

INDIA NEWS



Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee met with U.S. President George W. Bush at the U.S. Permanent Mission to the U.N. in New York.

— September 12, 2002



INDIA NEWS

Special Edition — Fall/Winter 2002

Published by the Embassy of India, Washington, DC

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Prime Minister Vajpayee's address to the 57th Session of the United Nations General Assembly | 1 |
| Remarks by Yashwant Sinha, Indian Minister for External Affairs, at a Brookings Institution Briefing on India and the United States | 4 |
| Biography on Abdul Kalam, the new President of India. | 7 |
| Address of Mr. Lalit Mansingh, Ambassador of India at the United Nations Associations-USA, Greater Birmingham Chapter, Alabama | 8 |
| Visit of Chief of India's Naval Staff Admiral Madhvendra Singh to the United States | 11 |
| Address by President Abdul Kalam in the Central Hall of Parliament after being sworn in as the President of India | 12 |
| Joint Statement of the India-U.S. Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism | 14 |
| Visit of Ambassador Lalit Mansingh to Alaska to Witness the Indo-U.S. Joint Airborne Military Exercise | 15 |
| India related publications in the United States | 16 |
| Joint Statement of India-U.S. Defense Policy Group | 17 |
| Ministry of External Affairs Press Release on India-U.S. Cyberterrorism Initiative | 19 |
| External Affairs Minister's visit to Washington, DC | 20 |
| India-U.S. Security and Non-Proliferation Dialogue | 21 |
| India Studies (Fourth in the Series of India Programs in U.S. Colleges and Universities | 22 |
| Prime Minister meets community leaders and next of kin of 9/11 victims in New York | 24 |
| Selected bilateral Interaction between India and the United States — 2002 | 25 |



Address by Shri Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India at the 57th Session of the United Nations General Assembly

September 13, 2002

New York

Mr. President,

I congratulate you on your election as President of the 57th General Assembly. We wish you success and pledge our whole-hearted support.

I also extend my best wishes to Secretary General Kofi Annan in this first year of his second term in office.

Mr. President,

Two days ago, we commemorated the first anniversary of a terrible event, which focused the collective global consciousness on international terrorism. Terrorism did not start on September 11. It was on that day that it brazenly announced itself on the global stage, flaunting its immunity from distance and power.

As a country exposed to the depredations of terrorism for decades, India empathized with the pain of the American people, admired their resilience in coming to terms with the consequences, and supported the bold decision to counterattack terrorism at its very source.

The international community has taken some collective decisions in the global effort to combat terrorism and to choke off its lifelines. The U.N. Security Council Resolution 1373 contains the essence of these decisions. Its Counter-Terrorism Committee should now move beyond information compilation and legal assistance to enforcing compliance by states known to be sponsoring, sheltering, funding, arming and training terrorists.

In our South Asian region, nuclear blackmail has emerged over the last few months as a new arrow in the quiver of State-sponsored terrorism. Dark threats were held out that actions by India to stamp out cross-border terrorism could provoke a nuclear war. To succumb to such blatant nuclear terrorism would mean forgetting the bitter lessons of the September 11 tragedy.

As far as India is concerned, we have repeatedly clarified that no one in our country wants a war — conventional or otherwise. Nor are we seeking any territory.

But absolutely everyone in India wants an end to the cross-border terrorism which has claimed

thousands of innocent lives and denied entire generations their right to a peaceful existence with normal economic and social activity. We are determined to end it with all the means at our command. Let there be no doubt about it in any quarter.

Mr. President,

Yesterday we heard the extraordinary claim in this Assembly that the brutal murder of innocent civilians in Jammu & Kashmir is actually a “freedom struggle”. And that the forthcoming elections in that state are a “farce”, since they cannot be a substitute for a plebiscite demanded over 50 years ago.

It requires an effort of logical acrobatics to believe that carnage of innocents is an instrument for freedom and elections are a symbol of deception and repression!

If the elections are a mere fraud, why are terrorists being trained and infiltrated into India at the command of the Inter-Services Intelligence Agency of Pakistan to kill election candidates and to intimidate voters?

If Pakistan claims to be a crucial partner in the



See VAJPAYEE'S ADDRESS, Page 2



VAJPAYEE'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1)

international coalition against terrorism, how can it continue to use terrorism as an instrument of state policy against India?

How can the international coalition condone Pakistan-directed killings of thousands of innocent civilians — women and children included — to promote a bizarre version of “self-determination”?

Those who speak of “underlying” or “root” causes of terrorism, offer alibis to the terrorists and absolve them of responsibility for their heinous actions — such as the September 11 attacks on the United States or the December 13 attack on our Parliament.

General Musharraf has himself admitted that rigging was responsible for his winning the referendum by a dubious margin of 90 per cent in April this year. As for the “true” democracy he intends to establish in Pakistan, he has rendered it impotent even before the elections are held next month.

Those who had to “adjust” voting and counting procedures to win a referendum — and achieved constitutional authority by the simple expedient of writing their own constitution — are ill-placed to lecture others on freedom and democracy.

Mr. President,

Yesterday we heard yet another patently false and self-serving claim that in India, Muslims and other minorities are the target of “Hindu extremists”. With 150 million, India has the second largest Muslim population in the world, more than in Pakistan. We are proud of the multi-religious character of our society. Equal respect for all faiths, and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, is not just our Constitutional obligation. As the whole world knows, it is the signature tune of India's civilisation and culture.

Mr. President,

We have to recognize that the developmental divide between the North and the South is becoming wider and deeper by the day. The challenges that face us are stark and there is no alternative to all the countries of the world joining hands to face them together.

Over the last decade, 10 million people have been joining the ranks of the poor each year. A quarter of the world's population lives in extreme poverty.

A million lives are lost to malaria each year. Tuberculosis claims twice as many lives annually. One-fifth of humanity does not have access to safe drinking water.

We have to find U.S. \$24 billion annually for investment in poor countries if we are to achieve the World Food Summit goal of halving hunger by 2015.

It was this bleak picture that we addressed in our Millennium Declaration in 2000 with a time-bound road map for poverty eradication, with goals and targets to be achieved by 2015. The Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development was an encouraging beginning in the effort to enhance international financing for development.

Continuation of widespread poverty, at a time when unimaginable wealth is concentrated in a small social layer, is totally unacceptable. The 21st century has all the means to end this sad legacy of the past centuries. What is lacking is the political will among the developed countries to sincerely and speedily address the legitimate developmental needs of the developing countries, especially the least developed ones.

The poor of the world, as also the more enlightened sections of the rich around the world, would like the United Nations to spearhead efforts to end the systemic indifference towards poverty. The agenda of action that would achieve this objective is clear:

- One, asymmetry in trading relations between developing and developed nations; the problem of declining prices for commodities from developing countries; and all unjustified barriers to their exports must be removed.
- Two, extreme volatility in global energy markets has been causing havoc with the trade and fiscal balances of developing countries. This must end.
- Three, unpredictability in global capital movements, which periodically devastate the economies of developing countries, must be controlled.
- Four, malfeasant corporate practices, which drain off the natural resources and traditional knowledge base of developing countries without fair compensation, must be dealt with sternly.

(Continued on next page)



Casting an even longer shadow over this grim developmental canvas is global climate change — from which the poor will suffer the most, though they contributed the least to it. The recent floods and forest fires in Europe are a forewarning that the countries of Asia and Africa are not the only victims of the fury of a degraded environment. The Earth's atmosphere and biosphere know no national boundaries. The choice before the global community is stark: Either we take urgent steps to protect the environment, or be prepared for far worse natural calamities.

Early this month, the Johannesburg Summit for Sustainable Development debated some of the linkages between poverty, trade, environment, national, international & corporate governance and global financial flows. We emerged from the Summit with some encouraging outcomes, but these fell well short of the demands of our time.

It has become a categorical imperative to understand, and address, man's developmental needs in their totality — and not in isolated parts. It is disconcerting that the highways of development are jammed by the noisy and unruly traffic of materialism and its brash cousin, consumerism. Human values have become mute bystanders in most political, economic and social activities.

The result of this imbalance between our material and non-material needs can never be happy for mankind. On the contrary, by placing compassion, care, fellow feeling, cooperation and other human values in the driver's seat, we are bound to get the right solutions to every problem on our planet.

Humanity is crying out for a harmonious integration of the economic, social, political, environmental and spiritual dimensions of development. This task calls for the closest possible cooperation among nations and communities, with a readiness to accept the best from every cultural and spiritual tradition around the globe. The United Nations needs to take up newer and bigger initiatives in this direction.

In this Assembly, less than a year ago — and in the US Congress the year before — I had extended India's offer to coordinate a Comprehensive Global Development Dialogue. I reiterate that offer today. If we are to achieve the development goals we have promised ourselves by 2015, we need such a dialogue urgently.

Mr. President,

As we come together once again at the United Nations, at a time of new and varied challenges, we should reflect on our collective commitment to the UN Charter, its purposes and principles. There is a growing perception — particularly among the weaker and poorer countries — that responses to issues of far-reaching impact often seem arbitrary or contradictory.

A common destiny is at stake. The world needs collective multilateralism. It needs the United Nations — the coming together and working together of all its nations in the development of a common and collective perspective.

Conflicts arise when there is no spirit of democracy within and among nations. A genuinely democratic framework enables us to respect alternative points of view, to value diversity, and to fashion solutions responsive to the aspirations of the people.

India's own experience as a hugely populated and diverse nation shows how complex problems can be addressed within a constitutional and democratic framework. These values need to be assiduously nurtured in our societies, so that at least a future generation is rid of the scourge of poverty, intolerance, obscurantism and religious extremism.

