and back from Canada on the occasion of his State visit to that country. Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, briefly visited London in September, 1967 and exchanged views with the U.K. Government on subjects of mutual interest. India continued to get economic and technical assistance from the U.K. Shri S. S. Dhawan, ex-Judge of the Allahabad High Court, has been appointed as the new Indian High Commissioner in the U.K.

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FRANCE

India's relations with France during the year under review continued to be cordial. Cultural and economic contacts between the two countries increased during the year.

A French Parliamentary delegation led by the President of the Economic Affairs Committee visited India in January, 1967. Several Ministers of the Government of India and Members of Parliament also visited France during 1967. The Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, visited France in October, 1967 and had talks with Mr. Debre, the French Finance Minister. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, also visited France during 1967. Officials of the Government

of India went to Paris to participate in the meeting of the Aid India Consortium.

France continued to offer technical and economic assistance to this country under various programmes. As a member of the Aid India Club, France is one of the leading aid givers to India. The French Government has also been offering scholarships, fellowships and training facilities under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

India's trade with France continued to be heavily tilted in favour of the latter. During 1966-67, India's imports from France were of the value of Rs. 20.49 lakhs as against exports during the same period of Rs. 11.62 lakhs. This represented a deficit of Rs. 8.87 lakhs for India. Talks are, however, going on for furthering our exports to France.

Shri C. S. Jha, who was appointed Ambassador of India to France vice Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, who took over as the Foreign Secretary, presented his credentials to the President of France on 16 September, 1967.

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Mr. Alphan, Secretary General of the French Foreign Office, accompanied by Madame Alphan, paid an official visit to India from 13 to 20 January, 1968. They visited Agra, Bombay, Aurangabad and Ellora. During Mr. Alphan's stay in the Capital he was received by the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Alphan also had talks with the Foreign Secretary. Madame Alphan was received separately by the Prime Minister.

A five-member delegation from the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the French National Assembly led by Mr. Bernard Destremau is touring India currently to gain a first hand impression of this country's problems. The delegation, which visited Delhi from 24 to 27 January, 1968, called on the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Foreign Secretary. They also witnessed the Republic Day parade.

THE NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Netherlands offered assistance to the Government of India in improving agricultural production in Bihar by increasing the amount of water available for irrigation. A maximum amount of DFL 1,000,000, earmarked for this purpose, is to be utilised in carrying out a survey of sub-soil water in a selected area in Bihar

by geological and geophysical methods, supplemented by actual drilling of a few wells. A second project to be undertaken by the Government of the Netherlands was designed to improve the nutritional value of the common diet of the people by the addition of lysine in order to upgrade the protein content of food. The Netherlands' contribution to this project would consist of the supply of staple food supplemented with lysine and supported with

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the necessary equipment and experts. The Netherlands has also offered to establish a Child Aid Project in India.

A baby elephant was presented to the Zoo at Amsterdam on 30 August, 1967, by the Ambassador of India in the Netherlands, as a gift from the children of India to the children of the Netherlands.

BELGIUM

An agreement was signed on 24 April, under which Belgium would provide a loan of BF 60 million to India for the purchase of commodities and services of Belgian origin. This was the first government to government aid provided by Belgium to India, the previous Belgian assistance having been in the form of suppliers' credit through the Aid India Club. The present credit carried an interest of 3 per cent. per annum and repayable over a period of 20 years with a grace period of 5 years.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dr. Zakir Husain, the then Vice-President of India passed through Frankfurt on his way back from the United States of America in April 1967. He was met at the airport by the Federal Minister for Refugees, Mr. Von Hassel and officials of the Foreign Office.

The former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of German, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, passed away on 19 April, 1967. Messages of condolence were sent on this occasion by the President and the Prime Minister of India. Shri-mati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, M.P., attended the funeral of Dr. Adenauer held on 25 April, 1967, as India's special envoy.

The FRG Minister for Federal Property, Mr. Kurt Schmuechker, paid an unofficial visit to India on 8-9 July, 1967. On arrival at Palam airport, he was met by officials

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of the Ministries of External Affairs and Finance. He was seen off by the Deputy Foreign Minister, Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, paid an official visit to India from 20 to 22 November, 1967. This first official visit by a Chancellor of the FRG enabled the leaders of the two countries to personally review the mutually beneficial relations which have long existed between the two countries. During the talks, the two Heads of Government noted the broad similarity of views on current international problems, held by both the countries. They agreed that, in order to enable a continuing exchange of views, the Foreign Ministers of India and the FRG or their representatives should meet once a year, alternately in Bonn and in New Delhi. The economic and commercial relations between the two countries were also reviewed and the Federal Chancellor affirmed his Government's desire to continue and strengthen the economic, scientific and technological cooperation existing between the two countries. They also declared their intention to enter into a cultural agreement and welcomed the proposed establishment of an Institute of German Studies at the Nehru University.

AUSTRIA

The Government of Austria offered a number of scholarships/training posts at the Hotel Training Centre in Salzburg for 1967-68. Four candidates sponsored by the Government of India were selected.

The Austrian Catholic Women's Association has offered, through the Government of Austria, to help the Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum, Kerala, to set up a new institute for advanced studies in Chemistry. The offer is under the consideration of the authorities concerned.

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PORTUGAL

The continued detention in Portugal of Shri Mohan Laxman Ranade and Dr. Telo Mascarenhas greatly exercised Indian public opinion and repeated references to this have been made in Parliament and elsewhere. The Government of Mexico has played a very constructive role in discharging their responsibilities for protection of Indian interests in Portugal.

TURKEY

His Excellency Mr. Ihsan Sabri Caglayamgil, Foreign

Minister of Turkey, accompanied by the Hon'ble Muammer Baykam and senior officials of the Government of Turkey, paid an official visit to India from 4 to 9 January, 1968. During their stay in New Delhi the Foreign Minister of Turkey held discussions with the Prime Minister of India, Deputy Prime Minister, Commerce Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs on national and international issues. The Foreign Minister of Turkey was also received by the President of India.

USA

INDIA RUSSIA UZBEKISTAN CANADA UNITED KINGDOM YUGOSLAVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC NORWAY SLOVAKIA GERMANY HUNGARY POLAND VIETNAM BULGARIA
PAKISTAN FRANCE THE NETHERLANDS LATVIA BELGIUM AUSTRIA PORTUGAL MEXICO
TURKEY

Apr 13, 1967

THE AMERICAS

CHAPTER VIII

THE AMERICAS

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE traditional friendship between India and the U.S.A. based on common democratic values was manifest during the year, in spite of divergence of views over some international issues. The understanding between the two countries was promoted further by a succession of high-level visits which served to keep both countries informed of each other's views. The visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of India to the U.S.A. in September, 1967 was important in this connection, His visit attracted considerable attention as it coincided with the Chinese attempt to stir up trouble on the Sikkim border. This provided Shri Morarji Desai an opportunity to convince the American leaders and public regarding India's determination to defend itself. He also reiterated India's resolve to achieve its social and economic goals despite the present economic difficulties.

Other prominent visitors to the U.S.A. from India included the Ministers of Commerce, Transport and Shipping, and Tourism and Civil Aviation. The former U.S.

Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, visited India in April, 1967. He held discussions with the Prime Minister and other leaders. Senator Hart was another important visitor from the U.S.A. Some senior State Department officials, including Mr. Eugene Rostow, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Mr. J. Yaeger, Head of the Policy Planning Division, Mr. L. Battle, Assistant Secretary, also visited India.

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Ambassador Raymond Hare came to India as President Johnson's special envoy, Senator Percy, who has been mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for the 1968 U.S. Presidential elections, visited India in December, 1967. Governor Romney, a declared candidate for the Republican nomination, came on a visit in December, 1967-January, 1968. Senior officials of other U.S. Departments also visited, India.

Faced with a second successive year of drought, India has had to look abroad for a considerable portion of its food-rain requirements. The response of the U.S.A. in this regard has been most generous. Shipments of food-grains under PL 480 programme, totalling about 4.7 million tonnes from January, 1967 to October, 1967, have helped India to tide over the serious shortages. The latest agreement, signed in December, 1967, makes provision for the supply of 3.5 million tonnes of U.S. foodgrains to India in the first half of 1968. This agreement follows the one signed in September, 1967, for 1 million tonnes of food-grains. Earlier in 1967, an agreement for 1.6 million tonnes of foodgrains was signed in June, and another for 1.95 million tonnes in April. With a brighter outlook for the current season, it is expected that our need for U.S. food assistance will be reduced appreciably in the coming year. Together with the food aid the U.S.A. has continued to make substantial contributions in the form of economic and technical assistance to India's development plans. It is reported that the U.S. Congress has voted large cuts in the total foreign aid appropriations for that country. India is likely to feel the effect of this by way of diminished economic assistance.

CANADA

1967, being Canada's Centennial Year, was the occasion in that country for widespread celebrations, of which the

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most spectacular was the great Montreal Fair known as

EXPO'67. India's active participation in the celebrations was an expression of the close and warm relations that exist between the two countries. President Zakir Husain visited Canada on this occasion (from 26 to 30 June) and was received with great warmth and cordiality.

The Indian pavillion in EXPO'67, which attracted large crowds, was presented as a gift to the City of Montreal by the Commerce Minister Shri Dinesh Singh at the conclusion of the Fair.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Moraji Desai, visited Canada from 16 to 19 September, 1967.

Canada responded generously and promptly to the grave situation created in India by drought by gifting wheat worth \$ 50 million, in addition to the supply of foodgrains on loan terms. The programme of Canadian economic assistance to India steadily increased both in volume and in its effectiveness. Among new programmes initiated with Canadian assistance is the scheme to build a nuclear power station in Rajasthan. for which Canada has given a loan of \$ 38.5 million. Canada has also given loans of \$ 11.85 million and \$ 10 million for the purchase of industrial plant and raw materials and a loan of \$ 19.5 million for the Iddiki project in Kerala.

THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Shri Morarji Desai, visited some of the countries in these regions during his tour abroad from 6 September to 5 October, 1967. He visited Trinidad and Tobago to attend the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference. Then he went to Brazil to attend the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The Deputy Prime Minister also

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paid a two-day visit to Venezuela at the invitation of the Venezuelan Government where he received a warm welcome.

The Minister of External Affairs of Brazil, Mr. Jose de Magalhaes Pinto, accompanied by Mrs. Magalhaes Pinto and officials, paid a visit to India from 1 to 6 February, 1968, as guests of the Government of India. Apart from visiting places of interest, Mr. Pinto called on the President, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Industrial Development, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The highlight of the visit was the signing of the Trade Agreement between India and Brazil.

In Brazil, a low cost housing colony in Niteroi, Capital of the State of Rio-de-Janeiro, was named after Mahatma Gandhi. A school, also named after Mahatma Gandhi, was founded in Porto Alegre. The Legislative Assembly of the State of Guanabara in Brazil held a special session of the Assembly to pay homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi on Oct 02, 1967.

In appreciation of these gestures, the Embassy of India in Rio-de-Janeiro presented to the Archbishop of Rio-de-Janeiro a sum of Rs. 7,277, being the profits on the sale of Indian handicrafts and objects of art at a charity fair arranged by the Embassy.

Senator Arnon de Mello of Brazil visited India from 1 to 10 November, 1967, to study the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy in India. He stayed in Bombay from 7 to 10 November, 1967 as a guest of the Department of Atomic Energy. He visited the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

An Indian delegation led by Shri Govind Narain, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, attended the 18th Session of the International Planned Parenthood

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Federation held in Santiago, Chile, from 8 to 15 April, 1967. The contribution made by the Indian delegation to the proceedings of the Conference was appreciated widely.

The small Indian community of Chile made a contribution of about Rs. 7,500 to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

A cultural delegation led by Rev. Father Ismael Quile, Vice-Rector of the EI Salvador University, Buenos Aires, visited India from 12 to 23 January, 1967. During their stay in India, they visited several places of tourist interest in Bombay, Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Varanasi, Calcutta and Madras. In New Delhi, they called on the Vice-President and Minister of Education.

