INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
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1947-72

Vidya Sagar

SWASTIK PRAKASHAN NEW DELHI
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INTRODUCTION

The Reference Desk of the Library of the Ministry of External Affairs, on which I worked during 1956-1965 is a very busy desk. This book has grown out of my experience at that desk of handling numerous reference queries relating to India’s international relations. It has been my experience that a very convenient way of searching out details about a particular event or the text of a treaty, a joint communiqué and so on, is to find out the exact date on which the event took place or the treaty signed. Once the exact date is found out, the search for further information becomes quite easy. It is with this intention that I have ventured this compilation. The objective is limited and straight. If Reference Librarians, students, research workers and others who are concerned with India’s foreign relations find this compilation useful, which I believe they will, I should consider my humble labour amply rewarded. Any suggestions for the improvement of this work will be gratefully received.

I take this opportunity to record my thanks to Shri R. Chakrabarti Biswas, Chief Librarian of the Ministry of External Affairs who has helped me with his expert advice at different stages of my compilation work. My thanks are also due to my brother-in-law Shri V.S. Varma who has so kindly gone through the entire manuscript and has put forward a number of helpful suggestions. I am deeply indebted to Professor Sisir Gupta, Chairman of the Centre for International Law, Economics and Diplomacy, Jawaharlal Nehru University (currently Ambassador of India, Hanoi) for having so kindly written a foreword to this book inspite of his extremely busy pre-occupations. I am grateful to my wife Rita who helped me in the compilation of the Index and in various other ways during the course of preparation of this book.

Vidya Sagar

New Delhi.
FOREWORD

There can be some differences of opinion among the students of India’s foreign policy regarding the degree of success that it has achieved in the first quarter of a century of the country’s independence. It will, however, be admitted by all that India has been no passive entity in international politics and that it has participated vigorously in world affairs. It has been active as a member of the United Nations, as an Afro-Asian country, as a nonaligned power, as a nation in pursuit of peace, as the major South Asian country in search of a stable equilibrium in the region and, finally, as a persistent champion of the cause of international cooperation. A sheer inventory of the various ways in which India functioned in the world can be of immense interest and source of knowledge for scholars, researchers, public men and officials. Mr. Vidya Sagar has prepared a comprehensive chronology of events of the first 25 years of India’s independence and thus filled an important gap in the current literature on India’s foreign policy. A full comprehensive index with cross-references has been provided to make the compilation more useful. Students of international relations have constantly felt the need for a handy guide of this kind. I have no doubt that this will become indispensable for all those in India and abroad who are interested in the study of India’s foreign policy.

SISIR GUPTA
Chairman of the Centre for
International Law, Economics and
Diplomacy,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi.

New Delhi,
September 20, 1972
Aug. 14-15
Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru’s “Tryst with Destiny” speech at midnight of August 14-15.

Aug. 15
Dominion of India inaugurated in New Delhi with a simple ceremony in the Constituent Assembly at midnight.

Aug. 17
Radcliffe, Chairman of the Boundary Commission announced the findings as regards Bengal and Punjab.

Aug. 20
Correspondence between Nehru and General Smuts on the dispute over the position of Indians in South Africa published.

Aug. 26
Joint Indo-French declaration issued in New Delhi.

Aug. 29
A conference of the Governor-Generals and Prime Ministers of both India and Pakistan together with their Military Commanders met in Lahore to devise means to stop the communal riots in Punjab.

Sept. 8
Joint statement by Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan issued, warning the armed bands in West and East Punjab to be shot when caught red-handed.

Sept. 18
Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 20
India and Pakistan issued a joint statement for the establishment of peaceful conditions in both the countries so that the minorities could live in security.

Sept. 28
India rejected Pakistan’s proposal of September 22 to ask the United Nations to send observers.
Oct. 22
Pathan and Afridi tribesmen invaded Srinagar (Kashmir) from NWFP.

Oct. 24
Kashmir Government requested the Government of India for military aid to defend their State from invaders.

Oct. 26
India pledged support to Kashmir against invaders and insurgents.

Oct. 27
The Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation opened in New Delhi.

Oct. 27
Kashmir acceded to India; official announcement issued.

Nov. 1
India-Pakistan Joint Defence Council met in Lahore. No agreement reached on the Kashmir issue.

Nov. 3
Pakistan terms for Kashmir announced.

Nov. 9

Nov. 25
Prime Minister Nehru’s speech in the Legislative Assembly on Kashmir where he said “a carefully planned and well-organised raid into Kashmir with deliberate object of seizing the State by force and then declaring its accession to Pakistan.”

Nov. 28
Talks held between Prime Minister Nehru and Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan.

Dec. 2
Burmese Prime Minister Thakin Nu accompanied by the Foreign Minister U Tin Tut arrived in New Delhi on a short visit.
Dec. 8
Lord Mountbatten and Nehru arrived in Lahore for the meeting of the Joint Defence Council.

Dec. 9
India's agreements with Pakistan on outstanding issues like assets, liabilities, division of sterling balances and military stores etc.

Dec. 10
Prime Minister Nehru announced in New Delhi that India, Nepal and the United Kingdom had signed an agreement enabling Gurkha officers and men to continue serving the Indian and British armies.

Dec. 10
Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income between India and Pakistan. (Ministry of Finance Notification No. 28).

Dec. 12
Prime Minister Nehru's statement on the UN discussion of India's case against South Africa.

Dec. 12
Financial agreement between India and Pakistan announced in Indian Parliament. Pakistan to get Rs. 750,000,000 from the balance of the cash of the undivided India.

Dec. 22
The Joint Defence Council of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi and considered matters arising out of the partition of the armed forces.

Dec. 22
Tibetan Trade Mission led by Hipon Shakalpa arrived in Calcutta to study the possibilities of promoting Indo-Tibetan trade.

Dec. 27
Wheat agreement signed with Australia: India to buy 25,000,000 bushels at 18sh-6d (Australian) a bushel.

Dec. 29
Prime Minister Nehru had discussions with the Prime Minister of Ceylon D.F. Senanayake in New Delhi.
India informed the Pakistan and other Dominion representatives that she had decided to refer the Kashmir issue to the Security Council under article 35 of the UN Charter.
Jan. 1
India informed the United Nations in a memorandum that she might send troops into Pakistan unless Pakistan ceased to aid Muslim raiders in Kashmir. Prime Minister Nehru stated to the Press in New Delhi that such a step would be “justified in self-defence.”

Jan. 6
Security Council took up India’s complaint charging Pakistan with aggression in Kashmir.

Jan. 7
UN Security Council agreed to postpone consideration of India’s complaint and urged both the countries to abstain from any action which might aggravate the situation.

Jan. 11
The Joint Defence Council met in Lahore and discussed the division and delivery of arms and equipment of the old Indian Army.

Jan. 13
The Arab League sent a note to India and Pakistan offering to mediate in their dispute over Kashmir.

Jan. 15
Leader of the Indian delegation N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar informed the UN Security Council that the situation in Kashmir was serious and it might flare up into a full scale conflict with Pakistan.

Jan. 17
UN Security Council called India and Pakistan to end strife in Kashmir and join together for negotiations.

Jan. 18
Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast on security pledges from communal leaders.

Jan. 20
Security Council decided to set up a three-member UN Commission for investigation and mediation in the Kashmir dispute.
Jan. 20
Indian and Pakistani delegates reached a deadlock in New York over Kashmir.

Jan. 25
The French India Peoples' Convention in Pondicherry passed a resolution calling for the complete merger of French India with the Dominion of India.

Jan. 25
Security Council asked the Indian and Pakistani delegates to draw up specific proposals to settle the Kashmir question.

Jan. 30
Mahatma Gandhi assassinated in New Delhi.

Feb. 19
South-east Asian Youth Conference opened in Calcutta. The aims of the conference were to strengthen the common struggle of the youth of Southeast Asia against imperialist oppression and to establish mutual cooperation among the student youth of these countries.

Feb. 22
Fact-finding Indian Mission flew to Saigon to study the position and grievances of Indian nationals in Indo-China.

Feb. 24
State of Junagadh, whose accession to India was the subject of protest by Pakistan in the Security Council, voted in favour of India in a popular referendum on 20 February: Announcement made by India's Ministry of States to this effect.

Feb. 28
The last British military unit withdrawn from India.

March 5
C. Rajagopalachari appointed as India's first Governor-General to succeed Lord Mountbatten on June 21.

March 8
India offered to hold another plebiscite in the State of Junagadh under UN supervision.
April 19
India and Pakistan signed a Charter intended to protect the Hindu-Muslim minorities in both countries. It was agreed at a joint conference that both Dominions should stop mass exodus and encourage refugees to return.

April 19
India advised the Security Council that it could not agree to the plan for the settlement of the Kashmir problem.

April 20
A Burmese delegation headed by U Ba Saing came to India and had discussions on the Indian immigration problem with the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

April 21
Security Council recommended a free and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir.

April 22
India and Burma began discussion in New Delhi on immigration and citizenship problems.

May 2
Prime Minister Nehru stated in New Delhi that although the military campaign in Kashmir would be vigorously pressed, India was not thinking in terms of a conflict with Pakistan, and Pakistan territory would not be violated.

May 4
Indo-Pak Joint Agreement on canal dispute between East and West Punjab issued in New Delhi.

May 6
India formally rejected the Security Council's plan for UN supervision over a plebiscite in Kashmir.

May 21
Air Transport Agreement signed between India and Sweden in New Delhi.

June 1
The third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East began at Ootacamund (India).
June 3
The Security Council adopted a resolution ‘that the Kashmir Commission should study and report on issues other than the Kashmir plebiscite’. Prime Minister Nehru in a letter dated June 5 to the Council protested against the enlargement of the scope of the Kashmir Commission.

June 15
UN Commission on Kashmir held its first meeting in Geneva.

June 21
C. Rajagopalachari took over from Lord Mountbatten as Governor-General of India.

June 22
His Majesty the King relinquished his title “Emperor of India”; official announcement made in London.

June 23
Air Transport Agreement signed between India and Pakistan.

July 9
Indo-British Sterling Balances Agreement signed.

July 10
The United Nations Kashmir Commission arrived in New Delhi.

July 12
An agreement was signed with the USSR by which India would receive 50,000 tons of Soviet wheat in Soviet ships in exchange for tea.

July 13
India’s Finance Minister announced the terms of the agreement with the United Kingdom for the settlement of India’s sterling balances.

Aug. 9
United Nations Kashmir Commission asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send military observers in Kashmir.
Aug. 13
UN Kashmir Commission proposed a cease-fire agreement between India and Pakistan.

Aug. 14
Treaty of Friendship between India and Switzerland concluded in New Delhi.

Aug. 19
India decided to defer any decision about the recognition of the South Korean Government until the position had been reviewed by the UN General Assembly.

Sept. 6
The United Nations Kashmir Commission announced the receipt of replies from the Governments of India and Pakistan to its ceasefire proposals.

Sept. 15
The President of the Security Council called the Council to meet for discussion on the Indian action in Hyderabad.

Sept. 28
Security Council adjourned consideration of Hyderabad situation.

Oct. 2
Prime Minister Nehru declared that India would continue to resist to the utmost Pakistan’s aggression in Kashmir.

Oct. 4
Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated a conference of the Southeast Regional Committee of the World Health Organisation in New Delhi.

Oct. 5
Prime Minister Nehru and the Minister of External Affairs Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai left for London.

Oct. 8
India and Argentina signed a trade agreement based on reciprocal exchange.
Oct. 11
British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opened in London.

Oct. 20
British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference: Communique issued in London.

Nov. 3
Prime Minister Nehru's speech in the UN General Assembly.

Dec. 6
Representatives of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi to consider the migration problems, especially those in East and West Bengal.

Dec. 15
Agreement signed between Indian and Pakistani Ministers in New Delhi providing for the establishment of a tribunal to settle boundary disputes between East and West Bengal and between East Bengal and Assam. It was decided to set up an Inter-Dominion Information and Consultation Committee.

Dec. 19
Prime Minister Nehru in a speech before the Indian National Congress stated that the Dutch action in Indonesia is “contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter” and that the Dutch policy “will have serious repercussions in India, Asia and perhaps some other countries too.”

Dec. 21
India-Ceylon Agreement relating to Air services.

Dec. 23
As a protest against the Dutch action in Indonesia India suspended all operations of the Royal Dutch Airlines over the Indian territory.
Jan. 1
Ceasefire put into effect between Indian and Pakistani troops in Kashmir.

Jan. 2
Prime Minister Nehru called a conference of 13 Asian countries to discuss the Indonesian problem.

Jan. 7

Jan. 11
Indo-Pakistan ministerial level conference on Kashmir opened.

Jan. 13
Racial riots between Indians and native Africans broke out in Durban (South Africa).

Jan. 13
The C-in-Cs of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi for the implementation of the truce in Kashmir. Agreement on the withdrawal of troops reached.

Jan. 20
The 4-day Asian Conference on Indonesia attended by Asian countries and Australia opened in New Delhi. Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the plenary session.

Jan. 22
The Asian Conference adopted three resolutions recommending to the UN Security Council a method of settling the Indonesian Republic-Netherlands dispute.

Jan. 24
The five-man mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development arrived in New Delhi in response to an invitation from the Government of India.

Feb. 2
Indian Parliament ratified the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff made with Pakistan, which India had signed provisionally on 8 June 1948.
Feb. 5
UN Kashmir Commission arrived in Karachi for discussions with India and Pakistan regarding the implementation of truce and plebiscite in Kashmir.

Feb. 14
UN Commission on Kashmir had a meeting in New Delhi with the Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry Girja Shankar Bajpai.

Feb. 28
Informal conference on current unrest in Burma opened in New Delhi at the invitation of the Government of India. Prime Minister Nehru, Dr. H.V. Evatt, Malcolm McDonald and Arthur Bottomley participated.

March 4
Burmese Government rejected the offer of mediation made by the New Delhi Conference on 28 February.

March 8
Prime Minister Nehru’s speech in Parliament on India’s foreign policy.

March 12
India and Pakistan agreed on a provisional truce line to replace the existing ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir.

March 21
Admiral Chester W. Nimitz appointed Kashmir Plebiscite Administrator by the Security Council.

April 13

April 19
Prime Minister Nehru left for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference.

April 27
May 5
Treaty of Friendship between India and Switzerland ratified in Berne during Prime Minister Nehru’s visit to Berne.

May 10
Trade agreement between India and Egypt signed in New Delhi.

May 10
Trade agreement with Finland signed.

May 10
Indian delegate to the UN General Assembly, Setalvad attacked the policy of the South African Government on the treatment of the Indians.

May 14
UN General Assembly adopted a resolution recommending the holding of a Round Table Conference between the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa on the question of treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa.

May 17
Indian Constituent Assembly approved India’s decision to continue as a full member of the British Commonwealth after she became a Republic.

May 23
Indian Goodwill Mission left for Nepal.

May 25
Indo-Pakistan trade agreement.

June 6
Kashmir Commission announced that neither India nor Pakistan had accepted the Commission’s truce proposals of 1 April without reservation.

June 10
India and UK held preliminary talks on India’s sterling balances.

June 19
The people of Chandernagore (French Indian Settlement) decided by plebiscite in favour of the Settlement’s merger with the Indian Union.
June 23
Trade agreement between India and Germany (American Zone) signed in Frankfurt.

June 24
Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement signed in Karachi.

July 6
UN Commission for India and Pakistan requested India and Pakistan to agree to a joint meeting of three military representatives in Karachi to establish a cease-fire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

July 11
India lodged a protest with South Africa against the enactment of the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act of June 30, 1949.

July 11
Air Transport Agreement between India and Australia signed in New Delhi.

July 18
Joint military conference between India and Pakistan commenced in Karachi to decide on a cease-fire line in Kashmir.

July 26
Agreement reached on a cease-fire line in Kashmir in the joint military talks held in Karachi.

Aug. 8
Treaty of Friendship between India and Bhutan signed at Darjeeling.

Aug. 15
The transfer of the de facto sovereignty of Chandernagore (French Settlement) to the Indian Union took place.

Aug. 18
India to get $34,000,000 loan from the World Bank for the development of her railways: Announcement made in New Delhi.

Aug. 27
UN Commission on Kashmir decided to send a delegation to India and Pakistan with secret proposals to secure an agreement on truce in Kashmir.
Aug. 31
President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee appealed to both India and Pakistan to accept the UN Kashmir Commission's latest proposal for a truce.

Sept. 4
Prime Minister Nehru in a public meeting in Allahabad disapproved President Truman's and Prime Minister Attlee's intervention in the Kashmir dispute. He said that no attempt had been made to understand the basic cause of the conflict i.e. the aggression by Pakistan against Kashmir.

Sept. 10
UN Commission on Kashmir announced the terms of its proposal of 30 August for the submission to arbitration of differences between India and Pakistan on the truce provisions of the Commission resolution of 13 August 1948.

Sept. 29
India to get $10,000,000 loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for agricultural development.

Oct. 12
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Washington on a three-week visit to the United States and Canada.

Nov. 27
India signed an agreement with Argentina for the exchange of 390,000 tons of wheat for jute goods.

Nov. 28
It was officially announced in New Delhi that the representatives of India, Pakistan and South Africa would meet in Capetown on 6 February 1950 for the preparation of an agenda for the Round Table Conference on the position of Indians and Pakistanis in South Africa.

Dec. 12
The members of the UN Kashmir Commission appointed by the Security Council reported their failure in their mission.

Dec. 20
India-Philippines Agreement relating to Air services.
Dec. 28
India accorded recognition to Indonesia.

Dec. 30
Government of India accorded *de jure* recognition to the new Government of China in Peking and agreed to establish diplomatic relations.
Jan. 1
India elected as a member of the UN Security Council for a period of 2 years.

Jan. 4
A five-year Treaty of Friendship between India and Afghanistan signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 6
Prime Minister Nehru disclosed that he had proposed to Pakistan that they could ban war as a method of solving their problems.

Jan. 9
Conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers opened in Colombo.

Jan. 22
Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Lester B. Pearson arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 24
President Dr. Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 26
India declared a Republic. Dr. Rajendra Prasad took the oath as the first President of the Republic.

Jan. 31
Foreign policy review by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Parliament.

Feb. 5
Indo-Pakistan Boundaries: Decision by the special tribunal on the boundary disputes; two relating to the frontier between East and West Bengal and the others to the East Bengal-Assam frontier. Radcliffe Award revised. The tribunal was presided over by Justice Algot Bagge of Sweden.
Representatives of India, Pakistan and South Africa met in Capetown for preliminary talks on the status of persons of Indian origin in South Africa.

Feb. 6
Prime Minister Nehru told Parliament that Goa would have to join India.

Feb. 7
Government of India White Paper on Indo-Pakistan trade relations published.

Feb. 17
Prime Minister of Nepal Maharaja Mohan Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana arrived in New Delhi for a week’s visit.

Feb. 10
Asians in South Africa: Joint statement by the representatives of India, Pakistan and South Africa in Capetown recommending a Round Table Conference to explore the means of settling the problem of persons of Indian origin in South Africa.

Feb. 22
The Regent of Tibet and the Dalai Lama sent messages to President Rajendra Prasad expressing hope for closer relations between Tibet and India.

Feb. 24
In a joint resolution the United States, Britain, Cuba and Norway asked the Security Council to appoint a mediator to settle the Kashmir dispute. The resolution called for demilitarization of Kashmir within 5 months and dissolution of the Commission for India and Pakistan which had failed to settle the dispute.

March 14
Security Council voted the appointment of a Mediator to supervise demilitarization in Kashmir and prepare the way for a plebiscite within five months. It also liquidated the Commission for India-Pakistan. India rejected it.

March 15
India and Iran: Treaty of Friendship signed in Tehran.
March 17
Prime Minister Nehru's statement on Indian foreign policy.

April 2
Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan arrived in New Delhi for discussions with Prime Minister Nehru.

April 8

April 8
Prime Minister Nehru placed the Indo-Pakistan agreement on minorities on the table of the Parliament.

April 12
Sir Owen Dixon, member of the Australian Court of Justice, appointed UN Representative for India and Pakistan.

April 16
A three-year treaty of trade and commerce between India and Afghanistan signed in Kabul.

April 21
Limited Trade Agreement between India and Pakistan signed in Karachi: A balance of trade would be maintained in transactions covered by this agreement.

April 26
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Karachi for talks with Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan on Indo-Pakistan relations.

April 27
Joint statement between Prime Ministers Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan, issued in Karachi. (It was agreed to continue regular meetings to discuss problems between their countries.)

May 4
Prime Minister Nehru addressed a joint meeting of Indian and Pakistani press in New Delhi.

May 11
India and Pakistan protested against Racial Grouping Bill in South Africa.
May 22
Prime Minister Nehru’s speech on foreign affairs.

May 23
Indo-Pakistan Agreement on exchange of prisoners reached.

May 26
Asiatic Conference held at Baguio (Philippines). Delegates from Australia, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines participated.

May 27
Sir Owen Dixon arrived in New Delhi and had discussions with Prime Minister Nehru.

May 30
Indo-Pakistan trade talks began in New Delhi.

June 2
Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi for a three-week tour of Southeast Asian countries.

June 7
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Djakarta on a ten-day goodwill visit to Indonesia.

June 8
Prime Minister Nehru’s visit to Indonesia: In a joint statement with President Sukarno he said “It is no longer possible for part of Southeast Asia to remain free and part unfree.”

June 17
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Singapore from Djakarta on a two-day visit.

June 20
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Rangoon.

June 28
India and Pakistan reached “complete agreement” for the settlement of movable assets abandoned by both Hindus and Muslims in 1947.

June 29
India accepted the Security Council resolution calling for assistance to South Korea.
July 4
Trade Agreement between West Germany and India providing for an exchange of goods worth $26,400,000 signed.

July 5
An official announcement by the External Affairs Ministry said that India’s support of the UN resolution urging aid for South Korea marked no change in India’s consistent policy of non-alignment.

July 13
India delivered two notes to the United States and Russia expressing the hope that everything possible would be done to localise the Korean conflict.

July 15
Stalin’s reply to Prime Minister Nehru on the Korean fighting.

July 20
A conference of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and Sir Owen Dixon, the UN representative on Kashmir, took place in New Delhi.

July 31
Treaties of Friendship and Trade and Commerce signed between India and Nepal in Kathmandu.

Aug. 3
Prime Minister Nehru’s speech in Parliament on the UN resolutions on Korea.

Aug. 25
Prime Minister of Pakistan offered 357 tons of rice to India for relief of the earthquake victims in India.

Sept. 16
UN Representative reported inability to secure agreement on demilitarization in Kashmir.

Sept. 17
India recognised *de jure* the State of Israel.

Sept. 30
Prime Minister Nehru addressed a press conference in New Delhi.
Sept. 30  
Indo-Afghan Treaty of Friendship signed.

Oct. 4  
India and Indonesia agreed upon a draft trade agreement for the exchange of goods to the value of 34 million rupees.

Oct. 16  
Prime Minister Nehru’s review of India’s foreign policy vis-a-vis Korea at a press conference in New Delhi.

Oct. 25  
Burmese Delegation led by the Foreign Minister Saw H Kun H Kio arrived in New Delhi for talks with the Indian Government on matters of mutual interest.

Oct. 26  
India’s note to China on the Chinese invasion of Tibet.

Oct. 29  
Chinese reply to India’s note of October 26.

Oct. 31  
India’s second note to China on developments in Tibet.

Nov. 6  
The King of Nepal, Tribhuvana Bir Bikram Shah and members of his family sought asylum in the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu.

Nov. 11  
The ex-King of Nepal arrived in New Delhi after his flight from Nepal.

Nov. 15  
India banned the movement of arms and men across the Nepalese frontier.

Nov. 24  
Prime Minister Nehru announced that India’s efforts for an Indo-Pak “Nor-War” declaration had failed.

Nov. 27  
The Defence and Foreign Ministers of Nepal arrived in New Delhi for negotiations with the Indian Government.
Dec. 2
Indians in South Africa: UN General Assembly recommended a committee to assist the parties and a round-table discussion.

Dec. 5
Treaty between India and Sikkim signed at Gangtok, under which Sikkim would continue to be a Protectorate of India with autonomy in internal affairs; India would be responsible for defence and external relations.

Dec. 6
Prime Minister Nehru's address in Parliament on foreign affairs.

Dec. 22
Joint Communiqué issued at the end of a conference between India and Pakistan on financial matters stated that agreement had been reached on outstanding problems.

Dec. 28
Indo-US Technical Aid Pact signed in New Delhi.
1951

Jan. 1
India ended the state of war with Germany. A communiqué issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on December 31 said, "The Government of India have decided to terminate the state of war with Germany with effect from January 1, 1951."

Jan. 1
India proposed to have the headquarters of the Indian Mission in Germany in Bonn, while the Indian Military Mission in Berlin to continue as a subsidiary office.

Jan. 1
Indo-Canadian Immigration Agreement issued in Ottawa.

Jan. 3
Under an agreement signed in New Delhi India would supply 16,500 tons of jute to China in exchange of 50,000 tons of rice.

Jan. 4

Jan. 6
Indo-Polish Trade: Trade letters exchanged in New Delhi.

Jan. 12
Indo-Finnish Trade: Trade letters exchanged in New Delhi for trade arrangements for the year 1951.

Jan. 12
Prime Minister Nehru's broadcast to the world through the BBC from No. 10 Downing Street, London.

Jan. 15
Prime Minister of Afghanistan arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 17
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Paris and conferred with Indian Envoys in Europe.

Jan. 20
Trade agreement between India and Indonesia signed in Djakarta.
Air Agreement signed in New Delhi between India and United Kingdom, replacing the previous *ad hoc* arrangements and continuing the close collaboration between the two countries in Air transport.

Canada-India Agreement on limited immigration of Indians with Canada: Announcement made in Ottawa and New Delhi.

India and France signed a treaty in Paris formally ceding to India the French possession of Chandernagore to India.

Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Parliament on foreign affairs.

UK-India Financial Agreement regarding the sterling balances signed in London.

India and Pakistan signed a trade agreement in Karachi (Pakistan would supply raw jute, raw cotton and foodgrains in return for Indian coal, steel, textiles and cement).


Security Council resumed its debates on the Kashmir dispute.

Treaty of Friendship between the President of India and the President of the Republic of Indonesia signed in Djakarta.

Indo-Egyptian trade agreement signed in New Delhi.

Joint move by United Kingdom and the United States of America for a renewed attempt to settle the Kashmir dispute.
March 30  Security Council passed the joint UK-USA resolution providing for the appointment of Dr. Frank C. Graham as the UN representative to demilitarize Kashmir and arrange for a plebiscite to decide the future of the State. (India abstained and did not accept the resolution).

April 11  French Settlements in India: Treaty between France and India transferring the former French Settlement of Chandernagore to India ratified by the French National Assembly.

April 20  Air Transport Agreement between India and the Netherlands signed in New Delhi. This was to replace the existing Civil Aviation Agreement of May, 1947.

April 30  Dr. Frank Graham appointed UN Mediator.

May 7  Boundary Dispute: India-Pakistan accord on Hydrographers’ findings in a Conference of Indian and Pakistani officials in Calcutta.

May 14  Jang Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal and B.P. Koirala, the Napali Congress Minister arrived in New Delhi for consultations with Nehru regarding discord in the Napalese Government between the Rana and Congress rival factions.

May 24  The United States House of Representatives approved 190 million dollar long-term loan to India to finance the purchase of two million tons of US foodgrains.

May 24  Netherlands and India: Air Agreement signed.

May 26
India signed a Rice Agreement with China in Peking for the supply by China of 100,000 metric tons of rice to India.

May 29
Two Indo-US Technical Co-operation Agreements signed in New Delhi.

June 16
Prime Minister Nehru left for a three-day courtesy visit to Nepal.

June 18
Indo-Pakistan Permit Conference held in New Delhi (June 18-20, 1951).

June 21
The Conference of Commonwealth Defence Ministers met in London for private discussions.

June 22
Indo-Soviet Wheat Agreement signed in New Delhi.

June 29
Cultural Agreement between India and Turkey signed in Ankara.

July 1
The Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia came into operation with effect from this date.

July 2
Dr. Frank Graham, UN Mediator in the Kashmir dispute, arrived in New Delhi from Pakistan.

July 5
Violation of Kashmir cease-fire line: India complained cease-fire violations by Pakistan to the Security Council.

July 7
Treaty of Friendship between India and the Union of Burma signed in Rangoon.