Democratic societies are far less prone to ideologies based on violence or militarist yearnings, since they do not have their fingers permanently on the trigger of a gun. We have to be vigilant against threats to democracy worldwide arising from forces that are opposed to it, be they rooted in fundamentalist political dogmas or extremist religious ideologies.

Mr. President,

All of us are aware of the challenges. Most of us are agreed that a stable global order has to rest on the four strong pillars of peace, security, sustainable development and democracy. We have to ensure that each of these pillars is strong and resilient.

We are conscious of our collective responsibility. It is the leap from this theoretical understanding to its practical realization, which we have often failed to execute. We should not fail again. Our future generations will not forgive us if we do.

Thank you.



Remarks by Yashwant Sinha, Indian Minister for External Affairs, at a Brookings Institution Briefing on India and the United States

September 10, 2002

Brookings Institution, Washington, DC

LADIES and gentlemen, we meet today on the eve of the first anniversary of the terrorist attacks on September 11th. The horrendous events of that fateful Tuesday shook not just the United States but all of the civilized world. Thousands of innocent people perished. Modern technology carried images of this barbarity across the globe in real time. The whole world felt wounded. President Bush said it was not an act of terrorism but an act of war. This is a war in which India and the United States stand shoulder to shoulder.

India has long been a victim of clandestine warfare of state-sponsored, cross-border terrorism carried out in the name of religion. In the last 20 years over 50,000 innocent Indians have been victims of terrorism. Our aircraft have been hijacked. Trains and busses have been bombed. Marketplaces, workplaces and centers of learning have been attacked. Even women and children have not been spared.

Posterity may well judge September 11 to be a watershed in the history of modern civilization. The dramatic events of that day brought home the fact that terror is a global menace, not constrained by geographical or national boundaries. Democratic and open societies such as ours are particularly vulnerable to the threat of organized terror-

ism. What the terrorists seek to destroy are the values and principles that democracies cherish. India and the United States therefore have a vital stake in defeating the forces of terror.

During his visit to the United States last year, Prime Minister Vajpayee said that the terrible tragedy of September 11 has created the opportunity to fashion a determined global response to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever it exists and under whatever means. That is the principle challenge before us today.

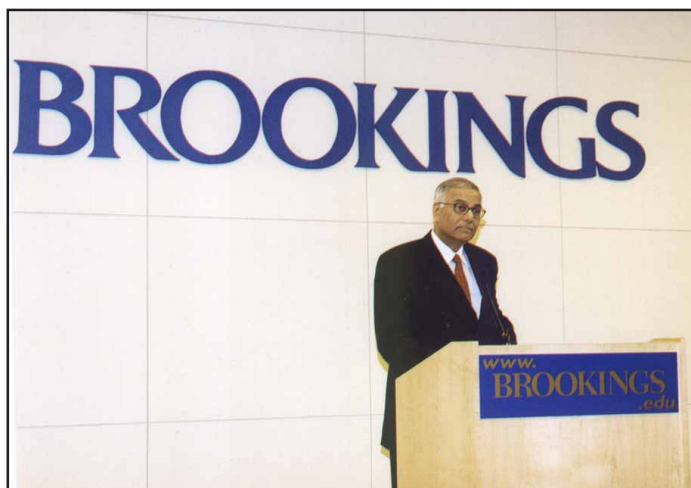
The war we are currently engaged in is different from any that mankind has fought earlier. The enemy then was clearly identifiable. Rules of engagement were clearly defined. The actors were nation states. During the Cold War too the ideological fault lines were clearly delineated.

The terrorist in contrast is an undefined enemy. He recognizes no rules and no boundaries. His behavior is neither rational nor predictable. He targets unarmed civilians. His ideology is that of hate.

Our task therefore is to deal with a shadowy and dangerous adversary. The doctrines of security, so carefully cultivated in earlier times, are not relevant to this type of warfare. Deterrence has no effect.

September 11 demonstrated that in an age of technological advancement the terrorist was able to utilize relatively modest technologies to rake destruction on a mass scale. We have still to develop an effective response to the suicide assassin. The intersection of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism complicates our task further.

We have had a measure of success in targeting terrorists and inducing their state sponsors to rein in their irresponsibility, but we have had rather limited success in changing permanently their ingrained pattern of behavior. For that to happen, military action alone will not suffice. We have to



External Affairs Minister, Yashwant Sinha speaking at the Brookings Institution, September 10, 2002.

(Continued on next page)



alter attitudes and confront the mindset that breeds terrorism.

It would be equally erroneous to frame our war on terrorism in the context of a clash of civilizations or a conflict of religions. Tolerance and pluralism rest on the foundations of democracy. India's experiment over the last five decades has proved that democracy alone can harmoniously weave together the strands of a multicultural and multi-religious society.

Terrorist violence sprouts from the seeds of religious extremism and fanaticism. It is nurtured by the soil of authoritarianism. The root cause of terrorism is the absence of democracy and intolerance of dissent. It is aggravated by the underdevelopment and social inequities. It is by addressing the internal character of society that have insidiously bred distorted human values, that terrorism can finally be vanquished. This is a task that also requires greater international cooperation, especially among nations that believe in democracy, pluralism and universally applicable standards of human rights.

It's a paradox that while democracies are very vulnerable to terrorism, at the same time they remain the biggest bulwark against terrorism. The combat against terrorism must be combined with the reassertion of democracy throughout the world.

India and the United States are allies in the cause of democracy. Together we created the community of democracy. As the twin towers of democracy and as nations forged from many traditions and faiths we share the same vision, that freedom and governance, based on people's consent provide the strongest foundation for both peace and prosperity and that they are universal aspirations, constrained neither by culture nor levels of economic development.

We represent a fifth of humanity and a quarter of the world's economy. We have built creative entrepreneurial societies. We are leaders in the information age. The currents of commerce and culture linking our societies runs strong and deep. This presents us with an unparalleled opportunity as well as profound responsibility to work together in partnership of shared endeavor. These range from managing the consequences of instability, eliminating the ideological and financial sources of terrorism, protecting the sea lanes of communication, securing a stable and free access to energy sources

and markets in the region and preventing the proliferation of weapon of mass destruction.

Prime Minister Vajpayee will be meeting President Bush in New York in a couple of days from now. Since their first meeting in Washington ten months ago the pace of our relationship has accelerated greatly. Exchanges in the field of defense have emerged as our most valued asset. The Defense Policy Group was revived last year. India and the U.S. Special Forces undertook joint exercises for the first time in Agra in May. A second round of such exercises is being planned in Alaska in the near future. Our navies are now engaged in joint patrolling in the Straits of Malacca. We have welcomed the lifting of economic restrictions, which has reopened the prospects of substantive trade in military items and of technical cooperation in defense production. A newest strategic dialogue has taken route, facilitating a closer interaction in areas such as nonproliferation, counter-proliferation, missile defense and U.S. plans to reduce its strategic nuclear arsenal.

India has always subscribed to and remains committed to the global elimination of weapon of mass destruction. At the same time, even as we maintain a minimum credible nuclear deterrent, we have proclaimed a policy of no first use and a voluntary moratorium on further explosive nuclear underground testing. India's nuclear policy is one of restraint and responsibility.

Our bilateral agenda also includes a new stimulus to high technology commerce, civilian space cooperation and civilian nuclear cooperation. India has consistently striven to harness modern technology for the benefit of its large population. We have adapted technologies to suit the unique genius of our people. A productive partnership between the United States and India holds out the promise of both increased commerce and accelerated development.

We are also keen to strengthen our bilateral economic dialogue. The United States is already India's largest trading partner and the largest foreign investor. The time is right for a further expansion of this relationship.

The Indian economy is reckoned today among the fastest growing economies of the world. Our GDP



REMARKS BY YASHWANT SINHA

(Continued from page 5)

has grown at an average annual rate of 6 percent over the last decade. Despite a global slowdown, India's growth prospects are promising. There is political stability and a firm commitment to take forward our economic reforms program. Our objective is to double the per capita income in the next ten years.

Even as we pursue the campaign against terrorism, India and the United States are jointly addressing other areas of global concern. We are committed to battling poverty so that the promise of a new economy permeates everywhere. We support an open, equitable and rule-based multilateral trading system. As leaders in the forefront of the new high-technology economy, we recognize that countries can achieve robust economic growth while protecting the environment and combating global warming. A bilateral global issues forum has been established whose first meeting is expected to take place in Delhi next month.

We must also work to spread democracy at the national as also international level. Sometimes the multilateral vocation of the United States is forgotten. Almost all the significant multilateral institutions were created as a result of U.S. initiatives: the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the GATT reincarnated now as the World Trade Organization. They needed initial guidance. Now several decades after their creation we require changes in their governance. We need to readjust the structures of decision-making in international bodies to reflect contemporary realities. We cannot hope to foster a democratic culture in the world until the principal international institutions are themselves democratized and made more representative.

Rapid technological advances have propelled us into a globalized world. It is fashionable today to talk of bridging the digital divide. While the benefits of globalization should not be discounted, we cannot also be blind to its implications for the security of developing countries. The global economy can be harnessed in the cause of closing the gap between the north and the south and need not be an instrument of neo-colonial conquest.

Addressing the challenges of today necessitates an attitude of give and take. A novel feature of our

relationship is that we have become sensitive to each other's strategic compulsions and frailty. Dissent and differences are natural parts of democracy. These are sometimes overemphasized in our earnest exchanges, not the many commonalities, which is now the practice on both sides.

To sum up therefore, the important challenges that the world faces today are those of security, of economic development and of technology. The India-U.S. partnership is endowed with the resources to attain the goals, which our founding fathers dreamed of, a free and democratic world, which would be humane, peaceful, prosperous and equitable. We could work together for promoting political moderation and economic modernization. With our shared values and convergence of interest and as engaged democracies we can together enrich our respective societies as also work together for regional and global security and prosperity.