Out of the sum of Rs. 11,178 collected at a charity fete arranged by the Embassy of India, Buenos Aires, a sum of Rs. 5,589 was donated to the National Emergency Fund of Argentina set up for helping the victims of the floods in Buenos Aires. The balance of Rs. 5,589 has been remitted to India as a donation to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

The Government of India have endowed a Chair of

Indian Studies at the West Indies University, Trinidad. An Indian professor has been selected for this Chair.

Senator Hamilton Maurice, President of the Senate, Trinidad and Tobago, visited India from 6 to 15 November, 1967 as a guest of the Government of India. He called on the Vice-President, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Minister of Education, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Blankets, antibiotics and vaccines worth Rs. 5,500 were sent to Bolivia as emergency relief for flood-stricken people there.

USA

INDIA CANADA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO BRAZIL VENEZUELA
CHILE ARGENTINA BERMUDA BOLIVIA

Oct 02, 1967

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

CHAPTER IX

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

THE United Nations General Assembly's XXII regular session commenced on Sep 19, 1967 and ended on 19 December, 1967. Mr. Corneliu Manescu of Rumania was elected as the President of the Assembly. The People's Republic of Southern Yemen, comprising of the former British territories of Aden and the Federation of South Arabia was admitted as the 123rd Member of the United Nations on 14 December, 1967.

Besides the regular session, the General Assembly was convened in two special sessions during the year-the Fifth Special session from 21 April to 13 June, 1967 to consider the question of South-West Africa and U.N. peace keeping operations; the Fifth Emergency Special Session to consider the West Asian Crisis from 17 June to 21 July and again on 18 September, 1967.

At the elections held during the XXII session of the General Assembly, India was re-elected to the Economic and Social Council for a further term of three years, beginning from 1 January, 1968. At the 23rd session of the Commission on Human Rights, held in Geneva, from 20 February to 23 March, 1967, Shri K. C. Pant, M.P., the leader of the Indian delegation, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission. India was also elected to the U.N. Council for South-West Africa, established by a resolution of the Fifth Special Session of the General Assembly.

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At the XXII regular session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Indian delegation, Shri Swaran Singh, speaking on 6 October, 1967, drew special attention to the Vietnam problem. He said that the first step towards peace was for the United States to halt its bombing of North Vietnam, to be followed by cessation of all hostilities and commencement of negotiation for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem. On the West Asian situation, he reiterated India's stand that a settlement should be based on (a) the complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from areas occupied by them during the recent hostilities, (b) respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of each state in the region, and (c) the safeguarding of the rights of the Arab refugees.

At the special session of the General Assembly, convened to consider the question of South-West Africa, India co-sponsored a resolution with 78 other countries, which was adopted on 19 May, 1967. The resolution established an eleven-member U.N. Council for South-West Africa to administer the territory until its independence on a date to be fixed in accordance with the wishes of the people. The Council was required to be based in the territory and to establish contact with the South African authorities with a view to laying down procedures for the transfer of the territory. Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos, Legal Counsel of the U.N., was appointed the acting United Nations Commissioner for South-West Africa. The South African Government, however, refused to have any discussions with the Council.

At the XXII regular session, India co-sponsored a resolution, which was adopted on 16 December, condemning South African refusal and calling upon her to withdraw from the territory unconditionally and without delay. The resolution also requested the Security Council to take

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all appropriate measures to enable the U.N. Council for South-West Africa to discharge its functions.

The Special Committee of 33 on peace keeping operations continued its work and on the basis of its recommendations a resolution was adopted by the Fifth Special Session of the General Assembly on 23 May, 1967. This resolution renewed its appeal to all Member States, principally to the developed countries, to make voluntary contributions to overcome the continuing financial difficulties of the United Nations. At the XXII regular session, India co-sponsored a resolution which renewed the mandate of the special committee and suggested that steps be undertaken on matters relating to facilities, services and personnel to be provided by Member States for peace-keeping.

During the year, the Indian contingent in the U.N. Emergency Forces stationed in the U.A.R. territory and Gaza was withdrawn, consequent on the withdrawal of the UNEF by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as requested by the U.A.R.

As a member of the U.N. Security Council, India participated in the Council's deliberations on the West Asian crisis (details given in Chapter V on West Asia and North Africa).

India continued to participate in the work of the special committee of twenty-four nations on the Implementation of the Declaration of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in the Fourth committee of the General Assembly. Indian representatives took part in the special committee's meetings held in the Congo, Zambia and Tanzania in May-June, 1967. In the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, India co-sponsored a resolution on Southern Rhodesia which was later adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November, 1967. The resolution declared that the only effective and speedy way for the

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U.K. to end the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia was through force and that sanctions, in order to achieve their objectives, would have to be comprehensive and mandatory and backed by force. On the territories under Portuguese administration, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on 17 November, which condemned the colonial war waged by Portugal and urged that country to apply the principle of self-determination to its colonies without any delay. The General Assembly also considered the report

of the special committee of twenty-four nations and recommended de-colonization measures to be taken in regard to Fiji, Gibraltar, Ifni, Spanish Sahara, Equatorial Guinea, French Somaliland, Oman, Falkand Islands and 26 other small territories.

The special committee of twenty-four adopted a resolution co-sponsored by India, on 19th June, 1967, deploring the dismemberment of Mauritius and Seychelles by the administering power. The Indian representative pointed out during the debate that the reported establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean territory would be in violation of General Assembly resolutions and the United Nations Charter.

In the Fourth Committee, India co-sponsored with 61 other countries a resolution, which was later adopted by the General Assembly on 7 December, 1967, strongly condemning the exploitation of the colonial territories and people and the methods practised in the territories by foreign financial, economic and other interests.

At the 43rd session of the Economic and Social Council, held in Geneva, the Indian delegation introduced a resolution on the Second U.N. Conference on Trade and Development. This resolution received considerable support from the delegations of the developing countries and was adopted by the Council. The resolution recognised the

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importance of the UNCTAD-II as a forum for the adoption of additional measures for the acceleration of economic development of the developing countries and expressed the hope that substantial progress would be achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the UNCTAD-I before the commencement of the second session.

The Commission on Human Rights, to which India was re-elected, considered, inter alia, the question of a draft International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Religious Intolerance and forwarded it to the Economic and Social Council for consideration by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly has designated the year 1968, in which falls the 20th anniversary of the adoption, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as the International Year for Human Rights. The Government of India has constituted a National Committee to co-ordinate its observance in India. On the eve of the International Year, the President of India issued a message urging

greater understanding of human rights and their extension to areas where they are now denied.

DISARMAMENT

The 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, of which India is a member, re-convened in February, 1967, and continued in session until 14 December, 1967, except for a brief recess of 6 weeks. The session centred principally on the question of a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. had tabled separate, but identical, drafts of a treaty. Amendments to the draft were proposed by Sweden, Mexico, Rumania, Brazil, the U.A.R., Italy and the U.K. but were not voted upon. Sweden proposed a complete formulation of Article III concerning International Control which had been left

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blank in the U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. draft treaties. The Indian representative, who took part in the debate, made detailed comments on the draft. He urged that the treaty, to be acceptable, should conform fully with the resolution of the General Assembly 2028(XX). At the XXII regular session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Chairman of the Indian delegation emphasised that any draft non-proliferation treaty should not adversely affect the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes in non-nuclear-weapon-states.

The XXII session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions on the subjects of disarmament and peaceful uses of atomic energy. India co-sponsored a resolution, which was adopted, recommending the total suspension of all nuclear weapons tests. India also voted for a resolution urging all states to undertake negotiation concerning the conclusion of a Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The Assembly also adopted a resolution requesting the ENDC to submit, on or before 15 March, 1968, a full report on the negotiation regarding the draft treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. On Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare plans for a Fourth International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in 1970 or 1971. On Outer Space, the Assembly called on all states, which had not yet done so, to sign the Outer Space Treaty. At the Fifth Special Session of the General Assembly, India co-sponsored a resolution on holding a U.N. Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at Vienna from 14 to 27 August, 1968.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

During the year under review, India participated in several international conferences, seminars etc., a list of <pg70>

which is given at Appendix I. Notable among the International Conferences held in India were the Ninth Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee and the Second Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

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

The United Nations seminar on Apartheid was held on 25 July in Kitwe, Zambia. The seminar was attended by 34 Governments and some observers and experts. India was represented by Shri S. Krishnamurthi, High Commissioner for India in Zambia.

YEMEN

INDIA SWITZERLAND VIETNAM ISRAEL SOUTH AFRICA USA CONGO ZAMBIA TANZANIA
UNITED KINGDOM PORTUGAL EQUATORIAL GUINEA FIJI GIBRALTAR GUINEA MALI OMAN
MAURITIUS SEYCHELLES BRAZIL MEXICO SWEDEN ITALY AUSTRIA

Sep 19, 1967

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

CHAPTER X

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

THE External Publicity Division, during the year under review, continued its efforts to promote India's publicity abroad. Through its publicity posts in Indian Missions abroad, the Division sought to:

- (i) foster an increasing understanding of our country and its policies;
- (ii) explain and interpret our objectives and actions;
and
- (iii) counteract adverse influences and false and hos-

tile propaganda against our country.

With this in view, the Division supplied its net-work of 49 publicity posts, and also the Indian Missions without them-over 100 in number-material and information on India, i.e. literature, newspapers, journals, books, pamphlets, feature articles, background notes and directives on important developments.

The Division keeps contact with Indian Missions abroad which receive Radio Telegraph transmissions on teleprinter machines. Transmissions containing news, statements, background material, etc., on India are broadcast twice a day (2 pm and 8 pm IST) and received on the teleprinters by 50 Missions. On the basis of these transmissions our publicity posts abroad issue periodical news bulletins and news digests in English and other local languages. During the year arrangements were made by 20 new posts to receive these transmissions.

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Production: The Production Unit of the Division is concerned with the procurement, production and distribution of feature articles, and printed literature such as books, pamphlets and periodicals.

To improve the quality of publicity material the Production Unit has introduced some new features. One is a monthly Photo Feature depicting interesting aspects of modern India. The other is the production of printed single sheet feature articles with illustrations. Both these features have been well received. Steps have also been taken to expand and modernise the XP Division Press to meet the needs not only of the XP Division but of the entire Ministry.

The Production Unit has also undertaken certain types of translation and printing jobs in foreign languages within India.

Apart from regular publications such as the Foreign Affairs Record (monthly), the Indian and Foreign Review (fortnightly), and the French version of the Indian and Foreign Review (Courrier de l' Inde), nineteen pamphlets were produced at Headquarters. Local language versions of several pamphlets were produced by our Missions abroad, in addition to periodical bulletins in various languages.

Scripts have been completed for two pamphlets contain-

ing basic information on India to meet the requirements of foreign school children. It is proposed to publish these pamphlets. in all the major languages of the world, as soon as finances permit.

The Production Unit has been making efforts to get Indian books published in foreign languages through leading publishing houses abroad. As a result, at least three

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foreign editions of three Indian books are expected to be brought out during the current year.

About 2,118 copies of 67 books were added to our libraries abroad, in addition to providing them with a regular supply of Indian newspapers and periodicals. 6,700 copies of 47 Indian books were presented to important individuals, libraries and institutions in foreign countries.

Audio-Visual Publicity: The audio-visual medium is also extensively used to project India abroad and to counter anti-Indian propaganda. Nearly 39,185 photographs on various subjects were distributed to Indian Missions abroad for publicity and display purposes. Photographic Exhibitions showing different aspects of modern India and India's ancient culture were held in Cairo, Paris and Djibouti. Arrangements have been made to hold similar exhibitions shortly in Bonn and Buenos Aires, and later in all the other capital cities of the world where our Missions are located.

During the year we participated in 28 general exhibitions on India held in different countries. The material for these exhibitions, i.e. photographs, paintings, posters, books, newspapers, stamps, emblems, art objects, etc., were procured from various sources and supplied to our Missions.

Gramophone records and tape-recordings of Indian Music are regularly supplied to our Missions for use under their auspices and through local radio and other organisations. During the year about 233 records were supplied to 17 of our Missions abroad for their regular use, in addition to 75 records supplied for presentation purposes to our Missions in Moscow, Islamabad and Baghdad.