July 27
Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan in a message to the Indian Prime Minister suggested a 5-point plan to ease the tension between India and Pakistan; Nehru invited for talks in Karachi.
July 30
Prime Minister Nehru rejected Pakistan Prime Minister’s invitation, but invited Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan to Delhi for talks on common matters.

Aug. 8
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement on Kashmir in Parliament.

Aug. 27

Sept. 3
Trade pact with Norway: Trade letters exchanged in New Delhi.

Sept. 5
Prime Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mahmood Khan paid a goodwill visit to India.

Sept. 16
Prime Minister Nehru reiterated his offer of a “No War” declaration to Pakistan in a public meeting in Lucknow.

Sept. 23
Former Indonesian Prime Minister Dr. Sultan Shariar arrived in New Delhi.

Oct. 1
Trade Agreement between India and Australia signed in New Delhi.

Oct. 2
Trade Agreement between India and Burma signed in Rangoon.

Oct. 18
Dr. Frank Graham presented his report on Kashmir to the Security Council.

Oct. 21
Burmese Prime Minister Thakin Nu arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit.

Oct. 29
A 15-member cultural delegation from China arrived in New Delhi.
Nov. 3
Prime Minister Nehru’s offer of Non-aggression Pact with Pakistan in a Press Conference in New Delhi.

Nov. 9
It was officially announced in New Delhi that Canada would make a gift of $10 million worth of wheat to India.

Nov. 10

Nov. 10
UN Security Council passed a resolution instructing Dr. Frank Graham to continue his efforts to reach an agreement between India and Pakistan on the issue of the demilitarization of Kashmir.

Nov. 29
Cultural Mission from Chinese Peoples’ Republic arrived in New Delhi. The mission was led by Ting Sidin, Chinese Vice-Minister for Cultural Affairs.

Dec. 1
India-United Kingdom Agreement relating to Air Services signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 6
B.N. Rau elected Judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

Dec. 14
Treaty of Friendship between India and Turkey signed in Ankara.

Dec. 22
Dr. Frank Graham, the UN Special Representative in India and Pakistan presented his supplementary report on the demilitarization of Kashmir to the Security Council.

Dec. 28
India accorded recognition to Libya.
Jan. 5
Treatment of Indians in South Africa: UN Political Committee adopted a five-power resolution on treatment of people of Indian origin.

Jan. 5

Jan. 13
Treaty of Trade and Commerce between India and Afghanistan.

Jan. 15
Commonwealth Finance Ministers’ Conference began in London.

Jan. 31
Security Council decided that Dr. Frank Graham should continue his mediation efforts on Kashmir under previous resolutions and present his final report to the Council by 31 March.

Feb. 2
President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Eugene Black arrived in New Delhi in course of his tour of the Middle and the Far East.

Feb. 14
India and Ceylon signed an agreement to facilitate trade between the two countries. This agreement would be in force during January 1 to December 31, 1952.

Feb. 25

Feb. 28
Prime Minister Nehru’s Press Conference in New Delhi.

Feb. 29
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt addressed members of Parliament in New Delhi.
March 4
Indo-Nepalese relations: Prime Minister Nehru's statement in Parliament.

March 19
India and West Germany signed a renewal of the trade agreement between the two countries in Bonn.

March 10
Kashmir: "Pakistan must withdraw completely from Kashmir"—Prime Minister Nehru reiterated India's decision at a Press Conference in Madras.

March 25
Dr. Frank Graham left the sub-continent on completion of discussions with India and Pakistan on Kashmir.

March 25
The Goalpara-Rangpur Boundary: Chief Secretaries' Conference held in Dacca.

March 26
At the invitation of the Chinese Government an official cultural delegation led by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit left for a four weeks' visit to China.

March 29
India ended the state of war with Japan. Diplomatic relations would be on Embassy-level from 29 April.

April 25
Third Graham report on Kashmir submitted.

May 5
Pakistan replaced the permit system for travel between India and Pakistan by passport and visa system.

June 9
France transferred de jure sovereignty over Chandernagore to India.

June 9
Treaty of Peace between India and Japan signed in Tokyo.
June 12
Prime Minister Nehru’s reply to the debate in the House of the People on demands for grants to the External Affairs Ministry.

July 10
Treaty of Friendship between the Republic of India and the Republic of the Philippines signed in Manila.

Aug. 5
Trade agreement between India and Pakistan signed in New Delhi.

Aug. 12
A seven-member Japanese Parliamentary Goodwill Mission led by Hinagaki, former Cabinet Minister, arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 21
West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary agreed upon at a joint meeting of plenipotentiaries of the Governments of India and Pakistan in New Delhi.

Aug. 23
Passport system between India and Pakistan to come into force on August 23; official announcement made in New Delhi.

Aug. 25
India informed the British and Nepalese Governments her desire for the closure of depots in India for the recruitment of Gurkhas into the British Army.

Aug. 26

Sept. 2
The Indo-Finnish trade agreement which expired on December 31, 1951, extended for a further period of two years from January 1, 1952 by an exchange of letters between the two governments.

Sept. 4
King Tribhuvan of Nepal arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 8
India signed the World Convention on Copyright in Geneva.
Sept. 12

Sept. 15
It was announced in New Delhi that agreement had been reached with China that the Indian Mission in Lhasa should be designated as the Indian Consulate-General. China would also appoint a Consulate General to function in Bombay.

Sept. 24
Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left India for visits to Cairo, Rome, Berne, Bonn, Berlin and London before leading the Indian Delegation to the Unesco meeting in Paris in November.

Sept. 24
Dr. Frank Graham submitted his fourth report on Kashmir dispute to the Security Council.

Sept. 24
Government of India expressed concern to the Pakistan Government regarding the influx of non-Muslim migrants from East Bengal into West Bengal.

Oct. 17
Indo-Norwegian agreement on economic and technical assistance from Norway through UN Agencies signed at UN Headquarters.

Oct. 28
Tunisia: India submitted a three-point proposal for the solution of the Tunisian dispute to the Arab-Asian Sub-Committee of the UN.

Nov. 6
United Kingdom introduced a resolution in the Security Council urging India and Pakistan to enter negotiations for demilitarization in Kashmir.

Nov. 10
India-Iraq Treaty of Friendship signed in Baghdad.
Nov. 12
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement regarding rights of Indians in Ceylon made in the House of the People.

Nov. 28
Burmese Prime Minister U Nu arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 21
The World Bank announced a loan of 31.5 m. dollars (US) to India for the expansion of the country’s iron and steel production.

Dec. 23
India and Pakistan urged by Security Council to negotiate with UN Representative on Kashmir issue.

Dec. 28
Prime Minister Nehru stated that India would not accept the Security Council’s resolution on Kashmir in a meeting with journalists in Trivandrum.
Jan. 19  
Settlement of Indo-Pakistan dispute over Air route between India and Kabul.

Jan. 21  
A seven-member official Indonesian Trade Delegation arrived in New Delhi to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of India.

Jan. 23  
India and Pakistan agreed to continue negotiations on the Kashmir question. A meeting of the representatives of both countries at a ministerial level to be held in Geneva under the auspices of Dr. Frank P. Graham, the UN representative for India and Pakistan, beginning 4 February, 1953.

Jan. 24  
India signed a Pact with UN and Norway for the development of fisheries in Travancore-Cochin.

Jan. 29  
Prime Minister Nehru’s proposal for a “No-War Declaration” rejected by Pakistan.

Jan. 31  
Trade agreement with Indonesia signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 31  
India and Pakistan agreed to liberalise the passport system: Agreement concluded in New Delhi.

Feb. 4  
Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir under the Chairmanship of Dr. Graham opened in Geneva.

March 8  
Turkish Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

March 9  
India’s Charge de Affaires in Moscow, Ram Sathe represented India at Marshall Stalin’s funeral, as K.P. S. Menon, the Ambassador to Russia, was ill in Budapest.
March 15
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the President of India and the Sultan of Muscat and Oman signed in Muscat.

March 17
The Lok Sabha rejected by 278 votes to 49 a motion demanding India's withdrawal from the Commonwealth.

March 20
Trade agreement valid for 3 years concluded with Pakistan under which India agreed to take not less than 1,80,000 bales of jute and export 85,000 tons of coal monthly to Pakistan.

March 31
Dr. Frank Graham submitted report on Kashmir to the United Nations. The UN Representative failed to recommend new efforts by the UN to resolve the dispute.

May 2
Statement by Prime Minister Nehru against India joining any power block in the event of another war.

May 5
Trade agreement between India and Iraq signed in Baghdad.

May 16
Negotiations for a new trade agreement between India and Egypt began in Cairo.

May 20
US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles arrived in New Delhi for discussions.

May 28
Prime Minister Nehru left India to attend the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

June 5
Trade agreement between India and Turkey signed in New Delhi.
June 10
India closed its Legation in Lisbon (Portugal) in protest against the continued Portuguese control of Goa, Daman and Diu.

June 12
India agreed to serve on the Prisoners of War Commission in Korea.

June 17
Trade agreement between India and Bulgaria signed.

June 23
Prime Minister Nehru reached Cairo for talks with General Naguib.

July 3
Exchange of letters signed amplifying the 5-year Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement of 1951.

July 8
India and Egypt signed a trade agreement in Cairo under which each country agreed to give the other "most favoured nation" treatment in respect of imports and exports.

July 13
It was announced that agreement had been reached between the British, Indian and Nepalese Governments for the recruitment of Gurkhas for the British Army's eight Gurkha Battalions.

July 18
The Nepalese Prime Minister M.P. Koirala arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit.

July 19
Discussions on trade relations between India and Yugoslavia began in New Delhi. Trade agreement signed on 24 July.

July 25
Prime Minister Nehru had discussions with Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammed Ali in Karachi. In a Joint Communiqué they expressed their readiness to resolve all disputes by negotiations.
Aug. 4
An advance party of nine under Foreign Secretary R.K. Nehru and General Thorat left for Korea to finalise arrangements for the Indian Custodian Force to take care of Korean prisoners of war refusing repatriation.

Aug. 16
Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Ali arrived in New Delhi for talks with Nehru on Kashmir.

Aug. 20
Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan agreed in a communique to appoint a Plebiscite Administrator for Jammu and Kashmir by the end of April, 1954.

Sept. 1
First contingent of the Indian Custodian Force arrived in Korea.

Sept. 14
Prime Minister Nehru told the Parliament that India had protested to South Africa against the Immigrants Regulations Amendment Bill banning the entry into South Africa of Indian women married to South African nationals of Indian origin.

Sept. 15
Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit elected President of the Eighth Session of the UN General Assembly.

Sept. 17
Prime Minister Nehru’s review of foreign policy in the House of the People.

Sept. 30
A Conference between India and Pakistan at Secretariat level commenced in Calcutta. It discussed outstanding issues between Pakistan and the adjacent areas of India.

Oct. 2
Treaty of Extradition signed between India and Nepal in Kathmandu.

Oct. 4
India elected to the UN Trusteeship Council.
Oct. 10
Foreign Minister of Indonesia Dr. Sunarjo arrived in New Delhi for an exchange of views in pursuance of a Treaty of Friendship between the two countries.

Oct. 21
It was officially announced that the Chinese Government had accepted India's suggestion for an early conference regarding Tibet. Matters for discussion would be Indo-Tibetan trade, facilities for Indian pilgrims visiting Tibet and communications.

Oct. 22
India and Pakistan jointly announced that South Africa must suspend its segregation policy before a Round Table Conference could be held.

Nov. 15
Prime Minister Nehru expressed India's grave concern over the reported talks between Pakistan and the United States on a military pact.

Nov. 20
Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the deposed Prime Minister of British Guiana arrived in India.

Nov. 30
Vice-President of the United States Richard Nixon arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 2
Five-year trade pact with Russia signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 8
Prime Minister Nehru informed the Parliament about the closure of the Indian Consulate-General in Kashgar as the Chinese had declared Sinkiang a "closed territory."

Dec. 21
India and Pakistan Expert Committee on Kashmir met in New Delhi in pursuance of the agreement reached between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan during their talks in New Delhi in August 1953.
Dec. 24
Agreement signed between the United States and India providing for 20 million dollars for the Indian railways.

Dec. 28
President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the International Legal Conference in New Delhi. The Conference was attended by eminent jurists and constitutional experts from 25 countries.

Dec. 31
At the initiative of the Government of India negotiations began in Peking on the relations between India and Tibet.
Jan. 2
Conference between Indian and Chinese representatives began in Peking.

Jan. 2
The International Legal Conference in New Delhi urged the revision of UN Charter.

Jan. 5
India and USA signed an operational agreement for the purchase of 2 lakh tons of steel for India’s industrial and economic development.

Jan. 8

Jan. 10
India in a letter to the President of the General Assembly requested the reconvening of the 8th Session of the UN General Assembly to discuss the Korean question.

Jan. 15
Prime Minister of Ceylon Sir John Kotelawala arrived in New Delhi for talks with Prime Minister Nehru.

Jan. 18
Indo-Ceylon agreement concerning the question of citizenship rights of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 2
Afghan Cultural Delegation arrived in India.

Feb. 6
India and the United States signed a third “Supplementary Agreement” as part of the programme of American aid to India under the Technical Co-operation Administration.

Feb. 7
IMF Mission suggested increased foreign aid for financing the Five Year Plan.
Feb. 13
Indo-Ceylonese Agreement ratified by the Parliaments of both countries.

Feb. 16
India and West Germany signed a new trade agreement for the year 1954.

Feb. 23
Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent addressed the Members of Parliament in New Delhi. (Mr. Laurent arrived in New Delhi on 21 February).

March 1
Prime Minister Nehru rejected President Eisenhower’s offer of military aid to India conveyed in President Eisenhower’s letter dated 24 February.

March 9
India and Burma signed an agreement for the purchase of 9 lakh tons of rice by the former.

March 17
The fifth Commonwealth Relations Conference opened in Lahore, Pakistan.

March 21
Senator Nuri-el-Said, leader of the largest group in Iraq’s Parliament, arrived on a two-day visit for talks with Prime Minister Nehru and other Ministers.

March 22
Prime Minister Nehru demanded the peaceful merger of the French Enclaves with India.

March 23
Rumania and India: Trade agreement signed in New Delhi.

April 22
Prime Minister Nehru announced that no foreign troops would be given passage through the Indian territory.

April 24
Prime Minister Nehru put forward a six-point solution to the Indo-China problem.
April 28
Asian Premiers’ Conference opened in Colombo. The conference concluded on 2 May with a communique. (Participants were Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan).

April 29
Joint Communiqué on the trade and intercourse agreement between India and China concerning relations between India and China in Tibet region issued in Peking.

May 4
France agreed to negotiate about the future of French Indian Settlements in Paris.

June 10
Prime Minister Nehru had talks on the Southeast Asian affairs with the Australian Foreign Minister R.G. Casey.

June 16
An aide memoire delivered to the French Embassy asking for the immediate withdrawal of French troops stated to have been landed at Pondicherry.

June 17
Trade agreement with Hungary signed in New Delhi.

June 25
Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai arrived in New Delhi for talks with Prime Minister Nehru.

June 25
India decided to close its High Commission in South Africa on 1 July.

June 28
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi by the Prime Ministers of India and China outlining the five principles to govern relations between the countries.

July 1
The office of the Indian High Commission in South Africa closed at South Africa’s request.

July 6
India refuted Pakistan’s charge of the withdrawal of water from the river Sutlej for the Bhakra Canals.
June 13
Prime Minister Nehru urged the inclusion of China in the United Nations.

July 16
France delegated *de facto* power to the people of Mahe.

July 19
India, Canada and Poland nominated to serve on the Armistice Commission for Indo-China.

July 28
India rejected the Portuguese request for the transit of troops through Indian territory.

July 29
Letters exchanged in New Delhi to bring into force the trade agreement between India and Italy.

July 31
India asked Portugal to desist from the use of force against peaceful satyagrahis in Portuguese possessions.

Aug. 1
Preliminary meeting of the International Supervisory Commission for Indo-China commenced in New Delhi.

Aug. 10
India agreed to the appointment of a neutral study team for Goa.

Aug. 17
A seven-member Parliamentary delegation from Japan had a meeting with the Planning Commission.

Aug. 25
An Indian Cultural Delegation left for Moscow.

Aug. 25
Prime Minister Nehru delivered statement on Indian foreign policy in the House of the People.

Aug. 27
The World Bank suggested fresh proposals for the settlement of the Canal Waters dispute between India and Pakistan.
Aug. 31
Soviet Government offered to provide equipment for a Steel Works in India with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons.

Sept. 20
The House of the People passed a Bill to merge the former French Settlement of Chandernagore into West Bengal (The de facto transfer was made on 2 May, 1950).

Sept. 22
Prime Minister of Indonesia Dr. Sastroamidjojo arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 25
India-Indonesia joint statement issued in New Delhi.

Sept. 29
Prime Minister Nehru’s survey of foreign affairs in Parliament.

Oct. 6
Ceylon’s Prime Minister Sir John Kotelawala arrived in India for talks with Prime Minister Nehru on the future of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

Oct. 10
Indo-Ceylonese agreement relating to persons of Indian origin resident in Ceylon issued in New Delhi.

Oct. 12
India-France Joint Communique on the French Settlement in India issued in New Delhi.

Oct. 14
Two-year agreement between India and China signed in New Delhi.

Oct. 15
Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi on a visit to Burma, Indo-China and the People’s Republic of China.

Oct. 16
India and East Germany signed a trade agreement for one year.

Oct. 16
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Rangoon on his way to China and had informal talks with U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma.
Oct. 17
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Hanoi on his way to China. He was received by President Ho Chi Minh.

Oct. 18
Joint Statement between President Ho Chi Minh of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Prime Minister of India issued in Haipong.

Oct. 19
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Peking for a twelve-day visit to China.

Oct. 19
India-China trade agreement: Under this Agreement India to export 19 lakh pounds of tobacco to China and import 90 tons of raw silk from the latter annually.

Oct. 19
Prime Minister Nehru had a meeting with Chairman Mao Tse Tung in Peking.

Oct. 21
India and France signed an agreement for the de facto transfer of the French Settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam to the Indian Union.

Oct. 28
UN asked India, Pakistan and South Africa to have direct talks on the issue of the people of Indian origin in South Africa.

Oct. 30
Prime Minister Nehru left Canton after his 12-day tour of China.

Oct. 31
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Saigon on his way back to India from China.

Nov. 1
Exchange of students: India and China agreed on a scheme.

Nov. 18
India and the United States signed an agreement under which the US will provide ten million dollars to assist in the development of India’s railways.
Nov. 19
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced a loan of $16,200,000 for a Thermal Electric Plant in Bombay.

Dec. 13
Indian Government announced its decision to establish a diplomatic mission in Cambodia.

Dec. 15
India and Iran signed a treaty of commerce and navigation in Tehran.

Dec. 15
India announced that she would accord *de facto* recognition to Laos and would establish Consulate-General in Laos within the next few months.

Dec. 16
President of Yugoslavia, Marshall Joseph B. Tito arrived in India on an eighteen-day state visit.

Dec. 23
Joint Statement by the President of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister of India laid before Parliament.

Dec. 29
Colombo Powers' Joint Statement issued in Bogor (Indonesia).
Jan. 2
UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld arrived in New Delhi en route to Peking.

Jan. 14
Government of India sent two notes to Portugal relating to the Portuguese possessions in India.

Jan. 28
Prime Minister Nehru left for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Jan. 31
The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opened in London.

Feb. 2
India and USSR signed an agreement in New Delhi for the construction of a steel plant to be built in the Bhilai region.

Feb. 16
Nasser-Nehru joint statement issued in Cairo following discussions between Prime Minister Nehru and Prime Minister Colonel Nasser.

Feb. 25
Prime Minister Nehru stated in Lok Sabha that India recognised only one China—the People's Republic and could not recognise two.

March 2
British Foreign Secretary Sir Anthony Eden arrived in New Delhi for discussions with Nehru.

March 15
India-Pakistan Joint Communiqué issued stating that the two Governments had reached full agreement in talks on movable evacuee property and banking arrangements.

March 18
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia.
March 23
US Foreign Operations Administration announced a loan of $45 m. to India under Mutual Security Act.

April 6
Asian Conference for the 'Relaxation of International Tension' opened in New Delhi.

April 6
India and Egypt signed a Treaty of Friendship in Cairo.

April 10
Joint Communiqué between the Prime Minister of India and Deputy Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam issued in New Delhi: It recorded the "firm resolve of their two Governments to respect and seek implementation of the Geneva agreements".

April 12
Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt arrived in New Delhi on his way to the Bandung Conference.

April 18

April 24
Final Communiqué of Asian-African Conference issued in Bandung.

April 28
Prime Minister of Sudan Syed Ismail El Azhari arrived in New Delhi.

April 30
Prime Minister Nehru announced in Parliament that V. K. Krishna Menon, Chief Indian Representative at the UN was going to Peking at the invitation of Chou En-lai to continue discussions on Formosa begun at Bandung. Krishna Menon arrived in Peking on 11 May.

May 9
A conference of 13 Asian countries of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee opened at Simla to discuss the utilization of foreign aid.
May 11
V.K. Krishna Menon arrived in Peking for talks with Premier Chou En-lai on matters relating to the situation in the Far East and the Formosa question.

May 14
Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Ali arrived in New Delhi for talks with Nehru on the Indo-Pakistan relations: Joint Communique issued on May 18.

May 17
A three-man mission left Bombay for Nairobi to study the condition of the Indian community in East and Central Africa.

May 17
India-Pakistan Ministerial Talks, New Delhi: Agreement reached on the prevention of border incidents and preservation of shrines and holy places in both countries.

June 4
An Indian cultural delegation led by Deputy Minister of External Affairs A.K. Chanda left for China.

June 4
Prime Minister Nehru left on a goodwill visit to Russia and other European countries.

June 21
India-Pakistan agreement on Indus Waters signed in Washington with the good offices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

June 22
Joint Communique issued in Moscow between Prime Minister Nehru and Prime Minister Bulganin.

June 26
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Vienna for a two-day visit to Austria.

June 27
Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of India and Poland issued in Warsaw.
July 6
Joint Statement by President Tito of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Nehru issued in Brioni.

July 8
Prime Minister Nehru, in the course of his European tour, arrived in London for discussions with Foreign Secretary Sir Anthony Eden: Joint Statement issued on 9 July.

July 12
Indo-Pakistani Conference to discuss the opening of passenger traffic between India and West Pakistan began in New Delhi.

July 12
Nehru-Nasser joint statement issued in Cairo.

July 13
An Indian trade delegation left New Delhi for Karachi.

July 19
Trade agreement between India and Pakistan signed in Karachi.

July 25
Prime Minister Nehru stated in Lok Sabha that India had asked the Portuguese Government to close its Legation in New Delhi before 8 August.

Aug. 19
India announced its decision to close its Consulate-General in Goa.

Aug. 29
It was announced in New Delhi that the India-Pakistan Trade Agreement had been ratified by both parties.

Sept. 10
India-Pakistan Joint Flood Control: Indian and Pakistani experts in flood control met in Karachi for discussion on joint action to bring the floods under control.

Sept. 18
Crown Prime Savang Vathana of Laos and Prime Minister Katay Don Sasorith arrived in India on a ten-day official visit.
Sept. 21
Joint Statement by the Crown Prince Savang Vathana, the Prime Minister of Laos Sasorith and the Prime Minister of India issued in New Delhi.

Oct. 5

Oct. 17
Burma to get Rs. 20 crore loan from India, repayable in half-yearly instalments of 25m. rupees beginning in 1959: Agreement signed in New Delhi.

Oct. 25
The Vice-President of Indonesia Dr. Mohammed Hatta arrived in India on a twenty-four-day visit.

Nov. 3
An ad-hoc transitional agreement concluded between India and Pakistan concerning the use of waters of Indus River System.

Nov. 3
Canadian Minister of External Affairs Lester B. Pearson arrived in New Delhi on a three-day official visit before proceeding to Pakistan for a similar visit.

Nov. 6
King Mahendra of Nepal arrived in India on a month’s state visit.

Nov. 13

Nov. 18
Prime Minister of the Soviet Union Marshall Bulganin and the First Secretary of the Communist Party Nikita Khrushchev arrived in New Delhi on an official visit to India.

Nov. 21
Prime Minister Marshall Bulganin addressed a joint session of the Parliament in New Delhi.
Nov. 27
King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia accompanied by the Crown Prince Prime Minister, arrived on a seventeen-day state visit.

Dec. 1
India’s proposal in the UN General Assembly to suspend all experimental explosions of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

Dec. 6
Chief Minister of Singapore David Marshall held discussions with Nehru during a brief visit to New Delhi.

Dec. 8
Soviet team of steel experts led by the Deputy Minister of Iron and Steel arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 11
Joint Statement by H.M. King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and Prime Minister of India issued in New Delhi.

Dec. 12
Discussions concluded in Lahore between officials of the World Bank, Pakistan and India on steps to be taken in restoring canals and links in West Pakistan damaged in the recent floods.

Dec. 13
Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of India and the Soviet Union issued in New Delhi.

Dec. 13
It was officially announced that China had offered to sell 60,000 tons of steel to India.

Dec. 22
Portugal brought the ‘right of passage’ case before the International Court of Justice.

Dec. 29
Cultural agreement between Indonesia and India signed in New Delhi.
Jan. 6
Joint Communiqué by the Prime Minister of India and the Italian Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino issued in New Delhi.

Jan. 7
India recognised the Republic of Sudan.

Jan. 10
Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Franz Bluecher arrived in India on a goodwill mission.

Jan. 20
Joint Statement between Prime Minister Nehru and Deputy Prime Minister of German Federal Republic Dr. Franz Bluecher.

Feb. 16
Shah and Queen of Iran arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 26
Indian Army forced Pakistan troops to withdraw from the Chhad Bet area in the Rann of Kutch.

March 9
Prime Minister Nehru and US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles met in New Delhi.

March 10
India protested to the countries participating in the Karachi meeting of the SEATO Council against their consideration of the Kashmir problem at the instance of Pakistan.

March 11
French Foreign Minister M. Pineau arrived in New Delhi and had talks with Prime Minister Nehru.

March 14
Lord Mountbatten and Countess of Mountbatten arrived in New Delhi on a week's visit to India.

March 26
Prime Minister Nehru and the Soviet First Deputy Premier A.I. Mikoyan had talks in New Delhi.
April 3
India and Egypt signed a Treaty of Friendship in New Delhi.

April 6
Shipping service agreement between India and USSR signed in New Delhi.

April 11
India-Pakistan boundary talks between survey officials of both countries on the demarcation of boundary began in New Delhi.

April 18
Representatives of the five sponsoring powers of the Bandung Conference India: Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan met in New Delhi to reaffirm their faith in principles of the Bandung Conference.

April 18
Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.

May 6
Minority exodus from East Pakistan: Indo-Pakistan Ministerial Conference in Dacca decided to eliminate factors that led to this exodus.

May 9
India and Greece agreed to establish diplomatic relations at Embassy level.

May 22
Prime Minister Nehru in a statement in the Lok Sabha called for an end to violence and bloodshed in Algeria and proposed a 5-point plan for a peaceful settlement.

May 23
Chief Minister of Singapore David Marshall arrived in New Delhi and had talks with Prime Minister Nehru.

May 25
India decided to establish diplomatic relations with Spain.

May 28
India and France signed a treaty of secession in New Delhi providing for the *de jure* transfer of the former French Indian Settlements of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam to India.
May 29
Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishan left India on a 2-month goodwill tour of European and African countries.

June 20
India accorded recognition to Tunisia and Morocco as sovereign States.

June 21
Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi on a four-week visit to London, Europe and Washington.

June 27
Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ meeting commenced in London

June 29
India and the United States signed sixteen technical assistance agreements under the Indo-US Technical Cooperation Programme.

July 5
Prime Minister Nehru and Prime Minister Mohammed Ali of Pakistan discussed in London many aspects of Indo-Pakistan relations.

July 7
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Dublin for a five-day visit to Ireland.

July 16
Joint Communiqué between Prime Minister Nehru and West German Chancellor Dr. Adenauer issued in Bonn.

July 20
Nehru, Tito and Nasser signed a Joint Declaration at Brioni (Yugoslavia).

July 20
Prime Minister Nehru and Col. Nasser held talks in Cairo.

July 24
India agreed to revise the Indo-Nepalese Trade Treaty.
India moved a resolution in the UN Trusteeship Council to end British administration of Togoland and unite the Territory with the Gold Coast.