Thank you very much.

Meeting between Prime Minister Vajpayee and President Bush

September 12, 2002

New York

PRESIDENT George W. Bush met with Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the U.S. Permanent Mission to the UN in New York on Thursday, the 12th September 2002.

The two leaders reviewed the progress in bilateral relations in the context of their November 2001 meeting in Washington, DC. They noted, in particular, the positive developments in the areas of counter terrorism and defence cooperation. They reaffirmed their commitment to continue the process of qualitatively transforming Indo-U.S. relations to take full advantage of the changing international environment. They emphasized the deepening of the bilateral dialogue and the strengthening of the New Strategic Framework of relations. To that end, they agreed to explore possibilities of expanding cooperation in space, diverse forms of energy, high-technology commerce and science.



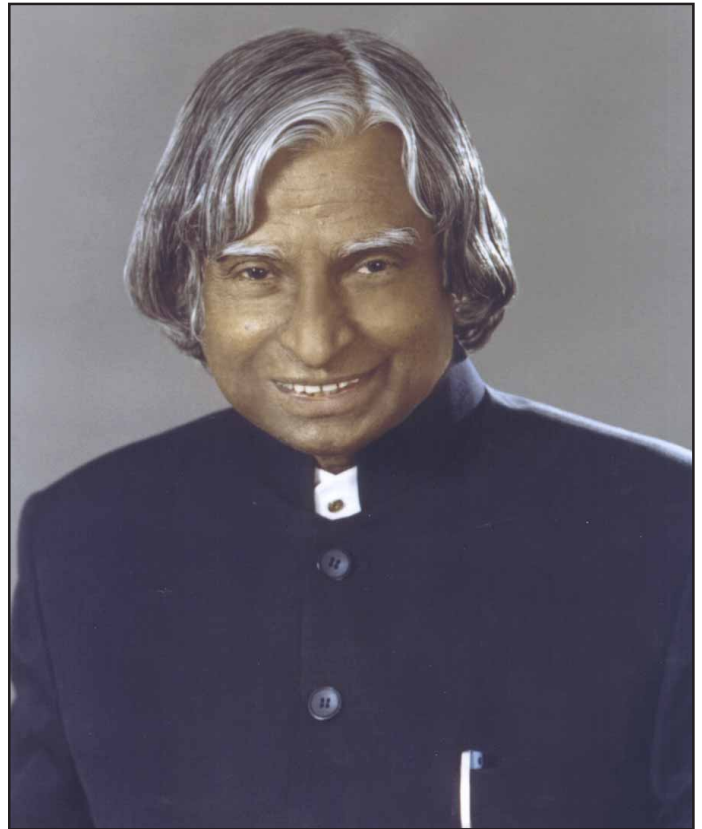
Abdul Kalam, the new President of India

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was sworn in as the 11th President of India by the Chief Justice of India on July 25, 2002 in the Central Hall of Parliament. He has replaced K.R. Narayanan, who completed a five-year term.

BORN on the 15th of October 1931 at Rameswaram, in Tamil Nadu, Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, specialized in Aero Engineering from Madras Institute of Technology. He initially worked in DRDO in 1958 and then joined ISRO in 1963. Dr. Kalam has made a significant contribution to Indian satellite and launch vehicles of ISRO and also in the missile programme of DRDO. As project Director, SLV-III, he contributed to the design, development and management of India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III) to inject Rohini satellite in the near earth orbit. He was responsible for the evolution of ISRO's launch vehicles programme and configurations. He rejoined DRDO in 1982 and conceived the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) for indigenous missiles. He was Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister and Secretary, Department of Defence Research and Development from July 1992 to December 1999.

As Chairman, Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), he generated the Technology Vision 2020 documents — a road map for transforming India from Developing to Developed India. He provided overall guidance to a number of Homegrown Technology Projects and major technology mission such as Sugar, Advanced Composites and Fly Ash utilization.

Dr. Kalam has served as the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India, in the rank of Cabinet Minister from November 1999 to November 2001. He was primarily responsible for evolving policies, strategies and missions for generation of innovations and support systems for multiple applications. Also, generating science and technology task in strategic, economic and social sectors in partnership with Government departments, institutions and industry. Dr. Kalam was also the Chairman, Exofficio, of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SAC-C).



President of India, A.P.J. Kalam

Dr. Kalam took up academic pursuit as Professor, Technology and Societal Transformation at Anna University, Chennai and is involved in teaching and research tasks. Above all he is on a mission to ignite the young minds for national development by meeting high school students across the country.

Dr. Kalam was conferred with the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc. Honoris Causa) by 30 universities/academic institutions. He is the recipient of several awards including the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration 1997.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has been awarded Padma Bhushan in 1981, Padma Vibushan in 1990 and BHARAT RATNA in 1997.

Address of Mr. Lalit Mansingh, Ambassador of India at the United Nations Associations-USA, Greater Birmingham Chapter, Alabama

October 24, 2002

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed an honour for me to participate in an event marking the founding of the United Nations. Today, however, marks yet another special occasion — the Tenth Anniversary of your Chapter. I take this opportunity to convey my warmest felicitations and best wishes to you all. I thank the Indian Cultural Association of Birmingham for co-sponsoring this event.

I feel a sense of joy to be in Birmingham — the historic city from where The Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. wrote one of the most important documents on non-violent resistance — ‘Letter from Birmingham City Jail’. In 1963, with the now famous cry ‘Gandhi said to fill the jails! We’re gonna fill the jails!’ the African-American school children left their schoolrooms to join a historic march. More than three hundred children were among the thousand people arrested. That was no doubt the day when the colour barrier was broken once and for all in the United States. The ‘Ballad of Birmingham’ by Dudley Randall evokes the mood of those time:

(Quote)

But, mother, I won’t be alone.
Other children will go with me,
And march the streets of Birmingham
To make our country free.

(Unquote)

These words can still stir the spirit and uplift the soul. Tomorrow, I will have the honour of laying a wreath at the statue of The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King and pay my homage to one of the greatest leaders of our times.

As a founder member of the United Nations, India’s commitment to the UN Charter has been second

to none. India was present when the United Nations was created even before India became independent. As the architect of Modern India Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed, India’s attitude towards the UN was one of wholehearted cooperation and of unreserved adherence, both in letter and spirit. Through the ups and downs of the UN, our faith in this organization has never wavered. And it never will.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the United Nations can be proud of its record. It has had spectacular successes. And failures as well. But that is only natural when a global institution deals with global issues decisively impacting on Mankind. Let us all salute the United Nations for what it has done for Mankind and all that it will contribute in the future. And during all these years, India has been among the most passionate flag bearers of the United Nations. India was active in each and every avenue of UN work — be it struggle against apartheid or colonialism, or the creation of an equitable economic order, or the pursuit of disarmament, or towards sustainable development and environmental protection, or in the evolution of the work of its specialized agencies or in UN peace keeping. India is one of the largest contributors to the core resources of the UNDP, and a significant contributor to UNFPA, the World Food Programme and UNICEF. We have always believed that development should be central to the UN’s agenda and be pursued in its own right, since it is an indispensable prerequisite to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Currently India is also the second largest troop contributor to the UN. Indian soldiers have taken part in some of the most difficult UN operations and have suffered the largest number of casualties. Beginning with the Korean war in 1950 when India was elected as the Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, the Congo crisis in

(Continued on next page)



1960 where we lost 39 of our soldiers, and then on the UN peace keeping roles in Yemen, Cyprus, Namibia, Mozambique, Iraq, Somalia, Cambodia, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, and Eritrea. India has been in the forefront in maintaining and enforcing peace in the world.

As early as 1948, India called for the complete elimination of atomic weapons. We were the first to call for an end to nuclear testing in 1954. Through the seventies and eighties, at the UN General Assembly, we put forward several proposals for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, including the one in 1988 calling for phased nuclear disarmament. Regrettably, our initiatives were met with silence, while the nuclear powers honoured the various international covenants more in their breach than in adherence. Our national security was directly affected due to adverse developments in our neighbourhood. When the doors were closing around us, we went for nuclear tests in 1998 to retain our nuclear space. Since then, we have fashioned a nuclear posture which is both responsible and responsive. We have declared a policy of no first use against nuclear powers and no use against non-nuclear powers. We will maintain a minimum credible deterrent and not engage in an arms race. We stand willing to convert our voluntary moratorium on testing into a *de jure* obligation.

India is not a signatory of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty but we have scrupulously adhered to the goals of non-proliferation. Our weapons systems are securely under civilian control. We have neither acquired nor borrowed or stolen nuclear technology, nor have we transferred such technology. I am not sure if following the rules is any longer a virtue in international relations. The triangular transfer of nuclear and missile technology between China and North Korea and Pakistan in recent years is amongst the most flagrant violations of the agreements on non-proliferation. To understand our strong sentiments on the subject and appreciate why some people in India speak about double standards, I suggest that you refer to a recent OpEd piece by Jim Hoagland in the Washington Post.

Let me now turn to the bilateral relations between the two largest democracies in the world, India and the United States. For most of the last five

decades Indo-US relationship suffered from the geopolitical compulsions of the Cold War. This distorting prism compelled that our two nations, which had so many fundamental values in common, develop different outlooks on a range of international issues. Fortunately not for very long.

The twenty-first century has brought our two countries new opportunities in an era when advances in trade and technology are rapidly closing geographical and cultural divides between people at different ends of the globe. It is also a time when such changes have thrown up new challenges to our collective security. The new century has brought India and the United States closer together than ever before. Prime Minister Vajpayee has repeatedly said that we are natural allies.