Collections of tape-recordings and Photographs were supplied to several Missions for arranging Children's Day celebrations abroad.

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Audio-Visual equipment was made available to several Missions during the year; 3 new film projectors to our Missions in Colombo, Rangoon and Kinshasa; 3 new cinema vans to our Missions in Colombo, Sikkim and Port of Spain, and 4 new tape-recorders to our posts in Colombo, Kabul, Mogadiscio and New York.

As regards the projection of India through films, 4,067 prints of different documentaries previewed and considered suitable, were supplied to our Missions abroad. Prints of seven short films were supplied to our Missions for presentation to foreign Governments/Organisations. 16 mm prints of five feature films were purchased for circulation and non-commercial exhibition abroad; negotiations for the purchase of a few children's films are also in progress.

During the year, permission was obtained for tele-casting the Film Division's documentaries, free of royalties, on behalf of 4 more Missions, viz., Kuala Lumpur, Accra, Berne and Moscow. This brings the total of such Missions to 42.

India participated in 39 International Film Festivals; the feature film Yadein won the Grand Prix Award in the Asian Film Festival, Frankfurt; and the documentary film Through the Eyes of a Painter was awarded "Golden Bear" in the XVII International Film Festival, Berlin.

The film Rule by Consent (On General Elections) has been completed and supplied to our Missions abroad. The film Report on Drought and eight short TV films on food situation in India were also produced and supplied to, selected Missions abroad. The production of one film, namely, India Then and Now has been entrusted to the private sector.

Fifteen compilation films mainly on the visits of VIPs and dignitaries were planned for this year, out of which 9

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have already been produced and supplied to the Missions, concerned, the remaining 6 are under production.

Press Relations: The Ministry of External Affairs has a Joint Secretary in charge of briefing the Indian and Foreign press correspondents in Delhi. He is available to the press every day and also holds briefing sessions twice a week when the Parliament is not in session, and once a week when it is. The correspondents are supplied with background information and publicity material on subjects of interest to them.

Over 625 press releases were issued on various topics. Material from these releases was used by the local press, All India Radio and XP Division transmission room.

Logistic facilities to 136 visiting foreign correspondents and TV teams were provided. Arrangements were also made for some of them to meet the President, Prime Minister and other important dignitaries.

Press delegations from Argentina, Ceylon, Soviet Union, Burma and Laos were invited to visit India. Local hospitality was extended to visiting journalists from Canada, Kenya, Indonesia, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran and Belgium. Foreign travel facilities were provided to 60 Indian journalists going abroad during the year.

Organisation and staff: A post of Assistant Press Attache is being created at Jeddah and a post of Press Attache has been created at Addis Ababa.

Budget: The total budget for the External Publicity Division including the ISI units abroad, amounts to Rs. 1,6,0,58,200 for the year 1967-68. (This does not include information units which have no separate budget grants.) Of this, amount of Rs. 40,00,0,00 is for expenditure at Headquarters.

INDIA

USA EGYPT FRANCE DJIBOUTI ARGENTINA GERMANY RUSSIA IRAQ PAKISTAN SRI LANKA
ZAIRE SPAIN AFGHANISTAN GHANA MALAYSIA SWITZERLAND BURMA LAOS CANADA
INDONESIA KENYA BELGIUM IRAN SAUDI ARABIA ETHIOPIA

Sep 19, 1967

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

CHAPTER XI

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

THERE was a marked increase in the tempo of the ITEC Programme during the year under review-the third since the inception of this programme late in 1964. This only reflected the ever increasing importance which the Govern-

ment of India has been attaching to the promotion of mutual economic and technical cooperation and closer economic relations between India and other developing countries, particularly those in Asia and Africa. The possibility and desirability of such cooperation figured prominently during the discussions which our Foreign Minister had in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Kuwait, Iran, etc., when he visited these countries during the course of the year. Similar discussions also took place, both in India and abroad, at the official level between India and other Governments. The Director of the Economic Division was associated with all such talks and senior officers of the Division visited Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Iraq, Kuwait and South Yemen to hold discussions on this subject. The various administrative arrangements were further streamlined in the light of the experience gained and thus added to the increasing tempo of activities in the Division. Various proposals regarding technical assistance initiated in the previous years, were successfully implemented during the current year and many more were taken in hand.

During the year, further bilateral economic assistance was arranged with several countries. A Rs. 50 million loan to Ceylon, offered earlier, was finalised during this period.

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The second meeting of the Joint Indo-Kuwait Committee was held in Kuwait during April, 1967. The Division was associated with the discussions of the various Working Groups set up by economic joint committees such as the Tripartite Committee of India, the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia, Indo-Czech Committee, the UNCTAD, etc. A delegation was sent to South Yemen immediately after its attaining independence to assess the assistance which India could offer to the newly emerged state and to explore the avenues of mutual economic cooperation in future. An Agreement on Friendship, Scientific and Technical Co-operation with Iraq was finalised and is scheduled to be signed very shortly.

Various delegations from abroad, notably from Algeria and the Sudan showed keen interest in the possibilities of expansion of the field of co-operation between themselves and India. Two Brazilian economists also spent two months in India to study our planning techniques as well as to observe the potential of such co-operation. Another distinguished visitor, from Malaysia, Mr. Mansor-bin-Otman, Director of Training, MARA, also visited India to find the possibility of Malaysians obtaining technical training in

this country, As a result of this visit, 500 Malaysians would be trained in India. During the year, another significant development was the increasing contacts between, Indian businessmen, consultancy experts etc., with their counterparts in other countries with a view to setting up joint ventures or providing consultancy services etc. Thus, Godrej have already set up a factory in Malaysia and many other proposals are under active consideration between the businessmen of the two countries. The National Industrial Corporation have been retained by the Iranian Ministry of Economy for consultancy advice. There has, been a spurt in the commercial and economic relations

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between India and Kuwait, where, as a result of joint consultations between the two Governments, Indian businessmen and industrialists have established contacts with their counterparts. Leading Indian manufacturing firms have been able to successfully bid tenders and the Heavy Engineering Corporation of India is to prepare technical feasibility and survey reports of some of the proposed industries in Kuwait.

Under the ITEC Programme, training facilities were provided to 47 trainees from Iran, Iraq, the Sudan, Yemen, Ethiopia, Trinidad and Tobago and Brazil. Fifty-four Indian experts were deputed under the Programme as engineers, technicians, doctors and nurses, teachers, economists, etc. The countries to which they were sent were Afghanistan, Muscat, Kuwait, the Sudan, Ghana, Somalia, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and South Yemen. Defence training facilities under the Programme were provided to 23 officers and cadets from Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda and Ghana.

One Pushpak aircraft and two gliders were presented to Malaysia and one Pushpak aircraft to Singapore during the year under review. Gifts were made of sophisticated surgical items to Burma, of essential medicines worth Rs. 20,000 to Afghanistan, of one hundred water pumps worth Rs. 11 lakhs to Yemen, and of machinery and equipment for cottage industries worth Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Tanzania.

Fifty thousand doses of cholera and small-pox vaccines have been gift Led to Guinea. The total value of these vaccines was Rs. 9,600. The first consignment of medical instruments valued at Rs, 57,000 gifted to Cambodia has been despatched.

Two Iraqi bankers are now undergoing training in India at the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India.

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A delegation led by Director (TEC) in the Ministry of External Affairs visited Malaysia to discuss with the concerned authorities in that country, programmes for technical and industrial collaboration between the two countries.

The total expenditure on the ITEC programmes during 1967-68 is expected to amount to Rs. 40 lakhs. The assistance during the next financial year is expected to be more than two times the aid offered in 1967-68.

Two Tamil teachers, who have been selected for deputation to the Government of Singapore as Tamil teachers under ITEC, have reached Singapore in February, 1968.

It has been decided to give financial assistance under ITEC to Mr. Philips of the Government of Fiji for attending the Housing Management Course in Bombay.

Apart from the assistance rendered under the ITEC programmes enumerated above, India also provided facilities to the other developing countries to recruit experts from India and to train their civil and military personnel in various technical and defence fields in India. Thus, Zambia recruited a number of accountants and railway officials from India during this period.

A tripartite conference of Economic Ministers of the U.A.R., Yugoslavia and India had taken place in December, 1966 and had appointed three ad hoc working groups to study in depth various aspects of economic co-operation between the three countries. The Group on "Trade Preferences" held three meetings in Cairo in February, 1967, in Belgrade in October, 1967, and in New Delhi in December, 1967. The Group has finalised arrangements for exchange of tariff preferences between the three countries which was signed in December, 1967. The Working Group on "Shipping" met in Belgrade in April, 1967 and the third Working Group on "Industrial Co-operation" met in New

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Delhi in September, 1967. As stated earlier, the Division has been associated with the deliberations of these groups as also with those set up in connection with the UNCTAD-II held in New Delhi in February-March, 1968.

INDIA

USA INDONESIA IRAN KUWAIT MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE IRAQ YEMEN
YUGOSLAVIA ALGERIA SUDAN BRAZIL RUSSIA ETHIOPIA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
AFGHANISTAN GHANA MALI OMAN SOMALIA SAUDI ARABIA UGANDA BURMA TANZANIA
GUINEA CAMBODIA FIJI ZAMBIA EGYPT

Sep 19, 1967

PASSPORT AND CONSULAR SERVICES

CHAPTER XII

PASSPORT AND CONSULAR SERVICES

Passport Services

THE Passport and Visa Division are responsible for the implementation of the passport and emigration policy of the Government of India and control of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation and the Regional Passport and Emigration Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Madras.

During the year 1967, the percentage of rejected applications was about 0.05 of the total number of applications received. The number of applications received in the five Regional Passport Offices, including those brought forward from previous year, was 1,06,397. Out of this 96,993 passports were issued by them.

At the Headquarters, 2,482 official passports, 437 diplomatic passports and 2,905 visas to foreigners were issued.

The Passports Act, 1967

The Passports Act, 1967 was passed on Jun 24, 1967. The Act relates to the issue of passports and travel documents. It regulates the departure from India of citizens of India and other persons and makes provisions for matters incidental or ancillary thereto. The grounds on which passports or travel documents may be refused, impounded or revoked have been clearly defined in the Act, which also provides for furnishing, on demand, to the affected persons the reasons for refusal or withdrawal of passport facilities, unless it is not in the public interest to do so. The Act

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also provides for appeals against such refusals or withdrawals and for the establishment of an appellate authority.

Emigration to Britain

According to the statistics published by the British Government, Indian visitors to Britain during 1966 were 53,469 as against 50,829 during the year 1965. The net inflow of Indian nationals into Britain calculated after deducting the number of those who left Britain during 1966 comes to 18,402. The corresponding figures in earlier years were 18,815 in 1965, 15,513 in 1964 and 17,493 in 1963. For the calendar year 1967, 4,126 employment vouchers were issued by the British Government to Indian nationals for employment in Britain as against 4,282 during 1966.

During the year 1967, 612 Indian nationals had to return after reaching Britain as they were refused admission into that country by the British Immigration authorities, mostly on the ground that they were seeking employment in, Britain without any employment voucher.

The Government of India have expressed their concern to the British Government about the difficulties experienced at British ports by Indian immigrants and visitors and have impressed on them the need for completing all formalities in India.

The British Government appointed a Committee in February, 1966 to examine, inter alia, the question of Commonwealth Citizens and aliens who are refused entry into the U.K. The Committee has recommended a system of appeals by persons who are refused entry at British ports or are served with deportation orders or refused visa or entry certificates. The Committee has also recommended the establishment of a new Advisory Welfare Organization to help intending immigrants.

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Emigration to countries other than Britain

Applications for passport facilities for countries other than Britain, especially for African and Persian Gulf countries, continued to be received from applicants who had secured employment as teachers, technicians, doctors, nurses, etc., in these countries. Passports were also issued to various parties of artists/musicians touring abroad for cultural purposes.

Some of the African countries, e.g. Zambia and Nigeria recruited technicians, locomotive drivers, loco-fitters, etc., from India for their railways and passports were issued

to these personnel after observing the minimum emigration formalities. Similarly, on receipt of a request from a Textile Mill in Mbale, Uganda, necessary instructions were issued to extend passport facilities to about 120 technicians recruited by the Mill.