Aug. 8

India accepted Britain's invitation to a 24-Nation conference on the Suez in London but deplored the military measures taken by the UK and France.

Aug. 16

Technical delegation from Ethiopia arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 20

India submitted proposals for the solution of the Suez Canal problem at the Suez Conference in London.

Aug. 24

Indo-Pakistan conference on measures to control floods opened in New Delhi.

Sept. 5

India and Burma signed a five-year trade agreement in New Delhi.

Sept. 13

Suez Crisis: Prime Minister Nehru's statement in Parliament.

Sept. 16

V.K. Krishna Menon left for Cairo on a mission for reconciling Egyptian and Western points of view on the Suez issue.

Sept. 24

Prime Minister Nehru left for Saudi Arabia on a goodwill mission.

Sept. 26

India and Pakistan reached an accord for the use of the waters of the Indus River System.

Sept. 27

Indian Parliamentary delegation left for China.

Sept. 27

Joint Statement issued at Riyadh and New Delhi between King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and Prime Minister Nehru at the conclusion of latter's four-day visit to Saudi Arabia.
Oct. 11
Earl and Countess Attlee arrived in India for a three-week visit.

Oct. 21
President Dr. Rajendra Prasad left for Kathmandu on a four-day visit.

Oct. 24
India's proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Suez Canal issued in New Delhi.

Oct. 29
Cultural agreement between India and Japan signed in Tokyo.

Nov. 5
Ninth General Conference of the Unesco began in New Delhi.

Nov. 8
Emperor Haile Salassie of Ethiopia and Prime Minister Nehru issued a joint statement in New Delhi.

Nov. 12
The Colombo Powers met in New Delhi to discuss the international situation.

Nov. 14
Colombo Powers issued a joint statement agreeing in principle to the holding of a second Asian-African Conference in the later half of 1957.

Nov. 15
Soviet offer of 500 million roubles accepted by India for the purchase of machinery in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Nov. 25
The Dalai Lama, the Panchen Lama and Maharaja of Sikkim arrived in New Delhi for participation in the 2500th Buddha Jayanti celebrations.

Nov. 28
Premier Chou En-lai and party arrived in New Delhi on a 12-day visit.

Dec. 1
Iran and India signed in New Delhi an agreement to strengthen the friendship and cultural relations between the two countries.
Dec. 3
Prime Minister of Nepal Tanka Prasad Acharya arrived in New Delhi on a goodwill visit.

Dec. 4
Prime Minister Nehru unilaterally declared in a statement in Rajya Sabha that India would never go to war against Pakistan except in self-defence.

Dec. 13
Stationing of UN troops in Kashmir: Pakistan's suggestion refuted by Prime Minister Nehru in Lok Sabha.

Dec. 16
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Washington for talks with President Eisenhower.

Dec. 20
India re-elected member of the Trusteeship Council by the UN General Assembly.

Dec. 20
Nehru-Eisenhower Joint Communiqué issued in Washington.

Dec. 22
Prime Minister Nehru and Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent had talks in Ottawa.

Dec. 30
Prime Ministers of India and China began their second round of talks in New Delhi.
Jan. 17
Deputy Prime Minister of Sudan Merghani Hamza arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 22
Trade agreement between India and Pakistan signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 22
Joint Statement issued in New Delhi between the President of Syria and the Prime Minister of India.

Jan. 24
The Soviet Defence Minister Marshall Zhukov arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 24
The third round of talks between the Indian and Chinese Prime Ministers concluded in New Delhi.

Jan. 24

Jan. 24
Danish trade-cum-goodwill delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 29
Premier Chou En-lai supported India on the Kashmir issue at a press conference in Kathmandu.

Feb. 14
Britain, Australia, Cuba and USA sponsored a resolution on Kashmir at the UN Security Council.

Feb. 21

Feb. 21
The Ruler of Qatar H.H. Sheikh Ali Abdullah bin Quasim arrived in India.

March 7
Prime Minister of Denmark H.C. Hansen arrived in New Delhi.
March 12
Financial agreement between India and Burma signed in New Delhi.

March 24
Polish Prime Minister Josef Cyrankiewicz arrived in New Delhi on a ten-day visit.

March 24
British Labour Party leader Aneurin Bevan arrived in India.

March 27
Foreign Minister of West Germany Dr. Heinrich Von Brentano arrived in New Delhi.

March 27
Cultural agreement between India and Poland signed in New Delhi.

March 28
Joint Statement between the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Josef Cyrankiewicz and Prime Minister Nehru issued in New Delhi.

March 30
Cultural pact between India and Rumania signed in New Delhi.

March 31
Joint Statement by the West German Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Henrich Von Brentano and Prime Minister Nehru issued in New Delhi.

April 5
UN Security Council representative Gunnar Jarring arrived in New Delhi to investigate and attempt mediation between India and Pakistan on Kashmir.

April 11
Trade Delegation from Sudan arrived in New Delhi.

April 13
Foreign Minister of Chile Osvaldo Sainte Maire arrived in New Delhi.
April 16
India-West Germany signed a trade agreement in New Delhi.

April 17
Joint Statement by the Foreign Minister of Chile Osvaldo Sainte Maire and Prime Minister Nehru issued in New Delhi.

April 18
Asian Legal Consultative Committee—first session inaugurated in New Delhi.

April 29
UN Representative Jarring reported that he was unable to suggest concrete proposals for a solution of Kashmir issue.

April 30
Cultural agreement between India and Rumania signed in New Delhi.

April 30

May 3
India and Canada signed an agreement modifying the Indo-Canadian agreement of 1951 on the immigration of Indian citizens into Canada.

May 6
India and Pakistan to continue negotiations with the World Bank on the Canal Waters Dispute: joint announcement made.

May 17
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Colombo for participation in Buddha Jayanti celebrations.

May 20
Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of Ceylon and India issued in Colombo.

May 23
Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi arrived in New Delhi.

May 24
Cultural agreement between India and Japan ratified.
May 25
Joint Statement by the Prime Minister of Japan Nobusuke Kishi and Prime Minister Nehru issued in New Delhi.

June 3
Trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia exchanged.

June 5
Trade Delegation from North Korea arrived in New Delhi.

June 10
India reaffirmed acceptance of the main World Bank Proposals on the Canal Waters dispute.

June 14
Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference and tour of the Scandinavian countries.

June 18
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Helsinki on a three-day visit to Finland.

June 19
Indo-Yugoslav trade agreement extended.

June 20
Vice-President of the World Bank W.A.B. Illif arrived in New Delhi for talks on the Canal Waters Dispute.

June 25
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference. The Conference opened on 26 June.

June 26
Rejection by Pakistan of the World Bank proposals on Canal Waters Dispute.

June 29

July 5
Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference concluded.
July 11
Prime Minister Nehru and President Nasser discussed West Asian problems in Cairo.

July 12
Prime Minister Nehru arrived at Khartoum on a day’s visit to Sudan.

July 16
India and the German Democratic Republic signed an agreement in New Delhi providing for imports to India on a deferred payment basis.

Aug. 3
Prime Minister of Nepal Dr. K.I. Singh supported India’s stand on Kashmir.

Aug. 21
Foreign Minister of Morocco Ahmed Balafrej arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 21
India protested to the UN Security Council over the Mangla Dam project of Pakistan.

Sept. 2
Prime Minister Nehru on India’s views on the Hungarian and Kashmir issues during a debate on foreign affairs in the Lok Sabha.

Sept. 8
Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left New Delhi on a tour of China and Southeast Asian countries.

Sept. 30
Trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia signed enabling payment by India in rupees.

Oct. 11
Vice-President of Yugoslavia Svetozar Vukmanovic arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

Oct. 12
India informed the World Bank of her willingness to extend discussions on the Canal Water Dispute with Pakistan.
Oct. 13
Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi for Japan.

Oct. 13
Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of Japan and India issued in Tokyo at the conclusion of the visit of Prime Minister Nehru to Japan.

Oct. 14
Indo-Japanese agreement on atomic tests ban announced by the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokyo.

Nov. 4
President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

Nov. 5
UN Security Council’s discussion on Kashmir: V.K. Krishna Menon’s statement.

Nov. 9
Joint Communique by Prime Minister of India and President Ngo Dinh Diem of the Republic of Vietnam at the conclusion of the visit of the latter to India, issued in New Delhi.

Nov. 9
India and the Soviet Union reached an agreement on the utilization of the Soviet credit of 500 million roubles for establishing industrial enterprises in India.

Nov. 16
UN Security Council resolution to ask Dr. Frank Graham to visit the subcontinent to seek a settlement of the Kashmir problem.

Nov. 17
World Conference of Religions opened in New Delhi.

Nov. 18
India criticised the five-power resolution on Kashmir.

Nov. 26
Pakistani delegation led by the Minister of State for Rehabilitation Maula Bux Soomro arrived in New Delhi for talks with the Indian Government on recovery of abducted persons.
Nov. 28
Prime Minister Nehru appealed to the USA and USSR for the cessation of all nuclear test explosions.

Nov. 30
Ceylon Prime Minister S.W.R.D. Bandarnaike arrived in India to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference.

Dec. 2
Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference opened in New Delhi. Inauguration by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Dec. 2
UN Security Council approved the five-power resolution on Kashmir, reviving the Graham Mission.

Dec. 14
Indo-Yugoslav agreement on trade announced in New Delhi.

Dec. 15
The UN General Assembly endorsed the resolution on peaceful co-existence sponsored by India, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Dec. 28
Prime Minister Nehru reiterated India's desire for friendship with Sikkim at a reception given to him by the Maharaja of Sikkim in Gangtok.
Jan. 3 Czechoslovak Prime Minister Villiam Siroky arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 5 Prime Ministers of India and Czechoslovakia issued a joint statement in New Delhi.

Jan. 7 President Sukarno of Indonesia arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 8 British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 12 UN Representative in India and Pakistan Dr. Frank Graham arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 13 Trade agreement with Ceylon signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 16 United States' 225 million dollar loan to India announced.

Jan. 20 India lodged a protest with the UN Security Council against the construction of the Mangla Dam by Pakistan.

Jan. 23 India and France signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement in New Delhi.

Feb. 4 Trade agreement with Japan signed in Tokyo.

Feb. 5 President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Ho Chi Minh arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 11 King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 14 Prime Minister Nehru and King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan issued a Joint Communique in New Delhi.

Feb. 14 Trade agreement with Greece signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 15 Soviet Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 20 25 million dollar loan by Canada: Agreement signed in Ottawa.

Feb. 22 India accorded recognition to the UAR.

March 2 Cultural delegation from Mongolia arrived in New Delhi.

March 2 Belgian trade and industrial delegation arrived in New Delhi.

March 4 Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Figl arrived in New Delhi.

March 5 Trade delegation from Saudi Arabia arrived in New Delhi.

March 6 Indo-Burmese Loan Agreement of Rs. 20 crore ratified.

March 7 Rumanian Prime Minister Chivu Stoica arrived in New Delhi.

March 8 East Pakistan Government and West Bengal Government agreed to a joint scheme of periodical demarcation of the rivers in the Indo-Pakistan border area.

March 10 India-Rumania Joint Communique issued in New Delhi.

March 13 Air Transport Agreement with Lebanon signed.
March 14
Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left New Delhi on a four-week tour of the United States.

March 18
Prime Minister of New Zealand Walter Nash arrived in New Delhi.

March 21
India and Pakistan reached an agreement for the enforcement of a cease-fire along the Surma Valley frontier of Cachar in Assam.

April 3
Frank Graham's report to the Security Council released.

April 7
Joint statement on trade and economic relations between India and Saudi Arabia signed in New Delhi.

April 17
India-Pakistan ad hoc Agreement on Canal Waters Dispute.

April 18
Trade agreement between India and Ethiopia signed.

May 1
Prime Minister of Turkey Adnan Menderes arrived in New Delhi.

May 2
Subversion and sabotage in Kashmir: India lodged a protest to the UN against Pakistan's attempts.

May 13
Nepalese military delegation arrived in New Delhi.

May 27
Indo-US technical programme agreements signed in New Delhi.

June 2
King and Queen of Nepal arrived in New Delhi on their way to Soviet Union.

June 2
USSR and India: Agreement concerning Air-Services signed in New Delhi.
June 3
Pakistan police firing near Fazilka: seven Indian policemen killed.

June 13
India and Pakistan agreed to close their respective Diplomatic Missions in Bombay and Lahore.

June 23
India and United States signed an agreement for an US loan of 20 million dollars for developing iron-ore mines in Orissa.

July 23
India accorded recognition to the new regime of Iraq.

Aug. 2
India lodged a protest to Pakistan on the border incidents at the Hussainiwala Headworks.

Aug. 11
Prime Minister of Cambodia Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 30
Indo-Pakistan conference on border disputes commenced in Karachi.

Sept. 1
Indo-Pakistan Canal Water Dispute: statement in Lok Sabha.

Sept. 3
India-Pakistan Joint Communiqué on border disputes issued in New Delhi.

Sept. 4
India to get £40 million loan from the UK.

Sept. 9
Prime Minister of Pakistan Feroze Khan Noon arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 12
India-Pakistan joint statement on border disputes issued in New Delhi. (Nehru-Noon Agreement).
Sept. 16
Prime Minister Nehru left for Bhutan.

Sept. 23
President left on an official visit to Japan.

Sept. 25
India signed a cultural agreement with UAR in Cairo.

Sept. 26
India signed the Berne Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works.

Oct. 9
Canadian loan of 8.8 million dollars for the purchase of wheat announced.

Oct. 13
60 million dollar loan to India by Federal Republic of Germany announced.

Oct. 22
India and Canada: Financial agreement signed in Ottawa.

Oct. 23
An official trade delegation left for Moscow for consultation with the Soviet Government.

Oct. 29
A goodwill mission from Uganda arrived in India.

Nov. 5
Trade agreement signed in New Delhi with East Germany.

Nov. 15
Trade protocol with Poland signed in Warsaw.

Nov. 16
India and Soviet Union concluded a five-year trade agreement in Moscow.

Nov. 18
Prime Minister of Canada John G. Diefenbaker arrived in New Delhi.
Nov. 27
Prime Minister of Norway Einar Gerhardsen arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 3
President of India left New Delhi on a two-week tour of Malaya and Indonesia.

Dec. 5
Ceasefire agreement between India and Pakistan on the Sylhet border.

Dec. 22
Prime Minister of Ghana Kwame Nkrumah arrived in Bombay.

Dec. 24
United States loan of 100 million dollar to India: agreement signed in Washington.

Dec. 29
Trade agreement with Iraq signed in Baghdad.
1959

Jan. 3
Joint statement by the Prime Ministers of India and Ghana (Kwame Nkrumah) issued in New Delhi.

Jan. 5
The second International Congress of Jurists met in New Delhi.

Jan. 6
Agreement with East Germany signed in Bonn for a 40 million dollar credit to help out India’s second Plan.

Jan. 10
India and Indonesia extended the existing trade agreement between the two countries.

Jan. 12
Premier of East Germany Otto Grotewohl arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 13
President Joseph B. Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in India.

Jan. 14
Trade agreement concluded between India and Mongolia.

Jan. 15
Nehru-Tito joint statement issued in New Delhi.

Jan. 21
The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 23
India accorded recognition to the new Government of Cuba.

Feb. 5
Prime Minister of Afghanistan Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 8
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi between the Prime Ministers of Afghanistan (Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan) and India.

Feb. 10
Martin Luther King, the U.S. negro leader, arrived in New Delhi.
Feb. 18
Vice-Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Chang Han-fu arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 24
Soviet goodwill delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 25
Joint Communique by the Government of Pakistan and India on border disputes issued in New Delhi.

March 2
Prime Minister of Bhutan Jigme Dorji arrived in New Delhi.

March 7
Trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia concluded.

March 15
President Dr. Rajendra Prasad left Calcutta on an official visit to the Indo-China States.

March 18
UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld arrived in New Delhi.

March 19
Joint Communique on the visit of the Government delegation of the Soviet Union to India issued in New Delhi.

March 19
A trade mission from Sweden arrived in India.

March 23
Prime Minister Nehru's statement on the Tibetan situation in the Lok Sabha.

March 31
The Dalai Lama crossed the frontier into India and was given political asylum.

April 3
Prime Minister Nehru's statement in the Lok Sabha regarding Dalai Lama's entry into India on March 31 and his seeking political asylum.
April 9
Former Prime Minister of Burma U Nu arrived in New Delhi.

April 17
Transitional ad hoc agreement on Canal Waters signed between India and Pakistan in Washington.

April 27
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in the Lok Sabha regarding India’s stand on Tibet.

May 4
India rejected the joint defence proposal of Pakistan President: Announcement by Prime Minister Nehru in Rajya Sabha.

May 14
Indian economic mission led by Minister of Steel, Mineral Resources and Fuel Swaran Singh left for Moscow.

May 14
Long term trade agreement concluded between India and Romania in Bucharest.

May 19
Trade agreement signed in Sofia between Bulgaria and India.

May 25
Letters exchanged in New Delhi between India and China, extending till the end of 1959, the Trade Agreement of 1954.

May 30
All India Tibet Convention met in Calcutta.

May 30
Trade with Czechoslovakia: Protocol signed in Prague.

June 9
Indian communique on Canal Waters issued in New Delhi.

June 10
Prime Minister Nehru’s address on the situation in Tibet at a news conference in New Delhi.

June 14
Nepal-India Joint Communiqué on Prime Minister Nehru’s visit to Nepal issued in Kathmandu.
President Dr. Rajendra Prasad left New Delhi on a visit to Ceylon.

Trade agreement signed in Budapest between India and Hungary.

The US Development Loan Fund announced a 20 million dollar loan to India.

Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left New Delhi on a tour of the Philippines and USA.

India and Czechoslovakia: Agreement of Cultural cooperation signed in New Delhi.

World Bank announced a loan of 10 million dollars to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

Air transport agreement between India and Italy signed in Rome.

India-Pakistan trade review conference began in New Delhi.

The Finance Minister of Pakistan M. Shoaib arrived in New Delhi.

Prime Minister Nehru’s statement on Tibet in the Lok Sabha.

India lodged a protest with the UN Security Council over the construction of the Mangla Dam in the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

India and Afghanistan signed a new trade agreement in New Delhi.

The Dalai Lama announced in New Delhi his decision to take the Tibetan issue to the United Nations.
Sept. 1
President Ayub Khan stopped over at Palam Airport in New Delhi on his way from Karachi to Dacca.

Sept. 1
Joint statement by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India issued in New Delhi.

Sept. 6
Iraq trade delegation arrived in Bombay.

Sept. 7
Prime Minister of Bhutan arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 10
Prime Minister of Mongolia Yumjagin Tsedenbal arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 14
Prime Minister Nehru left for Kabul on a four-day visit.

Sept. 16
Joint Communique by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People’s Republic (Yumjagin Tsedenbal) and the Prime Minister of India issued in New Delhi.

Sept. 17
India-Afghanistan joint statement issued in Kabul at the end of the visit of Prime Minister Nehru to Afghanistan.

Sept. 17
India and Pakistan signed an agreement in London on major issues of canal waters division.

Sept. 22
India-Iran joint statement issued in Tehran at the conclusion of the visit of Prime Minister Nehru to Iran.

Sept. 23
Portugal pleaded her case for the right of passage to Dadra and Nagar Haveli before International Court of Justice at the Hague.

Sept. 27
Trade delegation from Burma arrived in New Delhi.
Sept. 28
Establishment of an old refinery at Barauni in Bihar: Agreement signed with USSR in New Delhi.

Oct. 5
Polish trade delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Oct. 6
India and Italy signed a new trade agreement in Rome.

Oct. 8
Prime Minister of Burma General Ne Win arrived in New Delhi.

Oct. 15
Indo-Pakistan eastern border problem: talks began in New Delhi.

Oct. 23
Indo-Pak Joint Communiqué on East Pakistan border talks issued in New Delhi.

Oct. 26
India and other Colombo Plan members have a conference in Jogjakarta.

Nov. 5
Prime Minister of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Calcutta.

Nov. 17
Bara Hoti : India’s stand clarified by Prime Minister Nehru in the Lok Sabha.

Nov. 24
Patharia border dispute between India and Pakistan : Agreement reached for mutual withdrawal of 150 yards along the Patharia Hills frontier between Assam and Sylhet in East Pakistan.

Nov. 28
Asian Highway meet in New Delhi to finalise its development.

Dec. 3
India and Pakistan signed a limited payment agreement in Karachi.
Dec. 4
India to construct the Gandak River Project in Nepal: Agreement signed between India and Nepal.

Dec. 9
US President Dwight D. Eisenhower arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 11
Trade delegation from Iran arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 13
Nehru-Eisenhower Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi.

Dec. 13
India re-elected as a member of the UN Trusteeship Council.

Dec. 16
Parliamentary delegation from Nepal arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 18
The Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 23
Japanese goodwill delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 27
Prime Minister of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk arrived in New Delhi.
Jan. 4 Indo-Pakistan Financial Talks: Joint Communique issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of bilateral talks on the outstanding partition issues.

Jan. 5 An eight-member Parliamentary delegation from Czechoslovakia arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 11 Joint Communique issued on the Indo-Pakistan Western border talks at ministerial level in Lahore.

Jan. 18 Canada’s capital assistance of 25 million dollars to India under the Colombo Plan for 1960-61 announced in Ottawa.

Jan. 20 President Marshal K.E. Voroshilov of the USSR arrived in New Delhi on a two-week State visit to India.

Jan. 21 Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Payments and Credit Agreement signed in New Delhi.


Jan. 24 Prime Minister of Nepal B.P. Koirala arrived in New Delhi on a fortnight visit to India.

Jan. 28 Joint Communique between Prime Minister of Nepal B.P. Koirala and Prime Minister Nehru issued in New Delhi.

Feb. 5 Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of visit by President Marshal Voroshilov to India.

Feb. 11 Premier N. S. Khrushchev of the USSR arrived in New Delhi on a five-day visit to India.
Feb. 12
India and USSR signed two agreements in New Delhi for economic assistance and cultural exchange.

Feb. 13
Prime Minister V. J. Sukselainen of Finland arrived in New Delhi on the invitation of the Government of India for a 12-day state visit.

Feb. 19
Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Heinrich Von Brentano arrived in New Delhi on a five-day ‘unofficial’ visit to India.

Feb. 26
The Maharaja of Bhutan arrived in Calcutta on an unofficial visit.

Feb. 29
Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters issue: World Bank’s statement on the proposed treaty between India and Pakistan to settle the question of Indus Waters.

March 2
India and Czechoslovakia exchanged letters in New Delhi embodying trade arrangements between them for 1960.

March 3
Trade and payment agreement with Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.

March 4
The Pakistan Commander-in-Chief General Musa arrived in New Delhi.

March 4
The Burmese leader U Nu arrived in New Delhi.

March 10
Trade agreement between India and Chile signed at Santiago, replacing the earlier 1955 agreement.

March 11
Cultural agreement between India and Yugoslavia signed in New Delhi.
March 14
Pakistani delegation led by M. Hafizur Rehman, Pakistan Minister for Commerce, arrived in New Delhi for trade talks with the Government of India.

March 14
The Supreme Court gave its opinion on the Presidential reference about the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.

March 21
Two-year Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement signed in New Delhi.

March 27
Joint Communique issued in Rawalpindi at the end of the 4-day talks between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan.

March 29
President Nasser of UAR arrived in New Delhi on a goodwill visit to India from March 29 to April 10.

April 4
The Indonesian President Dr. Achmed Sukarno arrived in New Delhi for a stop-over on his way to Baghdad.

April 9
A three-day Afro-Asian Convention on Tibet opened in New Delhi to demand the liberation of the Tibetan people from the Chinese subjugation.

April 10
Prime Minister Nehru and President Nasser issued a Joint Communique in New Delhi.

April 12
The International Court of Justice at the Hague delivered judgment in the case between India and Portugal regarding the passage to the latter's enclaves in India for private persons but not for her armed forces.

April 19
The Chinese Premier Chou En-lai accompanied by the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Marshall Chen Yi arrived in New Delhi for talks on the Sino-Indian border issue with Prime Minister Nehru.
April 20
The United States announced two loans to India totalling $18,400,000.

April 25
Joint Communiqué issued at the end of six days’ talks between Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Chou En-lai.

May 1
Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London which began on May 3.

May 20
Prime Minister Nehru and President Nasser of UAR issued a Joint Communiqué in Cairo at the conclusion of Mr. Nehru's visit to Egypt.

May 23
Joint Communiqué issued at Istanbul between Prime Minister Nehru and the Turkish Prime Minister Adnan Menderes.

May 24
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Beirut and had talks with President Chehab and the Prime Minister Ahmed Daouk on the international situation.

May 26
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Damascus during the course of his tour of West Asia.

June 6
A team of Indian officials left New Delhi for Peking for talks on the border issue.

June 8
Trade delegation from Hungary arrived in New Delhi.

June 16
Indo-Russian agreement signed in New Delhi for collaboration in oil and gas exploration.

June 20
President Dr. Rajendra Prasad left New Delhi on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.
June 24
India signed an agreement with West Germany in Bonn for a 30 million dollar credit to help finance the last year of India's Second Five-Year Plan.

June 25
Trade and Payments Agreements between India and Hungary signed in New Delhi.

June 27
Shipping agreement between India and Poland signed in New Delhi.

June 30
The United Kingdom offered a loan of £10,000,000 to India to meet India's foreign exchange requirements.

July 3
The Indo-Pakistan talks on water resources concluded in New Delhi.

Aug. 3
Australia agreed to grant a 14 million dollar credit to India.

Aug. 4
The US Development Loan Fund approved a loan of 50 million dollars for the Indian Railways.

Aug. 7
The International Commission of Jurists published the final 340-page report of its Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet.

Aug. 9
The Nepalese Prime Minister B.P. Koirala arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 16
Agreement signed in New Delhi for a credit of £10 million (Rs. 13.33 crores) from the U.K.

Aug. 19
The Indian and Chinese official teams began their second round of talks on the border issue in New Delhi.

Aug. 20
The appointment of Rajeshwar Dayal as the UN Secretary-General's Representative in the Congo announced.
Aug. 30
Soviet Union offered an additional credit of Rs. 60 crores (500 million roubles) for the Third Five-Year Plan: Announcement by Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha.

Aug. 31
Treaty signed in Kathmandu for a Rs. 1.47 crore aid by India to Nepal.

Sept. 11
India-Nepal Trade and Transit Treaty signed in Kathmandu.

Sept. 19
Indo-Czech Air Agreement signed in Prague.

Sept. 19
Prime Minister Nehru, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Iliff, Vice-President of the World Bank signed the Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters Treaty in Karachi.

Sept. 20
Polish Prime Minister Josef Cyrankiewicz arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 23
Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister Nehru’s visit to Pakistan.

Sept. 23
President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 24
Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi for New York to participate in the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Sept. 26
Trade agreement between Morocco and India signed in Rabat.

Sept. 27
India-Poland joint statement issued in New Delhi between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People’s Republic Josef Cyrankiewicz and Prime Minister Nehru.

Oct. 3
Prime Minister Nehru addressed the UN General Assembly.
Oct. 5
India and Tunisia signed a five-year trade agreement in Tunis providing for exchange of $15,500,000 worth of goods.

Oct. 13
Trade delegation from the USSR arrived in New Delhi.

Oct. 14
Indo-Polish Trade Agreement signed in Warsaw.

Oct. 20
Two new loans of 25 million dollars each as US Development Loan Fund’s aid for India announced.

Oct. 21
Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Swiss agreement on transfer credits exchanged in New Delhi.

Oct. 25
Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement signed in Belgrade.

Nov. 2
Former President of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Heuss arrived in New Delhi.

Nov. 3
Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia signed in Prague.

Nov. 7
Indian and Chinese official teams met in Rangoon for the third and final round of talks on the Sino-Indian border issue.

Nov. 11
Burmese Premier U Nu and Mrs. Nu arrived in New Delhi on a 10-day visit to India.

Nov. 15
An agreement for a West German credit of 125 million Marks to India signed in Bonn.

Nov. 18
Trade Agreement for 1961 between India and Bulgaria signed in Sofia.
Nov. 23
The Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan started their third round of talks in New Delhi.

Nov. 26
The Maharajkumar of Sikkim had a meeting with Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

Nov. 27
The Indo-Pakistan Joint Information Consultative Committee had its two-day deliberations in Rawalpindi.