The theme for this year's United Nations Day is Terrorism. And so it should be. Nothing today is more dangerous to international peace and security than terrorism. The values that our two countries share of democracy, of tolerance and of the rule of law, are precisely those which the terrorists seek to destroy. The support that terrorists receive from states harbouring them makes our task of confronting and defeating terrorism a daunting one.

The fact that the terrorist attacks of September 11 last year were conceived and planned in India's neighbourhood is no surprise to us. India has been a victim of terrorism for more than two decades. We continue to suffer from these groups and their state sponsors who seek to use violence to promote their medieval ideology and their illegitimate political objectives. However, the events of September 11 have only added a new depth and intensity to our resolve to fight terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. Even after 9/11 India has had no respite from terrorist forces from across our borders. The epicenter of terrorism continues to reside across India's western borders. Our Parliament, our temples, aircraft, trains and buses have been attacked and innocent lives have been lost. But the terrorists have failed to cow us down. As a measure of desperation, they came across the border to try and sabotage the elections recently held in Jammu and Kashmir. And they failed. In the end, democracy triumphed. The power of the ballot was far stronger and enduring than the power

See AMBASSADOR MANSINGH'S ADDRESS, Page 10



AMBASSADOR MANSINGH'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 9)

of the bullet. Democracy today remains the biggest challenge to the forces of terrorism. As President Roosevelt said: 'Beware of the anger of a wounded democracy'.

Our two countries are today partners in the global coalition against terrorism. With foresight and much before September 11, India and the United States established a bilateral Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism to exchange information and intelligence on terrorist networks. We have recently set up a Cyber Security Forum. It seeks to pool our intellectual and technological resources as we together prepare to face an increasingly digitalised world.

Cooperation on counterterrorism, however, is just one element of a rapidly expanding strategic relationship. We have a common interest in stabilising the Asia-Pacific region, maintaining the freedom and security of sea lanes in the region, ensuring access to energy resources and reserves in Asia and advancing global economic prosperity and stability.

Given these strategic interests, it is no surprise that defence cooperation has emerged as one of our most valued assets. I am more convinced of this than ever after returning two weeks ago from the glaciers of Alaska where the joint Indo-US airborne military exercises were underway. It was an extraordinary event given the fact that a few years back this would have been unthinkable. During the last fifteen months, there have been two visits each to India of the US Defence Secretary and of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Our Defence Minister visited Washington early this year. The three Chiefs of the Indian Armed Forces have visited the US in the past 6 months. Our joint naval patrolling in the Straits of Malacca is also a first. We have just concluded Malabar IV, the largest joint naval exercise off the west coast of India. As we speak now, the first ever Indo-US Air Force to Air Force exercises are taking place in the Indian city of Agra.

Ladies and gentlemen, the report on US National Security Strategy which President Bush issued last month, views India as one of the three great pow-

ers of the twenty-first century with which the US has common strategic interests. Last month, President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee had a very productive meeting in New York, their second in a year. Both reiterated their common desire to build a strong forward-looking relationship between our two countries. A New Strategic Framework Dialogue has been agreed to. President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee also committed themselves to imparting new stimulus to high technology commerce, civilian space cooperation and civilian nuclear cooperation. Our space technology is geared towards meeting our development needs. Besides climate studies and communications, our satellites have been used to advance our goals of distance education, locating of ground water resources, telemedicine, etc. Our indigenously developed capabilities in the field of nuclear energy too are being harnessed towards meeting India's huge energy needs.

Trade and investment are pillars of a common endeavour to bring the two countries closer. Over the last decade, India's GDP has grown at an average annual rate of 6.5%. The Indian economy is reckoned today among the five fastest growing economies of the world. Despite a global economic slowdown, India's growth prospects are brighter than elsewhere. There is political stability and a firm commitment to carrying forward the process of economic reforms. The US is India's largest trading partner and largest foreign investor. Our bilateral trade last year exceeded US \$18 billion, including the export of software products from India to the US.

By the end of the current year, we expect the trade figures to exceed 20 billion. During the past decade, US businesses have invested US \$3 billion in India through Foreign Direct Investment and US \$8 billion through Foreign Institutional Investment. Despite these welcome trends, the potential for trade, economic and technological linkages between our two countries remains largely untapped.

The revolution in information and communications technology holds out exciting opportunities for India and the United States to jointly tackle the digital divide. India's cost effective and innovative software skills can be productively coupled with the

(Continued on next page)



strength of the US hardware industry. Many US companies such as American Express, Citicorp, Microsoft and Dell have begun to reap the advantages offered by India's information technology sector. Fortune 500 companies such as Morgan Stanley, AT&T, Reebok, Boeing, Pepsi and Coca Cola have identified India as their outsourcing partner. The opening up of India's insurance sector has witnessed the entry of major US corporations such as New York Life, AIG and Chubb. Success stories in the banking sector include American Express, Citicorp and GE Capital. AT&T and Qualcomm have established a foothold in the rapidly expanding telecommunications field. Biotechnology and bioinformatics have emerged as new areas for active cooperation.

During the Cold War years, India and the United States were described as 'Estranged Democracies'. We must never let that happen again. At a time when organized terrorism is attacking not just our territory but our freedom and fundamental values as well, there should be no gap between the world's most powerful democracy and the world's largest. The partnership between the United States — a country bringing with youthful energy and enterprise, and India — an ancient civilization reaching out to the new frontiers of science and technology, will be a formidable force in international affairs. And I conclude with the conviction, Ladies and Gentlemen, that this partnership will be one of the defining features of the 21st Century.

Thank you.

Visit of Chief of India's Naval Staff Admiral Madhvendra Singh to the U.S.

September 17, 2002

Washington, DC

ADMIRAL Madhvendra Singh, Chief of the Naval Staff, Indian Navy, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Kaumudi Kumari, was on an official visit to the United States from 7th to 18th September 2002, at the invitation of Admiral Vernon E. Clark, Chief of Naval Operations, U.S. Navy. Admiral Madhvendra Singh has met Mr. Douglas J. Feith, Under Secretary of Defence for Policy, Ms. Susan M. Livingston, Under Secretary of the Navy, and has had official talks with Admiral Vernon Clark.

During the course of his stay, Admiral Madhvendra Singh visited U.S. Navy bases and facilities in Norfolk, Newport, Seattle, Hawaii and San Diego. His official interaction included meetings with Admiral Robert J. Natter, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Thomas B. Fargo, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Command and Admiral Walter Doran, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet. He also visited the U.S. Joint Forces Command Headquarters at Norfolk.

Admiral Madhvendra Singh's visit culminated in Washington DC on 17th September after meetings with General Richard Myers, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff and General James L. Jones, Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Navy chief laid a wreath

at the Arlington Memorial this morning and toured the National Defence University in the afternoon.

The Admiral's visit assumes significance in the context of the Indo-U.S. bilateral relationship. The two sides have had an intense interface on defence matters over the last year, and have reiterated their desire to further strengthen the defence relationship during Admiral Madhvendra Singh's current visit. The two sides also had an extensive exchange of views on global and regional security issues.

As part of the growing Indo-U.S. Defence Cooperation, Naval interaction between the two countries has intensified this year with the commencement of the Straits of Malacca joint escort mission in April; several port visits by U.S. Naval ships to India followed by passing exercises; and, a big increase in the number of Indian Naval officers training in the U.S. The revival of the 'Malabar' series of annual joint exercises (Malabar 2002) an advanced naval exercise scheduled in the Indian Ocean next month; and, the Search and Rescue exercises scheduled later this year; are further significant milestones in this cooperation. Admiral Madhvendra Singh has extended an invitation to Admiral Vernon E. Clark to visit India next year.



Address by President Abdul Kalam in the Central Hall of Parliament after being sworn in as the President of India

July 25, 2002

Parliament of India

Respected Shri Narayananji, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Members of the Union Council of Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha, Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Members of Parliament, Excellencies, friends and children — my greetings to all of you.

When I see in front of me, the distinguished dignitaries including a number of senior diplomats representing their countries and other eminent personalities, a beautiful Thiagarajaswamigal's Keerthana in Sri Raga echoes from my heart: "Endaro Mahaanubhavalu andhariggi vandanamulu," which means, "I salute all the great noble hearted human beings."

I thank the members of Parliament and State Legislatures for having elected me. The endorsement I have received from the nation, giving me the responsibility to realise our shared dream of India with prosperity, harmony and strength is really overwhelming. Ten illustrious personages have adorned this office of the President and contributed to the nation building with their outstanding personal qualities.

I salute them all. While I assume the office of the President of Republic of India with humility and gratefully recognising the immense trust, the people of the country and the political system have reposed in me, I promise to endeavour to fulfill the aspirations of our people.

Indian civilisational heritage is built on universal spirit. India always stood for friendship and extends warm hands to the whole world. We have made significant achievements in the last 50 years in food production, health sector, higher education, media and mass communication, industrial infrastructure, information technology, science and

technology and defence. Our nation is endowed with natural resources, vibrant people and traditional value system. In spite of these resources, a number of our people are below the poverty line, undernourished and lack primary education itself. Our aim is to empower them to be poverty free, healthy and literate. A country needs to have the characteristics as defined in Thirukkural, composed over 2,000 years ago:

"Pini inmai Selvam Vilaivinbam Emam, aniyenba Nattirkiv vainthu."

That is, "The important elements that constitute a nation are: being disease free; wealth; high productivity; harmonious living and strong defence." All our efforts should be focused towards building these five elements at various levels in a coherent and in an integrated manner. I am convinced that our nation with a strong, vibrant and billion plus population can contribute to realise these elements.