The Protector of Emigrants at air or sea ports registered under the Emigration Act, 1922, the departure of 3,127 skilled workers, most of whom went to Saudi Arabia, Persian Gulf and East African countries.

Deportation

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

Repatriation

322 repatriates arrived in India from Malaysia in the year 1967.

Revenue receipts

The Regional Passport Offices earned a revenue of Rs. 16,37,400 during the year 1967.

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Consular Services

The Consular Division of the Ministry of External Affairs are responsible for guiding the Indian Missions/ Posts abroad on consular work. They render assistance and tender advice to foreign Missions in India on consular matters. They also perform consular and quasi-consular functions on behalf of foreign governments, who do not have Missions in this country. Broadly speaking, the Consular Division deal with cases of repatriation, deportation and extradition of Indian nationals from abroad and also arrange to afford financial and other relief to stranded Indian nationals abroad. They also deal with the properties of Indian nationals who die abroad and help Indian nationals in India in tracing the whereabouts of their relatives abroad. They also render assistance to foreign Missions in India for the disposal of properties and estates of foreigners in India.

The Consular Division also make reciprocal arrangements with other countries regarding service of summonses in the civil cases, execution of decrees, examination of witnesses in criminal cases and enforcement of maintenance orders, etc.

38 Letters of Request and commissions for examination of witnesses abroad and vice versa were forwarded to the

authorities concerned after due scrutiny. Similarly, 40 summonses and 6 Maintenance Orders and other Processes were sent for execution or service abroad.

The proposal to make reciprocal arrangements under Section 29(c) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 for service of summons and other processes with Japan, West Germany, Belgium, Hong Kong, the U.A.R., the U.S.S.R., and Switzerland could not be put through unless Order 5, Rule 26(b) was amended. The Ministry of Law have taken up the matter with the Law Commission and the latter's report is still

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awaited. The matter relating to entering into such arrangements with New Zealand, Thailand, Spain and France and revision of existing arrangements with Nepal is also being pursued.

Cases relating to reciprocal arrangements for execution of decrees under Section 44A *ibid* with Japan and Trinidad and Tobago are still pending for want of final replies from the Governments concerned. The conclusion of such arrangements with Nepal has also been taken up during this year.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements under Section 504(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure for examination of witnesses on Commission in criminal cases with Nepal, Cameroun, Czechoslovakia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Aden and Malaysia are still in progress. The proposals in respect of Libya, West Germany and Nigeria have been dropped.

2,335 commercial and judicial documents, including powers of attorney and births, deaths, marriages and educational certificates, etc., were attested for use in foreign countries.

Proposals to make reciprocal arrangements under Section 14 of the Notaries Act, 1952, with Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Canada and Greece are being pursued. Proposal in respect of the U.S.A. has been initiated this year.

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 accepted by certain countries who are signatories to the International Convention Relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, 1923, even though the Government of Hong Kong had designated that Chamber as competent to issue such Certificates of Origin in accordance with the provisions of that Convention, the matter was taken up with the countries concerned through our Missions. As a result of these

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efforts, the Governments of Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, the Philippines and Sierra Leone have agreed to accept such Certificates issued by the above-mentioned Chamber. The matter is still under correspondence with the Governments of Nigeria, Rwanda and Burundi.

69 cases of estates and properties of Indians abroad and 16 cases relating to foreigners in respect of their properties in India were dealt with during the period under review.

Negotiations for concluding Reciprocal Arrangements under Section 57 of Administrator General's Act, 1963 with Kuwait are in progress.

During the period under review, 178 persons were repatriated from foreign countries by our various Missions at public expense at a total expenditure of Rs. 84,802.17.

A total sum of Rs. 36,264.69 was advanced to fourteen 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 travellers cheques not being endorsed for the country where they were stranded.

Proposals to conclude extradition arrangements with Uganda, Malaysia and Ceylon, are being considered. Also 26 cases relating to extradition of offenders from or to India, trial of citizens of India for offences committed abroad and trial of foreigners in the country of their nationality for offences committed in India were dealt with by the Section.

In addition, 25 cases of deportation of Indian citizens from other countries and 11 cases of arrests of Indian nationals in foreign countries were also dealt with.

A large number of cases for the grant of Indian citizenship referred to by the Ministry of Home Affairs for our views was returned to them with our comments. Besides,

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172 references on this subject received from our Missions abroad, Foreign Missions in India, Goa Administration, etc., were handled. This included 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. In addition, a large number of references received from the Passport and Visa Division in respect of persons who had applied for Indian passports was also examined and comments offered.

40 cases relating to marriage, desertion bigamy, etc., and 16 cases of adoption of Indian children by foreigners were dealt with. 66 cases of whereabouts and welfare of Indian nationals abroad were also dealt with.

58 cases of death of foreigners in India were reported to the foreign Missions concerned. 43 cases of death of Indian nationals abroad were also dealt with.

15 cases relating to remittance and customs facilities were dealt with. 61 cases relating to complaints against Indians abroad and foreigners in India and against Indian firms and vice versa, recovery of private outstanding dues from Indians abroad, were handled during the period under review. Also 14 cases regarding issue of birth, death and marriage certificates were dealt with. 24 cases relating to verification of date of birth and other particulars were dealt with. 56 cases relating to issue of 'No obligation to return to India' certificates to Indian students who wanted to settle down in Canada and the U.S.A. were dealt with during this period. 30 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

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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 was advanced to the evacuees from War Zones during World War II on repayable basis. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 25,53,381.85 is debit to the Government of Burma. So far a sum of Rs. 40,27,550.54 has been recovered, a sum of Rs. 2,75,51,433.07 has been written off, and a sum of Rs. 4,02,24,577.39 is still outstanding. This outstanding amount will be further reduced by Rs. 25,53,381.85 when debits are accepted by the Government of Burma. Efforts are also being made to recover the outstanding balance from the evacuees through the State Governments and Missions concerned and to write off the irrecoverable amount.

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

Diplomatic Missions in India

During the period under review, the Governments of the Republic of Singapore and of the Democratic Republic of Congo established their Diplomatic Missions in New Delhi and accredited His Excellency Mr. Maurice Baker and His Excellency General Leonard Mulamba as their first High Commissioner and first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary respectively to India. His Excellency Mr. Maurice Baker presented his Letter of Commission to the President on 17 July, 1967, while His Excellency General Leonard Mulamba presented his Letter of Credence on 31 October, 1967.

During the period under review the level of representation of the Holy See in India has been raised from the

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Apostolic Internuncio (Legation) to that of Apostolic-Nunciature (Embassy) and the Most Reverend Monsignor Giuseppe Caprio presented his credentials as the first Pro-Nuncio (Ambassador) to India on 11 December, 1967.

The Polish Embassy established their Information Centre in New Delhi for furthering economic relations between India and Poland.

The total number of diplomatic missions in India is 69. A list of the Diplomatic Missions in India and a list of sub-offices of the High Commissions of the Commonwealth, Countries are given at Appendix III.

Consular Posts in India

The total number of foreign Consular Posts at the end of October, 1967 rose to 109. A list of Consular Posts in India is given at Appendix IV.

Distinguished visitors from abroad

A list of distinguished visitors to India from abroad during the year is given at Appendix V.

INDIA

USA MALI UNITED KINGDOM NIGER NIGERIA ZAMBIA UGANDA SAUDI ARABIA MALAYSIA GERMANY JAPAN BELGIUM HONG KONG FRANCE NEW ZEALAND SPAIN THAILAND NEPAL LIBERIA NORWAY SIERRA LEONE SLOVAKIA LIBYA CANADA GREECE DENMARK SWEDEN PHILIPPINES BURUNDI RWANDA KUWAIT BURMA JAMAICA MALTA MALAWI REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE CONGO POLAND

Jun 24, 1967

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER XII

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

THERE was no change in the sphere of responsibilities of the Ministry of External Affairs, as allotted to this Ministry under the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules, 1961 (as amended from time to time).

Organisation: There were a few changes in the organisation of the Ministry at Headquarters. With the resignation of Shri M. C. Chagla, the Minister for External Affairs, the Prime Minister herself took over the portfolio on Sep 06, 1967. Shri B. R. Bhagat, formerly Minister for Defence Production, was appointed Minister of State in this Ministry on 15 November, 1967, while Shri Surendra Pal Singh continued as Deputy Minister. Consequent on transfer of Shri C. S. Jha, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal took over as Foreign Secretary on 19 August, 1967.

A post of Additional Secretary has been created to deal "exclusively with Administration", as recommended by the I.F.S. Committee. The Additional Secretary, in addition to dealing with the growing volume of administrative problems, is also expected to give a directing and purposive lead in implementing reforms with a view to increasing the functional efficiency of the Ministry and its far-flung net-work of Missions and Posts. Shri V. H. Coelho assumed charge of the new post from 4 January, 1968.

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The Secretariat of the Foreign Office, headed by the Foreign Secretary, consists of nineteen Divisions, of which nine are Territorial Divisions dealing with India's relations with foreign countries, six specialised Divisions dealing with Protocol, Consular matters, Passport and Visa, External Publicity, Historical Research and Records, Legal matters and Treaties, and the Policy Planning and the remaining four Divisions with United Nations and Confer-

ences, Administration, Economic and Security matters.

The I.F.S. Committee: Several of the recommendations of the I.F.S. Committee which are within the competence of this Ministry, and deal with matters like streamlining the organisational structure of the Ministry, improving the functional relationship with Missions/Posts abroad, etc., have been taken up for action. A number of recommendations involve appreciable extra expenditure and require consultation with the Ministries of Finance, Home Affairs, etc. These consultations are in progress.

Deputations/Delegations Abroad: As a measure of economy, especially in terms of foreign exchange, fewer deputations/delegations were sponsored by this Ministry during the year under report than in the previous year. A statement giving the names of persons sent abroad, the countries visited and the purpose of the visits is given at Appendix VI.

Rationalisation of Methods of Work etc.: During the period under review, inspections of various Sections and Registries in this Ministry and the Regional Passport Office, Delhi, were undertaken. Suggestions were made to rationalise work by applying modern work-study techniques and to simplify work to expedite disposal and promote efficiency. The recommendations of the Inspection Units were implemented as far as practicable.

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A review of the work of the Registries functioning under the reorganised pattern was also undertaken to assess its effectiveness.

Instructions on the restricted use of telegram and telex messages on administrative matters have resulted in economy in expenditure on these items.

Old Records: Systematic weeding of old records continued during the period under review. As a result, 13,131 files were destroyed and 11,217 new files were received for storage in Record Rooms. 8,747 index slips for the year 1953 were prepared for printing.

It is expected that an O & M Manual will be printed shortly and circulated at Headquarters and to all the Missions abroad.

Incentive Awards: The Scheme of Incentive Awards was revived last year. The Senior Departmental Promotion Committee of this Ministry considered recommendations for awards to non-gazetted staff for their superior

performance, during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. One Assistant got the award for 1964-65 and three Assistants for 1965-1966.

Missions Abroad: Two new resident Heads of Missions were appointed during the year, one in Georgetown as High Commissioner and the other in Kuwait as Ambassador.

Two new non-resident Missions at Embassy level were also opened, one in the Congo (Brazzaville) and another in Mali. Our Ambassador in Kinshasa has been accredited to the Congo (Brazzaville) and our Ambassador in Guinea is concurrently accredited to Mali.

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Consequent on the change of status of Aden, now known as People's Republic of South Yemen, the Resident Mission in Aden has been redesignated as an Embassy under the charge of an Ambassador.

A post has been opened at Thimpu, Bhutan, under the charge of a Special Officer. It would be under the overall supervision of the Political Officer in Sikkim and Bhutan at Gangtok.

A list of Indian Missions/Posts abroad is given at Appendix VII.

The Indian Foreign Service: The need for economy was kept in view in dealing with requests for additional staff both at Headquarters and in Missions abroad.

To review the staffing pattern at Headquarters, the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance undertook in 1965 an on-the-spot work-study of all Divisions. The recommendations were finalised in the middle of 1967 and have been implemented.