Nov. 29
Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan arrived in New Delhi on an eight-day goodwill visit.

Dec. 5
Prime Minister Nehru made a statement in the Lok Sabha on the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.

Dec. 5
India and USA signed agreements covering loans to India totalling Rs. 54.3 crores by the US Development Loan Fund.

Dec. 23
Agreement signed in New Delhi for a credit of Rs. 6.67 crores from the UK to India.

Dec. 30
The British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations Duncan Sandys arrived in New Delhi.
Jan. 1
General A.H. Nasution, Minister of Security, Indonesia, and Chief of Staff of the Indonesian National Army arrived in New Delhi on a 4-day visit.

Jan. 10
Indo-Burma Border Conference of District Officers held at Moreh.

Jan. 12
The Instruments of Ratification of the Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan exchanged in New Delhi.

Jan. 14
India lodged a protest with the Governments of Burma and China against the delineation of the Western Sino-Indian border in the map appended to the Sino-Burmese Border Treaty.

Jan. 15
The Canadian Government allocated a grant of 25 million dollars for capital assistance to India under the Colombo Plan.

Jan. 16
The Rs. 10-crore Canada-India Reactor inaugurated in Trombay.

Jan. 18
Indian Goodwill Mission headed by the Punjab Governor N.V. Gadgil left for Pakistan.

Jan. 19
Nepal's Minister for Defence, Foreign Affairs and Palace Affairs Tulsi Giri arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 19
A 60-member goodwill delegation from Pakistan headed by the West Pakistan Governor M.A.M. Khan arrived in Amritsar.

Jan. 21
On the invitation of the Government of India Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Phillip Duke of Edinburgh visited India for three weeks.
Jan. 23
The Maharaja of Sikkim arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 30
India and France exchanged letters laying down the terms and conditions for technical cooperation.

Feb. 2
Maharaja of Bhutan arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 14
The report of the Indian and Chinese officials on the boundary question between the two countries presented to the Lok Sabha.

Feb. 15
4th Session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee held in Tokyo from 15 February to 28 February.

Feb. 20
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Rajya Sabha on foreign policy in the debate on the President’s Address.

Feb. 20
Soviet Deputy Premier A.H. Kosygin arrived in New Delhi. Kosygin had talks with Prime Minister Nehru on the current international situation.

Feb. 21
Agreement signed in New Delhi between India and USSR providing Soviet credit of Rs. 60 crores for industrial projects under the Third Plan.

Feb. 22
Indo-Pakistan property talks: Meeting held in Rawalpindi under the Indo-Pakistan Moveable Property Agreement.

Feb. 25
The meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Implementation Committee on moveable property and banking agreements between the two countries concluded in Rawalpindi.

March 6
Prime Minister Nehru left for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference.
March 9
Cultural Agreement between India and the People’s Republic of Mongolia signed in New Delhi.

March 14
Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation led by Ferdinand Kozovsky arrived in India.

March 16
President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Prime Minister Nehru had discussions in London.

March 17
Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference: Final Communique issued in London.

March 22
Prince Souvanna Phouma, former Prime Minister of Laos had a meeting with Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

March 24
World Council of Peace commenced its five-day session in New Delhi.

March 30
US Secretary of State Dean Rusk arrived in New Delhi.

April 1
Prime Minister Nehru’s reply in the Lok Sabha to the debate on the budget grants of the Ministry of External Affairs (International Survey).

April 2
French Foreign Minister M. Couve de Murville arrived in New Delhi.

April 5
A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M. Suslov arrived in New Delhi.

April 6
Government of India’s decision to go ahead with the construction of the Farakka Barrage announced.

April 19
Cultural Agreement between India and Norway signed in Oslo.
April 21
Prime Minister Nehru's statement in the Lok Sabha on the situation in Cuba.

April 28
Following the outbreak of hostilities in Laos and the joint message of 24 April, 1961 from the Co-Chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, the International Commission for Supervision and Control met in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Indian delegate S. Sen.

May 1
Two agreements for a credit of Rs. 53 crores from the United Kingdom to India signed in New Delhi.

May 2
Trade Agreement with Iran signed in Tehran.

May 9
Vice-Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Busnaik arrived in New Delhi.

May 16
Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 14-nation conference on Laos in Geneva V.K. Krishna Menon made a statement on the opening day of the Conference. He spoke on 13 June and 13 and 14 July also.

May 18
The U.S. Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson arrived in New Delhi.

May 19
Joint Communiqué signed in New Delhi between Prime Minister Nehru and US Vice-President Johnson.

June 2
Trade Agreement with Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed in New Delhi.

June 2
The representative of the World Bank announced in Washington that six nations and the Bank had agreed to give India more than 2,200 million dollars as aid over the next two years.
June 22
Cultural Agreement between India and Greece signed in Athens. Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Humayun Kabir, who was on a state visit to Greece, signed the Agreement.

June 22
India and the United States signed in New Delhi two agreements under which America would offer financial and technical assistance for increasing coal production and training for Indian steel engineers.

June 24
A Nigerian economic mission arrived in New Delhi. It was headed by F.S. Okotie-Eboh; Joint statement issued on 27 June.

June 25
Prime Minister of Trinidad Eric Williams arrived in New Delhi.

July 3
India and Jordan agreed to a trade arrangement through exchange of letters in Amman.

July 3
Premier of Eastern Region of Nigeria M.I. Okpara arrived in New Delhi.

July 6
Joint Communique issued in Calcutta at the end of the two-day conference of the Ministers of Rehabilitation of Pakistan and India on the Indo-Pakistan movable property and banking agreements.

July 12
A three-member delegation from Morocco arrived in New Delhi to discuss ways of improving trade relations between India and Morocco.

July 13
Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs B.K. Nehru visited China on his way back from Mongolia.
July 21  
The Indo-Pakistan boundary demarcation talks concluded in Dacca.

Aug. 2  
Japan and India began talks on an 80-million dollar loan from Japan to India.

Aug. 5  
US Under-Secretary of State Chester Bowles arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 11  
A formal protest by India to Pakistan for kidnapping Col. Bhattacharya lodged.

Aug. 14  
A six-member technical delegation from Hungary arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 16  
Prime Minister Nehru's statement in Lok Sabha initiating debate on foreign affairs.

Aug. 16  
Agreements for loans from the US totalling 62.9 million dollars (Rs. 30 crores) for three power projects signed in New Delhi.

Aug. 16  
The Maharajkumar of Bhutan arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 16  
Special Envoy of the German Democratic Republic Kurt Hager arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 18  
The signing of an agreement in Tokyo by the representatives of India and Japan for the grant of Japanese yen credit worth 80 million dollars for the first two years of India's Third Five-Year Plan announced simultaneously in New Delhi and Tokyo.

Aug. 22  
Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Dinesh Singh, M.Ps. paid a goodwill visit to Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar under the auspices of the Indian Council for Africa.
Aug. 27
India-Pakistan conference for revision of the Punjab-West Pakistan border commenced in New Delhi. Both the delegations were led by their respective Secretaries.

Aug. 28
Burmese Premier U Nu arrived in New Delhi on his way to Belgrade.

Aug. 28
King Mahendra of Nepal accompanied by Queen Ratna arrived in New Delhi on his way to attend the Conference of Non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

Aug. 29
An Agreement providing for Indo-Italian cooperation in the establishment of petroleum industries in India signed in New Delhi.

Sept. 2
Prime Minister Nehru addressed the Summit Conference of non-aligned Nations in Belgrade.

Sept. 11
In a Joint Communique issued in Moscow the Prime Ministers of India and the USSR declared general and complete agreement on the most important questions facing the world at large.

Sept. 12
The Commonwealth Finance Ministers’ Conference commenced in Accra.

Sept. 13
US Government concluded an agreement with India for a loan of Rs. 45 crores for river valley projects.

Sept. 18
Secretary-General of the Kenya African National Union Tom Mboya had a meeting with the Prime Minister in New Delhi.

Sept. 21
Special Representative of President Kennedy, Averell Harriman arrived in New Delhi.
Sept. 25
Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in London. Indian delegation was led by M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Sept. 26
Talks between India and Pakistan on the division of Berubari began in Calcutta.

Sept. 27
A five-member official trade delegation from the UAR arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 30
An Afghan trade delegation headed by Abdul Ghafoor Seraj visited India.

Oct. 5
Finance Minister Morarji Desai had a meeting with President Kennedy in Washington.

Oct. 11
President of Poland Alexander Zawadzki arrived in New Delhi.

Oct. 14
Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left New Delhi on a 11-day official goodwill visit to Hungary, Netherlands and West Germany.

Oct. 14
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi on the conclusion of talks between the Polish President and the Prime Minister.

Oct. 16
Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy Agreement with USSR signed in Vienna.

Oct. 17
Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan paid a state visit to the Netherlands from 17 to 20 October.

Oct. 17
Joint Communiqué issued in Mexico City at the conclusion of talks between Prime Minister Nehru and the Mexican President Mateos.
Oct. 18
Protocol extending the Trade Agreement of 1953 with UAR signed in New Delhi.

Oct. 20
Joint statement issued in Cairo on the conclusion of talks among the Presidents of the UAR and Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of India.

Oct. 27
Trade talks between India and an official trade delegation from Poland began in New Delhi.

Oct. 28
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit of the Prime Minister of the Hungarian People’s Republic Dr. Ferene Munnich’s visit to India.

Oct. 28
Trade agreement with Cylon signed in New Delhi.

Nov. 5
India accorded de jure recognition to the new Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Nov. 9
Prime Minister Nehru and the US President Kennedy issued a Joint Communiqué in Washington.

Nov. 10
Prime Minister Nehru addressed the UN General Assembly.

Nov. 10
Trade Agreement with Afghanistan signed in New Delhi.

Nov. 10
An agreement for a credit of Rs. 6.67 crores from the Government of the UK to enable India to pay for a broad range of imports from the UK signed in New Delhi.

Nov. 11
Lt. Col. G. Bhattacharya of Indian Army convicted and sentenced to 8 years’ rigorous imprisonment in Dacca.
Nov. 14 Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy Agreement with Hungary signed.

Nov. 20 Prime Minister Nehru and President Nasser signed a Joint Communiqué in Cairo.

Nov. 23 Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi on the conclusion of the visit of the Japanese Premier Hayato Ikeda to India.

Nov. 27 Tripartite agreement signed in New Delhi between the UN, Norway and India on development of fisheries in India.

Nov. 30 Officials of India and Pakistan exchanged bank notes and accounts on the occasion of exchange of safe-deposit lockers and bank accounts of evacuees between the two countries in New Delhi under the Indo-Pakistan Moveable Property Agreement.

Dec. 4 President of Argentina Arturo Frondizi arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 7 Prime Minister Nehru’s reply to Lok Sabha Debate on foreign affairs.

Dec. 7 Joint statement issued in New Delhi on the conclusion of talks between Prime Minister Nehru and President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina.

Dec. 11 Pham Ngoc Thach, Special Envoy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had a meeting with the Prime Minister in New Delhi.

Dec. 15 President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, L.I. Brezhnev visited India from 15 December to 29 December on a state visit.

Dec. 17 India’s defence forces entered Daman.
Dec. 18
India's defence forces entered Goa.

Dec. 18
UN Security Council met at the request of Portugal to consider the Goa question following India's action to liberate Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dec. 19
Panjim, Capital of Goa, surrendered to Indian forces. Indian forces in full command of Diu and Daman. Prime Minister Nehru announced the completion of military operations in Goa.

Dec. 20
Goa, Daman and Diu, the remnants of Portuguese colonial rule in India reunited with India.

Dec. 28
Prime Minister Nehru explained India's action in Goa at a Press conference in New Delhi.
1962

Jan. 8
India and Pakistan delegations conducted their fourth meeting in Dacca on water resources.

Jan. 11
Prime Minister U Nu of Burma arrived in New Delhi on a state visit from 11 to 17 January.

Jan. 15
World Assembly of Moral Rearmament concluded its sessions in Trivandrum.

Jan. 16
India asked UN Security Council to reject Pakistan’s request for a meeting to discuss Kashmir.

Jan. 17
5th Session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee held in Rangoon from 17 January to 30 January.

Jan. 18
Prime Minister Nehru’s speech at banquet in honour of the Prime Minister of Denmark Viggo Kampmaun.

Jan. 22
Japan’s Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko arrived in India.

Jan. 24
Vice-President of UAR Field Marshall Abdel Hakim Amer arrived in New Delhi on a nine-day visit.

Feb. 1

Feb. 1
Trade Protocol with Bulgaria Signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 3
Cultural Agreement with USSR signed in Calcutta.
Feb. 6
Trade Protocol between India and Yugoslavia signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 13
India-Rumania Trade Agreement 1961 extended to the end of 1962.

March 2
India established formal diplomatic relations with the European Common Market.

March 12
Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, wife of the US President arrived in New Delhi on a nine-day visit.

March 19
Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand J.R. Marshal had a meeting with Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

March 19
Prime Minister Nehru’s reply to Lok Sabha debate on President’s Address.

March 20
Permanent Representative of India C.S. Jha’s statement in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the United Nations.

March 26
Mrs. Indira Gandhi had a meeting with President Kennedy in Washington.

March 26
India and USA signed a loan agreement for Rs. 258.8 crores in New Delhi.

March 29
Former President of the French Republic Vineent Auriol arrived in New Delhi.

March 30
Cultural Agreement between India and Hungary signed in New Delhi.
April 18
Foreign Secretary M.J. Desai, Member of the Indian Delegation to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, made a statement.

April 22
Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew paid a visit to India.

April 23
Nehru-Mahendra Joint Communiqué signed in New Delhi. (King Mahendra, Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarada Rajya Lakshmi Devi Shah visited New Delhi from April 18 to 23.)

April 26
India-China Joint Communiqué between the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Premier Chou En-lai issued in New Delhi.

April 27
The UN Security Council met to discuss Kashmir issue.

May 3
Bhutanese Prime Minister Jigmi Dorji called on Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

May 7
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha on Pakistan China boundary question.

May 10
India’s note to the High Commissioner of Pakistan in India regarding Sino-Pakistan border negotiations.

May 11
Trade Agreement with Jordan signed in New Delhi.

May 14
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha on foreign affairs in reply to the debate on the Ministry of External Affairs grants.

May 21
India and the USA concluded five agreements providing for American grants totalling Rs. 33.9 crores for medical and educational projects.
June 2
Joint Communique between India and Pakistan issued at the end of trade talks in New Delhi.

June 16
Anti-nuclear Arms Convention commenced in New Delhi.

June 22
Security Council concluded debate on Kashmir. The Council adjourned after a resolution sponsored by Ireland was vetoed by the Soviet Union. No resolution was adopted.

June 23
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Rajya Sabha while initiating the debate on foreign affairs.

June 26
India and USA signed an agreement granting reciprocal concessions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

July 2
India accorded recognition to Algeria and established diplomatic relations.

July 12
Franco-Indian Treaty for the de jure transfer of the former French Colonies of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam ratified by the French National Assembly.

July 14
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement on Algeria’s independence.

July 17
Agreement for the purchase of 2,00,000 tonnes of Burmese rice signed in Rangoon between representatives of India and Burma.

July 24
First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Anastas Mikoyan arrived in New Delhi.

July 30
‘Aid India Consortium’ meeting in Washington increased its aid to India for the year to 1.07 billion dollars.

Aug. 3
Trade Agreement with Morocco signed in Tangiers.
Aug. 6
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha on Chinese activities in Ladakh.

Aug. 13
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha on India-China border situation.

Aug. 16
Trade Agreement between India and Iran signed in Tehran.

Aug. 16
Instruments of Ratification of Treaty of Secession between India and France in respect of former French possessions in India exchanged in New Delhi.

Sept. 4
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha on the attack on Indian Embassy at Djakarta.

Sept. 4
Indo-UK loan agreements for British loans totalling £18 million (Rs. 24 crores) signed in New Delhi.

Sept. 6
Foreign Minister of Nepal Rishikesh Shah called on Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

Sept. 8
Chinese forces crossed the frontier across the Thagla Ridge and established themselves at Dhola in NEFA.

Sept. 12
Trade Agreement with Afghanistan signed in Kabul.

Sept. 13
India’s Permanent Representative in the UN B.N. Chakravarty made a speech in the general debate on the peaceful uses of Outer Space in the UN Committee in New York.

Sept. 19
Final communiqué issued in London at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference.
Sept. 19
Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Paris on a 3-day official visit to France. Had talks with President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Pompidou regarding the current international situation.

Sept. 22
Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 26
Indo-Pakistan conference on Berubari began in Calcutta.

Sept. 27
Prime Ministers of Nigeria and India issued a Joint Communiqué. (Nehru visited Nigeria from September 23 to 27, 1962 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Nigeria.)

Oct. 3
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit to India of a goodwill Mission from the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Oct. 6
President Adolfo Lopez Mateos of Mexico arrived in New Delhi on a state visit. A Joint Communiqué issued on 10 October agreed to exchange industrial and trade delegations.

Oct. 13
On an invitation from the Prime Minister of Ceylon Prime Minister Nehru, accompanied by Mrs. Indira Gandhi visited Ceylon from 13 October to 16 October.

Oct. 13
India and Yugoslavia signed a long-term trade agreement in Belgrade.

Oct. 20
Chinese massive attacks in the Eastern and Western Sectors of the India-China border.

Oct. 20
India-Rumania Joint Communiqué between His Excellency Gheorghe Gheorghieu-Dej, President of the Council of State of the Rumanian People’s Republic and Prime Minister Nehru issued in New Delhi.
Oct. 22
Prime Minister Nehru’s broadcast to the Nation on Chinese aggression from the Delhi Station of AIR.

Oct. 24
Chinese Government’s proposal to respect the ‘line of actual control’ as defined by China and withdrawal of 20 kilometers from this line. The proposal rejected by India.

Oct. 26
Government of India proclaimed a state of emergency in the country.

Oct. 27
Prime Minister Nehru’s letter to the Heads of Governments on Chinese aggression.

Oct. 29
Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit left on an 11-day visit to West Germany.

Oct. 31
Prime Minister of Malaya Tunku Abdul Rahman visited India. Tunku condemned the Chinese aggression and expressed his sympathy and support for India.

Oct. 31
President of Cyprus Archbishop Makarios paid a visit to India. The President extended sympathy and support of his country to India in the situation created by the Chinese aggression.

Nov. 1
Trade agreement with Mexico signed in New Delhi.

Nov. 7
Defence Minister V.K. Krishna Menon resigned.

Nov. 8
Prime Minister Nehru condemned China for the betrayal and violation of Panch Sheel: Statement in Lok Sabha.

Nov. 9
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Rajya Sabha on the Chinese aggression on Indian territory.
Indo-Pakistan trade talks began in New Delhi.

Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha on the border situation.

India and the Soviet Union signed a new shipping agreement.

China announced a unilateral ‘cease-fire and withdrawal’ of its forces.

Burmese trade delegation arrived in New Delhi.

President of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Heinrich Lubke arrived in New Delhi.

Trade agreement with Rumania signed in Bucharest.

Australian Minister of External Affairs Garfield Barwick arrived in New Delhi.

Prime Minister of Ceylon called a conference of six non-aligned countries—Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Ghana and the United Arab Republic in Colombo from 10 to 12 December to discuss ways and means for the peaceful settlement of the differences between India and China.

Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha on India-China border situation.

Trade agreement with Iraq signed in New Delhi.

India decided to close its Consulates-General at Shanghai and Lhasa. Chinese Government requested to take similar action in respect of the Chinese Consulates-General at Bombay and Calcutta.
Dec. 17
Colombo proposals received by Prime Minister Nehru through the Ceylonese Ambassador to Burma and personal Envoy of the Prime Minister of Ceylon G.S. Peiris.

Dec. 18
Vice-President Edvard Kardel of Yugoslavia arrived in New Delhi on a state visit up to 26 December.

Dec. 24
Trade agreement between India and Burma signed in Rangoon.

Dec. 27
Ministerial talks between India and Pakistan on Kashmir and related problems opened in Rawalpindi. In a Joint Communiqué issued at the end of talks the two Ministers made an appeal for a voluntary moratorium on statements, criticisms or propaganda likely to prejudice the success of negotiations.

Dec. 28
Pakistan and China decided to sign a boundary agreement on the basis of the "location and alignment of the boundary actually existing" between Sinkiang and Pakistan-occupied portion of Kashmir.
1963

Jan. 10
Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Ceylon arrived in New Delhi to discuss the Colombo Proposals with Prime Minister Nehru.

Jan. 12
President of the Executive Council of the UAR Ali Sabri arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 13
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi on talks between Prime Minister Nehru and the delegates from Ceylon, UAR and Ghana.

Jan. 15
Lebanese Prime Minister Rachid Karame arrived in New Delhi on a ten-day state visit.

Jan. 15
Pakistan delegation headed by Pakistan’s Minister for Industries and Natural Resources and Works Z.A. Bhutto arrived in New Delhi for the second round of talks on Kashmir and related matters with Swaran Singh, India's Minister for Railways.

Jan. 19
Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki arrived on a 7-day visit to India. Discussions with Prime Minister Nehru on the international situation.

Jan. 21
Prime Minister Nehru placed in Lok Sabha the proposals of the Conference of six non-aligned Nations held in Colombo from 10 to 12 December, 1962.

Jan. 23
Colombo Proposals: Prime Minister's statement in Lok Sabha.

Jan. 24
Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia paid a state visit to India from 24 January to 8 February.

Jan. 29
Indonesian Foreign Minister R. Subandrio arrived in New Delhi.
Jan. 29  
Joint Communique between India and Cambodia signed at the end of the visit of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Jan. 30  
Trade talks between India and Indonesia concluded in New Delhi.

Feb. 2  
King Paul of Greece arrived in New Delhi on a 12-day state visit.

Feb. 6  
The Amir of Kuwait arrived in India.

Feb. 7  
The Indian delegation to the third round of the Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir and other related matters arrived in Karachi.

Feb. 9  
Afghan trade delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 13  
India recognised the New Iraqi Government.

Feb. 20  
Cultural agreement between India and Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 25  
Indo-US loan agreement signed, providing for an American loan of $ 240 million (114 crore rupees) to finance non-profit imports required to carry forward India's Third Five-Year Plan.

Feb. 27  
Prime Minister Nehru's reply to Lok Sabha on President's Address.

March 4  
Union Minister of State for External Affairs Mrs. Lakshmi Menon arrived in Manila for the ministerial meeting of the ECAFE.
March 5
Joint Communiqué issued in Kathmandu and New Delhi between the Home Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Nepal Dr. Tulsi Giri.

March 7
Vice-President Kutchuk of Cyprus arrived in New Delhi on a ten-day state visit to India.

March 12
Marshal Shah Wali of Afghanistan arrived in New Delhi on a 19-day visit to India.

March 12
The 4th round of Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir opened in Calcutta.

March 14
India recognised the new Syrian Government.

March 16
Soviet trade delegation arrived in New Delhi.

March 18
Text of the Government of India’s protest lodged with the UN Security Council against recent Sino-Pakistan border agreement released.

March 19
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha in reply to the debate on the Ministry of External Affairs’ demands for grants.

March 23
Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain left on a 19-day goodwill visit to Ethiopia, Sudan and the UAR.

March 27
King Savang Vatthana of Laos arrived in New Delhi on a 3-day state visit.

March 30
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi between the King of Laos and Prime Minister Nehru.
April 3
India suggested that if bilateral negotiations on the basis of the Colombo Proposals with China failed the border dispute might be submitted to the International Court of Justice or to an impartial arbitration tribunal.

April 9
Agreement for a British government loan of £3.5 million to India signed in New Delhi.

April 14
Foreign Minister of Thailand Thanat Khoman arrived in New Delhi on a three-day official visit.

April 15
A five-member Soviet cultural delegation arrived in New Delhi.

April 17
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi between Prime Minister Nehru and the Foreign Minister of Thailand Thanat Khoman.

April 22
Fifth round of Indo-Pakistan ministerial-level talks on Kashmir and other related matters opened in Karachi.

April 24
Trade agreement between India and Indonesia signed in New Delhi.

April 27
President of the Executive Council of the UAR Ali Sabri had a meeting with Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

May 2
British Commonwealth Secretary Duncan Sandys arrived in New Delhi.

May 4
Five-year trade agreement between India and Yugoslavia signed in New Delhi.

May 7
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha on Indo-Pakistan talks.
May 12
Trade delegation from Jordan arrived in New Delhi.

May 15
Joint Communiqué issued in Kabul at the conclusion of the visit of the President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to Afghanistan.

May 16
Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir issue: Sixth round held in New Delhi.

May 16
President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in Tehran on a six-day state visit to Iran.

May 17
Agreement for the supply of ammunition worth about Rs. 3 crores by Yugoslavia to India signed in New Delhi.

May 19
India and Denmark agreed to collaborate in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

May 23
Agreement for an additional Rs. 7.14 crore Japanese credit to India for the first two years of the Third Plan signed in Tokyo.

June 2
President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left for Washington on a state visit to the United States.

June 5
Kennedy-Radhakrishnan Joint Communiqué signed in Washington.

June 10
Indo-Soviet trade agreement signed.

June 12
President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in London on a 12-day state visit to the United Kingdom.

July 10
India and Nepal signed agreements under which India would undertake construction of the 50-mile long mountain road from Kathmandu to Trisuli and other projects.
July 13
India announced that no ship or aircraft from South Africa would be allowed to touch ports in India.

July 18
Trade agreement between India and Jordan signed in New Delhi.

July 24
India-USA agreement on civil uses of Atomic Energy.

July 27
India decided to sign the Nuclear Tests Ban Treaty.

Aug. 2
India agreed to provide the necessary facilities required by Nepal for the flow of her transit trade to Pakistan.

Aug. 3
Indo-Nepal trade talks: Joint Communiqué signed in New Delhi.

Aug. 5
Prime Minister of the New South Wales R.J. Heffron arrived in New Delhi on a 4-day official visit.

Aug. 6
The 2-day Indo-Pakistan Conference on boundary issues between East Pakistan and West Bengal concluded in Calcutta.

Aug. 12
Prime Minister of the Somali Republic Abdirashid Ali Shermarke arrived in New Delhi on a 4-day state visit to India.

Aug. 16
Joint Communiqué issued between the Prime Ministers of India and Somali Republic in New Delhi.

Aug. 16
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement initiating Lok Sabha debate on foreign affairs.

Aug. 20
Indo-Rumanian cultural agreement signed in New Delhi.
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement (partly devoted to foreign affairs) in Lok Sabha while speaking on the no-confidence motion against the Government.

King Mahendra and Queen Ratna of Nepal arrived in New Delhi on a 13-day visit.

Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi between India and Nepal.

Trade agreement with Pakistan signed in Karachi.

Prime Minister Nehru’s reply to the debate on the international situation made in Rajya Sabha.

Bulgarian First Deputy Prime Minister Zhivkov arrived in New Delhi on a five-day visit.

India-UK Agreement concerning the transfer of Minicoy Lighthouse on September 19, 1963

Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Commander-in-Chief of the neutralist forces in Laos, General Kong Lee arrived in New Delhi.

Cultural agreement between Afghanistan and India signed in Kabul.

Agreement for British loan of £ 4 million (Rs. 5.33 crores) to India signed between the officials of the two Governments in New Delhi.

Indo-Nepalese trade talks on matters relating to transit facilities for Nepal’s imports passing through India concluded in Kathmandu.
Oct. 31
India and Austria: Trade agreement signed in Vienna.

Nov. 4
President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in Kathmandu on a four-day state visit to Nepal.

Nov. 7
Trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia for the offer of $50 million dollars credit for India’s Fourth Plan announced in New Delhi.

Nov. 8
Joint Communiqué issued in Kathmandu between the President of India Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and the King of Nepal.

Nov. 9
Indo-Pakistan joint survey of South Berubari commenced.

Nov. 12
Joint statement issued in New Delhi between the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister of India. At the invitation of the Government of India, Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Bruno Kreisky accompanied by Dr. Ludwig Steiner, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, visited India from 4 to 12 November.

Nov. 22
A five-year trade and payments agreement with Hungary signed in New Delhi.

Nov. 25
Prime Minister Nehru paid tribute to late President Kennedy in Lok Sabha.

Dec. 3
King Hussain of Jordan arrived in New Delhi on a goodwill visit to India.