Today our country is facing challenges such as cross-border terrorism, certain internal conflicts and unemployment. To face these challenges, there must be a vision to ensure focused action of one billion citizens of this great country with varied capabilities.

What can be that vision? It can be none other than transforming India into a developed nation. Can the government alone achieve this vision? Now, we need a movement in the country. This is the time to ignite the minds of the people for this movement. We will work for it. We cannot emerge as a developed nation if we do not learn to transact with speed. I recall the saintly poet Kabir's wisdom to us: "Kaal kare so aaj kar, aaj kare so ab". that means, "What you want to do tomorrow

(Continued on next page)



do it today, and what you want to do today do it now.”

This vision of a developed nation needs to be achieved with Parliamentary democracy, which is the core of our governance system. The basic structure of our Constitution has stood the test of time. I am confident that it will continue to be responsive to the demands of changing situations. The first and foremost task is to respect and uphold the Constitutional processes, in the best interest of our people and our nation, without fear or favour and with fairness and firmness.

India is a Union of States based on the framework of co-operative federalism. Within the co-operative framework, there is also a requirement to develop competitive strengths for the States so that they can excel at the national level and the global level. Competitiveness helps in ensuring economic and managerial efficiency and to be creative to meet new challenges. These are essential to survive and prosper in a fast changing world of today. In addition, in order to strengthen democratic processes and institution, we should all truly strive for substantive decentralisation.

I wish to emphasise my unflinching commitment to the principle of secularism, which is the cornerstone of our nationhood and which is the key feature of our civilisational strength. During the last one year I met a number of spiritual leaders of all religions. They all echoed one message, that is, unity of minds and hearts of our people will happen and we will see the golden age of our country, very soon. I would like to endeavour to work for bringing about unity of minds among the divergent traditions of our country.

Along with speedy development aimed at elimination of poverty and unemployment, national security has to be recognised by every Indian as a national priority. Indeed, making India strong and self reliant — economically, socially and militarily — is our foremost duty to our motherland and to ourselves and to our future generations.

When the child is empowered by the parents, at various phases of growth, the child transforms into a responsible citizen. When the teacher is empowered with knowledge and experience, good

young human beings with value systems take shape. When individual or a team is empowered with technology, transformation to higher potential for achievement is assured. When the leader of any institution empowers his or her people, leaders are born who can change the nation in multiple areas. When the women are empowered, society with stability gets assured. When the political leaders of the nation empower the people through visionary policies, the prosperity of the nation is certain. The medium for transformation to developed India is the empowerment at various levels with power of knowledge. A roadmap of realising this vision of developed India is in front of us.

At this juncture, I recall a beautiful thought of Dr. G.G. Swell, an eminent leader from the North East: “We must have a mental infrastructure. Mental infrastructure means sincerity of purpose, of vision, or purity of heart and mind.”

When I travel across our nation, when I hear the sound of waves of the three seas around the shores of my country, when I experience the breeze of wind from the mighty Himalayas, when I see the bio-diversity of North-East and our islands and when I feel the warmth from the western desert, I hear the voice of the youth: “When can I sing the song of India?” What can be the answer? I have so far interacted with over 50,000 school children during the past one year. I would like to share with you my answer to the urge of these children. If youth have to sing the song of India, India should become a developed country which is free from poverty, illiteracy and unemployment and is buoyant with economic prosperity, national security and internal harmony.

To create this transformation we all have to resolve ourselves to work and sweat for the national development. I would like to share the song of youth, which I normally recite with the school children, here at this juncture. I am very happy to see the children present here representing the future generation. Through them I would like to convey the song of youth to all children of our country and the people.

See PRESIDENT KALAM'S ADDRESS, Page 18



Joint Statement of the India-U.S. Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism

July 12, 2002

Washington, DC

THE fifth meeting of the India-U.S. Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism was held on July 11-12, 2002 in Washington, DC. Coordinator for Counterterrorism Francis X. Taylor hosted the meeting at the Department of State. Joint Secretary Jayant Prasad of the Ministry of External Affairs headed the Indian delegation. Both delegations included officials and experts from their respective governments in line with the multi-disciplinary approach needed to successfully fight terrorism. The India-U.S. Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism was established in January 2000.

The Joint Working Group has met three times in the past twelve months, reflecting the importance that the two sides attach to international cooperation in combating terrorism. The past year has been a watershed for the two democracies in confronting the challenge of terrorism. During this period, India and the United States have accomplished much in their counterterrorism cooperation. They have, inter alia:-

- Broadened their exchange of information and assessments on the international and regional terrorist situation;
- Strengthened intelligence and investigative cooperation;
- Qualitatively upgraded and expanded anti-terrorism training programmes for Indian law enforcement officials;
- Signed a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty;
- Launched a bilateral Cyber Security Forum, with a wide-ranging programme of action to address of cyberterrorism and information security.
- Introduced military-to-military cooperation on counterterrorism to supplement the initiatives of the India-U.S. Defence Policy Group in this area;
- Worked together closely on multilateral initiatives on terrorism, including on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1373;

- Initiated dialogue and cooperation in homeland/internal security, terrorist financing, forensic science transportation security and border management; and
- Taken concrete steps to detect and counter the activities of individual terrorists and organisations of concern to the two countries.

The two delegations reviewed the international terrorist situation, including in South Asia, Central Asia and Southeast Asia. They shared their assessment of the impact of the military, law enforcement, financial and other measures taken against terrorists and their networks over the last six months. They expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the campaign against Al-Qaeda, but also recognised that the efforts of Al-Qaeda cadres and associates to regroup in other countries and to form coalitions within other groups continue to pose a serious threat. The two sides agreed to further intensify intelligence sharing and coordinate action in pursuit of the remains of Al-Qaeda members and associated terrorist groups. The delegations also discussed the nexus between weapons of mass destruction, proliferation and terrorism.

The delegations reviewed their cooperation in the areas of anti-terrorism assistance and capacity building programmes conducted by the United States, border monitoring, military-to-military cooperation, law enforcement exchanges and legal assistance, internal/homeland security, counterterrorism finance and money laundering operation, transportation and aviation security and cyberterrorism.

The delegations expressed their strong support for the full and effective implementation of UNSC Resolution 1373 and the work of the UN Security Council's Counterterrorism Committee. UNSCR 1373 provides a comprehensive and mandatory framework for sustained global action against ter-

(Continued on next page)



rorism. In addition, both sides consulted on the possibility of an early finalisation of an effective Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

The two delegations reviewed cooperation in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance with a view to deepening and broadening that cooperation. Both sides agreed to continue full cooperation in the investigation of the hijacking of Indian Airlines flight 814.

Recognising the importance of equipment and technology in strengthening counterterrorism capability, the U.S. Technology Support Working Group will meet with its Indian counterpart before the next JWG. Discussions on counterterrorism equipment between the U.S. Department of Defence and India's Ministry of Defence will continue under the aegis of the Defence Policy Group. Both sides also agreed to continue their dialogue on

technology tools for enhancing border management.

India and the United States unequivocally condemned all acts of terrorism, whatever the supposed justification, and reaffirmed their nations' commitments to cooperate in preventing acts of terrorism and neutralising terrorist organisations, which are a threat to international peace and security.

The resolve of India and the United States to fight terrorism has never been stronger, and their commitment to intensify bilateral cooperation in this endeavour is deeper than ever before. Nowhere is this more evident than in the mutual support rendered in response to terrorist attacks in the two countries.

The Joint Working Group agreed to hold its sixth meeting in New Delhi at the beginning of 2003.

Visit of Ambassador Lalit Mansingh to Alaska to Witness the Indo-U.S. Joint Airborne Military Exercise

October 8, 2002

Alaska

AMBASSADOR Lalit Mansingh, on 7th October, witnessed the second Indo-U.S. Joint Military Exercise currently underway in Alaska from 29 September to 11 October, 2002. The Indian contingent of 80 personnel is from the 50(I) Para Brigade along with the Air Force's IL-76 aircraft and crew, while the U.S. Army is represented by personnel from the 1Bn 501 Para Infantry Regiment and C-130 aircraft of the Pacific Command.

The aim of the exercise is to learn from each other's experience and procedures towards achieving "interoperability". Troops from the two countries carried out para-drops, scouting/airborne assault missions and progressed with various levels of joint firing exercises in cold and wet weather conditions. The first joint airborne military exercise between the two countries was held at Agra, India in May this year.

Ambassador met Brigadier General John M. Brown III, Commander of the U.S. Army Alaska at Fort Richardson on 7th morning where the latter expressed his appreciation of the professionalism, discipline and adaptability of the Indian armed forces. General Brown also hosted a dinner in honour of the Ambassador.

Significantly, defence cooperation between the two countries has emerged as one of the most important dimensions of the overall Indo-U.S. bilateral relations, during the past year. A joint Indo-U.S. major naval exercise, named "Malabar IV" was successfully completed in the Indian Ocean last week. The Executive Steering Groups of all the three defence services are scheduled to meet again later this year to chalk out the calendar for joint exercises, training and other areas of cooperation for the next year.