Foreign Service Inspectorate: The Foreign Service Inspectorate, consisting of two officers of the rank (A Joint Secretary, one each from the Ministries of External Affairs and Finance, visited Indian Missions in London, Budapest, Stockholm, Paris, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Rangoon. The Inspectors made an on-the-spot examination of staffing and functioning of Missions and the structure of allowances and rental ceilings, and other administrative matters. Their recommendations are under examination.

Office Accommodation at Headquarters: The Ministry of External Affairs continues to be housed in four different buildings as additional office accommodation in the South Block is not yet available. It is hoped that during the year

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1968 most of the important Divisions of this Ministry will be provided accommodation in the South Block. A proposal to shift some section and officers to the newly constructed "Shastri Bhawan" is also under consideration.

Acquisition of Property Abroad: Progress in the acquisition of immovable property for use of Indian Missions abroad has continued to be slow in view of the need for economy and the conservation of foreign exchange.

A suitable house for the residence of the Commissioner for India in Mauritius was purchased in September, 1967 at a cost of Rs. 4,80,705-00. This house will continue to serve as the residence of the Head of Mission in Mauritius, when that country attains its independence.

Proposals for the construction of the High Commissioner's residence in Trinidad (Port of Spain) and the Embassy residence and Chancery building in Brasilia, the new capital of Brazil, are being finalised and the building work will be started as soon as practicable.

Historical Division: As part of its normal tasks involving historical research, the Division prepared several papers on different topics, on its own initiative as well as at the request of the Ministry, to provide background to the-making Of policy. In addition, the Division provided assistance to scholars working on official research projects. Assistance is also given to private scholars, to the degree permitted by current restrictions on access to official records. The printing of selected old records for official use is progressing satisfactorily. The Research and Intelligence Section, working under the direction of the Historical Division, continued to bring out Monthly Summaries

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for official use. The Historical Division prepares and issues monthly summaries of the activities of the Government of India for the information of Missions abroad. The Division is also the coordinating agency of the Ministry in the matter of examining and clearing maps and publications imported from abroad. The Historical Division is currently responsible for the compilation and editing of the annual report of the Ministry.

The Ministry's Library, functioning under the overall supervision of the Director, Historical Division, houses about 65,000 books besides a large collection of maps. The Library also makes available to the members of the Minis-

try a large number of Indian and Foreign periodicals and newspapers, government documents and reference material essential to the conduct of the Ministry's responsibilities in international affairs.

Policy Planning and Review Division: The setting up of the Policy Planning and Review Division and the Policy Planning and Review Committee was mentioned in last year's report. The Division is charged with the task of evaluating our current policies in the light of changing circumstances and formulating recommendations for future policies in respect of different regions and problems. These analyses and recommendations are considered by the Policy Planning and Review Committee and final recommendations made to Government for decisions. In fulfilment of this task assigned to them, the Division and Committee have studied a number of problems of India's external relations. A modest beginning was made of liaising with non-governmental academic and research institutions so as to diversify the sources of study material, and encourage exchange of ideas with informed opinion in the country.

EXPENDITURE

Under the Revised Estimates the expenditure of this Ministry in 1967-68 is expected to be Rs. 33.48 crores and falls under two main heads as shown below:

	(In crores of rupees)
(1) External Affairs	17.65
(2) Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	15.83

	33.48

The annual expenditure of 97 resident Missions/Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 1016.09 lakhs. This works out to an average of Rs. 10.48 lakhs per Mission/Post per annum. Of this, a sum of Rs. 68.84 lakhs is spent on Pay of Officers, Rs. 210.73 lakhs on Pay of Staff, Rs. 365.31 lakhs on foreign allowances of Officers and Staff and about Rs. 371.21 lakhs on office and residential accommodation and other contingent expenditure. A broad break-up of the expenditure is as follows:

	RE 1967-68
HEAD	(In lakhs

of
Rupees)

Headquarters including XP Division but excluding discretionary
expenditure 243.58

Missions abroad including High Commission of India, London 1,016.09

Contributions to :

U.N.O. 187.83

Commonwealth Secretariat 8.00

Commonwealth Foundation 4.26

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RE 1967-68

HEAD (In lakhs
of Rupees)

U.N. Relief and Work Agency 1.00

Entertainment Charges/Hospitality Gran 16.96

Passport and Emigration Organisation 31.97

Indian Medical Team to Laos 3.90

Indo-China Commission 15.89

Indian Delegation to U.N.O. and other International Conferences 8.92

Other items including demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Boundary
and discretionary expenditure 225.76

1,764.16

Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs

Aid to Nepal 869.00

Kutch Tribunal 25.00

Directorate of Aid to Nepal 11.49

Other items including loss of exchange 678.03

1,583.52

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INDIA

USA KUWAIT CONGO MALI ZAIRE GUINEA YEMEN BHUTAN HUNGARY UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE HONG KONG JAPAN SWEDEN MAURITIUS SPAIN BRAZIL LAOS CHINA PAKISTAN
NEPAL

Sep 06, 1967

APPENDIX I INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES AND SYMPOSIA ETC

APPENDIX I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES AND SYMPOSIA ETC., IN WHICH
INDIA PARTICIPATED IN 1967

S. No.	Name of the Conference
IN INDIA	
1.	Third Asian Agricultural Cooperative Conference organised by the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) in collaboration with the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) and the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, New Delhi, in January, 1967.
2.	Expert Conference on Cooperative Marketing organised by the International Cooperative Alliance and the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, in January, 1967.
3.	Indo-Australian Consultative Conference, New Delhi, Apr 12, 1967.
4.	Eighth Conference of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, Madras, 29 to 30 August, 1967.
5.	International Seminar on Narcotics Control, New Delhi, 9 to 21 October, 1967.

6. International Homeopathic Congress organised by International Homeopathic League, New Delhi, 2 to 28 October, 1967.
7. International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries (IFCATI) World Congress, New Delhi, 12 to 18 November, 1967.
8. XIX World Vegetarian Congress organised by the Indian Vegetarian Congress, held in New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, 1 November to 16 December, 1967.
9. Fifth Indian Cooperative Congress organised by the, National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, . 2 to 4 December, 1967.
10. FAO Horticulture Conference on Tropical Fruit Propagation in the Far East, New Delhi, 9 to 13 December, 1967.
11. Ninth Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi, 18 to 29 December, 1967.

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S. No.	Name of the Conference
ABROAD	
12.	UNDP-Governing Council, Geneva, in January, 1967.
13.	Meeting of Public Administration Experts, New York, 16 to 24 January, 1967.
14.	Inter-Regional Follow-up meeting on Cooperation (Asia) organised by ILO and FAO, Bangkok, in January, 1967.
15.	Meeting of the Panel of Experts on Water resources appointed by, the United Nations to advise on the implementation of a Five Year Survey Programme in Natural Resources Development, New York, 26 January to 4 February, 1967.
16.	168th Session of the Governing Body of ILO, Geneva, 3 February to 6 March, 1967.
17.	FAO/WHO Seminar on Planning and Evaluation of the Applied Nutrition Programme-Asia and Far East, Rome, 6 to 8 February, 1967.
18.	Tenth Session of ECAFE Committee on Trade, Bangkok,

15 to 24 February, 1967.

19. FAO Second Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea, London, 20 to 28 February, 1967.
20. Meetings of the General Working Party of Committee of the Executive Council of the Universal Postal Union and the joint IATU-UPU Working Party, Berne, 22 to 24 February, 1967.
21. Fifth Congress of the Central Cooperative Council of Czechoslovakia, in February, 1967.
22. Second Session of the Asian Industrial Development Council, Bangkok, 28 February to 6 March, 1967.
23. Nineteenth Session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, Bangkok, 7 to 14 March, 1967.
24. 41st Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems, Rome, 1 to 15 March, 1967.
25. Sixth Arab Petroleum Congress, Baghdad, in March, 1967.
26. International Seminar on the "Role of Democratic Socialism in the Development of Asian and European Countries" organised by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung E.V. (Asian Labour Institute), Tokyo, in March, 1967.

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- | S. No. | Name of the Conference |
|--------|--|
| 27. | Sixth Session of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region, Kuala Lumpur, 27 March to 3 April, 1967. |
| 28. | Spring Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Palma de Mallorce (Spain), in March-April, 1967. |
| 29. | Regional Seminar on Cooperation organised by the International Cooperative Alliance, Tokyo, in March-April, 1967. |
| 30. | Seventh World Petroleum Congress, Mexico City, 2 to 8 April, 1967. |
| 31. | Inter-Regional Seminar on Rural Housing and Commodity Facilities, Maracay (Venezuela), 3 to 20 April, 1967. |
| 32. | 23rd. Annual Session of ECAFE, Tokyo, 3 to 17 April, 1967. |
| 33. | Eleventh Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee |

of the World Food Programme, Rome, 12 to 21 April, 1967.

34. International Conference on Asian Security held in Japan in April, 1967.
35. Second Session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 24 to 29 April, 1967.
36. 76th Session of the Executive Board of UNESCO, Paris, 24 April to 12 May, 1967.
37. Symposium on Virus Diseases of Rice, Los Banos (Philippines), 25 to 28 April, 1967.
38. Inter-Regional Seminar on Containerization and Other Unitized Methods for Inter-Model Movement of Freight, London, 1 to 12 May, 1967.
39. International Seminar in Chemical Engineering and Physical Chemistry organised in cooperation with UNESCO at the Technical Institute, Karlsruhe (W. Germany), 2 May to 15 July, 1967.
40. 42nd Session of ECOSOC, New York, 8 May to 2 June, 1967.
41. 22nd Session of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 6 to 20 May, 1967.
42. 40th Session of the Executive Board of WHO, Geneva, in May, 1967.

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S. No.

Name of the Conference

43. 20th World Health Assembly, Geneva, in May, 1967.
44. Second UN Inter-Regional Seminar on the Application of Cartography for economic development, Humleback (Denmark), 15 May to 10 June, 1967.
45. Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law, Brussels, 16 to 27 May, 1967.
46. 35th General Conference of the International Office of Epizootics, Paris, 22 to 27 May, 1967.
47. World Newspaper Conference, Kyoto (Japan), in May 1967.
48. International Conference on Water for Peace, Washington, 23 to 31 May, 1967.
49. International Tin Council Session, Tokyo, 29 May to 2 June, 1967.

50. 169th Session of the Governing Body of ILO and Committee meetings, Geneva, in May-June, 1967.
51. Meeting of the ILA Committee on International Water Resources Law, The Hague, 5 to 8 June, 1967.
52. UNDP-Fourth Session of the Governing Council, Geneva, 6 to 23 June, 1967.
53. 51st Session of International Labour Conference, Geneva, 7 to 29 June, 1967.
54. Eighteenth Executive Meeting of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, The Hague, 9 to 19 June, 1967.
55. Meeting of the Executive Board of UNICEF, New York, 12 to 21 June, 1967.
56. 48th Session of the Council of FAO, Rome, 12 to 23 June, 1967.
57. ECAFE Seminar on industrial Statistics, Bangkok, 12 to 21 June, 1967.
58. Sixth Session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Geneva, 16 June to 14 July, 1967.
59. Inter-Regional Workshop on Training in the Field of Population, Elsinore (Denmark), 19 to 30 June, 1967.
60. UNESCO's Advisory Committee on Natural Resources, Paris, 20 to 27 June, 1967.

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S. No.	Name of the Conference
61.	Inter-Regional Symposium on Technical Services and facilities for Small Scale Industries, Vedback (Denmark), 25 June to 8 July, 1967.
62.	ECAFE Working Group meeting on Children and Youth, Bangkok, 26 to 30 June, 1967.
63.	Twelfth International Cooperative Seminar organised by the Cooperatives of Czechoslovakia, in June, 1967.
64.	Inter-Regional Seminar on New Methods of Mineral Exploration with emphasis on Geophysical Techniques held in the U.S.S.R., 3 to 22 July, 1967.
65.	Workshop for the Managers of Industrial Research Institutes in Developing Countries, Athens, 4 to 18 July, 1967.