Dec. 4
Three agreements totalling a loan of 16.70 million dollars by the Export Credits Insurance Cooperation of Canada signed in Ottawa.
Dec. 6
Premier of North Nigeria Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello arrived in Bombay on a 14-day state visit to India.

Dec. 14
Afghan Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit.

Dec. 16
Two Indo-French agreements for collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 18
Five-year Trade Agreement signed in New Delhi between India and Poland. The agreement envisaged a trade turnover of about Rs. 160 million each way during 1964.

Dec. 19
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Lok Sabha on movement of US Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean.

Dec. 19
Indo-Pakistan Conference on border demarcation, particularly relating to the Eastern Sector, began in New Delhi.

Dec. 21
Prime Minister Nehru’s statement in Rajya Sabha on US Seventh Fleet.
Jan. 2  
Shipping Pact with UAR signed in Cairo.  

Jan. 20  
Trade pact signed in New Delhi with Afghanistan.  

Jan. 22  
Trade agreement with Republic of Korea signed in New Delhi.  

Jan. 27  
12th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs held at Udaipur (Rajasthan).  

Feb. 3  
Kashmir Question discussed in the UN Security Council.  

Feb. 5-10  

Feb. 8  
Cultural pact signed with Hungary.  

Feb. 8  
General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma arrived in New Delhi.  

Feb. 14  
A Five-year trade and payments agreement with Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.  

Feb. 22  
Loan of Rs. 1 crore to Nepal for industrial development agreed.  

Feb. 23  
Trade agreement signed with Yugoslavia.  

Feb. 24  
Loan agreement signed in New Delhi for an American loan of $225 million (Rs. 10 crores) to finance commodity imports required to boost the Indian economy.  

Feb. 25  
Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew arrived in New Delhi.
March 2
Cultural Pact signed with the USSR.

March 4

March 11
Three-year trade agreement with Iran signed in Tehran.

March 12
Disarmament Conference in Geneva: Indian delegate V.C. Trivedi's speech.

March 13
Protocol on economic cooperation with France signed in New Delhi.

March 17

March 17
Agreement with UK on loans amounting to £12.5 m. (Rs. 16.7 crores) signed.

March 20
Shipping Pact with the UAR signed in New Delhi.

March 26
Iraq President Field Marshal A.S. Mohammed Arif arrived in New Delhi on a week's state visit.

March 28
A Protocol stepping up Soviet economic aid to India signed in Moscow.

April 1
Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the state visit by Field Marshal A.S. Mohammed Arif.

April 3
Kenya African National Union delegation arrived in New Delhi.
April 5
Bhutan Premier Jigme Dorji shot dead in Phuntsollong.

April 7
Indo-Pakistan Home Minister's conference began in New Delhi. The conference concluded on 11 April.

April 10
Afro-Asian Conference (II), Djakarta: Speech by Swaran Singh, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Preparatory Meeting. The conference was held from April 10 to 15; final communiqué issued on 15 April.

April 11
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the Conference of the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan.

April 13
UN Under-Secretary for Political Affairs Dr. Ralph Bunche arrived in New Delhi.

April 13
Prime Minister Nehru's statement in the Lok Sabha on foreign affairs in reply to the debate on budget grants for the Ministry of External Affairs.

April 14
Joint statement issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit of the Foreign Minister of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber.

April 25
Three-year pact for closer trade ties with South Vietnam signed in New Delhi.

April 28
Agreement for a Canadian loan of $37 million for an atomic power plant in India signed in Ottawa.

May 1
Five agreements of the order of Rs. 1.2 crores worth Indian aid to Nepal signed in Kathmandu.
May 7
Debate on Kashmir in UN Security Council: speech by M.C. Chagla, Leader of the Indian Delegation (Subsequent speeches on 12 and 18 May).

May 12
Economic collaboration agreement with Czechoslovakia signed.

May 22
Prime Minister Nehru's Press Conference, New Delhi.

May 24
Indian nationals in Burma: Burmese Government ban on their leaving.

May 27
Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru passed away.

June 6
Defence Aid talks in Washington between India's Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan and US Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara. Joint Communiqué issued.

June 14
Sir Solomon Hochoy, Governor-General of Trinidad and Tobago and Lady Hochoy visited India between 14 June and 23 June, 1964.

June 18
India and Poland signed a trade agreement following the negotiations held in Warsaw between the Indian trade delegation and the Polish Government.

June 23
United States authorised Rs. 11.9 crore credit to India.

June 24
Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain left New Delhi on a 3-week goodwill visit to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

June 29
Joint Communiqué issued in Vientiane at the end of 6-power consultations on the situation in Laos.
July 8
Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference opened in London.

July 15
Final communique issued in London at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference. India was represented by Minister of Finance T.T. Krishnamachari and Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

July 28
Agreement for £10 million UK loan signed in New Delhi.

Aug. 7
Tunisian President Bourguiba’s special envoy, Habib Chatty visited India.

Aug. 7
US announced $62 million low-interest loan to India.

Aug. 25
Joint Communique issued in Kathmandu and New Delhi at the end of the visit to Nepal of the External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh.

Aug. 27
External Affairs Minister, Swaran Singh arrived in Kabul on a goodwill mission.

Sept. 2
External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh arrived in Rangoon on a goodwill mission.

Sept. 5
Joint Communique on Indo-Burma talks issued.

Sept. 7
Indo-UAR agreement for collaboration in research in science and technology signed in New Delhi.

Sept. 11
President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in Moscow on a nine-day state visit to Russia.

Sept. 13
Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit of the External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh to Ceylon.
Sept. 15
India signed agreement with West Germany for a loan of Rs. 45 crores.

Sept. 19
Joint Communiqué issued in Moscow at the conclusion of President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan’s state visit to the USSR. Both sides expressed their desire to continue and expand their friendly relations and cooperation in various fields of mutual interest.

Sept. 22
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh made a statement in Rajya Sabha opening the debate on foreign affairs.

Sept. 25
Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan’s visit to Ireland from 21 to 25 September.

Oct. 2
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Cairo to attend Non-aligned Conference.

Oct. 6
Joint Communiqué issued in Cairo between Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and the President of the UAR Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Oct. 7
Non-aligned Nations’ Conference opened in Cairo. Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri’s speech at the working session.

Oct. 10
Cairo conference concluded: Final Communiqué issued.

Oct. 11
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Karachi for talks with President Ayub.

Oct. 22
Ceylon Premier Bandaranaike arrived in New Delhi.

Oct. 30
India and Ceylon signed an agreement in New Delhi on the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon. Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the talks between Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Prime Minister of Ceylon Sirimavo Bandaranaike.
Nov. 2
India and Canada signed agreement for $ 22 million aid for Kundah Hydel Project.

Nov. 7
Agreement for a £ 1 million Danish loan to India signed in Copenhagen.

Nov. 20
Indo-British Defence Agreement signed in the form of exchange of letters.

Nov. 22
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh’s speech in Rajya Sabha opening the debate on foreign affairs.

Nov. 23
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh made statement in Lok Sabha opening the debate on foreign affairs.

Nov. 29
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit to India of His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait, Shaikh Sabah Al Salim Al Sabah.

Nov. 30
Three loan agreements providing US loans totalling $ 60.3 million (Rs. 28.7 crores) to India for the production of industry, power generation and transport signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 3
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in London on a 4-day visit.

Dec. 15
Indo-Ceylon talks commenced in Colombo.

Dec. 18
Indo-Ceylon talks concluded in Colombo.

Dec. 27
Delegation of Brazilian M.P.’s arrived in New Delhi.
Jan. 1
Chinese troops violated Sikkim thrice; India lodged a strong protest with China.

Jan. 1
Turkish Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 6
Commonwealth Relations Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

Jan. 8
Trade and transit agreement signed with Nepal.

Jan. 11
Bhutan King arrived in Calcutta and had a meeting with Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Jan. 14
Note handed to the Chinese Embassy characterising Peking’s allegations of India’s air intrusions into Tibet and Sinkiang as absolutely false.

Jan. 17
Special arrangements regarding trade between the two countries agreed upon with Ceylon.

Jan. 20
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri held a Press Conference in New Delhi at which he dealt with a number of national and international problems.

Jan. 22
India handed over a protest note to the Chinese Embassy accusing the Peking regime of aggressive designs against Sikkim.

Jan. 24
The Prime Minister of Mauritius Dr. S. Ramgoolam arrived in New Delhi on a 4-day visit.

Jan. 24
External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh inaugurated the 19th plenary session of the World Federation of UN Associations in New Delhi.
Jan. 25
Foreign Minister of Nepal Kirti Nidhi Bist arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 25
Indo-USSR Agreement for cooperation in construction of Bokaro Steel Plant signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 25
Agreement for a Polish credit of Rs. 10.5 crore for power projects signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 26
USSR to provide a credit of Rs. 100.5 crores to meet the foreign exchange cost of the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant under an agreement signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 27
Pact for constructing a fifth steel plant in the public sector signed with the Anglo-US Consortium in New Delhi.

Jan. 29
Two Indo-British Agreements providing for credits of £ 5.5 million to India signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 29
Director-General of Unesco Dr. Rene Maheu arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 29
External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh left for London to represent India at the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill.

Jan. 30
The International Cooperation Year adopted by the UN at the suggestion of late Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated by Swaran Singh.

Feb. 1
An agreement with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. (Japan) for the construction of Cochin Shipyard signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 2
Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers V.E. Dynishitzs arrived in New Delhi.
Feb. 5
General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma arrived in New Delhi on a week's visit. Joint Communiqué issued on 12 February laid stress on the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. The two Prime Ministers discussed the problems relating to the persons of Indian origin.

Feb. 7
Joint Communiqué on Nepal Foreign Minister's visit issued in New Delhi.

Feb. 8
French Premier M. Georges Pompidou arrived in New Delhi on an eight-day state visit. Joint Communiqué issued on 10 February.

Feb. 8
Statement by the Government of India making an appeal to all concerned for the creation of the necessary atmosphere in Vietnam which would enable a Geneva type conference for an enduring solution of this problem.

Feb. 10
World Conference of Sanskrit scholars concluded its three-day session in Allahabad.

Feb. 11
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri sent messages to the US President and Soviet Premier expressing concern at the deteriorating situation in Vietnam.

Feb. 12
President of Finland Dr. Urho Kalera Kekkonen arrived in New Delhi on a state visit. Joint Communiqué issued on 15 February laid stress on peaceful co-existence, non-alignment and disarmament.

Feb. 13
Direct shipping service between India and UAR commenced.

Feb. 14
Minister-President of Baden-Wurttemberg, Federal Republic of Germany, Kurt Georg Kiesinger arrived in New Delhi.
Feb. 16  
Prime Minister Nehru opened a 5-day seminar on Indo-Arab friendship in New Delhi.

Feb. 17  
Indo-Afghan cultural pact ratified.

Feb. 18  
Prime Minister of Afghanistan Dr. Mohammad Yusuf arrived in New Delhi for a ten-day visit. Joint Communiqué issued on 28 February reaffirmed firm adherence to the policy of non-alignment and non-involvement in military blocs by both the countries.

Feb. 19  
A 4-member Yugoslav Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 23  
Foreign Minister to Laos Pheng Phongsavan arrived in New Delhi on a five-day visit.

Feb. 27  
A six-man UN technical mission arrived in New Delhi to study India’s population problem and suggest to the Government a long range programme of action and research.

March 1  
The Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim arrived in New Delhi on a 5-day visit. The main purpose of the visit was to hold discussions with India on various matters of mutual interest.

March 2  
The Czech Prime Minister Jozef Lenart arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

March 3  
The US Roving Ambassador Averell Harriman arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit.

March 6  
India protested to the Security Council against Pakistan’s progressive annexation of areas of Kashmir under its illegal occupation.
March 6
Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of Lenart’s visit. Views exchanged on matters of common interest.

March 9
Duke of Edinburgh arrived in New Delhi on a four-day visit.

March 10
India and Pakistan delegates clashed at the Afro-Asian Islamic Conference held in Bandung.

March 18
Malaysia’s Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak arrived in New Delhi.

March 21
A Parliamentary Delegation from Kenya arrived in New Delhi.

March 27
An agreement for cooperation in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes signed with Spain.

March 29
A ten-member Afghan delegation arrived in New Delhi.

March 30
Dacca accord on border issue.

March 31
The Seventh Asian Regional Conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in New Delhi inaugurated by D. Sanjivayya.

April 1
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh made a speech in the Lok Sabha in reply to the debate on budget grants for the Ministry of External Affairs.

April 5
Pakistan gave away over 2,000 square miles of Indian territory in Kashmir to China under the Sino-Pak boundary agreement.

April 15
It was officially announced in a Government Press Note that Prime Minister Shastri’s official visit to the United States had been put off.
April 15
Senior Vice-President of UAR Zakaria Mohie El-Din arrived in New Delhi.

April 17
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri repeated his ‘no-war pact’ offer to Pakistan.

April 23
Pakistan launched an assault along a 60-mile front from Ding to Chhad in the Rann of Kutch.

April 23
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Nepal on a three-day visit. The visit provided an opportunity for a frank and cordial exchange of views with the King on matters of mutual interest.

April 23
President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in a significant policy statement called for truce in Vietnam.

April 24
A Defence Ministry delegation arrived in Moscow.

April 25
India lodged a strong protest with China on an intrusion by a Chinese Military patrol in the Ladakh region.

April 25
Joint Communiqué issued in Kathmandu between India and Nepal at the conclusion of the visit of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

April 28
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri’s speech in Lok Sabha on Pakistan’s armed aggression on the Kutch Border.

April 29
President Johnson’s Special Envoy Henry Cabot Lodge arrived in New Delhi.

April 30
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh made a statement in Lok Sabha on Indian nationals in Zanzibar.
May 4
Chief of the British Defence Staff Lord Mountbatten arrived in New Delhi on a 4-day visit.

May 6
South Vietnamese Prime Minister Dr. Tran Van Do arrived in New Delhi on a 4-day visit.

May 7
India broke off diplomatic ties with Southern Rhodesia.

May 12
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Moscow on an eight-day visit.

May 13
British journalist T.C.G. Stacey, who met Sheikh Abdullah, served with a deportation order.

May 13
Agreement for a West-German loan of Rs. 8.5 crores signed in Frankfurt.

May 16
The Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference opened in London.

May 17
India signed an agreement for Rs. 92.3 crore US loan.

May 19
Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain left for a 3-week tour of West Asia and Greece.

May 19
At the end of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri’s visit to the Soviet Union a Joint Communiqué issued in Moscow.

May 21
World Bank pledged $ 1,027 million for the final year of India’s Third Plan.

May 22
Joint Committee of Indian and Kuwait officials for economic and technical cooperation set up.
May 31
An agreement for the exchange of scientists and specialists signed with Bulgaria.

June 5
Indo-British Loan Agreement signed in New Delhi providing a loan of £5,000,000 (Rs. 6.6 crores) to India.

June 6
Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain arrived in Athens on a five-day goodwill visit.

June 7
India approved a proposal to collaborate with Uganda in the development of the sugar industry in that country.

June 9
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri left on a tour of the UAR, Canada, UK and Algeria.

June 9
The World Bank approved two loans amounting to $84 million to India for expansion of power projects.

June 9
An interim agreement signed in New Delhi by a representative of a French Consortium and the National Mineral Development Corporation for the development of the Khetri Copper Project in Rajasthan.

June 14
Joint Communique issued at the end of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's visit to Canada.

June 15
India signed an agreement for Rs. 6.6 crore British aid.

June 17
The Commonwealth Premiers' Conference commenced in London. India was represented by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

June 17
The United States agreed to give two loans totalling Rs. 92.3 crores to help maintain India's industrial imports.
June 23
India agreed to Nepal’s request to build its major 450-mile long East-West railway.

June 24
An agreement of friendship and technical cooperation signed with Tunisia in Tunis.

June 25
Diplomatic relations between India and Zambia established.

June 25
Final Communiqué issued in London at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference.

June 25
Japan extended to India a Rs. 60 million credit for carrying out Third Five Year Plan development programmes.

June 30
Agreement on Kutch cease-fire between India and Pakistan signed in New Delhi.

July 12
India accorded diplomatic recognition to the Arab League through exchange of letters in Cairo. (The League of Arab States was permitted to open an independent office in New Delhi).

July 26
Prince Souvaunna Phouma, the Neutralist Prime Minister of Laos, arrived in New Delhi on a two-day visit. In his talks with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister the Prince emphasised that the Geneva Conference of 1954 should be reconvened to discuss the problem of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

July 27
India and Netherlands signed an agreement for Dutch Social Service Volunteers in India.

July 27
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri left for Yugoslavia on a four-day state visit.
July 29
Indo-Czech cultural exchange plan for 1965-1966 signed.

Aug. 1
Prime Minister of Uganda Dr. A. Milton Obote arrived in India on a ten-day visit to India.

Aug. 2
Joint Communiqué issued between India and Yugoslavia after the conclusion of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri’s visit.

Aug. 5
Pak infiltrators crossed into Indian territory all along the 470-mile ceasefire line in Kashmir.

Aug. 8
India-Uganda Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi.

Aug. 8
French Minister Andre Malraux arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 10
IDA approved $100 million credit for maintenance of imports.

Aug. 16
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri’s statement in Lok Sabhā on Kutch Agreement.

Aug. 28
India sent a protest note to Pakistan in connection with harassment of minorities.

Aug. 28
An agreement for Czech collaboration in tractor manufacture signed in New Delhi.

Sept. 1
Pakistanis launched a large-scale attack on Chhamb and Jaurian across the international border of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sept. 2
Minister for External Affairs Swaran Singh left for Moscow.

Sept. 3
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri’s broadcast to the Nation on Pakistani aggression against India.
Sept. 5
Fighting broke out between India and Pakistan on the Western border.

Sept. 6
India sent a note to China regarding Sikkim-Tibet border.

Sept. 6
Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan's statement in Parliament on Pakistani aggression against India.

Sept. 7
China accused India of aggression against Pakistan.

Sept. 9
An Indonesian mob attacked Indian Embassy at Djakarta.

Sept. 10
Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan's statement in the Parliament on Pakistani aggression against India.

Sept. 11
U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, arrived in New Delhi to negotiate the cease-fire between India and Pakistan.

Sept. 14
Education Minister M.C. Chagla inaugurated a session of the International Cooperation Year.

Sept. 15
India decided to evacuate the wives and children of its Embassy staff at Djakarta because of strong anti-Indian sentiment in Indonesia.

Sept. 16
Chinese ultimatum to the Indian Government.

Sept. 20
UN Security Council resolution relating to the conflict between India and Pakistan.

Sept. 20
Indo-Iran Air Agreement came into force.
Sept. 23
As a result of UN efforts a ceasefire was ordered by India and Pakistan.

Sept. 29
President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left for a state visit to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Ethiopia.

Oct. 4
Yugoslavia-India Joint Communique issued at the end of President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan’s visit to Yugoslavia.

Oct. 7
Joint Communique issued in Prague at the end of President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan’s state visit to Czechoslovakia.

Oct. 10
Talking to newsmen at Ernakulam the Dalai Lama said that he intended appealing to the UN to take up the Tibetan issue.

Oct. 13
Joint Communique issued in Addis Ababa at the end of President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan’s visit to Ethiopia.

Oct. 16
Deputy Minister for External Affairs Dinesh Singh paid a goodwill visit to Ceylon from 16 to 19 October.

Oct. 18
Trade team from Sudan arrived.

Oct. 19
Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Satyanarayan Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications, left for Moscow.

Oct. 20
India signed an agreement in New Delhi with Britain for a general purpose interest free loan of £10 million (Rs. 13.3 crore).

Oct. 22
First trade agreement signed between India and Sudan. India offered a credit of Rs. 5 crores to Sudan to purchase Indian machinery, capital goods and equipment.
Oct. 25
Diplomatic relations with Mauritania established.

Oct. 27
India signed an agreement with Russia for the Soviet assistance in setting up the Institute of Russian Studies.

Nov. 1
Algiers Summit of Afro-Asian powers at government level called off.

Nov. 1
India signed an agreement with the Chemo Komplex of Hungary for the preparation of a revised project for the establishment of a bigger Alumina Plant at Korba with a capacity of 200,000 tons.

Nov. 5

Nov. 9
Deputy Premier of Singapore Toh Chin Chye arrived in New Delhi.

Nov. 12
India broke off trade relations with Rhodesia.

Nov. 16
UK relaxed ban on arms sale to India.

Nov. 16
A four-member Parliamentary Delegation from Tanzania arrived on a brief visit.

Nov. 18
India-Uganda Trade Agreement signed in Kampala.

Nov. 21
India offered Rs. 2.5 crores aid to Tanzania.

Nov. 25
King Mahendra of Nepal arrived on a 24-day visit.

Nov. 29
Joint Statement between Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Crown Prince of Kuwait and the Prime Minister of Kuwait issued in New Delhi and Kuwait.
Dec. 2
India signed the agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank in Manila.

Dec. 4
A US Parliamentary delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 9
President Johnson ordered a speed up in shipment of 1.5 million tons of wheat to India to help meet the food crisis and also authorised a $50 million loan for purchase of fertilizers by India.

Dec. 10
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri’s statement in Parliament on proposed Tashkent talks.

Dec. 13
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated the Second Regional Conference for Asia and Oceania of the International Social Security Association.

Dec. 18
General K.S. Thimmaya, Commander of the UK Peace Force in Cyprus expired in Nicosia.

Dec. 20
India-Nepal Joint Communique issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the state visit to India of the King of Nepal.

Dec. 20
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Rangoon for a three-day visit; had a series of talks with the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council General Ne Win on Indo-Burmese relations.

Dec. 20
Pact signed for £4 million UK loan.

Dec. 22
Shastri-Ne Win Joint Communiqué issued in Rangoon.

Dec. 22
Agreement for a German (Federal Republic) credit of Rs. 40.90 crores (DM 343.6 Million) for the last year of Third Plan signed.
Dec. 23
Shastri-Ne Win Joint Communiqué issued in Rangoon.

Dec. 23
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh paid a visit to the Soviet Union and exchanged views on important matters of mutual interest.
Jan. 3
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan arrived in Tashkent in the Uzbekistan Republic of USSR to begin their talks under Soviet auspices for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

Jan. 4
India signed Rs. 23.8 crores ($ 50 m) fertilizers loan pact with USA in New Dehi. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, S. Boothallingam signed on behalf of India and Dr. John P. Lewis, Director, US Aid Mission, on behalf of USA.

Jan. 7
A five-year trade agreement signed with USSR in New Delhi between the Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichey and Indian Minister for Commerce Manubhai Shah.

Jan. 7
6th Congress of the International Commission in Irrigation and Drainage inaugurated in New Delhi.

Jan. 10
A 10-Point Agreement (Tashkent Declaration) signed on January 10, 1966 by which India and Pakistan re-affirmed their obligations under the UN Charter not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means without prejudice to their basic positions on the Kashmir issue.

Jan. 11
Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died in Tashkent.

Jan. 11
Prime Minister of Afghanistan H.E. Md. Hashim Maiwandwal arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 11
An Indian High Commission spokesman said in London on January 11 that India had asked for the restoration of the Kohinoor Diamond to India so that it could be placed in the National Museum in New Delhi.
Jan. 11
Prime Minister of the USSR A. Kosygin arrived in New Delhi for a 3-day visit.

Jan. 11
Home Minister G.L. Nanda sworn-in by the President as Acting Prime Minister.

Jan. 12
H.H. Chogyal of Sikkim visited India.

Jan. 14
West Germany to grant India credits worth DM 30,750,000 under two agreements signed in Frankfurt. The agreements were signed by the Indian Ambassador to West Germany S. K. Banerjee.

Jan. 14
An agreement for the supply of about 900,000 shoes signed in Moscow between the Soviet organisation 'Razno-export' and the State Trading Corporation of India.

Jan. 16
A new organisation named Indo-Pakistan Friendship Association formed in New Delhi.

Jan. 18
Announced in London that Britain had offered India interest free loan of Rs. 10 crores (£7,500,000) as an interim measure to help avert the possibility of famine.

Jan. 21
Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army General Mohammed Musa arrived in New Delhi for talks with the Chief of the Indian Staff on the proposed military withdrawals by two sides under the Tashkent Agreement. Agreement signed on January 22, 1966.

Jan. 22
Three-day World Hindu Conference opened in Allahabad. It was attended by eminent Hindu leaders from all over the world. The conference was organised by Vishwa Hindu Parishad.
The Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan told the Lok Sabha that the Chinese had built a road connecting Kashgar in South Sinkiang with Gartok in Western Tibet through the Indian territory of Aksai Chin and a further road from Gartok to Lhasa.

Jan. 28

India and Tanzania signed in New Delhi a Scientific, Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement and a Trade Agreement.

Jan. 28

India and Poland signed in New Delhi a Protocol on Shipping to strengthen the shipping services between the two countries.

Jan. 29

A final document setting forth an agreement for the withdrawal by India and Pakistan of their armed personnel signed in Lahore at a joint meeting of military representatives of the two countries under the auspices of General Tulic Mambrio, representative of the UN Secretary-General.

Feb. 2

Government of India lodged a protest note to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi listing several intrusions in all sectors of the northern boundary of India from December 15, 1965 to January 15, 1966.

Feb. 3

India and Pakistan, acting on the Tashkent Declaration, exchanged prisoners of war near Hussainiwala.

Feb. 5

A new agreement for the supply of three-million tons of the US foodgrains against rupee payment signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 8

The Chogyal of Sikkim Palden Thondup Namgyal stated at a Press Conference in Gangtok that his Government wanted a revision of its 1950 Treaty with India.

Feb. 11

Britain offered India interest-free loan of £7.5 million (Rs. 10 crores approx.) to fight the food crisis.
Feb. 11
UN Secretary General U Thant appealed to member nations to help India in her “grave” food crisis.

Feb. 14
India signed an agreement with Ceylon in New Delhi providing a credit of Rs. 2 crores to enable her to import consumer goods from India.

Feb. 15
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s statement in Lok Sabha on the Tashkent Declaration.

Feb. 16
Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan informed the Lok Sabha that during 1965 Chinese increased their military potential in Tibet and moved their forces forward into 20-kilometre de-militarized zone.

Feb. 16
US Vice-President Hubert Humphrey arrived in New Delhi in the course of his Far Eastern tour.

Feb. 17
An agreement on Maritime Transport services between West Germany and India was signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 17
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh’s statement in the Lok Sabha about President Ho Chi Minh’s letter to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India.

Feb. 17
It was announced by the Australian Minister for External Affairs Paul Hasluck in Canberra that his Government had offered India £8 million (Australian) as emergency food aid mainly in the form of wheat.

Feb. 19
Trade arrangements signed in New Delhi between India and Ceylon providing for the exchange of specific commodities totalling Rs. 7 crores.
Feb. 20
Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Kallai arrived in New Delhi on a 9-day visit. Kallai was accompanied by Mrs. Kallai and a party of 22 Ministers, Deputy Ministers and officials.

Feb. 21
King Mahendra and Queen Ratna arrived in Nagpur from Kathmandu on a 10-day visit to Nagpur at the invitation of Maharashtra’s Chief Minister V.P. Naik.

Feb. 23
The Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh left New Delhi on a two-day visit to Bhutan.

Feb. 23
India and Hungary signed a Scientific Co-operation Agreement in New Delhi. In all India signed three agreements with Hungary including credit of Rs. 25 crores for the Fourth Plan.

Feb. 25
India and Pakistan fulfilled their commitment under the Tashkent Declaration by completing before midnight of February 25 the withdrawal of troops from each other’s territory.

Feb. 26
India and Czechoslovakia concluded trade agreement in New Delhi to step up trade between the two countries to Rs. 50 crores in 1966.

Feb. 28
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the end of the visit of Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Kallai.

March 1
India and Pakistan had a ministerial type conference in Rawalpindi in pursuance of the Tashkent Declaration. External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh’s statement in Parliament on March 4, 1966 on the subject.

March 2
Yugoslavia announced a gift of one million dollar worth of foodstuffs to India to help India to meet her food shortage.
March 2
The US State Department confirmed in Washington that the United States had lifted the ban on sales of "non-lethal" military equipment to India and Pakistan.

March 2
Trade arrangements between India and Rumania signed in New Delhi which provided for a total trade of Rs. 17.5 crores between the two countries—an increase of about 10 per cent over the previous year.

March 4
The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma General Ne Win arrived in New Delhi on a six-day private visit.

March 7
USSR to supply 40 ML-4 helicopters to India under an agreement signed in Moscow.