India related publications in the United States

Dissenters and Mavericks: Writings about India in English, 1765-2000

Margery Sabin
ISBN: 0195150171
Publisher: Oxford University Press, Incorporated
Pub. Date: September 2002

Eyewitness Travel Guides: India

ISBN: 0789483955
Publisher: Dorling Kindersley Publishing, Incorporated
Pub. Date: September 2002

The Vintage Book of Modern Indian Literature

Amit Chaudhuri
ISBN: 037571300X
Publisher: Vintage Books
Pub. Date: September 2002

Neela: Victory Song

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni Troy Howell
(Illustrator)
ISBN: 1584855215
Publisher: Pleasant Company Publications
Pub. Date: September 2002

The Maharaja: The Princely States of India

Sharada Dwivedi
ISBN: 0865652228
Publisher: Vendome Press
Pub. Date: August 2002

The Maharajah's Box

Christy Campbell
ISBN: 1585672939
Publisher: Overlook Press, The
Pub. Date: July 2002

Darjeeling

Bharti Kirchner
ISBN: 0312286422
Publisher: St. Martin's Press, Inc.
Pub. Date: June 2002
Barnes & Noble Sales Rank: 541,769

Echoes from Dharamsala: Music in the Life of a Tibetan Refugee Community

Keila Diehl
ISBN: 0520230442
Publisher: University of California Press
Pub. Date: June 2002

Economic Policy Reforms and the Indian Economy

Stanford University Center for Research on Economic Development
ISBN: 0226454525
Publisher: University of Chicago Press
Pub. Date: June 2002

Family Matters

Rohinton Mistry
ISBN: 0375403736
Publisher: Knopf Alfred A
Pub. Date: September 2002

Folktales from Northern India

William Crooke Sadhana Naithani (Editor)
Pandit Ram Chaube
ISBN: 1576076989
Publisher: A B C-CLIO, Incorporated
Pub. Date: November 2002

My Passage from India: A Filmmakers Journey from Bombay to Hollywood

Ismail Merchant
ISBN: 0670031631
Publisher: Viking Penguin
Pub. Date: October 2002

Dance of Siva: Religion, Art and Poetry in South India

David Smith
ISBN: 0521528658
Publisher: Cambridge University Press
Pub. Date: September 2002

Brief History of the Great Moguls: India's Most Flamboyant Rulers

Bamber Gascoigne Christina Gascoigne
(Photographer)
ISBN: 0786710403
Publisher: AVALON
Pub. Date: September 2002



Joint Statement of India-U.S. Defense Policy Group

May 23, 2002

Washington, DC

THE INDIA-U.S. Defense Policy Group met 20-23 May 2002 in Washington, DC. U.S. Under Secretary of Defence for Policy Douglas Feith hosted the meeting and Defence Secretary Dr. Yogendra Narain led the Indian delegation.

In the past year, guided by direction from Prime Minister Vajpayee and President Bush, India and the United States have charted a new course in their bilateral relationship. This course reflects appreciation on both sides of the importance of the U.S.-India relationship in building stability and security in Asia and beyond. This new course entails rapid growth in cooperation on defense and security matters. In a matter of months, the U.S. and India defense establishments have translated the broad vision for the relationship into action. No fewer than a dozen separate groups have met to map out a purposeful path for the U.S.-India defense relationship.

The DPG last met in December 2001. A second meeting within six months reflects the ambitious agenda agreed to in December to accelerate the pace of U.S-India defense cooperation. At the December DPG, both sides set out to accomplish something significant. They have achieved results. These include:

- combined naval patrols in the Strait of Malacca
- resumption of defense trade, beginning with the "Firefinder" radar sale
- combined special forces airborne exercises in Agra
- U.S.-India Ballistic Missile Defense workshop in Colorado Springs
- signing of a General Security of Military Information Agreement to facilitate cooperation in defense technology

These activities are a practical implementation of the ideas developed during the last DPG.

The two sides emphasized the importance of the DPG and other bilateral exchanges in coordinating

approaches to security issues in Asia and beyond. They discussed a broad range of such issues, including how to enhance prospects for peace and stability in Asia, strengthen counter-terrorism efforts, and improve the security environment in Afghanistan, including reconstruction efforts and building the Afghan National Army.

They reaffirmed their commitment to work together to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. To this end, the two sides agreed to hold further consultations in the coming weeks on the threat such proliferation poses to their common security interests.

The two sides reaffirmed the contribution that missile defenses can make to enhance cooperative security and stability. They decided to hold a future missile defense workshop in New Delhi and agreed on the value of pursuing a missile defense requirements analysis for India. The Indian delegation accepted invitations to the June 2002 missile defense conference in Dallas, Texas, and the June 2003 Roving Sands missile defense exercise.

They agreed that terrorism and state support for terrorism remains a major threat to the security of their two countries. In this context, they noted the success of Operation Enduring Freedom and the broader war on terrorism, and condemned the recent upsurge in terrorist attacks against India. They agreed that an end to terrorism is critical to ensuring a future of peace and stability in South Asia and around the world. They also reiterated their determination to continue the task of eliminating Al Qaeda and other terrorist organisations and entities.

The United States and India have demonstrated progress in military cooperation aimed at enhancing mutual capabilities in combating terrorism, including joint research and development of technologies for meeting this threat. They highlighted the importance of the ongoing Special Operations Airborne Exercise in building interoperability between U.S. and Indian armed forces, and agreed

See JOINT STATEMENT, Page 18



JOINT STATEMENT

(Continued from page 17)

to conduct further exercises. The two sides agreed that in the coming weeks their representatives would address counterterrorism equipment requirements for India's special operations forces.

The two delegations approved a range of activities proposed by DPG subgroups responsible for plans for cooperation, including:

- Specialized training programs and joint exercises to be carried out by the armed services of the two countries during the next year.
- Developing a defense supply relationship, including through the Government-to-Government Foreign Military Sales program. The two delegations agreed on the need to work closely for speedier approvals of export licences in the United States.
- Resumption of technical cooperation in defense research, development and production, following the meeting of the Joint Technical Group in New Delhi in early March.

They also noted shared interest in continued cooperation in and support for UN peacekeeping operations. India has accepted the U.S. invitation to participate in the multinational peace operations exercise in Bangladesh in September 2002 and has agreed to cohost with the U.S. Pacific

Command a Peacekeeping Command Post Exercise to be held in New Delhi in early 2003. The sides agreed that peacekeeping and coalition operations are important tools to enhance stability around the world. In this context, they discussed the negative impact of an International Criminal Court (ICC) on such operations. They agreed on the serious inadequacies of the ICC and underlined the importance of cooperation between the U.S. and India to oppose its applicability to non-Parties, as such applicability would be an assertion of jurisdiction beyond the limits of international law.

In addition to the areas of cooperation outlined above, the DPG has set a course for cooperation in additional areas, including consequence management in response to weapons of mass destruction, humanitarian relief, cyberterrorism, and environmental security.

Secretary Narain also called on U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Richard Myers, and Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Stephen Hadley. These meetings reflected the emphasis both sides place on the growing bilateral defense relationship.

The two delegations agreed to hold the next meeting of the DPG in New Delhi in early February 2003.

PRESIDENT KALAM'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 13)

As a young citizen of India, armed with technology, knowledge and love for my nation, I realise, small aim is a crime.

I will work and sweat for a great vision, the vision of transforming India into a developed nation, powered by economic strength with value system.

I am one of the citizens of billion; Only the vision will ignite the billion souls.

It has entered into me; The ignited soul compared to any resource is the most powerful resource on the earth, above the earth under the earth.

I will keep the lamp of knowledge burning to achieve the vision — Developed India.

If we work and sweat for the great vision with ignited minds, the transformation leading to birth of vibrant developed India will happen. This song, when sung in our own beautiful languages will unite our minds for action.



Press Release issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on India-U.S. Cyberterrorism Initiative

Plenary Meeting of India-U.S. Cyber Security Forum

April 30, 2002

New Delhi

IN pursuance of the Indo-U.S. Cyberterrorism Initiative announced by Prime Minister Vajpayee and President Bush in Washington in November 2001, the first plenary of the Indo-U.S. Cyber Security Forum was held at the National Security Council Secretariat on April 29-30, 2002. The U.S.

delegation was led by Mr. Lincoln P. Bloomfield, Jr., the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs in the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State and the Indian delegation was led by Shri Arvind Gupta, Joint Secretary, National Security Council Secretariat.



External Affairs Minister, Mr. Yashwant Sinha with U.S. Deputy Secretary for Defense, Mr. Wolfowitz during his recent visit to Washington, DC — September 9, 2002.

The U.S. delegation consisted of a comprehensive inter-departmental delegation of experts from the Department of State, White House Office of Cyber Security, National Communications System, Department of Defence, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, National Infrastructure Protection Centre (NIPC), Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO), Department of Justice, Department of Commerce, Defence Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA), and Representatives from Carnegie Mellon University and Idaho State University. The Indian delegation had members from the National Security Council Secretariat, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of External Affairs, National Informatics Centre, Department of Telecommunications and the Research and Security Community.

During the meeting, an in-depth and wide ranging exchange of views was undertaken on the general question of cyber security. Both sides gave an over-view of their approaches to cyber security through a series of presentations. Recognising the importance of joint efforts to ensure cyber security, the two sides agreed to establish working groups to address critical infrastructure protection and cyber security both in the civil and defence fields; legal cooperation and law enforcement; and information security standards and R&D. These groups have developed a plan of action for the next six months. The two sides also agreed to meet as frequently as required to review the progress.

External Affairs Minister's visit to Washington, DC

September 9 -10, 2002

THE External Affairs Minister of India, Shri Yashwant Sinha arrived in Washington, DC. on 8th September, 2002 for a 2 day official visit at the invitation of the U.S. Secretary of State, and Mr. Colin Powell. The two Ministers met for a tête-à-tête today followed by delegation level talks that continued over a working luncheon. Other meetings included those with National Security Advisor Dr. Condoleezza Rice, Treasury Secretary O'Neil, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, Deputy Defense Secretary Wolfowitz and U.S. Senator Hagel. He also met with the Washington Post; interacted with the Press at the State Department; and addressed a Press Conference at the Indian Embassy.