- 66. Wheat Conference convened by the International Wheat Council, Rome, in July-August, 1967.
- 67. 43rd Session of ECOSOC, Geneva, 11 July to 4 August, 1967.
- 68. International Seminar on Apartheid, Kitwe (Zambia), in July-August, 1967.
- 69. ECAFE Seminar on methods of inducing social changes for overall development, Bangkok, 25 July to 3 August, 1967
- 70. Inter-Regional Seminar on Cooperative Marketing of Agricultural Produce organised by ILO and FAO held in Denmark, in July, 1967.
- 71. Second Seminar on Agricultural Marketing under Colombo Plan, U.K., in July-September, 1967.
- 72. Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion, Bangkok, in August, 1967.
- 73. Fifth Session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, in August, 1967.
- 74. 20th Session of the WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia, Ulan Bator, in August, 1967.
- 75. International Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women, Helsinki, 1 to 14 August, 1967.
- 76. Third Session of the Asian Highway Coordinating Committee and Third meeting of experts on the Asian Highway, Kabul, 9 to 16 August, 1967.

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- | S. No. | Name of the Conference |
|--------|--|
| 77. | Fifth Session of Trade and Development Board, Geneva, 15 August to 9 September, 1967. |
| 78. | Symposium on "Floods and their Computation", Leningrad, 15 to 22 August, 1967. |
| 79. | Conference of the International Union for Scientific Study of Population, Sydney, 21 to 26 August, 1967. |
| 80. | Eleventh Triennial Conference of the International Association of Agricultural Economy, Sydney, 21 to 31 August, 1967. |
| 81. | Tenth Session of the International Coffee Council, London, 21 August to 8 September, 1967. |
| 82. | Regional Seminar on Co-operative organised by the |

- International Cooperative Alliance, Singapore, 28 August to 11 September, 1967.
83. International Seminar on Wood Preservation in Tropical Countries, Feldfing (near Munich), 28 August to 1 September, 1967.
84. 36th Session of the International Statistical Institute, Sydney, 28 August to 8 September, 1967.
85. Seventeenth Session of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Geneva, in August, 1967.
86. ECAFE Seminar and Study Tour on Electric Power, MOSCOW, 1 to 25 September, 1967.
87. Second Inter-Regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Policy and Management in Developing Countries, Vedback (Denmark), 4 to 16 September, 1967.
88. Executive Meeting of the International Commission on Large Dams, Istanbul, 31 August to 2 September, 1967 and the Ninth Congress of the Commission, 4 to 8 September, 1967.
89. Eleventh Session of Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering, Sydney, 4 to 15 September, 1967.
90. International Hydrology Symposium, Fort Collins (Colorado, U.S.A.), 6 to 8 September, 1967.
91. Second Session of the FAO Study Group on oil seeds, oils and fats, Rome, 11 to 18 September, 1967.
92. XIIth International Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research, Colorado (U.S.A.), 11 to 14 September, 1967.

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- | S. No. | Name of the Conference |
|--------|--|
| 93. | Xth International Conference on Coordination Chemistry, Tokyo, 12 to 16 September, 1967. |
| 94. | Tenth Session of the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, in September, 1967. |
| 95. | Fourth Session of the FAO Consultative Committee of the Study Group on jute, Kenef and Allied Fabrics, Rome, 13 to 15 September, 1967. |
| 96. | First Meeting of the Advisory Group of the Asian Industrial Development Council, Bangkok, 15 to 23 September, 1967. |

- 97. Inter-Regional Technical Meeting on Cooperation and Trade Unions, Elsinore (Denmark), 17 September to 1 October, 1967.
- 98. Meeting of the International Federation for Documentation, Tokyo, in September, 1967.
- 99. UN General Assembly, New York, 19 September to 19 December, 1967.
- 100. Third Far East Regional Science Conference, Tokyo, in September, 1967.
- 101. Meeting of ECAFE developing countries, Bangkok, 18 to 22 September, 1967, and Ministerial level meeting from 25 to 27 September, 1967.
- 102. Symposium on Rice Diseases and their control, Tokyo, 25 to 28 September, 1967.
- 103. Ninth Session of the Railway Sub-Committee of ECAFE, Bangkok, 26 September to 2 October, 1967.
- 104. International Conference-"The World in 2000", Tokyo, in September, 1967.
- 105. IXth Session of the General Conference of IAEA, Vienna, 26 September to 3 October, 1967.
- 106. Meeting of the Central Cooperative Council of Czechoslovakia, in September, 1967.
- 107. Asian and Far Eastern Regional Conference on Epizootics, Tokyo, 2 to 9 October, 1967.
- 108. Third Session of the FAO Inter-Governmental Ad Hoc Committee on the Food Production Resources Programme, Rome, 2 to 4 October, 1967.

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- | S. No. | Name of the Conference |
|--------|--|
| 109. | Twelfth Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme, Rome, 5 to 14 October 1967. |
| 110. | ECAFE Working Party on Typhoons, Bangkok, 5 to 10 October, 1967. |
| 111. | Second Session of the FAO Study Group on Bananas, Canary Islands (Spain), 9 to 17 October, 1967. |
| 112. | UNCTAD-Meeting of the Ministers Of 77 Developing Countries, Algiers, 10 to 25 October, 1967. |
| 113. | 66th Meeting of the United Nations Scientific Advisory |

Committee, New York on 13 October, 1967.

114. International Research Seminar on Great October Socialist Revolution and Mongolia, Ulan Bator, in October, 1967.
115. Fifth Session of the General Assembly of IMCO, London, 17 to 31 October, 1967.
116. FAO-Fourth Session of the Teak Sub-Commission Rome, on 17 October, 1967.
117. Fifth Session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, Geneva, 16 to 27 October, 1967.
118. Fourteenth Session of the UN Population Commission, Geneva, 30 October to 10 November, 1967.
119. 49th Session of the FAO Council, Rome, 30 October to 2 November, 1967.
120. First Pledging Conference on the United Nations Capital Development Fund, New York, on 31 October, 1967.
121. Meeting of the International Cooperative Alliance and IDACA of Japan held in Japan in October-November, 1967.
122. 170th Session of the Governing Body of ILO, Geneva, 31 October to 17 November, 1967.
123. Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference, Rome, 4 to 23 November, 1967.
124. Third Working Group of Experts on National Accounts, Bangkok, 6 to 13 November, 1967.

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- | S. No. | Name of the Conference |
|--------|------------------------|
|--------|------------------------|

1 December, 1967.

130. 50th Session of the Council of United Nations Organisation for Food and Agriculture, Rome, on 24 November, 1967.
 131. Symposium on Hydrological Forecasting organised jointly by WMO, UNESCO and the Government of Australia, Surfers' Paradise (Australia), 29 November to 6 December, 1967.
 132. UNIDO International Symposium on Industrial Development, Athens, 29 November to 20 December, 1967.
 133. Regional Seminar on Retail Management in Consumer Cooperatives organised by the International Cooperatives Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre for South East Asia, Lahore, 4 to 16 December, 1967.
 134. Sixth Session of Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers of ILO, Geneva, 4 to 15 December, 1967.
 135. BIRPI-Second Ordinary Session of the Conference of Representatives of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) and the Fifth Ordinary Session of the Inter-Union Co-ordination Committee, Geneva, 18 to 21 December, 1967.
 136. Information Seminar organised by the German Cooperatives held in West Germany, in December, 1967-February, 1968.
 137. Meetings of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, Geneva, in 1967.
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INDIA

AUSTRALIA USA SWITZERLAND ITALY UNITED KINGDOM NORWAY SLOVAKIA IRAQ
JAPAN MALAYSIA SPAIN MEXICO VENEZUELA FRANCE PHILIPPINES GERMANY
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC DENMARK BELGIUM LATVIA GREECE ZAMBIA SRI LANKA
MONGOLIA FINLAND AFGHANISTAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE RUSSIA TURKEY AUSTRIA
ALGERIA

Apr 12, 1967

APPENDIX II INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

APPENDIX II

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

United Nations and its Specialised Agencies

1. General Assembly.
2. Committees and Commissions of the General Assembly.
 - (a) Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
 - (b) Committee on Agreements for a Conference for the purpose of Reviewing the Charter.
 - (c) Special Committee Of 24 on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to Colonial Countries and peoples.
 - (i) Its Working Group.
 - (ii) Sub-Committee on Petitions.
 - (iii) Sub-Committee (Pacific Territories).
 - (d) Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.
 - (e) Peace Observation Commission.
 - (f) Disarmament Commission.
 - (g) International Law Commission.
 - (h) Committee on Contributions.
 - (i) Administrative Tribunal.
 - (j) 18-Nation Disarmament Committee.
 - (k) Investment Committee.
 - (l) Working group of 21 to examine Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations.
 - (m) Staff Pension Committee.
 - (n) UN Committee for International Cooperation Year.
 - (o) UN Advisory Committee on Congo.
 - (p) Scientific Advisory Committee.
 - (q) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACAQB).
 - (r) Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.
 - (s) Panel of Experts for preparation of the United Nations Conference on exploration and Peaceful uses of Outer Space.
 - (t) Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States.
 - (u) Committee on Conferences.

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3. Security Council.
4. Economic and Social Council.
5. Functional Commissions and Committees of ECOSOC.
 - (a) Human Rights Commission.
 - (b) Narcotic Drugs Commission.
 - (c) Statistical Commission.
 - (d) Population Commission.

- (e) Sub Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.
 - (f) Regional Commission of the Economic and Social Council; Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).
 - (g) Permanent Central Narcotic Board (PCNB).
 - (h) Advisory Committee of Experts on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.
 - (i) Preparatory Committee for International Conference on Human Rights.
6. Other Subsidiary Bodies of the Economic and Social Council.
- (a) Executive Board of UN Children Fund (UNICEF).
 - (b) UN/FAO Inter Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.
 - (c) Permanent Central Opium Board.
 - (d) Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology and Development.
 - (e) Committee on the International Year for Human Rights.
 - (f) Drug Supervisory Body.
 - (g) Committee for Programme and Co ordination.
 - (h) Committee on non-governmental organisation.
 - (i) Committee for Development Planning.
 - (j) Ad Hoc Working Group on the question of a Declaration on International Economic Cooperation.
 - (k) Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
 - (l) Programme Committee of UNICEF.
 - (m) FAO/UNICEF joint Policy Committee.
7. UN Conference on Trade and Development (The Trade and Development Board).
- (a) Committee on Commodities.
 - (b) Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities.
 - (c) Committee on Manufactures.
 - (d) Group on Preferences.
 - (e) Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade.
 - (f) Inter-governmental Group on Supplementary Financing.
 - (g) Committee on Shipping.
- <pg109>
8. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).
9. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
10. UN Specialised Agencies
- (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
 - (b) International Bank of Re construction and Development (IBRD).
 - (c) International Finance Corporation (IFC).
 - (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 - (e) International Development Association (IDA).
 - (f) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
 - (g) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
 - (h) World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
 - (i) Universal Postal Union (UPU).
 - (j) International Labour Organization (ILO).
 - (k) UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

- (l) World Health Organisation (WHO).
- (m) Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO).
- 11. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Other Inter-Governmental Organizations

- 1. Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, New Delhi.
- 2. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi.
- 3. Asian Development Bank.
- 4. Asian Productivity Organisation, Tokyo.
- 5. Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council, London.
- 6. Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau, London.
- 7. Commonwealth Telecommunication Board, London.
- 8. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- 9. Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, Bangkok.
- 10. International Bureau of Education, Geneva.
- 11. International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome.

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- 12. International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, (Belgium).
- 13. International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris.
- 14. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
- 15. International Lead and Zinc Study Group, New York.
- 16. International Office of Epizootics, Paris.
- 17. International Sugar Council, London.
- 18. International Tin Council, London.
- 19. International Wheat Council, London.

Non-Governmental Organizations

- 1. Advisory Committee of Marine Resources Research.
- 2. Asian Broadcasting Conference, Tokyo.
- 3. American Society of Travel Agents, New York.
- 4. Asian Statisticians Conference.

5. Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments.
6. British Electrical and Allied Institutes Research Association.
7. British Institute of International and Comparative Law.
8. Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Union.
9. Commonwealth Forestry Institute.
10. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.
11. Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.
12. Commonwealth Defence Science Organisation.
13. Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, London.
14. Commonwealth joint Services Committee on Clothing and General Stores.
15. Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.
16. Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
17. Conference International des Grandes Reseaux Electriques, Paris.

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18. Universal Federation of Travel Agents Association (UFTAA).
19. International Air Transport Association, Montreal.
20. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, Zurich.
21. International Association of Hydraulic Research, Delft.
22. International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience, Stockholm.
23. International Association of Cereal Chemistry, Vienna.
24. International Association of Light House Authorities, Paris.
25. International Association of Ports and Harbours, Tokyo.
26. International Coffee Council.
27. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi.
28. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
29. International Council of Archives, Paris.
30. International Council of Building Research Studies and Documentation, Rotterdam.

31. International Council for Bird Preservation, London.
32. International Council for Monuments and Sites.
33. International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
34. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
35. International Dairy Federation, Brussels.
36. International Federation of Film Archives, Paris.
37. International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television Schools, Paris.
38. International Mathematical Union, Zurich.
39. International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics.
40. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
41. International Seed Testing Association, Wageningen.
42. International Social Security Association.
43. International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, London.

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44. International Society for Horticultural Science, The Hague.
45. International Secretariat for Voluntary Service, Washington.
46. International Statistical Institute, The Hague.
47. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris.
48. International Union of Official Travel Organisations, Geneva.
49. International Union of Astronomy, Greenwich.
50. International Union Against Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses, Paris.
51. International Union of Geological Sciences, Copenhagen.
52. International Union of Railways, Paris.
53. Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva.
54. Pacific Area Travel Association, San Francisco.
55. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels.
56. Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Paris.
57. World Power Conference, Paris.

58. World Poultry Science Association, London.

59. World Petroleum Congress.

INDIA

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

Apr 12, 1967

APPENDIX III FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN INDIA

APPENDIX III

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN INDIA

(I) Embassies

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

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(II) High Commissions

1. Australia
2. Britain
3. Canada
4. Ceylon
5. Ghana
6. Malaysia
7. New Zealand
8. Nigeria
9. Pakistan
10. Singapore
11. Tanzania
12. Uganda

(III) Legation

- I. Albania (stationed at Baghdad)

(IV) Sub-Offices of High Commissions

1. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Ceylon at Madras.
2. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Malaysia at Madras.
3. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan at Calcutta.
4. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Australia at Bombay.
5. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Bombay.
6. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Calcutta.
7. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Madras.

INDIA

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

Apr 12, 1967

APPENDIX IV FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

APPENDIX IV
FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

S. No.	Country	Location	Status
1.	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate General
2.	Argentina	Calcutta	Vice Consulate*
3.	Austria	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
4.	Austria	Madras	Hon. Consulate
5.	Austria	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
6.	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate General
7.	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate General
8.	Belgium	Madras	Hon. Consulate
9.	Bolivia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
10.	Bolivia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
11.	Brazil	Bombay	Consulate
12.	Brazil	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
13.	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General
14.	Burma	Madras	Vice Consulate
15.	Costa Rica	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
16.	Costa Rica	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
17.	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General
18.	Czechoslovakia	Calcutta	Consulate General
19.	Denmark	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
20.	Denmark	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate

*Closed with effect from Jan 01, 1968.
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S. No.	Country	Location	Status
21.	Denmark	Cochin	Hon. Consulate
22.	Denmark	Madras	Hon. Consulate
23.	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
24.	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
25.	Equador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
26.	El Salvador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
27.	Ethiopia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
28.	Ethiopia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
29.	Finland	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
30.	Finland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
31.	Finland	Madras	Hon. Consulate
32.	France	Bombay	Consulate General
33.	France	Calcutta	Consulate General
34.	France	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
35.	France	Madras	Consulate General
36.	France	Pondicherry	Consulate General
37.	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate General
38.	Germany	Madras	Consulate General
39.	Germany	Bombay	Consulate General
40.	Greece	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
41.	Greece	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
42.	Haiti	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
43.	Haiti	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
44.	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
45.	Indonesia	Calcutta	Mon. Consulate
46.	Iran	Bombay	Consulate General

S. No.	Country	Location	Status
47.	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate General
48.	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
49.	Italy	Bombay	Consulate General
50.	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate General
51.	Italy	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
52.	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General
53.	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General
54.	Japan	Madras	Consulate General
55.	Jordan	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
56.	Kuwait	Bombay	Consulate General
57.	Lebanon	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
58.	Liberia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
59.	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate General
60.	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General
61.	Netherlands	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
62.	Netherlands	Madras	Hon. Consulate
63.	Nicaragua	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
64.	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
65.	Norway	Bombay	Consulate General
66.	Norway	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
67.	Norway	Cochin	Consulate
68.	Norway	Madras	Hon. Consulate
69.	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General
70.	Panama	Calcutta	Consulate General
71.	Panama	Madras	Hon. Consulate
72.	Peru	Bombay	Hon. Consulate

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

*Opening of a Honorary Consulate General of Philippines at Madras has been approved.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Status
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98.	United Arab Republic	Calcutta	Consulate General
99.	U.S.A.	Bombay	Consulate General
100.	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate General
101.	U.S.A.	Madras	Consulate General
102.	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate General
103.	Yugoslavia	Calcutta	Consulate General
104.	Korea (D.P.R.)	New Delhi	Consulate General
105.	Korea (Republic of)	New Delhi	Consulate General
106.	Monaco	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate General
107.	San Marino	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate General
108.	Viet Nam (D.P.R.)	New Delhi	Consulate General
109.	Viet Nam (Republic of)	New Delhi	Consulate General

NOTE : Opening of a Columbian Consulate at Bombay has been approved.

INDIA

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

Jan 01, 1968

APPENDIX V DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD

APPENDIX V

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD

S. No.	Name and Designation	Period of visit
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Heads of State

1.	H.E. Sayed Ismail El Azhari,	Apr 28, 1967 5 May, 1967.
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President of the Supreme Council
of State of the Republic of the
Sudan.

2. H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia. 14 to 18 June, 1967.
3. His Highness Major General Palden Thondup Namgyal, Chogyal of Sikkim, and Her Highness Hope Namgyal, Gyälmo of Sikkim. 27 August to 11 September, 1967.
4. H.E. Mr. W. Gopallawa, Governor General of Ceylon. 21 October to 2 November, 1967.
5. His Majesty Sri Savang Vatthana, King of Laos. 3 to 15 December, 1967.
6. H.E. Mr. Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. 22 to 27 January, 1968.

Heads of Government

1. H.E. Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. 20 to 22 November, 1967.
2. H.E. Sir S. Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius. 13 to 19 December, 1967.
3. H.E. Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. 25 to 31 January, 1968.

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S.No. Name and Designation Period of visit

Other Dignitaries

1. H.E. U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations. 10 to 13 April and 15 to 16 April, 1967.
2. Rev. Yonosuke Nakano, President of O.I.S.C.A., Japan. 15 to 23 April, 1967.
3. Mr. Richard M. Nixon, former Vice-President of the U.S.A. 19 to 22 April, 1967.
4. H.E. Lord Richard Casey, Ex- 25 to 27 April, 1967.

- Governor General of Australia,
and Lady Casey.
5. H.E. Mr. Tano, Tsolov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. 23 April to 3 May, 1967.
 6. H.E. Mr. Miso Pavicevic, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. 11 to 14 May, 1967.
 7. H.E. Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir, Minister of Transport of Malaysia. 9 to 11 June, 1967.
 8. H.E. Mr. Malakul, Education Minister of Thailand, and Mrs. Malakul. 17 to 21 July, 1967.
 9. H.E. Mr. Philip Gunawardane, Minister of Industries of Ceylon. 26 to 29 August, 1967.
 10. H.E. Ratu K.K.T. Mara, Chief Minister of Fiji. 22 to 24 September, 1967.
 11. H.E. Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Assistant to the President of the U.A.R. 22 to 26 September, 1967.
 12. H.E. Mr. Marii Ivanov, Minister of Machine Building Industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. 31 October to 7 November, 1967.
 13. His Highness the Aga Khan 5 to 28 November, 1967.

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- | S.No. | Name and Designation | Period of visit |
|-------|--|----------------------------------|
| 14. | Sir Bernard Fergusson, Ex-Governor General of New Zealand. | 7 to 14 November, 1967. |
| 15. | H.E. Mr. George Thomas, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs in the United Kingdom. | 25 November to 1 December, 1967. |
| 16. | H.E. Mr. S. Samodlaka, Under Secretary of State for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (advance party of the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). | 24 to 25 December, 1967. |

17. H.E. Mr. Ihsan Sabri Caglayan- 4 to 9 January, 1968.
gil, Foreign Minister of Turkey.
18. H.E. Mr. Maurice Sauve, Minis- 5 to 16 January, 1968.
ter of Forestry of Canada.
19. H.E. Mr. Alphand, Secretary- 13 to 20 January, 1968.
General in the French Foreign
Office.
20. Rt. Hon. Mr. Arthur Bottomley, 20 to 28 January, 1968.
OBE, M.P. from the United
Kingdom.
21. H.E. Mr. K. Febris, Deputy 22 to 28 January, 1968.
Minister of Mines and Power of
Poland.
22. Mr. Tewfik Owedia, Secretary- 23 to 31 January, 1968.
General of the Supreme Council
of Islamic Affairs of the U.A.R.

SUDAN
 ZAMBIA USA LAOS YUGOSLAVIA GERMANY MAURITIUS UNITED KINGDOM JAPAN
 AUSTRALIA BULGARIA MALAYSIA THAILAND FIJI TURKEY CANADA POLAND

Apr 28, 1967

APPENDIX VI VISIT OF INDIAN DIGNITARIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

APPENDIX VI

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

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S.No.	Name/Designation	Places visited	Purpose
1.	Shri G.A. Shah, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law, Shri Sangat Singh, Senior Research Officer, Ministry of External Affairs.	London and Geneva.	Kutch case.
2.	Shri M.C. Chagla, Foreign Minister, Shri T.N. Kaul,	Burma, Thailand and Indonesia.	Goodwill.

Secretary, Shri K.M.
Kannampilly, joint
Secretary, Ministry of
External Affairs.

3. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, U.S.A., U.K. As an expert on
Out Chairman, Atomic Energy and U.S.S.R. Space Committee.
er Commission.
4. Shri T.T.P. Abdullah, Kathmandu Official.
Director, Ministry of
External Affairs.
5. Shri K.M. Kannampilly, Burma Talks with the
Gove rn- ment of Burma.
joint Secretary and Shri
B. K. Basu, Director,
Ministry of External
Affairs, Shri D.R. Kohli,
joint Secretary, Ministry
of Defence, Shri G.P.
Pandey, joint Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
Brig. J.S. Paintal,
Surveyor General.
6. Shri Moinuddin Harris, Mecca Haj Delegation.
Editor, Daily "AJMAL",
Bombay, Shri Hayatullah
Ansari, Chief Editor,
"QUAMI AWAZ",
Lucknow, Shri Syed, A.
W. Bokhari, Principal,
New College, Madras.