March 8
The Japanese Government decided to give 10,000 tons of rice and 8,000 tons of chemical fertilizer to help India to meet her agricultural shortage.

March 9
Trade talks between India and Jordan concluded in New Delhi with signing of a document outlining the trade arrangements for 1966.

March 10
Yugoslav Prime Minister Peter Stambolic arrived in New Delhi on a seven-day state visit.

March 11
West Germany offered a special credit of Rs. 1.43 crores to enable India to import 35,000 tons of fertilizers.

March 12
India lodged protests to Pakistan for providing facilities in its territory to the Mizo to commit acts of rebellion and subversion.

March 15
In a debate on foreign affairs in the National Assembly in Dacca the Pakistan Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto said that Pakistan could not enter into a "no-war pact" with India as long as Kashmir dispute existed.
March 17
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the end of Prime Minister of Yugoslavia’s visit. Signed by Stambolic and Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

March 18
The Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade and Economic Development of India and Yugoslavia which ended its session in New Delhi on March 18, 1966, agreed to increase by 25 per cent the volume of trade by 1967.

March 18
India recognised the new regime of Ghana.

March 20
Australia’s External Affairs Minister Paul M.C. Hasluck paid a eight-day visit to India from March 20 to March 27 and discussed common problems.

March 22
The twenty-second annual session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) inaugurated by the Prime Minister in New Delhi. Attended by about 300 delegates and observers from 40 countries from the ECAFE Region.

March 23
Agreements signed in New Delhi for three loans totalling Rs. 5.95 crores granted by the West German Bank for Development. The loans were made available as part of assistance by West Germany under the auspices of the Aid-India Consortium.

March 24
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for foreign tour on state visits to France, USA, Britain and USSR.

March 25
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi had talks with the French Premier Georges Pompidou on general problems.

March 25
India’s Ambassador to Switzerland, V.C. Trivedi signed in Zurich, a credit Agreement with a Consortium of the four largest Banks of Switzerland. Under the agreement, while half of the credit would be provided by the Swiss Federal Government, the other half would be provided by the Bankers’ Consortium.
March 26
The Government of India decided to return to third countries their Pakistan-bound cargoes detained by India during the hostilities in August, 1965.

March 26
Deputy Prime Minister of East Germany Dr. Grete Wittkowski paid a visit to New Delhi and held a news conference at the end of her visit.

March 26
Two Scientific Cooperation Agreements between India and Poland signed.

March 26
India signed the first trade agreement with Argentina in New Delhi. Minister for Commerce Manubhai Shah and the visiting Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz signed the Agreement. The Agreement provided with reciprocal extension of most favoured-nation treatment in trade tariff and shipping.

March 28
Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at dinner given by President Johnson in Washington.

March 28
A General Agreement in technical cooperation between India and the Federal Republic of Germany signed in New Delhi.

March 29
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and President Johnson issued a Joint Communiqué in Washington. In the words of the Joint Communiqué the visit reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship between the United States and India, based upon a shared commitment to constitutional democracy and a common revolutionary heritage.

March 30
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at dinner given by Economic Club of New York in regard to ‘Indo-American relations’.
April 1
India to get more waters next summer following the agreement signed in New Delhi between the Indus Commissioners of India and Pakistan on the second phase of the Indus Waters Treaty which came into effect on April 1.

April 2
Trade talks began in New Delhi between a high-level French delegation and an Indian official delegation culminating in the signing of a Trade Protocol.

April 2
The British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Mrs. Gandhi discussed joint issues in London when the latter made a stop-over on her way back from United States.

April 2
India and Poland signed an agreement providing for more joint ventures in the industrial and scientific fields.

April 3
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi discussed Indo-Soviet Co-operation in economic and other fields with Soviet Premier Alexi Kosygin in Moscow.

April 5
The Bokaro Steel Project agreement stipulating the construction of a 4-million-tonnes steel plant signed with USSR in New Delhi.

April 6
India and Bulgaria signed a new protocol for expansion of trade.

April 6
Agreements for two loans totalling Rs. 6.67 crores (£ 5,000,000) from Britain to India signed in New Delhi.

April 7
Trade Protocol with France signed in New Delhi for increasing trade between France and India.

April 7
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's statement in Lok Sabha on her visits to the USA, the USSR, France and the UK.
April 13
India and Czechoslovakia signed in New Delhi an agreement to set up an inter-governmental committee for economic trade and technical cooperation.

April 14
India to get a Rs. 14.4 million credit for the purchase of fertilizer from West Germany. Agreement signed in Bonn.

April 14
Draft agreement on the proposed Indo-US Foundation approved by the Government of India in New Delhi.

April 15
India and Nepal signed a Joint Communiqué. Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Government of Nepal paid an official visit to India from 11 to 28 April.

April 20
India to get two loans totalling Rs. 6.67 crores from UK.

April 20
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi addressed her first news conference in New Delhi on international affairs.

April 26
Commonwealth Law Ministers' Meeting began in London.

April 26
India and Czechoslovakia signed in New Delhi an agreement for scientific collaboration. It provided for exchange of scientists, scientific experience and information on scientific research.

April 26
The Minister of External Affairs, Swaran Singh's statement in the Lok Sabha in reply to the debate on budget grants for the Ministry of External Affairs.

April 27
The King of Bhutan Jigme Dorji Wangchuk arrived in New Delhi on a state visit. The King had talks with the Prime Minister on mutual problems.
May 10
An agreement with United Kingdom for three loans totalling £17 million (Rs. 22.67 crores) as the first instalment of the aid pledge signed in New Delhi. This loan had been made to meet India’s pressing economic problems.

May 10
The Central Food and Agriculture Minister C. Subramaniam told the Lok Sabha that India had rejected Israel’s offer of fertilizers because of “political consideration.”

May 12
India and USSR signed a cultural agreement in New Delhi.

May 12
India and Denmark signed an agreement for 30-million Kroner (£ 1,500,000) interest free loan for the purchase of foodstuffs or agricultural equipment in Denmark; signed in Copenhagen.

May 13
Planning Minister Asoka Mehta’s statement in Lok Sabha on his talks in Washington with the World Bank and the American Administration regarding foreign aid.

May 17
Minister of State for External Affairs Dinesh Singh replied to a question in Lok Sabha regarding the ownership rights of India on the island of Kachchhativu.

May 17
India entered a long term sales contract with USA for the supply of uranium for Tarapore nuclear power station.

May 19
The Bhutanese National Assembly discussed at Paro the question of Bhutan’s entry in the UN.

May 19
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi held a Press Conference in New Delhi in which she dealt with a number of national and international subjects.
May 20
India and Ethiopia signed an air agreement in New Delhi providing for operation of Air-India and Ethiopian Airlines in two countries.

May 20
India and USA signed an agreement in New Delhi providing for a US loan of $100 million (Rs. 47.6 crores) to finance a large range of commodity imports for industrial and agricultural production. This loan had been extended through the US Agency for International Development.

May 26
India decided to lift unilaterally the ban on trade with Pakistan.

May 27
Under an agreement signed in New Delhi, USA to supply 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains and 856,000 bales of cotton and other commodities of a total value of $313.48 million (Rs. 150 crores).

May 27
Argentina to supply to India 5,000 tons of wheat to overcome the difficult food situation.

May 28
The 83rd Indo-Pakistani Survey officials' conference for the demarcation of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border concluded its 2-day session in Dacca agreeing to begin the demarcation work at Hili and Berubari on June 9 simultaneously.

June 1
India and USA signed two agreements providing for US loans of Rs. 23.2 crores ($48.8 million) for expanding Dhuvaran and Durgapur Thermal Stations.

June 7
India and France signed an agreement covering cultural exchanges, technical assistance and scientific cooperation; signed in Paris by India's Education Minister M.C. Chagla and the French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Jean De Broglie.

June 13
The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi addressed a Press Conference where she dealt with a number of national and international subjects.
June 15
Indo-German Agreement on maritime shipping signed in New Delhi.

June 16
India and USA signed an agreement providing for US loan of Rs. 24.75 crores ($ 33 m.) for Beas Dam Project.

June 18
Protocol for a Yugoslav credit of Rs. 600 million signed to finance the supply of equipment for the projects to be undertaken in India.

June 27
India and Guyana signed an agreement in Georgetown for the exchange of 10,000 tons of rice for Indian jute bags and machinery.

July 2
Morocco offered a gift of 10,000 tons of rock phosphate to India to assist in stepping up her agricultural production. A press release from the Moroccan Embassy in New Delhi indicated about this decision.

July 4
Government of India announced its unilateral decision to release all cargoes, other than military contraband, detained as a result of the 1965 armed conflict.

July 6
Agreement signed in Paris between India and France to lend India $ 17 million to buy agricultural equipment. The agreement was signed for India by the Finance Minister Schindra Choudhuri.

July 7
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi urged Britain and the Soviet Union, Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference of 1954, to reconvene the Conference immediately to consider the situation in Vietnam. She made seven proposals for ending the Vietnam conflict.

July 7
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left New Delhi on a nine-day tour of the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.
July 8
India and USA signed an agreement in Washington for Rs. 112.5 crores ($150 m) to finance commodity imports for industrial and agricultural production.

July 10
Speech delivered by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at dinner given by President Tito of Yugoslavia at Brioni on Indo-Yugoslav friendship.

July 11
India signed a protocol in Moscow laying down principles governing Indo-Soviet trade after devaluation. The protocol was signed by the Commerce Minister Manubhai Shah and the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Patolichev.

July 12
Joint press statement issued in Belgrade between Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and President Joseph Broz Tito.

July 13
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Premier Kosygin discussed Vietnam issue. Mrs. Indira Gandhi paid a visit to the USSR from 12 to 16 July.

July 14
Speech by Mrs. Indira Gandhi at Soviet-Indian Friendship Rally in Moscow.

July 15
Indo-African Joint Communiqué issued in Kabul at the conclusion of the visit of the Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain to Afghanistan.

July 16
India signed a Trade Protocol with Yugoslavia in New Delhi defining the terms of trade after devaluation.

July 16
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi stressed in her news conference that unless America stopped bombing in Vietnam it is difficult to re-convene the 1954 Geneva Conference to end the Vietnam conflict.
July 16
Indo-Soviet Joint Communiqué issued in Moscow at the conclusion of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi’s 5-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

July 19
India and Poland agreed to mark up by 57.5 per cent their respective export contracts concluded before devaluation. Protocol signed in New Delhi.

July 19
India and Pakistan agreed in New Delhi to exchange the three ships detained by each during 1965 conflict.

July 21
India sent a protest note to China on the intrusion of the Chinese patrol parties into Indian territory in the northern borders.

July 25
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s statement in Parliament on her recent visit to the UAR, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Aug. 2
Home Minister G.L. Nanda told the Lok Sabha about exchange of fire on Indo-Burmese Border on July 22 and 23 between Indian tribals and Burmese officials and sepoys.

Aug. 7
India and Pakistan reached an agreement on international airline flights between the two countries. The agreement was reached after two days of talks between Civil Aviation Secretary V. Shanker and Marshal Asgar Khan, Pakistan’s Civil Aviation Chief in Karachi.

Aug. 8
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh’s statement in Rajya Sabha opening the debate on foreign affairs.

Aug. 11
India’s protest to China against Chinese instrusions in the Daulat Beg Oldi area in Ladakh.

Aug. 15
Vice-President of Zambia, Reuben C. Kamanga arrived in New Delhi on a three-day goodwill visit.
Aug. 17

Aug. 19
The World Bank, acting through the International Development Association (IDA) announced a fresh loan of $150 million to India for supporting measures to accelerate the country’s economic growth.

Sept. 1
Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew arrived in New Delhi on a 3-day official visit.

Sept. 4
Indonesia’s Foreign Minister Adam Malik arrived in New Delhi on a 4-day visit.

Sept. 4
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi between Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew and Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Sept. 5
Indo-UAR trade protocol signed in New Delhi.

Sept. 5
Minister for External Affairs Swaran Singh arrived in London to attend Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference.

Sept. 7
India and Indonesia signed a Joint Communiqué in New Delhi at the end of the visit of the Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik.

Sept. 9
India signed an agreement with Australia in New Delhi by which India was to get four million lbs of Merino wool worth Rs. 3.32 crores from Australia.

Sept. 10
Speech delivered by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at a civic reception in honour of President Nasser of UAR in New Delhi.
Sept. 13
The Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan, General P.P. Kumaramangalam and Lt. General A.M. Yahya Khan, met in New Delhi and agreed on the steps to be taken to ensure maintenance of peaceful conditions particularly in the border areas.

Sept. 15
Final Communiqué issued in London at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference.

Sept. 17
Finance Minister Sachin Chaudhuri left for Montreal to attend Commonwealth Finance Ministers’ Conference.

Sept. 19
World Bank announced a fresh loan of $150 million to India.

Sept. 22
India signed in New Delhi an agreement for a Rs. 10 crore credit to Indonesia.

Sept. 27
India announced first Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding (1965) to UN Secretary General, U Thant.

Sept. 30
India protested to China on behalf of Bhutan against recent intrusions into Bhutanese territory of Doklan pasture area.

Oct. 4
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived in Nepal on a four-day visit. Joint Communiqué signed on October 7.

Oct. 8
The Vice President Dr. Zakir Husain paid a goodwill visit to Thailand from October 8 to 10.

Oct. 11
Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain paid a goodwill visit to Cambodia.

Oct. 12
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said in Siliguri that India would go to the aid of Bhutan if there was further violation of the Bhutanese territory by the Chinese.
Oct. 14 1590
Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain arrived in Singapore on a three-
day goodwill visit.

Oct. 17 1591
Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain paid goodwill visit to Malaysia
from October 17 to 21.

Oct. 20 1592
President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of UAR
arrived in New Delhi for tripartite talks.

Oct. 21 1593
"Summit" Conference of Heads of Governments of three Non-
aligned States—Yugoslavia, United Arab Republic and India
held in New Delhi from October 21-24. Joint Communiqué
issued on October 24.

Oct. 26 1594
President Gamal Abdul Nasser of the UAR began a two-day state
visit to India. In a joint statement President Nasser and Prime
Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi agreed for the cooperation in eco-
nomic and technical fields.

Nov. 2 1595
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s statement in the Lok Sabha
on the Tripartite Meeting.

Nov. 4 1596
His Royal Highness the King of Laos arrived in New Delhi.

Nov. 7 1597
A non-official cultural pact with USSR signed at Cuttack at the
conclusion of a 3-day national council meeting of the Indo-
Soviet Cultural Society. The agreement was signed by K.P.S.
Menon, President of the Society and by Prof. E.P. Chelyshev,
Vice President of the Society of Soviet-Indian Cultural Relations.

Nov. 9 1598
India and Czechoslovakia signed an Atomic Energy Cooperation
pact in New Delhi providing for cooperation in the develop-
ment of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Nov. 10 1599
Indo-Japanese Conference of Foreign Ministry officials concluded
in Tokyo after a five-day review of the world situation.
India elected to the UN Security Council, winning on the first ballot.

President of Czechoslovakia Antonin Novotny arrived in New Delhi for a 7-day visit.

Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the state visit of the Czechoslovak President Antonin Novotny.

India signed an agreement with USSR in New Delhi by which the Soviet Union agreed to gift agricultural equipment and machinery worth Rs. 1.3 crores to enable India to set up state seed farms.

Canada agreed to provide funds for the import of about 9 lakh tonnes of wheat from that country.

India and the UK signed a loan agreement for £13.5 million (about Rs. 28 crores) in New Delhi.

Rs. 170 crores Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement signed in Moscow envisaging the exchange of goods to the value of Rs. 170 crores each way. The agreement was signed by S. Ramachandran of the India’s Commerce Ministry and V.B. Spandariyan, Chief of the Asia Section of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry.

Agreement signed between India and USSR for a new long-term Soviet credit of 300 million roubles (Rs. 250 crores) for the Fourth Plan.

India and Czechoslovakia : Cultural agreement signed in New Delhi.

Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the end of Tripartite Meeting of Ministers of the UAR, Yugoslavia and India on economic cooperation.
Dec. 16 1610
India and Japan signed an agreement in Tokyo for Yen credit
worth about $ 42.47 million.

Dec. 19 1611
India and Nepal signed two agreements, one for the construction
of an 180-mile long road by India and the other for a project over
the Kosi River.

Dec. 26 1612
India accepted a credit offer of $ 15 million (Rs. 11.25 crores)
from Bulgaria.

Dec. 28 1613
India and Indonesia signed a new trade agreement for two years in
Djakarta.
Jan. 19 Economic cooperation pact with Czechoslovakia signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 20 Minister of External Affairs M.C. Chagla arrived in Rangoon on a three-day goodwill visit to Burma.

Jan. 20 Joint Communique issued in Djakarta between Minister of External Affairs M.C. Chagla and Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Adam Malik.

Jan. 28 King Mohammed Zaher Shah of Afghanistan arrived in New Delhi on a 10-day state visit.

Jan. 31 ‘Friendship with Afghanistan’: Speech by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the civic reception in honour of the King of Afghanistan in New Delhi.

Feb. 2 Indo-Soviet trade protocol signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 6 Joint Communique issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit to India of the King and the Queen of Afghanistan.

Feb. 7 Joint protocol to the Indo-Soviet shipping agreement 1966 signed in New Delhi to strengthen further the shipping service between the two countries.

Feb. 20 Indo-US Food Agreement signed in New Delhi under the new US Food for Peace Programme.

Feb. 28 Indo-German credit agreement signed in New Delhi for a credit from the Federal Republic of Germany totalling Rs. 35 crores (DM 240 million).
March 3
India signed the International Space Treaty in Moscow. The treaty incorporated principles governing the activities of states engaged in the exploration and use of Outer Space including the Moon and other celestial bodies.

March 3
Foreign Minister of Iraq Dr. Adnam Al-Pachachi paid an official visit to India from 3 to 8 March. Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the visit.

March 10
Indo-Burma Boundary Agreement concluded in Rangoon demarcating the boundaries between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Colonel Kyi Maung for the Government of the Union of Burma and by K.M. Kannampilly for the Government of India.

March 14
Indo-US Loan Agreement concluded in New Delhi providing for a credit of Rs. 288.4 crores from PL 480 funds to India.

March 17
India signed a fisheries agreement with Norway in New Delhi.

March 27
Minister of External Affairs M.C. Chagla made a statement in the Parliament on “non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.”

March 30
Conference of survey officials of West Bengal and East Pakistan on demarcation of boundaries ended without a settlement.

April 4
India received $132 million US loan to boost farming.

April 6
India and Hungary signed a wide-ranging exchange programme.

April 10
UN Secretary-General U Thant arrived in New Delhi.

April 12
Speech by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the presentation to U Thant of the first Nehru Award for International Understanding in New Delhi.
April 15
Minister of External Affairs M.C. Chagla visited Kuwait.

April 16
India protested to US for the supply of arms to Pakistan.

April 17
Joint Communiqué signed in Kuwait between Minister of External Affairs M.C. Chagla and Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah of Kuwait.

April 17
Minister of External Affairs M.C. Chagla paid an official visit to Iran from 17 to 20 April.

April 21
Former American Vice-President Richard Nixon met the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New Delhi.

April 23
Vice-Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Jano Isolov arrived in New Delhi.

April 24
Economic agreement with Belgium for a loan of B.F. 60 million for the purchase of commodities and services of Belgian origin signed.

April 26
Vijayalakshmi Pandit, M.P. attended the funeral of Dr. Konard Adenauer, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

April 27
Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain arrived in New York.

April 27
Australian Governor-General Lord Richard Casey arrived in New Delhi.

April 28
President of Sudan Syed Ismail El Azhari arrived in New Delhi for a state visit upto 5 May.
May 2
India signed Rs. 11-crore ($ 15 million) credit pact with Bulgaria in New Delhi.

May 3
Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain returned to New Delhi after a visit to USA.

May 5
Indo-Sudanese Joint Communique signed in New Delhi.

May 9
Joint Communique issued in Singapore at the end of the visit of Minister of External Affairs M. C. Chagla to Singapore.

May 13
Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit of Minister of External Affairs M.C. Chagla’s visit to Malaysia.

May 22
Minister of External Affairs M.C. Chagla’s statement in Parliament on his visit to Kuwait, Iran, Geneva, Malaysia and Singapore.

May 23
V.C. Trivedi’s statement in the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament in Geneva.

June 1
President Nasser’s special envoy, Salah-el-Abid arrived in New Delhi for talks with Prime Minister on West Asia crisis.

June 2
India signed a loan agreement with West Germany for supply of railway equipment.

June 5
Bhutan’s membership of the UN: Minister of External Affairs’ statement in the Lok Sabha.

June 6
Statement by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the Lok Sabha in regard to the West Asian crisis.
June 9
India presented a 4-point proposal to the UN Security Council for peace in West Asia.

June 14
India ordered deportation of First Secretary Chen-Lu-Chih of the Chinese Embassy.

June 14
President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived on a 4-day visit.

June 18
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi on the occasion of the visit to India of the President of Zambia Dr. Kenneth Kaunda.

June 24
Deputy Minister of External Affairs Surendra Pal Singh’s statement in Rajya Sabha on Farakka Barrage Project.

June 25
President Dr. Zakir Husain left for a state visit to Canada from 26 to 30 June.

July 14
Japan formally agreed to extend $7 million in emergency food aid to India.

July 17
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech in the Lok Sabha initiating debate on foreign affairs.

July 21
Indo-British Agreement for a loan of £12 million (Rs. 25.2 crores) signed in New Delhi.

July 25
UN Seminar on Apartheid held in Kitwa (Zambia). India’s High Commissioner Krishnamurti represented India.

Aug. 4
India’s proposal to Pakistan for joint exploration of concrete measures for restoration of normal relations between the two countries.
Aug. 8
Minister of External Affairs M.C. Chagla’s statement in the Lok Sabha regarding the people of Indian origin in Singapore.

Aug. 10
Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament, V.C. Trivedi made a statement before the Committee.

Aug. 19
India, UAR and Yugoslavia tripartite meeting in New Delhi to explore the avenues of trade and industrial cooperation.

Aug. 23
Comex II—Cavalcade of 320 Commonwealth students arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 27
His Excellency the Chogyal of Sikkim paid a state visit to India from 27 August to 11 September.

Sept. 5
India secured Rs. 28 million loan from West Germany for modernising the railways.

Sept. 7
Indian troops clashed with Chinese at Nathu La.

Sept. 13
Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai and President Johnson discussed Indo-US ties in Washington.

Sept. 15
Defence Minister Swaran Singh and Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko discussed the situation on the India-China border in Moscow.

Sept. 16
Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai visited Canada from 16 to 19 September.

Sept. 18
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for Ceylon on a state visit.
Sept. 18
Speech on "Special Links with Ceylon" by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at a reception by India-Ceylon Society, Colombo.

Sept. 21
Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon in a joint statement issued in Colombo reaffirmed their determination to work together in cooperation. Both Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Dudley Senanayake also reaffirmed their faith in the non-alignment policy.

Sept. 22
Chief Minister of Fiji, Ratu Kamisese Kapaiwai Tuimacilai Mara arrived in New Delhi on a 3-day goodwill visit.

Sept. 30
India's territorial water limit extended from 6 to 12 nautical miles.

Oct. 7
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for East European tour.

Oct. 8
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi conferred with the Soviet Premier A. Kosygin in Moscow before leaving for Poland.

Oct. 9
Speech by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at luncheon given by the Prime Minister of Poland in Warsaw in regard to Indo-Polish cooperation.

Oct. 9
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Polish Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz agreed to continue International Control Commission's work in Vietnam in close cooperation with the two co-Chairman: Britain and the Soviet Union.

Oct. 11
Joint Communiqué between Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Polish Prime Minister and Mrs. Indira Gandhi signed in Warsaw.

Oct. 11
Speech by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at banquet given by President Tito of Yugoslavia in Belgrade in regard to Indo-Yugoslav friendship.
Oct. 11
President Tito and Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi discussed West Asia and Vietnam.

Oct. 13
Joint statement between President Tito and Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi issued.

Oct. 13
Minister of Commerce Dinesh Singh's statement at the conference of '77' at Algiers.

Oct. 16
Joint Communiqué issued at the end of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to Bulgaria.

Oct. 19
Joint Communiqué issued at the end of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to Rumania.

Oct. 19
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi had talks with President Nasser in Cairo.

Oct. 19
A five-member Indonesian Parliamentary delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Oct. 20
Minister of State B.R. Bhagat attended the funeral of late S. Yoshida, former Prime Minister of Japan.

Oct. 21
Governor-General of Ceylon, W. Gopallawa visited India from 21 October to 2 November.

Oct. 21
Joint statement issued between President Nasser of the UAR and the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi when the latter paid a visit to the UAR from October 19 to 21.

Oct. 24
Joint Communiqué between Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister of India and Kirti Nidhi Bista, Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal issued.
Oct. 27
Loan agreement signed in Ottawa for the provision of 29.50 million Canadian dollars assistance to India.

Oct. 30
Indo-Pak survey officials conference on demarcation of Assam-East Pakistan border concluded.

Nov. 1
Telecommunication links between India and Pakistan established.

Nov. 2
India pledged Rs. 37.5 lakhs to UN Capital Development Fund.

Nov. 3
King of Laos arrived in New Delhi on a 12-day state visit.

Nov. 5
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for Moscow to attend the 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Nov. 6
Cultural pact with Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.

Nov. 9
India moved three-power resolution on West Asia in UN Security Council.

Nov. 9
Former Prime Minister of British Guiana, Dr. Cheddi Jagan arrived in New Delhi to participate in the International Conference in support of the Arab World.

Nov. 14
International Conference in support of the Arab peoples concluded in New Delhi.

Nov. 16
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's statement in Parliament on her tour to Ceylon, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, UAR and the USSR.

Nov. 20
Speech by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at dinner in honour of Chancellor Dr. Kurt Kiesinger of the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi.
Nov. 21
Joint Communique issued in New Delhi between Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Kurt Kiesinger.

Nov. 28
Trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia signed in New Delhi.

Nov. 30
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi made a statement in the Parliament recognising the new South Yemen Republic.

Dec. 3
King of Laos, Sri Savang Vatthana arrived on a twelve-day state visit.

Dec. 13
Prime Minister of Mauritius Ramgoolam arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 17
Minister of State B.R. Bhagat left for Australia to attend the memorial services of late H. Holt, former Prime Minister of Australia.

Dec. 18
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s inauguration speech at the 9th session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in New Delhi.

Dec. 18
Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: Ninth session held in New Delhi from 18 to 29 December.

Dec. 22
Prime Minister, Mrs. India Gandhi’s statement in Lok Sabha debate on foreign affairs.

Dec. 26
Indo-Soviet agreement signed in New Delhi aiming at increasing the trade level to about Rs. 300 crores.

Dec. 30
Indo-US foodgrains agreement signed in New Delhi for the purchase of 3.5 million tons of foodgrains from the US under PL 480 (Food for Peace Programme).
Jan. 3
The Calcutta High Court stayed the transfer of a portion of Berubari, an Indian village in Jalpaiguri District, to Pakistan under the Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958.

Jan. 4
Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayanlig arrived in New Delhi on a 6-day visit.

Jan. 5
Indo-US agreement for US Technical Assistance to speed up the exploration programme for phosphates (known as operation soft-rock): Signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 6
Government of India expelled M.M. Ahmed, the Counsellor in the Pakistan High Commission, for distributing money and arms to subversive elements in India.

Jan. 6
India and Turkey: Trade agreement signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 8
India and Sweden signed agreement in Stockholm granting India credits amounting to 24 million Swedish Kroners.

Jan. 9
India and Turkey: Joint Communiqué issued following talks between the Foreign Minister of Turkey and Prime Minister of India in New Delhi.

Jan. 10
India and Poland signed agreement in New Delhi for a total turnover of Rs. 60 crore for 1968 compared to Rs. 40 crores in 1967.

Jan. 22
President of Yugoslavia Marshal Josip Broz Tito accompanied by Madame Tito arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

Jan. 25
Soviet Premier Alexi N. Kosygin arrived in New Delhi on a state visit from 25 January to 31 January.
Jan. 25
Speech by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at dinner in honour of the Soviet Premier Alexi N. Kosygin in New Delhi.

Jan. 27
India-Yugoslavia: Joint Communiqué issued on the conclusion of visit to India of the Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in New Delhi.