At the State Department meeting both Ministers expressed satisfaction at the talks which covered a wide spectrum and focused mainly on bilateral relations. The two sides discussed high technology and civil nuclear cooperation, trade, investments,



External Affairs Minister, Yashwant Sinha (Center) met with U.S. National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice (right) during his recent visit to Washington, DC. — September 9, 2002. Ambassador Lalit Mansingh (left) was also present during the meeting.

and research & development. Afghanistan and the situation at the LOC came up for discussion. Secretary Powell reiterated the U.S. stand on cross border terrorism and underscored that Pakistan's commitment to stop this activity had been made not only to President Bush, but also to the international community. Secretary Powell emphasized that the U.S. was against interference in the J&K elections which should be free, fair and transparent. Powell announced that the two sides had agreed on the substance of the forthcoming meeting between President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee in New York; the agenda was discussed.

On September 10th, Shri Yashwant Sinha's spoke at the Brookings Institution; met with Senators Jesse Helms and Joseph Biden; interacted with the Executive committee of the India Caucus of the U.S. House of Representatives and exchanged views with the House International Relations committee. The External Affairs Minister also met with the Washington Times and appeared on CNN international.



External Affairs Minister, Mr. Yashwant Sinha met with U.S. Treasury Secretary, Mr. Paul O'Neill during his recent visit to Washington, DC — September 9, 2002.



India-U.S. Security and Non-Proliferation Dialogue

September 24, 2002

New Delhi

AN Indo-U.S. Security and Non-Proliferation Dialogue was held in New Delhi from September 23-24, 2002. The U.S. side was led by Assistant Secretary of State for Non-Proliferation Mr. John Wolf and the Indian side by Joint Secretary, Disarmament & International Security Affairs, MEA Dr. Sheel Kant Sharma. Mr. John Wolf also called on Deputy National Security Advisor Shri Satish Chandra and Defense Secretary Shri Subir Dutta, and interacted with representatives of non-official strategic community and the industry in Delhi. The visit comes in the wake of the very successful meeting held recently between PM and President Bush in New York.

The parameters of the current dialogue reflect the determination by PM Vajpayee and President Bush to qualitatively transform Indo-U.S. bilateral relations. The two countries share an interest in fighting terrorism and in creating a strategically stable Asia. They discussed the many areas where the relationship is moving forward and agreed to continue discussions on all outstanding non-prolifera-

tion differences. Both sides agreed, however, that the metric of Indo-U.S. relations will not be defined by these differences and both remain committed to explore and open avenues for further cooperation, within the framework of the New Strategic Framework dialogue.

The U.S. expressed its readiness to work with India to broaden relations in civilian space cooperation. The two sides also exchanged views on civil nuclear cooperation. To this end, the two sides identified proposals which could be operationalized in the near term.

Both sides also reaffirmed their commitment to ongoing cooperation in the field of export controls for dual-use items, materials and technologies. India is committed to non-proliferation, and vigorously enforcing stringent export controls on its indigenously developed know-how and technologies. The two sides will explore ways to expand and facilitate high-technology trade during the visit of the U.S. Under Secretary for Commerce Mr. Kenneth Juster in November 2002.



External Affairs Minister, Yashwant Sinha and U.S. Secretary of State, Colin Powell addressing the press at the Department of State — September 9, 2002.

India Studies

College of Arts & Sciences, Indiana University

(Fourth in the Series of India Programs in U.S. Colleges and Universities)

Sycamore Hall 334
Bloomington, IN 47405-2601
(812) 855-2601 Fax (812) 856-4658

Email: india@indiana.edu

Web site: <http://www.indiana.edu/~isp/index.htm>

THE India Studies Program at Indiana University Bloomington seeks to provide for the interdisciplinary study and critical analysis of the cultures and civilizations that have developed on the Indian subcontinent from ancient times to the present. It encompasses the areas of art, drama, literature, theatre, film, philosophy and religion.

The primary focus of the India Studies Program is on modern India. Yet in order to understand present day India, it is important to have basic knowledge about the great periods in history that have shaped modern Indian social reality, including the Hindu or Brahmanical, Buddhist, Jain, Muslim, Sikh and modern Indo-British periods. This approach requires a sophisticated and critical understanding of the

country's highly-developed arts, music, literature, drama, philosophy, religions and socio-cultural structures.

In addition to providing an overall, comprehensive grasp of India as a world-class civilization(s), the program also allows for two areas of more specialized work in (a) Literary, Performance (including theatre, drama, music, fine arts), and Film Studies and (b) Philosophical and Religious Studies. The India Studies Program also offers work in beginning, intermediate, and advanced Hindi and Sanskrit. All students in the program are encouraged to take language classes early on, as well as consider study abroad in India.

Indiana Network for the Development of India Awareness (INDIA)

Chair and Director of the Network Project:
Dr. Gerald J. Larson, Director of the IU India Studies Program and
Tagore Professor of Indian Cultures and Civilizations

Phone: 812-855-5798 Fax: 812-855-4687 Email: glarson@indiana.edu

EIGHT colleges and universities in Indiana have come together to form the Indiana Network for the Development of India Awareness (INDIA), or simply the Indiana Network. The participating institutions are (in alphabetical order by location): (1) Indiana University, Bloomington; (2) Wabash College, Crawfordsville; (3) DePauw University, Greencastle; (4) Butler University, Indianapolis; (5) IUPUI, Indianapolis; (6) University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis; (7) Purdue University, Lafayette; and (8) Indiana State University, Terre Haute. There are a number of knowledgeable faculty with an interest in India at each institution, a growing student awareness of India on each of the campuses, and an institutional interest in incorporating more work in India Studies in the larger international curriculum at each location.

In order to further develop India Studies as part of the international curriculum, the Indiana Network is pursuing the following objectives and components:

- Development of an undergraduate, one-semester introductory core course on the cultures and civilizations of India in a modular format (15 modules) of slides, video, audio, syllabus, bibliographical and textual materials on CD-ROM that can be utilized by Network institutions in developing their basic courses on India.
- Improvement of instruction in modern standard Hindi, utilizing current video technology and summer intensive programs here in Indiana as well

(Continued on next page)



as in India so that undergraduate students in Network institutions can pursue the study of an Indian language.

- Consultation and interaction with selected specialists who have developed India Studies at their own institutions—specialists not simply in administrative and structural aspects of program development but also Indian scholars (currently residing in the U.S.) who have substantive knowledge regarding the development of the substance curriculum in India and/or South Asian Studies.
- Exposure of our Network undergraduate students to performance-demonstration programs in music, dance, drama, poetry, etc., of India—not simply public performances but coupled with demonstration-lectures for undergraduate students.
- Faculty development initiatives to allow selected faculty (a) to attend professional meetings in the fall and spring semesters (for example, the large South Asian professional gathering every fall in

October in Madison, Wisconsin, and the annual meeting of the Association of Asian Studies in the spring), (b) (for faculty who have never been to India but who have to teach or are interested in teaching about India,) to receive one-month summer travel grants to India, and (e) the participation of faculty in special workshops to learn how to use CD-ROM modules in their teaching and other computer technology training.

- Library acquisition of books and materials to bring our Network institutions to the level of a solid collection for the purpose of serious undergraduate work in India Studies, including Hindi language materials.
- Establishment of a Network Office with resource materials for participating institutions, including curricular syllabi, Newsletters from other South Asian centers, catalogues of audio and video materials, announcements of fellowships and other opportunities for faculty and students and a Network Newsletter for intercampus communication.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas

The Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and FICCI are partnering to celebrate **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas** from January 9 -11, 2003 to recognize the achievements and contribution of the Indian Diaspora.

For complete details, Please visit **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas** web site at the following link: <http://www.indiaday.org/>

Objectives of the Event

- Understand the sentiments of the Indian Diaspora and its expectations from India.
- Propose an appropriate policy framework for a sustained and productive interaction
- Learn about the depth, variety and achievements of the Indian Diaspora.
- Network and build relationships that criss-cross 110 countries of the world.
- Develop synergy with host countries through the Indian Diaspora

January 9, 2003

- Inauguration By the Prime Minister
- Special address By the External Affairs Minister
- Perspectives by Leading NRIs /PIOs including Nobel Laureates
- A special Plenary on “Role of Indian Diaspora in the new Millennium”
- Luncheon Session with the Home Minister Of India
- Brainstorming On recommendations Of the LM. Singhvi Committee report on citizenship and PIO

cards, education and culture, overseas Indian labour, banking and repatriation

January 10, 2003

- Special address by the Finance Minister of India
- Address by prominent CEOs of Indian origin
- Special address by the Commerce Minister of India
- Special Luncheon Address By the Leader Of Opposition
- Concurrent sessions on: Culture, Media, Education, Defence, Biotechnology, IT, Science and Technology, Agri Business and Food Processing, Entertainment, Financial services, Infrastructure, Trade and Investment, Medicine, Health Services Pharmaceuticals, Real Estate, Housing and Township Development and Tourism

January 11, 2003

- Interaction with State Chief Ministers
- Presentations by State Governments on the Investment climate in their respective States
- Presentation by the NRIs/PIOs on expectations from the States of their origin



Prime Minister meets community leaders and next of kin of 9/11 victims in New York

THE Prime Minister met the next of kin of 17 Indian nationals killed in the September 11 attack on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2002 in New York, on the first anniversary of the terrible tragedy. It was a moving and heart-rending event when the families of the victims received sympathy and succour from the highly respected and loved Prime Minister of India.

Three delegations of the community viz., Global Organisation of the People of Indian Origin (GOPIO) led by Dr. Thomas Ibrahim, its President, Association of Physicians of Indian Origin AAPI led by Dr. Kiran C. Patel AAPI President and American Federation of Muslims of Indian Origin (USA and Canada) led by Dr. Rehaman Nakadar called on the Prime Minister on Sept. 13, 2002. These groups highlighted the focus of their current activities and offered support to help in the process of development and progress of India.