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- | S.No. | Name/Designation | Places visited | Purpose |
|-------|--|----------------|--------------------------|
| 7. | Shri C.S. Jha, Foreign
consul
Secretary, Shrimati K.
Rulanini Menon, Dir-
ector, Ministry of | Yugoslavia | Indo-Yugoslav
tation. |

External Affairs.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| 8.
Co
-
Plan
- | Shri C.S. Jha, Foreign Secretary. | U.A.R., Yugosl-
lavia and U.S.A. | Committee on U.N,
ordination and
ning, |
| 9. | Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-President, Shri V. Phadke, Secretary. | U.S.A. | Lecture Tour. |
| 10.
ele
c- | Shri Purshottam Tri-
kamdas, Advocate, Shri A. N. Kashyap, Secretary to the Government of Punjab. | Malaysia | Observers to the
tions in Sabah. |
| 11. | Shri M.C. Chagla, Foreign Minister, Shri C. S. Jha, Foreign Secretary, Shri Azim Hussain, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. | Kuwait, Iran
and Geneva. | Official. |
| 12. | Shri M. C. Chagla, Foreign Minister, Shri T.N.Kaul, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. | Singapore and
Malaysia. | Goodwill. |
| 13. | Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India and party. | Canada | State visit. |
| 14.
of | Shri M. C. Chagla, Foreign
Minister. | U.S.A. | Emergency Session

U.N. General Assem-
bly. |
| 15. | Shri M.C. Chagla, Foreign Minister, Shri Azim Hussain, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. | U.A.R. and
Yugoslavia. | Goodwill. |
| 16. | Shri R.D. Sinha (Dinker), Adviser to the Govern-
ment of India, Shri Shiv Mangal Singh (Suman). | Kenya and
Mauritius. | Goodwill. |
| 17.
envo
Y | Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
Pandit, Member of Parlia-
ment. | West Germany. | India's special

to Dr. Adenauer's
funeral. |
-

S. No.	Name/Designation	Places visited	Purpose
18.	Shri A.N. Mehta, joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. Singapore	Tokyo, Singapore and Malaysia.	Meeting of ECAFE in Tokyo and discussion Malaysia and
10.	Shri Swaran Singh, Defence Minister, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, Foreign Secretary, Shri R. Jaipal, joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	U.S.S.R.	Talks with the Soviet leaders.
20.	Shri A.G. Meneses, joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri M. S. Sundara, joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.	U.K., Hungary, Sweden, France, Japan, Hong Kong and Burma.	Foreign Service tions.
21.	Shri L.C. Jain, Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Shri S. N. Ranganathan, Deputy Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, and others.	Pakistan	Telecommunications Conference.
22.	Shri C.K. Daphtary, Attorney General, Shri N. A. Palkhiwala, Advocate, Shri B. N. Lokur, Law Secretary, Col. S. K. S. Mudaliar, Dr. K. Krishna Rao, joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Lt. Col. P. Rout, Deputy Director of the Survey of India.	U.K.	Kutch Tribunal.
23.	Shri B.R. Bhagat, Minister of State, Ministry of Yoshid	Japan	To attend the funeral of the late Mr. S.

a,	External Affairs		former Prime Minister of Japan.
24.	Shri V.K. Ahuja, joint Govern- Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Shri R. Bhandari, Director, Ministry of External Affairs.	Aden	Talks with the ment of Southern Yemen.
25.	Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister, Ministry of External Affairs.	Liberia	To attend the of the inauguration President Tubman of Liberia.

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S. No.	Names/Designation	Places visited	Purpose

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26.	Shri T.N. Kaul, Secretary, Indian Shri R. Jaipal, joint discussions Secretary, Ministry of Governments External Affairs.	Fiji and Australia	Inspection of Missions and with the concerned.
27.	Shri B.R. Bhagat, Minister memorial of State, Ministry of Mr. H. External Affairs. Prime Australi a.	Australia	To attend the services of late Holt, former Minister of

28. Shri N. Subramanian, Czechoslovakia Meeting of Working
Special Secretary, Minis- and Bulgaria. Group on Industrial
try of Industrial Develop- Cooperation.
ment and Company Affairs,
Shri K. B. Rao, Adviser
(Industries), Planning
Commission, Shri B. D.
Kalelkar, Director General,
Technical Development,
Ministry of Industrial
Development and Com-
pany Affairs, Shri V.
Krishnamurthi, Deputy
Senior General Manager,
Bharat Heavy Electricals
Ltd., Tiruchirapally.

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INDIA
UNITED KINGDOM SWITZERLAND BURMA THAILAND INDONESIA USA NEPAL
YUGOSLAVIA MALAYSIA IRAN KUWAIT REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE CANADA KENYA
MAURITIUS GERMANY JAPAN HUNGARY FRANCE SWEDEN PAKISTAN YEMEN LIBERIA
AUSTRALIA FIJI NORWAY SLOVAKIA BULGARIA

Apr 28, 1967

APPENDIX VII INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

APPENDIX VII
INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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EMBASSIES-(a) Resident

1. Afghanistan Kabul
2. Algeria Algiers
3. Argentina Buenos Aires Ambassador concurrently

accredited to Paraguay as Ambassador and Uruguay as Minister.

4. Austria	Vienna	
5. Belgium	Brussels	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Luxembourg as Ambassador. Additionally, the Ambassador is India's Special Representative for Economic, Financial and Commercial Affairs and he is also accredited to the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community.
6. Brazil	Rio-de-Janeiro	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Venezuela and Bolivia as Ambassador.
7. Burma	Rangoon	
8. Cambodia	Phnom Penh	
9. Chile	Santiago	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Columbia and Peru as Ambassador.
10. China	Peking	

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
11.	Congo	Kinshasa	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville).
12.	Cuba	Havana	Incharge of a First Secretary/ Charge d'Affaires, Ambassador resident in Mexico.
13.	Czechoslovakia	Prague	
14.	Denmark	Copenhagen	

15. Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	
16. Finland	Helsinki	Incharge of a Counsellor/ Charge d' Affaires. Ambas- sador resident in Sweden.
17. France	Paris	
18. Federal Republic of Ger- many.	Bonn	
19. Guinea	Conakary	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Mali as Ambassador.
20. Hungary	Budapest.	
21. Italy	Rome	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Albania as Minister and as High Commissioner to Malta and First Secretary con- currently accredited to the Republic of San Marino as Consul Gen- eral.
22. Indonesia	Djakarta	
23. Iran	Tehran	
24. Iraq	Baghdad	
25. Ireland	Dublin	
26. Japan	Tokyo	

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks

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27. Jordan Secret ary/ the		Amman	Incharge of First Charge d'Affaires. Am- bassador resident in Lebanon.
28. Kuwait jurisdictio		Kuwait	Ambassador's

n

Dub
ai

extends to Gulf Sheikh-
doms, viz. Bahrain,
and Muscat.

29. Laos Vientiane.

30. Lebanon Beirut

Ambassador

Ambassador concurrently
accredited as

Cyprus.

to Jordan and as High
Commissioner to

31. Malagasy Tananarive

Ambassador

Ambassador concurrently
accredited as

General to Reunion is-
land and Comores.

32. Mexico Mexico City

and

Ambassador concurrently
accredited to Cuba

Panama as Ambassador.

33. Morocco Rabat

a
s

Ambassador concurrently
accredited to Tunisia

Ambassador.

34. Nepal Kathmandu

35. Netherlands The Hague.

36. Norway Oslo.

37. Philippines Manila.

38. Poland Warsaw.

39. Rumania Bucharest

Ambassador concurrently
accredited to Bulgaria
as Ambassador.

40. Saudi Arabia Jeddha.

51.	Turkey	Ankara.	
52.	United Arab Republic	Cairo	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Libya and Minister to Yemen.
53.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	Moscow	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Mongolia as Ambassador.
54.	United States of America	Washington.	
55.	Yugoslavia	Belgrade	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Greece as Ambassador.

EMBASSIES-(b) Non-resident

1.	Bolivia	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.
2.	Bulgaria	Ambassador resident in Bucharest.
3.	Burundi	Ambassador resident in Kampala.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
4.	Cameroun	Ambassador resident in Lagos.	
5.	Columbia	Ambassador resident in Santiago.	
6.	Congo (Brazzaville)	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.	
7.	Dahomey	Ambasador resident in Lagos.	
8.	Gabon	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.	
9.	Greece	Ambassador resident in Belgrade.	
10.	Ivory Coast	Ambassador resident in Dakar.	
11.	Liberia	Ambassador resident in Accra.	
12.	Libya	Ambassador resident in Cairo.	

13.	Luxembourg	Ambassador resident in Brussels.
14.	Mali	Ambassador resident in Conakry.
15.	Mauritania	Ambassador resident in Dakar.
16.	Mongolia	Ambassador resident in Moscow.
17.	Panama	Ambassador resident in Mexico City.
18.	Paraguay	Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
19.	Togo	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
20.	Peru	Ambassador resident in Santiago.
21.	Rwanda	Ambassador resident in Kampala.
22.	Upper Volta	Ambassador resident in Dakar.
23.	Venezuela	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.

HIGH COMMISSIONS-(a) Resident

1.	Australia	Canberra	
2.	Guyana	George Town	
3.	Canada	Ottawa	
4.	Ceylon	Colombo	High Commissioner accredited to Maldives.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
5.	Ghana	Accra	High commissioner accredited to Liberia as Ambassador and as High Commissioner to Sierra Leone.
6.	Kenya	Nairobi	
7.	Malawi	Blantyre	Incharge of an Acting High Commissioner.
8.	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	

9. New Zealand	Wellington	
10. Nigeria	Lagos	High commissioner concurrently accredited to Togo, Dahomey and Comeroun as Ambassador.
11. Pakistan	Islamabad/ Karachi.	
12. Singapore	Singapore	
13. Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain.	High Commissioner concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia,
		St. Vincent and Montserrat, and as Consul General to Surinam.
14. Uganda	Kampala	High Commissioner concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Rwanda and Burundi.
15. United Kingdom	London	
16. United Republic of Tanzania.	Dar-es-Salaam	
17. Zambia	Lusaka	

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S. No.	country	Location	Remarks
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HIGH COMMISSIONS-(b) Non-resident

1. Cyprus	High Commissioner resident at Beirut.
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- 2. Sierra Leone High Commissioner resident in Accra.
- 3. Jamaica High Commissioner resident in Port of Spain.
- 4. Malta High Commissioner resident in Rome.
- 5. Gambia High Commissioner resident in Dakar.

DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSION

- 1. Pakistan Dacca Deputy High Commissioner resident in Dacca.

ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSION

- 1. Ceylon Kandy Assistant High Commissioner.

COMMISSIONS-(a) Resident

- 1. Fiji Suva.
- 2. Hong Kong Hong Kong.
- 3. Mauritius Port Louis.
- 4. Kenya Mombasa.

COMMISSIONS-(b) Non-resident

- 1. Antigua Commissioner resident in Port of Spain.
- 2. Barbados Do.
- 3. Dominica Do.
- 4. Grenada Do.
- 5. Montserrat Do.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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- 6. St. Kitts Commissioner resident in port of Spain.
- 7. St. Lucia Do.
- 8. St. Vincent Do.

LEGATIONS-Non-resident

1. Albania Minister resident in Rome.
2. Uruguay Minister resident in Buenos Aires.
3. Vatican Minister resident in Berne.
4. Yemen Minister resident in Cairo.

CONSULATES GENERAL--(a) Resident

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1. Denmark | Copenhagen | Hon. Consul General (Functioning under the Ambassador). |
| 2. Germany
(Federal Republic). | Berlin | Ambassador resident in Bonn. |
| 3. Do. | Frankfurt | Do. |
| 4. Do. | Hamburg | Do. |
| 5. Muscat | Muscat | |
| 6. Switzerland | Geneva | Resident Consul General. |
| 7. United States of America | New York | Ambassador resident in Washington. |
| 8. Do. | San Francisco | Resident Consul General.
Ambassador resident in Washington. |
| 9. Vietnam (North) | Hanoi | |
| 10. Vietnam (South) | Saigon | |
| 11. Paraguay | Asuncion | Hon. Consul General. |

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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CONSULATES GENERAL-(b) Non-resident

1. Comores Consul General resident in Tananarive.
2. Republic of San Marino Consul General resident in Rome.
3. Re-Union Island Consul General resident in Tananarive.

resident in Washington.

- 17. Do. Honolulu Do.
- 18. Panama Bandar Abbas Hon. Consul. Ambassador resident in Mexico City.

VICE CONSULATE-Resident

- 1. Iran Zahidan Ambassador resident in Tehran.

TRADE COMMISSIONS-Resident

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

SPECIAL MISSIONS-(a) Resident

- 1. Political Office, Sikkim Gangtok Political Officer.
- 2. Permanent Mission of New York India to the United Nations. Permanent Representative.
- 3. Special Office, Bhutan Thimpu Special Officer under the supervision of Political Officer, Sikkim.

SPECIAL MISSION-(b) Non-resident

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

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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NEW MISSIONS-(a) Resident

- 1. Guyana George Town Resident High commissioner appointed in 1967.