Jan. 29
The Shah of Iran, accompanied by Empress Farah Diba, while passing through New Delhi on his way from Thailand to Iran, stopped and had talks with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Jan. 31
India-USSR: Joint Communiqué issued following talks between Prime Minister Alexi N. Kosygin and Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New Delhi.

Feb. 1
The Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD II) comprising 132 countries opened in New Delhi. India’s Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh elected President.

Feb. 1
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s inaugural address at the UNCTAD II: New Delhi.

Feb. 1
King of Bhutan H.M. The Druk Gyalpo arrived in India on a 15-day visit.

Feb. 2
India and Canada signed a loan agreement in New Delhi. Under the agreement Canada would give a development loan of Rs. 14.7 crores to India.

Feb. 3
India and Brazil signed agreement in New Delhi for the expansion of the bilateral trade.

Feb. 4
India and Malaysia signed a technical cooperation agreement.
Feb. 8
King of Bhutan, H.M. The Druk Gyalpo paid a five-day official visit. (The King had talks with Mrs. Indira Gandhi on economic cooperation between India and Bhutan).

Feb. 9
UN Secretary-General addressed the plenary session of UNCTAD II, in New Delhi.

Feb. 12
India and the Soviet Union signed agreement to export Bhilai Steel to the Soviet Union.

Feb. 13
India and the Mongolian People's Republic signed trade agreement in New Delhi.

Feb. 19
The International Kutch Tribunal announced its award on the demarcation of the India-Pakistan border in the Gujarat-West Pakistan area.

Feb. 20
Statement by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Lok Sabha on the International Tribunal Award on the Rann of Kutch.

Feb. 22
India and Cameroon: Trade agreement signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 27
Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament, Azim Husain made a statement in the Committee in Geneva.

Feb. 28
Kutch Tribunal Award: Lok Sabha indirectly endorsed the Government stand that the Award should be implemented.

March 4
India and Pakistan talks on Kutch border began in New Delhi.

March 8
India and USA Credit Agreement signed in New Delhi. USA extended three new credits totalling Rs. 319.4 crores from PL-480 funds to help India's economic development.
March 14
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi announced in the Parliament India’s decision not to sign the US-Soviet draft of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in its present form.

March 15
Chairman of Burma’s Revolutionary Council General Ne Win arrived in New Delhi. During this unofficial visit General Ne Win had friendly exchange of views with the President and the Prime Minister on matters of mutual interest.

March 23
Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai left on a goodwill visit to Sikkim and Bhutan from 23 March to 28 March.

March 29
UNCTAD II Session concluded in New Delhi.

April 2
India-Pakistan Agreement on Telecommunication signed in New Delhi for the installation of improved equipment on the three major telecommunication routes between the two countries.

April 3
India’s representative at the UN G. Parthasarthy asked Israel to quit Arab territories occupied by her in June 1967.

April 4
Press note on the signing of a long term trade and payments agreement between India and Rumania issued in New Delhi.

April 6
The Joint India-Burma Boundary Commission: First session commenced in India. The Commission was constituted pursuant to the India-Burma Boundary Agreement of 10 March 1967.

April 6
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s reply to the debate in Lok Sabha on the budget demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

April 11
India and Yugoslavia signed a cultural exchange programme in New Delhi.
April 21
Soviet Premier Alexi N. Kosygin arrived in New Delhi. Kosygin had talks with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gnadhi.

April 24
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech on nuclear non-proliferation in the Lok Sabha during the debate on budget demands of the Department of Atomic Energy.

April 29
India and Denmark loan agreement signed in Copenhagen. India will receive an interest free credit of 40 million Kroner (Rs. 4 crores).

May 1
India-Ethiopia: Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the visit to India of His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

May 3
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for Bhutan on a three-day visit.

May 5
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived in Gangtok (Sikkim).

May 12
India and USA loan agreement signed.

May 13
India and Pakistan talks on Farakka Barrage began in New Delhi. The talks concluded on 25 May.

May 19
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at banquet given by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore on “India’s links with Singapore”.

May 20
India and Singapore: Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s visit to Singapore.

May 22
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at lunch given by Prime Minister J.G. Gorton of Australia in Canberra.
May 23
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived in Melbourne (Australia).

May 26
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s broadcast over Australian Broadcasting Commission in the ‘Guest of Honour’ series concerning “India-Australian Cooperation.”

May 27
Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1966 conferred on Rev. Martin Luther King posthumously. Announcement made in New Delhi.

May 28
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at lunch given by New Zealand Prime Minister on ‘India and New Zealand’.

May 31
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s address at a rally in Kuala Lumpur concerning friendship with Malaysia.

June 1
India and Malaysia: Joint Communiqué issue at the end of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s visit to Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur.

June 5
President Dr. Zakir Husain left on goodwill visit to Hungary and Yugoslavia.

June 6
India and Ceylon: Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of talks on trade and economic cooperation in New Delhi. Ceylon delegation was led by the Minister of Commerce and Trade Hugh Fernandes and the Indian delegation by the Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh.

June 10

June 10
India and Hungary: Joint Communiqué issued following talks between President Zakir Husain and President Losonizi in Budapest.
June 10
President Dr. Zakir Husain arrived in Belgrade.

June 14
India and Yugoslavia: Joint Communiqué issued at the end of visit to Yugoslavia of President Dr. Zakir Husain.

June 26
Indo-UAR Trade Agreement signed in New Delhi. The agreement provided for trade exchanges between the two countries of the order of Rs. 64 crores.

June 27
India-Malaysia talks for increased collaboration began in New Delhi. Malaysian delegation was led by Tan Sri Abdul Kadir Bin Shamsuddin and the Indian delegation by T.N. Kaul.

June 28
India and UK signed loan agreements in New Delhi. The first loan of £8.5 million being for general purposes and the second of £7.5 million for debt relief.

July 8
Premier Kosygin's letter to Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi concerning Soviet arms supply to Pakistan.

July 8
President Dr. Zakir Husain arrived in Moscow. During his stay in Moscow the President had friendly talks with the Soviet leaders.

July 11
India and Sudan signed a trade agreement in Khartoum.

July 18
India and USSR: Joint Communiqué issued in Moscow at the end of the visit of President Zakir Husain to the Soviet Union.

July 18
India and Afghanistan: Joint Communiqué issued in Kabul at the conclusion of visit to Afghanistan of President Dr. Zakir Husain.
July 19
India and USA: loan agreement signed in New Delhi. The United States provided a loan of $23 million (Rs. 17.25 crores) for financing fertilizer imports.

July 20
Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rehman arrived in New Delhi on way to Nepal.

July 22
India and Tunisia loan agreement: Tunisia to get a Rs. 2 crore credit.

July 24
Statement by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Lok Sabha on the supply of Soviet arms to Pakistan.

July 25
Agreement signed in New Delhi for a credit to India from the Federal Republic of Germany totalling Rs. 46 crores. (DM 250 million).

July 26
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's statement in the Lok Sabha on her visit to South-East Asian countries.

July 27
Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement; signed in Kabul.

July 28
India and United States: Joint statement issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of Indo-US talks on bilateral and international issues. The US delegation was led by Under-Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach and the Indian delegation by the Minister of State for External Affairs B.R. Bhagat.

Aug. 1
Statement by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Lok Sabha concerning the events in Czechoslovakia.

Aug. 5
Irish Prime Minister John Lynch arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 8
India and South Korea: Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of trade talks in New Delhi.
Aug. 9 CASTASIA conference opened in New Delhi to discuss science and technology for Asian development.

Aug. 15 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi appealed to the Pakistan President to reconsider a ‘No War Pact’ with India.

Aug. 21 Statement by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Lok Sabha concerning events in Czechoslovakia.

Aug. 23 Security Council debate on Czechoslovakia. India abstained from voting.

Aug. 23 Statement by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi during debate in Rajya Sabha concerning events in Czechoslovakia.

Aug. 26 UN Seminar on elimination of all forms of racial discrimination opened in New Delhi.

Sept. 1 Pakistan President Mohammed Ayub rejected India’s offer of a ‘No-War-Pact’.

Sept. 17 India and USSR ministerial talks: Joint statement issued at the conclusion of talks between the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs of India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in New Delhi.

Sept. 20 India and Pakistan agreement for the demarcation of Kutch boundary on a sector-wise basis.

Sept. 21 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for Latin American tour.

Sept. 23 Indo-Brazil Cultural Agreement signed in Rio-de-Janeiro between Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Jose de Magalhaes Pinto.
Sept. 24
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at lunch given by President Arthur da Costa de Silva at Rio-de-Janeiro.

Sept. 25
The Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 25
Commonwealth Finance Ministers’ Conference opened in London.

Sept. 27
India and Brazil: Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of visit of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Brazil.

Sept. 27
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s address to the joint session of the Parliament of Uruguay, Montevideo.

Sept. 29
India and Uruguay: Joint Communiqué issued following talks between Jorge Pacheco Areco President of Uruguay and the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi issued in Montevideo.

Sept. 30
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at lunch given by President Juan Carlos Ongania of Argentina in Buenos Aires.

Oct. 2
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at banquet given by President Don Eduardo Frei Montalva of Chile in Santiago.

Oct. 2
India and Argentina: Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the visit of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Argentina.

Oct. 3
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi cancelled her visit to Peru owing to military coup there.

Oct. 8
India and Chile: Joint Communiqué issued at the end of visit of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Chile.
Oct. 9
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at banquet given by President Carlos Lleras Restrepo of Colombia in Bogota.

Oct. 10
India and Colombia: Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s official visit to Colombia.

Oct. 10
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at banquet given by President Raul Leoni of Venezuela, regarding India and Venezuela in Caracas.

Oct. 11
Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the visit of Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Venezuela.

Oct. 11
Speech given by Mrs. Indira Gandhi at a public rally in Port-of-Spain while on her visit to Trinidad and Tobago.

Oct. 12
India and Trinidad and Tobago: Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the visit of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Trinidad and Tobago.

Oct. 12
President Dr. Zakir Husain arrived in Kathmandu on a four-day state visit.

Oct. 13
India and Guyana: Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of visit of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Oct. 14
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York.

Oct. 16
India and Nepal: Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of state visit to Nepal of President Dr. Zakir Husain in Kathmandu.
Oct. 20

Joint India-Burma Boundary Commission: Second meeting held in Rangoon from 20 to 26 October.

Nov. 1

His Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal, accompanied by the Queen, arrived in New Delhi.

Nov. 4

India-Japan round-table conference on trade and industry opened in New Delhi. The conference concluded on 8 November.

Nov. 6

Vice-President of the Republic of Liberia William R. Tolbert Jr. arrived in New Delhi on an official visit to India.

Nov. 11

Dacca conference on demarcation of international border between West Bengal and East Pakistan.

Nov. 12

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s statement in the Lok Sabha on her Latin American and Caribbean tour.

Nov. 13

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at the Conference on War Dangers in New Delhi “on foundations of peace.”

Nov. 17

World Bank President Robert McNamara arrived in New Delhi on a 7-day visit to India.

Nov. 18

Prime Minister of Malta Dr. Borg Olivier arrived in India on an official visit to India.

Nov. 23

President of Somalia Republic H.E. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke arrived in New Delhi for a week’s visit.

Nov. 27

Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake of Ceylon arrived in New Delhi on a 7-day visit. The two Prime Ministers reviewed the progress made in matters of common interest and exchanged views on the latest international development.
Nov. 27 1849
India and Poland signed a cultural agreement in New Delhi.

Nov. 30 1850
India and Somalia: Joint Communiqué issued after the conclusion of the visit to India of the President of the Republic of Somalia Dr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke in New Delhi.

Dec. 1 1851
21st International Geographical Congress opened in New Delhi.

Dec. 4 1852
India and Ceylon: Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the visit to India of H.E. the Prime Minister of Ceylon Dudley Senanayake.

Dec. 5 1853
India and Great Britain Loan Agreement signed in New Delhi: Rs. 36 crore British aid loan to India announced.

Dec. 9 1854
India and Pakistan: Farakka Barrage talks commenced in New Delhi. The talks concluded on 19 December.

Dec. 13 1855
Trade Agreement between India and Thailand.

Dec. 13 1856
A conference of the Heads of Indian Missions in Southeast Asia held in New Delhi. The meeting was addressed by the Prime Minister.

Dec. 19 1857
India and Brazil signed a nuclear pact for peaceful use of atomic energy in Rio-de-Janeiro.

Dec. 20 1858
India and Canada signed two loan agreements in New Delhi totalling Rs. 2.82 crores ($ 30 million) for the purchase of fertilizers and other commodities from Canada.

Dec. 24 1859
Indo-Nepal talks commenced in New Delhi.
Dec. 26  
India and United States agreement for a U.S. loan totalling $231 million (Rs. 173.25 crores) to India signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 27  
Border demarcation conference between India and Pakistan began in Calcutta.

Dec. 31  
India's two-year term on the UN Security Council expired.
1969

Jan. 1 1863
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in a press conference commenting on President Ayub’s views on the proposed ‘no-war pact’ said that it was no use trying to have such a pact unless differences are settled.

Jan. 2 1864
The Shahinshah of Iran arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

Jan. 4 1865
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference.

Jan. 4 1866
Financial protocol on aid to India amounting to 125 million Francs (about Rs. 19 crores) signed in Paris. The aid represented France’s contribution to economic development of India within the frame-work of the Aid-India Consortium.

Jan. 13 1867
India-Iran Joint Communiqué signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 15 1868
International Development Association (IDA) announced Rs. 125 million loan to India.

Jan. 15 1869
Text of the final Communiqué issued at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ meeting in London from January 7 to January 15.

Jan. 22 1870
Prime Minister of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhokov arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

Jan. 23 1871
India and East Germany concluded three-year trade agreement in New Delhi envisaging a progressive increase in the flow of bilateral trade.
Jan. 24 1872
Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1966 posthumously conferred on the American Negro Civil rights leader, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. Award presented to Mrs. Coretta King (wife of Dr. King) by President Dr. Zakir Hussain in New Delhi.

Jan 27 1873
Joint Communiqué between Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister of Bulgaria Todor Zhokov signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 28 1874
Joint Communiqué between Prime Minister of New Zealand Keith Holyoake and Mrs. Indira Gandhi signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 28 1875
Minister of Commerce Dinesh Singh addressed the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg.

Jan. 28 1876
Asian Labour Ministers’ Conference opened in New Delhi.

Feb. 2 1877
Indo-Japanese agreement for a fresh Yen credit for Rs. 21 crore signed.

Feb. 17 1878
President Dr. Zakir Hussain addressed the Parliament reviewing the home and foreign affairs.

Feb. 20 1879
Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Adam Malik arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 23 1880
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the trade talks between India and Thailand.

Feb. 24 1881
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi between Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh and Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Adam Malik. (The communiqué reflected the desire of the two countries for increased co-operation.)
Feb. 26
Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi at the end of Indo-Yugoslav talks on trade and economic co-operation.

March 2
Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko arrived in New Delhi on a 7-day visit.

March 4
Trade delegation from Italy led by Senator Paolo Berlanda arrived in Madras in course of its tour of the country to explore the possibilities of increasing Indo-Pakistan trade.

March 4
India pledged support in the liberation of Fiji: Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh’s statement in the Lok Sabha.

March 6
Indo-French talks opened in New Delhi. The leader of the French delegation Jean de Lipkowski, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had talks with External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh.

March 8
Rs. 22 crores Indian aid to Nepal announced.

March 9
Industrial delegation from Japan arrived on a fortnight visit with Toshio Doko as its leader.

March 14
India voiced concern over reports of USSR giving tanks to Pakistan.

March 15
3-day bilateral discussions between Australia and India resumed to strengthen trade, economic, cultural and scientific relations between the two countries. Joint statement issued at the end of talks.

March 16
Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr. Adam Malik discussed his plan for the defence of Indian Ocean before the Asian News Agency executives in Djakarta.
March 17

India and Ceylon agreed to refrain from taking any administrative action to alter the status quo or buttress their respective claims to Kachchhativu Islands in the Palk Straits, pending a peaceful settlement of this minor territorial dispute.

March 18

Indo-German bilateral talks opened in New Delhi. One of the main subjects discussed by two delegations being the trade imbalance between the two countries.

March 19

External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh told Lok Sabha that India had made it known to all countries including the USSR that “she wants the Indian Ocean area to be free from conflict and free from any nuclear-weapons.”

March 20

Cultural agreement between India and Federal Republic of Germany signed in New Delhi.

March 22

Secretary level meeting between India and Pakistan on the eastern rivers issue and the Farakka barrage started in Islamabad.

March 27

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for 4-day goodwill visit to Burma.

March 30

Joint Communique signed in Rangoon between Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council General Ne Win.

March 31

Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai represented India at the funeral of the former U.S. President General Dwight Eisenhower in Washington.

March 31

A foreign delegation of the Mongolian People’s Republic visited India and exchanged views on the current international situation and matters of mutual interest.
April 1
Indo-British trade talks concluded in New Delhi.

April 4
India and Pakistan resumed talks on Kutch border demarcation.

April 5
Joint statement released at the conclusion of the visit of delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic to India.

April 6
Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrived in Singapore on a 3-day official visit.

April 6
Thousands of Sikhs sporting black armbands marched in New Delhi to the UK High Commission to complain of the 'discrimination' against their community in Britain.

April 6
India and USSR signed a contract for supply by the latter of 2.5 lakh tonnes of fertilizer to India.

April 7
Pakistan gave up claim to Kutch hill feature.

April 8
External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh extended India's support to the Soviet Union in its stand on the boundary dispute with China, while replying to the debate on the budget grants for his Ministry in the Lok Sabha.

April 9
Statement on Indo-Mauritius relations laid in Lok Sabha by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs Surendra Pal Singh.

April 10
Pakistan President Yahya Khan in a press conference in Rawalpindi desired "peaceful and equitable" settlement of all disputes with India, including that of Jammu and Kashmir and Farakka.

April 13
Minister of Commerce Manubhai Shah left for Baghdad to attend the funeral of late President Arif of Iraq.
April 13
Jordan and India signed in Amman, on April 13 a protocol
organising trade exchange between two countries for the current
year in the context of a trade agreement signed in 1961.

April 13
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s statement in the Lok Sabha
on her recent visit to Burma.

April 16
Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh made a statement on
India’s relations with South America.

April 17
Pakistan urged to start earnest dialogue: President Dr. Zakir
Husain’s message to Yahya Khan.

April 23
Chinese troops across Nathu La gave ultimatum twice to the
Indian Security Forces stationed there to vacate the area. The
ultimatum expired at noon on April 24. The situation remained
normal.

April 24
New PL480 agreement signed with the United States.

May 3
President Dr. Zakir Husain passed away.

May 6
India and Nepal decided to set up a Joint Boundary Commission
to demarcate the border in Susta area.

May 17
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan chosen for 1967 Nehru Award.

May 20
Indo-Ceylon shipping agreement signed.

May 23
India and Colombia to study the possibilities of joint industrial
projects. A declaration signed by an Indian economic and trade
mission on a visit to Latin American countries with the
Government of Colombia.
May 23, 1923
Statement made by Ambassador Azim Hussain in the 18th Nation Committee on Disarmament held in Geneva.

May 23, 1924
US Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in New Delhi at the invitation of the Indian Government.

June 2, 1925
India and France completed negotiations for collaboration in production of wide-range missiles.

June 2, 1926
India addressed a letter to the President of Security Council concerning the Kashmir question.

June 2, 1927
India and Ethiopia signed an agreement on scientific, technical and economic cooperation at Addis Ababa.

June 3, 1928
India and Scandinavian countries agreed in New Delhi to abolish visas on a reciprocal basis for visits lasting three months.

June 5, 1929
Speech by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at banquet given by the Prime Minister of Afghanistan in Kabul on Indo-Afghan friendship.

June 8, 1930
External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh had a meeting with the King of Nepal in Kathmandu. The discussion took place on Susta, Kosi, Western Canal and trade and commerce issues.

June 9, 1931
Joint Communique between Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh and Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhandari the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nepal. It was agreed between the two countries that official groups would go to the various problems of bilateral interest in order to evolve recommendations for further cooperation.
June 9 1932
External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh told reporters at Palam airport after his return from Nepal that there had been a “distinct movement forward” in the talks on the Susta border issue.

June 10 1933
Great Britain pledged £38 million aid to India for 1969-70.

June 10 1934
Joint Communiqué between India and Afghanistan issued between Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Nur ‘Ahmed ‘Etémadi, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan. (Mrs. Indira Gandhi visited Afghanistan from June 5 to 10).

June 16 1935
World Bank announced Rs. 10 crore aid to India to increase agricultural production.

June 17 1936
World Bank and IDA announced Rs. 66 crore loan to India for expanding communication system.

June 21 1937
China completed second link road connecting Pakistan-occupied Kashmir with Aksai Chin.

June 22 1938
India and Iran signed a communiqué at the conclusion of the first meeting of the joint Indo-Iran Commission for economic trade and technical co-operation held in Tehran.

June 22 1939
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s letter to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan.

June 24 1940
Speech delivered by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on Indo-Japanese co-operation at banquet given by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan in Tokyo.

June 24 1941
Joint Communiqué between Tunisia and India issued in New Delhi at the end of visit to India of Habib Bourguiba, Foreign Minister of Tunisia.
June 24 1942
A Cultural Agreement between India and Tunisia signed in New Delhi.

June 24 1943
The Prime Minister of Nepal Kirtinidhi called for the withdrawal of Indian military personnel in Nepal's northern border checkpoints and also of the Indian military group in Kathmandu.

June 25 1944
The Ministry of External Affairs protested to the High Commission of Pakistan and the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi against the construction of another road by these two countries in Indian territory under the illegal occupation of Pakistan. The road is from a place called Nor Khum in northern Kashmir to the Khunjer Ab Pass on the Kashmir-Sinkiang border.

June 27 1945
"Withdrawal of foreign troops would not create vacuum in the Asian region," Mrs. Indira Gandhi told foreign correspondents in Tokyo.

June 28 1946
Joint Communiqué signed between Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Eisaku Sato Prime Minister of Japan in Tokyo at the end of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to Japan. Japan agreed to resume project aid to India and strengthen the cultural agreement.

June 29 1947
Trade agreement signed between India and Tunisia in New Delhi.

June 30 1948
India to give Rs. 5 crore credit to Ceylon.

June 30 1949
Indo-Hungarian cultural exchange programme signed in Budapest.

July 2 1950
Joint Communiqué signed in Djakarta between Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and General Suharto, President of Indonesia. It was agreed to strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries by promoting cooperation in the technological, cultural and scientific field.
July 3
Indo-Sudanese trade agreement signed in Khartoum.

July 4
Demarcation of the Kutch-Sind Border completed in accordance with the Award of the International Tribunal. Plenipotentiaries of India and Pakistan countersigned the maps of the demarcated places in Islamabad.

July 9
Non-aligned meet at Belgrade opened.

July 11
Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh and President Nixon had discussions on Asian security.

July 12
India protested to Russia and USA against Soviet and US moves to build rival military bases in the Indian Ocean.

July 15
India and Pakistan had third round of talks on Farakka issue in New Delhi.

July 16
A goodwill delegation from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, led by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Guan Mc Gyong, visited India. The delegation held discussion with the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs.

July 17
Representatives of India, UAR and Yugoslavia at their conference held in Cairo disclosed in a communiqué to further free trade among them and to study possibilities of joint industrial projects.

July 22
Second Ministerial Tripartite Meeting. Statement in Lok Sabha by the Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh regarding the reported building of new road by the Chinese inside the Indian territory of Kashmir
July 24
Joint Communiqué issued in Belgrade on July 11 on the consultation meeting of special representatives of the Nonaligned countries.

July 28
Joint machinery to settle Indo-Pak disputes: President Yahya Khan agreed to Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s suggestion.

July 31
The US President Richard M. Nixon accompanied by Mrs. Nixon visited New Delhi on a day’s official visit. Nixon and the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi later had talks on various political and economic issues. External Affairs Minister made a statement in Lok Sabha on 13th August on the visit.

Aug. 1
President Yahya Khan of Pakistan in reply to Mrs. Gandhi’s letter for a joint machinery to examine various issues between the two countries said that his country was ready to enter into a dialogue with India for improving relations provided “deep-seated” matters were settled first.

Aug. 2
India to supply 23 million tons of iron ore to Rumania.

Aug. 6
Indo-UAR Trade agreement signed in New Delhi.

Aug. 6
Rs. 19 crore interest-free Canadian loan to India announced.

Aug. 7
Pakistan refused entry to Comex—3 Indians.

August 16
Trade agreement between India and Afghanistan signed in New Delhi at the end of trade talks between the delegations of the two countries.

Aug. 18
Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh’s statement on reported US Military shipment to Pakistan in Lok Sabha.
Aug. 21 1970
A Soviet delegation headed by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers K.T. Mazurov arrived on a two-day goodwill mission.

Aug. 25 1971
Joint Communique issued in New Delhi at the end of discussions between H.E. Bunchana Attakhor, Minister of Economic Affairs, Thailand and B.R. Bhagat, India’s Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply on the expansion of economic and trade relations.

Aug. 26 1972
Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh’s statement in Lok Sabha regarding the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Sept. 2 1973
Official talks between India and Nepal began in New Delhi. The Nepalese delegation was led by the Foreign Minister Yadunath Kanal. Joint statement issued on September 4.

Sept. 5 1974
Philippines Foreign Minister Dr. Carlos P. Romulo and Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi exchanged views on Asian Security and other international problems. A cultural agreement was signed on September 6.

Sept. 5 1975
King Mahendra of Nepal had talks with the President and Prime Minister in New Delhi.

Sept. 6 1976
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister A. Kosygin discussed bilateral and world issues.

Sept. 7 1977
Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh represented India at the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh.

Sept. 10 1978
Dalai Lama wanted India to raise Tibet issue at United Nations.

Sept. 17 1979
Joint statement issued in Moscow between India’s Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh and Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko.
Sept. 18 1980
India and USA signed an agreement under which India would take advantage of NASA satellite for television experiment.

Sept. 18 1981
Joint Communique signed in Belgrade between Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, Mirko Tepavac.

Sept. 18 1982
India rejected Pak note on Kashmir.

Sept. 23 1983
India invited to Islamic Summit Conference in Rabat.

Sept. 23 1984
Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Dr. Karan Singh visited Fiji from 23 to 26 September.

Sept. 24. 1985
India-Bhutan Treaty amended.

Sept. 25. 1986
India debarred from final session of Rabat Islamic Conference.

Sept. 29 1987
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed’s statement on Rabat Conference on his return from Morocco at Palam Airport, New Delhi.

Oct. 1 1988
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrived in India to take part in Gandhi centenary celebrations.

Oct. 2 1989
Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh addressed the XXIV session of the UN General Assembly.

Oct. 10 1990
India and Syria signed a trade agreement in Damascus.

Oct. 13 1991
India and Bulgaria signed in New Delhi a protocol to double the trade between them in 1970.
Oct. 14 1992
India recalled envoys from Morocco and Jordan following Rabat Conference.

Oct. 14 1993
Indo-Rumanian trade talks concluded and two pacts signed in New Delhi for expansion of bilateral trade and purchase of the Rumanian ships by India.

Oct. 16 1994
Rs. 15 crore US Loan to India announced.

Oct. 18 1995
Indo-US bilateral talks held in Washington on Vietnam issue, Indo-Pak relations, Kashmir and Asian Security. The Indian delegation was headed by Foreign Secretary T.N. Kaul and the US delegation by Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson.

Oct. 19 1996
President N. Ceausescu of Rumania and Prime Minister Mrs. India Gandhi signed a Joint Communiqué in New Delhi.

Oct. 24 1997
Laotian Premier Suvanna Phouma and the Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh had talks on Southeast Asian Security in New Delhi.

Oct. 30 1998
The 57th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) inaugurated in New Delhi. Delegation from 69 countries attended. Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's address on October 31.

Oct. 30 1999
India paid 10th and last instalment to World Bank under Indus Water Treaty.

Oct. 31 2000
Indo-Czechoslovak trade agreement signed in Prague.

Nov. 11 2001
Hungarian President Pal Losonczi arrived in New Delhi.

Nov. 13 2002
Indo-Burma border demarcation began.
Nov. 15 2003
Indo-Hungarian Joint Communique signed in New Delhi at the conclusion of State visit to India of the President of Hungarian People’s Republic, Pal Losonczi.

Nov. 29 2004
Joint Communique signed in New Delhi between Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Premier of Ceylon Dudley Senanayake.

Dec. 12 2005
Mauritius Prime Minister Sir. S. Ramgoolam arrived in India.

Dec. 16 2006
Joint Communique signed between India and Mauritius in New Delhi.

Dec. 18 2007
India and Poland signed trade protocol for 1970

Dec. 20 2008
Indo-Thai Air Services agreement signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 31 2009
Joint Communique on Indo-Yugoslav Trade talks issued in Belgrade at the end of the visit to Yugoslavia of Minister of Foreign Trade B.R. Bhagat.
Jan. 8 2010
President V.V. Giri arrived in Colombo on a five-day state visit to Ceylon.

Jan. 9 2011
Loan agreement with the Netherlands signed at the Hague for a loan of Rs. 8.4 crores (40 million guilders).

Jan. 12 2012
India-Nepal officials discuss trade issues in New Delhi.

Jan. 14 2013
Indo-Iraq agreement on technical and scientific cooperation signed in Baghdad.

Jan. 14 2014
India and Hungary signed a trade protocol for 1970.

Jan. 15 2015
Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, General Ne Win arrived in New Delhi.

Jan. 22 2016
Indo-Burmese joint statement issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit to India of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, General Ne Win.

Jan. 28 2017
Parliamentary delegation from Thailand arrived in India on a goodwill visit.

Jan. 28 2018
King Boudouin of Belgium and Queen Fabiola arrived in New Delhi on a nine-day visit to India.

Feb. 2 2019
Indo-Malaysian official talks held in Kuala Lumpur. The talks led to the opening of further avenues of cooperation.

Feb. 6 2020
Fourth World Religious Conference held in New Delhi. Attended by religious leaders from 32 countries.
Feb. 11
First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers M.V. Dymshits arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 11
Aid agreements with Great Britain signed in New Delhi for a new maintenance credit of £9 million (Rs. 16.2 crores) and a food aid of £1.2 million (Rs. 2.2 crores).

Feb. 15
India and Iran signed a long-term trade protocol.

Feb. 15
Joint Communique issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of talks between Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Herr Walter Scheel and Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh.

Feb. 16
Agreement between the Government of India and Government of the Kingdom of Denmark concerning technical cooperation.

Feb. 16
Trade protocol with Iran signed in New Delhi at the second meeting of the Joint Indo-Iran Commission for economic, trade and technical cooperation.

Feb. 20
Bokaro steel plant expansion; protocol signed with USSR.

Feb. 23
India and Mauritius agreed to explore the possibility of establishing joint ventures. Joint Communique issued in New Delhi.

Feb. 24
Indo-Pak talks on Ganga waters began in Islamabad.

Feb. 24
His Majesty King Savang Vatthana of Laos visited India on his way to Kathmandu.

Feb. 26
President V.V. Giri arrived in Kathmandu to attend the wedding of Nepal’s Crown Prince.
Feb. 27
India-Soviet Union signed in New Delhi an agreement for three joint projects in India in the scientific field.

Feb. 27
Indo-Norwegian trade agreement signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 27
Shipping protocol with Poland signed in New Delhi.

March 2
India and Brazil ratified the agreement of 1968 to cooperate in peaceful uses of atomic energy.

March 3
Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the talks on Farakka Barrage between India and Pakistan in Islamabad.

March 4
Ceylon’s Governor-General William Gopallawa arrived in New Delhi.

March 6
Joint statement issued on the conclusion of the visit of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia Adam Malik.

March 11
Defence Minister Swaran Singh’s statement in Parliament on India’s policy not to manufacture the atomic bomb.

March 12
Conference of the committee on disarmament. 457th plenary meeting in Geneva. Statement by the leader of the Indian delegation, Azim Husain.

March 18
Trade pact with Afghanistan extended by a new agreement in New Delhi.

March 21
Indo-Afghan Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation: Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi.

March 24
Indo-British loan agreement signed in New Delhi providing debt relief of £7.5 million (Rs. 13.5 crores).
March 24
Agreement signed in New Delhi for a US loan of Rs. 60.5 crores from PL 480 funds for development activities.

March 26
Indo-Mauritius talks on expansion of trade and economic cooperation held in New Delhi.

March 31
Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan signed in 1960 expired.

April 1
Supply of waters from rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi to Pakistan in accordance with the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960, discontinued.

April 2
Air services agreement signed between India and the Soviet Union in New Delhi.

April 4
Joint Communique issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the visit to India of Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Mirko Tepavac.

April 5
Joint industrial projects with Colombia: Joint statement issued in New Delhi.

April 8
Statement by Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh in the Lok Sabha in reply to the debate on the budgetary grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

April 12
Mauritius Prime Minister arrived in Bombay on a two-day visit.

April 15
External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh's statement on foreign policy in Lok Sabha.

April 16
Preparatory Conference on Non-aligned Nations held in Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania).
April 16
Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh’s statement in Plenary Session in the preparatory meeting of non-aligned countries in Dar-es-Salaam (Final communique issued on April 17).

April 17
Violinist Yehudi Menuhin chosen to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1968—announcement by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

April 22
Canadian loan of Rs. 11.8 crores for development proposes: Agreement signed in New Delhi.

April 22
International Development Association (IDA) announced in Washington the approval of a credit of $75 million to India for industrialisation.

April 24
India and France renewed October 1959 trade agreement for 1970.

April 30
Indo-Canadian agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed in New Delhi.

May 5
Joint industrial ventures with Guinea: Agreement signed in New Delhi.

May 13
Pakistan lodged a protest against the communal riots which broke out at Bhiwandi (Bombay) and urged the Indian Government to protect the Muslim minority. Another note of June 6 repeated the request.

May 16
India decided to close five US Information Service Centres on the ground that no cultural posts would be allowed at places where the Embassies concerned had no consular offices.

May 22
India and Mongolia signed a comprehensive cultural agreement for the year 1970-72 in New Delhi.
May 26
Shipping protocol with USSR signed in New Delhi.

May 27
Cultural agreement with Brazil. Instruments of ratification exchanged in New Delhi.

May 28
India-Burma Boundary Commission agreed for the further demarcation of the boundary. Session held in Rangoon.

May 27
Trade agreement with Burma concluded in Rangoon.

May 30
Indo-USSR foreign office officials' talks concluded in Moscow.

June 2
British aid of £ 45 million (Rs. 81 crores) pledged for the year 1970-71.

June 2
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi paid a state visit to Mauritius from 2 to 6 June at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Mauritius. The Joint Communiqué issued on 6 June emphasised increased economic and cultural cooperation.

June 6
16-Nation Standing Committee of Non-aligned Nations met in New Delhi to prepare for the “Summit” at Lusaka.

June 8
President V.V. Giri arrived in Switzerland on a state visit.

June 10
President V.V. Giri addressed the 54th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

June 12
Indo-USSR cultural exchange programme agreement for 1970-71 signed in New Delhi.

June 14
President V.V. Giri's visit to Finland.
June 16
President V.V. Giri arrived in Warsaw.

June 23
Aid agreement for $160 million US aid signed in New Delhi.

June 25
Cultural Treaty with Bulgaria signed in Sofia.

June 26
Indo-Sudan agreement on the increase of trade between the two countries signed in New Delhi.

June 29
Indo-Austrian credit agreement for a credit of 38.6 million Austrian shillings (1.5 million US Dollars) for debt relief assistance signed in New Delhi.

July 1
Indo-Yugoslavia cultural cooperation programme signed in Belgrade.

July 8
Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma paid an informal visit from 8 to 10 July.

July 9
Trade pact for the year 1970-71 with UAR signed in New Delhi.

July 12
Trade agreement with Colombia signed in Bogotá.

July 18
Minister for Foreign Affairs of PRG (South Vietnam), Madame Nguyen Thi Binh arrived in New Delhi. Had talks with President V.V. Giri and the Prime Minister.

July 21
India and Pakistan agreed in a Joint Communiqué that Farakka should be the point of delivery of Ganga waters to Pakistan. Delegations met from July 16 to 21 in New Delhi.

July 22
India and Japan signed an agreement for the expansion of air services.
July 28
Statement by Indian delegate S.M.S. Chadha in the UN Committee of Twentyfour on decolonisation.

Aug. 4
Financial protocol on aid to India amounting to French Francs 152.7 million signed between India and France in Paris.

Aug. 17
Japan Foreign Minister K. Aichi arrived and had discussions with the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh. Joint statement issued.

Aug. 18
Indian military liaison group in Nepal wound up.

Aug. 20
Memorandum of understanding between India and Thailand signed. It envisaged a 3-year arrangement under which India would buy 1,00,000 tons of rice per year from Thailand and Thailand would buy plant equipment and machinery from India of an equivalent value.

Aug. 21
India prohibits entry of all foreign publications including the Soviet maps depicting wrong delineation of Indian territory.

Aug. 25
Three agreements of a total value of Rs. 10.65 crore interest-free loan signed with Canada in New Delhi.

Aug. 26
King Mahendra of Nepal accompanied by Queen Ratna Rajyalakshmi Devi arrived in New Delhi on a two-day visit.

Aug. 26
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh’s statement in reply to the Foreign Affairs debate in the Rajya Sabha.

Sept. 1
Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew arrived in New Delhi on a state visit. Joint Communique issued on 3 September.

Sept. 5
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for Lusaka to attend the Third Non-aligned Summit Meeting.
Sept. 8
Non-aligned Summit Conference at Lusaka held from Sept. 8 to 10.

Sept. 9
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at the Third Conference of Non-aligned countries at Lusaka.

Sept. 21
President V.V. Giri accompanied by Mrs. Giri paid a state visit to the Soviet Union from 21 September to 1 October.

Sept. 24
Two British loans to India: Agreement signed in New Delhi.

Sept. 30
Tripartite economic declaration adopted between India, UAR and Yugoslavia in their ministerial meeting at Belgrade.

Oct. 1
President V.V. Giri arrived in Sofia on a three-day state visit to Bulgaria.

Oct. 4
President V.V. Giri arrived in Budapest on a four-day goodwill visit to Hungary.

Oct. 6
Commercial protocol with Poland signed in Warsaw to regulate trade exchanges between the two countries in 1971.

Oct. 7
Indo-Bulgarian trade protocol for 1971 signed in Sofia.

Oct. 13
Deputy Minister of External Affairs Surendra Pal Singh’s statement on Fiji in the UN General Assembly.

Oct. 19
India’s note to Pakistan on Kashmir.

Oct. 21
Indo-Australian bilateral talks: Joint statement issued in Canberra.
Oct. 21
International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank group announced in Washington a $6 million (Rs. 4.5 crores) agricultural credit to India.

Oct. 22
Chinese move for revival of diplomatic relations with India—revelation by Chinese sources in London.

Oct. 23
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's address to the XXV Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Oct. 23
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi had talks in New York with US Secretary of State Rogers on the issue of US arms supply to Pakistan.

Oct. 29
Agreement between India and Netherlands for a loan of rupees 83 million (40 million Guilders) for India's development plans signed at the Hague.

Oct. 31
Trade talks with Nepal on a new trade and transit treaty deadlocked in New Delhi.

Nov. 4
Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1968 presented to Yehudi Menuhin in New Delhi.

Nov. 5
Joint Communiqué issued between India and Turkey in Istanbul.

Nov. 9
Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh's statement in Lok Sabha on arms supply to Pakistan by USA and USSR.

Nov. 9
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi represented India at the memorial service in Paris of late President de Gaulle.

Nov. 14
Indo-Nepal talks on trade and transit resumed in New Delhi.
Nov. 17
Afro-Asian Writers Conference held in New Delhi.

Nov. 18
Trade protocol signed in New Delhi between India and Czecho-
slovakia.

Nov. 19
India-Federal Republic of Germany agreement for assistance of
Rs. 55.35 crores (DM 270 million) to India signed in New Delhi.

Nov. 30
Indo-Czech cultural exchange agreement for 1970-71 and 1971-72
signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 18
India and the Federal Republic of Germany signed three loan
agreements in Frankfurt.

Dec. 18
India opposed to the setting up of refuelling and communication
bases as well as military bases in the Indian Ocean. External
Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh told the Rajya Sabha.

Dec. 26
India-USSR agreement on long term trade signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 31
India and Iran signed a trade protocol in Tehran.
Jan. 11
Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

Jan. 14
The Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference held in Singapore from 14 to 22 January.

Jan. 22
French assistance to India. Protocol signed in Paris for a financial assistance to India amounting to 157.7 million francs (Rs. 21.29 crores) for 1970-1971.

Jan. 23
President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

Jan. 24
India declared Zafar Iqbal Rathod, First Secretary in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, a persona non grata. He was asked to leave the country within 48 hours for his involvement in the plot to organise violence and sabotage in Kashmir.

Jan. 27

Jan. 30
Indian Airlines’ Fokker Friendship aircraft hijacked to Lahore at a gun point by two hijackers.

Feb. 2
The hijacked Indian Airlines’ Fokker Friendship aircraft blown up in Lahore in full view of the airport authorities, troops and police and its destruction fully televised by the Lahore TV.

Feb. 3
Government of India suspended with immediate effect the overflights of all Pakistani aircrafts, civil or military, over the territory of India.
Feb. 9
India warned Pakistan in a note to pay compensation for the destruction of the aircraft and return the two hijackers to stand trial in India.

March 1
Trade agreement between India and Mongolia extended for another three years. Agreement signed in New Delhi.

March 3
India and Hungary signed in Budapest a five-year trade and payments agreement which is expected to increase the two-way trade at an annual rate of 10 per cent.

March 12
Loan agreement (India Production Loans, 1971) providing for a US foreign exchange loan of over Rs. 1,160 million to India signed in New Delhi.

March 15
Blanket ban on overflights of all aircrafts between West and East Pakistan imposed by India.

March 18
India and UK signed agreements in New Delhi for three loans under which Britain is to provide £15 million (Rs. 28.8 crores) project aid to India.

March 27
India expressed its concern over the happenings in East Bengal. External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh's statement in both Houses of Parliament.

March 28
Free Bangla Radio announced a Provisional Bangladesh Government.

April 1
PL 480 Assistance from USA. Agreement signed in New Delhi for fresh assistance worth $150 million (Rs. 112.5) for food and other imports.

April 7
King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, the Druk Gyalpo (King) of Bhutan arrived in New Delhi on a 6-day official visit.
April 7  Development Loan Agreements with Canada for fortythree million dollars loan to India for the import of commodities and fertilizers signed in New Delhi.

April 8  General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, arrived in New Delhi.

April 22  United States extended an additional loan of $15 million (Rs. 11.25 crores) to finance India’s essential import requirement.

April 29  The Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim arrived in India.

April 29  Prime Minister of Mauritius Sir S. Ramgoolam arrived in New Delhi on a two-day visit.

April 30  Hungarian goodwill delegation led by the Deputy Foreign Minister arrived in India.

May 4  Prime Minister of New Zealand Sir Keith Holyoake arrived in New Delhi.

May 6  India appealed to the United Nations to take up direct responsibility for relief of the refugees from Bangla Desh as it had done in Palestine and other places.

May 11  Loan agreement with Japan for five billion two hundred and seventy four million yen, signed.

May 12  India and Soviet Union signed a cultural pact in Moscow. The agreement would be effective till April, 1972.

May 17  Bhutan opened its first foreign mission in New Delhi. Pema Wangchuk appointed Kindgom’s representative in India.
June 7
Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew arrived in India (Transit visit).

June 10
King Mahendra of Nepal stopped over in New Delhi on his way to Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

June 14
Agha Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had talks with the Indian leaders.

June 26
Former Governor-General of Australia Lord Casey arrived in India on a private visit.

July 4
Canadian Parliamentary delegation arrived in India.

July 6
Personal Representative of the US President Henry A. Kissinger arrived in New Delhi.

July 6
US Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew visited New Delhi (Transit visit).

July 9
Indo-Pakistan accord on ascertaining Bengali Diplomats’ allegiance.

July 9
USA increased its non-project aid to India by $20 million to $190 million for 1971. Agreement signed in New Delhi.

July 9
Irish Parliamentary delegation arrived in New Delhi.

July 16
India signed the convention on the ‘Suppression of unlawful seizure of Aircraft’ on hijacking.

Aug. 8
Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko arrived in New Delhi.
Aug. 9

Aug. 10
Canadian International Development Agency announced in Ottawa that India would receive a $10 million (Rs. 7.5 crores) development loan to buy Canadian machinery and services.

Aug. 10
US Senator Edward M. Kennedy arrived in New Delhi.

Aug. 13
Treaty between India and Nepal regarding trade and transit.

Aug. 15
Joint Communiqué: Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh's visit to Indonesia.

Aug. 18
Indo-Soviet Treaty came into force: Ratification instruments exchanged in Moscow.

Aug. 30

Sept. 5
Joint Communiqué: Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh's visit to Nepal.

Sept. 9
King Mahendra and Queen of Nepal arrived in New Delhi.

Sept. 11
Joint Communiqué: Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh's visit to Ceylon.

Sept. 16
India to set up a joint commission with the European Economic Community to resolve mutual trade problems. Disclosure made in Brussels.

Sept. 17
India and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow a cultural pact providing for wider cooperation in scientific, technological, cultural and other fields.
Sept. 18
International Conference on Bangladesh began in New Delhi.

Sept. 19
President of Nauru, Hammer De Roburt arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit.

Sept. 24
Trade agreement between India and Iraq signed in New Delhi.

Sept. 27
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived in Moscow on a three-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Sept. 29
Joint statement issued at the conclusion of the visit of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the Soviet Union.

Oct. 1
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, N.V. Podgorny arrived in New Delhi on a day's stopover on his way to North Vietnam.

Oct. 2
King Taufa'ahau Tupou N and Queen of Tonga arrived in New Delhi.

Oct. 8
India and Czechoslovakia signed a trade agreement for 1972 in Prague.

Oct. 10
Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, First Lady of the Philippines visited India.

Oct. 14
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left New Delhi on a tour to six European countries.

Oct. 16
India and UAR signed a trade protocol in Cairo.

Oct. 16
President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in New Delhi.
Oct. 21  
Cultural agreement between India and Australia signed in New Delhi.

Oct. 27  
Indo-Soviet consultations: Joint statement issued at the end of the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, N. Firyubin's high level talks with Indian leaders in New Delhi.

Oct. 28  
External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh told the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry that India could count upon the Soviet Union for total support in the event of a conflict with Pakistan.

Nov. 4  
Trade agreement between India and Peru signed in Lima.

Nov. 5  
Belgium and India signed an aid agreement in Brussels, under which Belgium would lend India 200 million frances (Rs. 29,999,188) within the frame-work of the Aid India Consortium.

Nov. 6  
UN High Commissioner for Refugees arrived in New Delhi.

Nov. 10  
King and Queen of Nepal visited India.

Nov. 11  
Trade and payments agreement between India and East Germany signed in East Berlin.

Nov. 14  
Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's message to Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in reply to the felicitations cabled by Mrs. Gandhi from Vienna on China's admission to the UN.

Nov. 18  
India assigned in New Delhi two loan agreements for a total British loan of £15 million (about rupees 63 crores).

Nov. 21  
Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore visited India.
Nov. 22
India decided to establish diplomatic relations with Nicaragua; official announcement made in New Delhi.

Nov. 22
Shipping protocol between India and USSR signed in New Delhi.

Nov. 22
Three of four Pakistan Sabre Jets which intruded into India were shot down by Indian Gnats after an engagement.

Nov. 23
Three Pakistan Sabres violated Indian space and were shot down.

Dec. 1
The United States suspended what it called the licensing of arms shipments to India.

Dec. 2
Agreement between India and Federal Republic of Germany concerning financial assistance signed.

Dec. 3
President V.V. Giri proclaimed a state of emergency in the country.

Dec. 3
Pakistan launched a premeditated air strike at 5.45 P.M. on a number of Indian airfields. Pakistan army shelled Indian positions in the Western Sector.

Dec. 3
IAF attacked a number of places in Western Pakistan.

Dec. 3
Pakistan made a formal declaration of war with India.

Dec. 4
In the eastern sector Indian troops in concert with the Mukti Bahini moved into Bangladesh at several points.

Dec. 6
India accorded recognition to the Gana Prajatantri Bangladesh.

Dec. 6
Pakistan broke off diplomatic relations with India.
Dec. 8

General Manekshaw, Chief of the Army Staff, called the Pakistani occupation forces in Bangladesh to surrender immediately to the Indian Army.

Dec. 9

In a statement in Parliament the Defence Minister announced that Pakistan's largest submarine, US built Ghazi, was sunk off Vishakha-Patnam on the night of December 3/4.

Dec. 10

India guaranteed safe conduct for planes from several countries to evacuate foreign nationals from Karachi, Islamabad and Dacca.

Dec. 14

The Soviet Union used its veto for the third time to block a US-resolution calling for an immediate Indo-Pakistani cease-fire and troop withdrawal.

Dec. 16

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi announced in Parliament that West Pakistan forces in Bangladesh have surrendered unconditionally in Dacca at 4.31 P.M. Lt. General Niazi signed the instrument of surrender on behalf of the Pakistan Eastern Command; Lt. General J.S. Aurora, GOC-in-C of the Indian and Bangladesh Forces in the eastern front accepted the surrender.

Dec. 17

India ordered a unilateral ceasefire on the Western Front.

Dec. 17

President Yahya Khan accepted cease-fire.
Jan. 7
India upgraded diplomatic representation in North Vietnam to the level of an Embassy; official announcement made in New Delhi.

Jan. 9
Indo-Bangladesh Cooperation: Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the first official visit of the Bangladesh Foreign Minister Abdus Samad to India.

Jan. 14
India and Poland signed a trade protocol in New Delhi providing for collaboration between the two countries over a wide range of projects and setting up a joint commission to review the progress.

Jan. 17
India and Poland signed a trade protocol envisaging a trade turnover of Rs. 55 crores during the year 1972.

Feb. 1
Joint statement between India and Mauritius issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister Ramgoolam's visit.

Feb. 6
British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas Home arrived in India for bilateral talks with the Foreign Minister Swaran Singh.

Feb. 9
Joint statement issued in Calcutta after talks between Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Accord on the withdrawal of Indian armed forces from Bangladesh by Mrach 25.

Feb. 9
Indo-British talks between officials of India and Britain on economic and bilateral relations held in New Delhi. Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home led his delegation.

Feb. 14
Loan Agreement for Danish financial assistance to India of Rs. 4 crores signed in New Delhi.
Feb. 14
Cultural agreement between India and France signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 14
India, in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, offered to hold direct talks with Pakistan “at any time, at any level and without pre-condition.”

Feb. 14
Agreement between India and Denmark signed in New Delhi for a Danish loan of Rs. 4 crores.

Feb. 17
Trade Protocol with Rumania signed in New Delhi whereby India will import more fertilizers from Rumania.

March 12
Indian armed forces withdrawn from Bangladesh at a ceremonial parade in Dacca.

March 13

March 17
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived in Dacca for a three day visit at the invitation of Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

March 18
Joint declaration signed in Dacca between Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman.

March 19
A 25-year Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace signed by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

March 26
First International Sanskrit Conference inaugurated in New Delhi. Over 500 delegates from India and 25 foreign countries attended the conference.
March 27
A 14-member Yugoslav parliamentary delegation arrived in New Delhi on a two-weeks' visit to India.

March 27
President V.V. Giri left New Delhi for a 4-day state visit to Thailand.

March 29
Agreements concluded in Bonn with the German Development Bank for West German aid to India totalling DM 201 million (nearly Rs. 435 million).

April 4
Indo-Afghan Co-operation: Joint Communique issued in Kabul at the end of a visit by the Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to Kabul.

April 6
Joint Communique issued in Moscow at the end of visit of Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to the Soviet Union.

April 11
Prime Minister addressed a conference of Indian envoys from 28 Asian capitals in New Delhi.

April 17
Nepal’s Prime Minister K.N. Bishta arrived in New Delhi on a 16-day goodwill visit.

April 18
Trade Agreement between India and Chile signed in Santiago.

April 25
Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee of the Ministry of External Affairs, D.P. Dhar left for Islamabad for talks with Mr. Bhutto’s emissary.

April 26
India and the Soviet Union signed a protocol on the development of air services between the two countries.

April 30
India and Pakistan agreed to a summit meeting between Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Z.A. Bhutto at the end of May or the begin-
ning of June. Communique issued after the meeting of the special emissaries of the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India at Muree and Rawalpindi.

May 5
Pakistan troops in battalion strength attacked an Indian position in Kaiyan area, 16 km. southeast of Tithwal in Kashmir.

May 5
India and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol for 1972 in Moscow.

May 12
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi received the highest award of the Mexican Academy of International Law “The Mexican Order of Law, Culture and Peace” for her role in the liberation of Bangladesh.

May 13
In a report to the Security Council the UN Secretary-General called on India and Pakistan for “strict observance” of the December 17, 1971 cease-fire.

May 16
Indo-Kuwait cultural agreement ratified in New Delhi.

May 19
Foreign Minister of Guyana, S.S. Ramphal arrived in India on a four-day visit.

May 27
Mother Teresa, founder of the Missionaries of Charity, Calcutta, conferred with the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1969 for her contribution to the promotion of goodwill, friendship and understanding among the peoples of the world.

June 6
India-Peru trade agreement signed in Lima ratified in New Delhi.

June 10
An agreement for a Canadian loan of $50 million (about Rs. 35.7 crores) to India signed in New Delhi.
June 10
India and Bangladesh agreed to cooperate in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and space research. Agreement signed in New Delhi.

June 13
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left New Delhi on a 11-day tour to Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

June 17
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived in Prague on a three-day visit to Czechoslovakia. Mrs. Randhi had wide-ranging discussions with the Czech Prime Minister Dr. Lubomir Storugal.

June 20
India and East Germany signed a supplementary protocol for strengthening scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

June 20
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived in Budapest. Joint Communiqué issued on 24 June.

June 28
“Summit” talks between Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and President Z.A. Bhutto began in Simla.

July 1
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s News Conference in Simla with Pakistani journalists.

July 3
Simla Accord: Agreement by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and President Z.A. Bhutto signed in Simla.

July 3
India and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow an agreement for the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant.

July 4
President Nixon’s personal envoy, John B. Connally arrived in New Delhi from Dacca to hold talks with Government officials on Indo-US relations.
July 4
President V.V. Giri left New Delhi on a 10-day tour of Yugoslavia and Afghanistan.

July 4
Foreign Minister Swaran Singh left New Delhi on a 19-day tour of Poland and some West African countries: Senegal, Sierre Leone Guinea, Nigeria and Ghana.

July 9
Joint Communique on Indo-Polish relations signed in Warsaw at the conclusion of the visit of the External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh to Poland.

July 11
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s Press Conference in New Delhi.

July 13
External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh arrived in Freetown on a two-day official visit at the invitation of the Government of Sierra Leone.

July 14
India welcomed Pakistan’s gesture in allowing President Giri’s aircraft to overfly its territory from Kabul.

July 15
Pakistan’s National Assembly ratified Simla Accord.

July 24
Crown Prince Jigme Singhye Wongchuk enthroned as King of Bhutan succeeding his father King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, who died in Nairobi.

July 19
Agreement between India and the Netherlands for a credit of 58 million guilders (Rs. 14.16 crores) to India signed at the Hague.

July 25
India and Nepal signed an Air agreement pertaining Royal Nepal Airlines to operate international services through Delhi and Calcutta and Indian air services through Kathmandu.
July 25
Union Cabinet approved the Simla Agreement.

July 27
Rumania’s Deputy Foreign Minister George Macovescu arrived in New Delhi.

July 28
The Simla Agreement reached between India and Pakistan on July 3, formally ratified by India.

Aug. 3
India and Bangladesh signed a travel agreement in New Delhi regulating travel between the two countries.

Aug. 10
Representatives of Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan reached an agreement on the procedure for the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir as it resulted from the cease-fire of December 17, 1971. Meeting held at Suchetgarh (Jammu).

Aug. 10
Prime Minister of Yemen Arab Republic Mohsin al Aini arrived in New Delhi on a 10-day state visit to India.

Aug. 11
India decided to introduce a visa system to prevent the entry into India of a large number of British passport holders (of Indian origin) from Uganda.

Aug. 14-15
President V.V. Giri’s Independence Day message to the Nation delivered from the Central Hall of Parliament on Silver Jubilee Anniversary.

Aug. 14-15
Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s speech at midnight session of Parliament.

Aug. 15
Prime Minister’s Independence Day message on the occasion of Silver Jubilee Anniversary.

Aug. 15
Twentyfifth Silver Jubilee anniversary of Independence celebrated all over India.
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