Eminent persons of the Indian American community not only from the tristate area but also from different corners of the U.S. attended a grand Reception hosted in honour of the Prime Minister by Ambassador Lalit Mansingh at the Starlight Roof banquet hall in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Sept.

13 evening. The Banquet Hall packed with guests warmly welcomed the Prime Minister and applauded his speech and regaled in the recital of stanzas from a popular poem in Hindi written by the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister attended a public Reception in his honour organised by the Indian American community of the tristate area under the aegis of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at the Haft Auditorium, Institute of Fashion Technology on Sept. 14 evening. He launched the commemoration of the 100th Mahasamadhi of Swami Vivekanand by the traditional lighting of lamps and release of a book on the life and message of Swami Vivekanand. The Prime Minister was cheered and applauded during his speech in which he recalled the contributions of Swami Vivekanand in placing the Hindu religion at a high pedestal at world religious forums. He also lauded the role of the Indian American community and the Indian diaspora in helping India to achieve its current stature in the international community. He reiterated the resolve of the Govt. of India to root out the menace of terrorism causing havoc in the civilised world, along with the United States of America and other countries.



Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee meeting with the family members of the victims of 9/11 at New York Palace Hotel — September 11, 2002.

Selected bilateral Interaction between India and United States – 2002

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|--|--|
| India | 4-11 Jan 2002 | A U.S. Congressional delegation consisting of R. Wexler, Joseph Crowley, J. Schakowsky and Shelley Barkley | Met PM, EAM besides other high dignitaries; visited Bangalore, Mumbai and Hyderabad. |
| USA | 8-13 Jan 2002 | Shri L. K. Advani, Home Minister | Met President George W. Bush, Secretary of State Colin Powell, National Security Adv. Condoleezza. Rice, Attorney General Ashcroft, FBI Director Robert Muller. Extensive consultations on cross-border terrorism against India and law enforcement issues. |
| India | 14-18 Jan 2002 | ASPEN Strategy Group led by Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State | Meeting in Udaipur |
| India | 16-17 Jan 2002 | Ms. Christine Todd Whitmann, Administrator of US Environmental Protection Agency | Signed MoU on growing environmental concerns and the increasing importance of international cooperation in the environmental field. |
| USA | 16-20 Jan 2002 | Shri George Fernandes, Defence Minister | Met VP Richard Cheney, Defence Secretary Rumsfeld, National Security Adviser Rice, Deputy Secretary of State Armitage. Signed India-U.S. Bilateral Security of Military Information Agreement. Discussions on expanding defence cooperation. |
| India | 17-18 Jan 2002 | Mr. Colin Powell, Secretary of State | Met PM, EAM and National Security Adviser. Bilateral Consultations |
| India | 21-22 Jan 2002 | A delegation led by Ambassador Francis Taylor, Chief U.S. coordinator on Counter-terrorism | IV meeting of Indo-U.S. JWG on Counter-terrorism. Both sides expressed strong support for UNSC Resolution 1373 and welcomed launching of Joint Initiative on Cyber Terrorism by President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee Cooperation in the field of terrorist financing and military-to-military cooperation agreed upon. |
| India | January 2002 | Mr. Robert S. Muller, FBI Director | Met Home Minister Shri Advani, visited Kolkata |
| India | 4-6 Feb 2002 | Maj. Gen. James Campbell, Commander of the U.S.-Pacific Command | India-U.S. Army Executive Steering Group (ESG) Meeting in New Delhi. |
| India | 4-11 Feb 2002 | Mr. Kenneth Dam, Deputy Treasury Secretary | Met Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Principal Secretary to PM. Discussions held on bilateral trade & investment and combating terrorist financing. |
| India | 5-6 Feb 2002 | Vice Admiral James Metzger | India-U.S. Naval Executive Steering Group (ESG) Meeting in Chennai. |
| USA | 18-22 Feb 2002 | Vice Chief, Air Marshal S.G. Inamdar | India-U.S. Air Executive Steering Group (ESG) Meeting in Honolulu. |

BILATERAL INTERACTION *(Continued from page 21)*

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|--|--|
| USA | 13-16 Feb 2002 | Shri Anil Kakodkar, Secretary DAE | Took part in Global Nuclear Energy Summit. Pursued understanding reached during Prime Minister Vajpayee's visit on cooperation in nuclear safety. |
| India | 17-18 Feb 2002 | General Myers, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff | Met Defence Minister Shri Fernandes, National Security Adviser Shri Brajesh Mishra, Army Chief, Air Chief and Vice Chief of Naval Staff. |
| India | 27-28 Feb 2002 | Ms. Paula Dobriansky, Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs | Met EAM, Defence Minister, Minister for Environment, Principal Secretary to PM, Foreign Secretary and Special Secretary (East). Discussions on establishing Global Issues Forum. |
| India | 4-5 March 2002 | Mr. A. Volkman, Director, International Operations | Fourth India-U.S. Joint Technical Group Meeting. Discussion and coordination of defence R&D, production, procurement and logistic support. |
| USA | 9-16 Mar 2002 | Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Secretary, Department of Space | To revive Indo-U.S. cooperation in the field of Space and to explore possible cooperation with U.S. based companies. |
| India | 18-19 Mar 2002 | Dr. Norman Neureiter, Scientific Adviser to the Secretary of State | Fourth meeting of Governing Board of Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Forum. |
| USA | 8-9 Apr 2002 | Shri K. Santhanam, Director, IDSA, Shri N. N. Vohra, former Secretary and delegation | Indo-U.S. Track – II Strategic Dialogue at National Defence University |
| USA | 7-17 Apr 2002 | Lt. Gen. P. S. Joshi, Chief of Integrated Defence Staff (CIDS) | Consultations with Department of Defence and Joint Staff Headquarters |
| USA | 11-12 Apr 2002 | Shri A. V. Singh, Special Secretary, MoD | First meeting of the Security Cooperation Group under the aegis of Indo-U.S. Defence Policy Group |
| India | 9-15 Apr 2002 | Ms. Christina Rocca, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs | Met EAM, Foreign Secretary, Special Coordinator for Afghanistan and JS(AMS). Discussions focused on regional security issues, war against terrorism, Afghanistan and military to military exchanges. |
| USA | 21-30 Apr 2002 | Gen. S. Padmanabhan, Army Chief | Met General Myers, General Eric Shinscki, Lt. General Byrnes, Visited U.S. army facilities |
| India | 29-30 Apr 2002 | Mr. Bloomfield Jr., Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs in the State Department | First plenary of the Indo-U.S. Cyber Security Forum. Exchanged views on a wide range of questions related to cyber security. The U.S. delegation also had first India-U.S. Politico-Military Dialogue. |
| India | 10-27 May 2002 | 'Balance Iroquois' held in Agra | Joint military exercise conducted between the two Air Forces and also between U.S. Special Forces and Indian Airborne Forces. |

(Continued on next page)



| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--|--|
| India | 13-15 May 2002 | Ms. Christina Rocca, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs | Met EAM, National Security Adviser, Special Coordinator for Afghanistan and JS(AMS). Discussions focused on current regional issues. |
| USA | 15-18 May 2002 | An eight member Indian delegation led by Shri Sheel Kant Sharma, JS(DISIA), MEA with representatives from MoD and DRDO | U.S.-India Workshop on Ballistic Missile Defence held in Colorado Springs |
| USA | 20-23 May 2002 | A fourteen member Indian delegation led by Dr. Yogendra Narain, Defence Secretary | Fourth India-U.S. Defence Policy Group held in Washington. The delegation also met Defence Secretary Rumsfeld, Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage, Deputy National Security Adviser Stephen Hadley and Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff General Myers. |
| India | 7 June 2002 | Mr. Richard Armitage, Deputy Secretary of State | Met PM, Home Minister, EAM, Defence Minister and National Security Adviser. He conveyed President Musharraf's commitment to bring to a permanent end the cross border infiltration. |
| India | 11-12 June 2002 | Mr. Rumsfeld, Defence Secretary Minister and National Security Adviser. | Met PM, Home Minister, EAM, Defence Discussed bilateral defence cooperation, regional situation and cross-border terrorism. |
| USA | 16-19 June 2002 | A four-member delegation of India-USA Parliamentary Forum. | Attended US-IBC meeting in Washington. Held meeting with members of India Caucus, Think Tanks, and participated in a seminar on 'India-USA Synergy: Future of our Economic and political partnership.' |
| USA | 24-25 June 2002 | Air Chief Marshal S. Krishnaswamy | Goodwill visit at the invitation of Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, General John Jumper. Also met Gen. Richard Myers, Joint Chief of Staff |
| USA | 9-13 July 2002 | A ten member Indian delegation led by Shri Jayant Prasad, JS(USC) having representatives from MEA, MHA, MoD, NSCS, | Fifth JWG on counter-terrorism. Reviewed cooperation in the areas of anti-terrorism assistance and capacity building programmes, border-monitoring, mil-to-mil cooperation, law enforcement exchanges and legal assistance, terrorism finance and money laundering operations etc. |
| India | 27-28 July 2002 | Mr. Colin Powell, Secretary of State | Met PM, home Minister, Defence Minister, EAM and National Security Adviser. Discussions on bilateral and regional issues. |
| USA | 9-13 Aug 2002 | ASPEN Strategy Group | Dialogue at Aspen, Colorado. Met Secretary of State Powell, U.S. Trade Representative Zoellick, Under Secretary of for Global Affairs Paula Dobrianski, Under Secretary for Defence Douglas Feiths and Under Secretary for Treasury John Taylor in Washington. |
| India | 25-26 Aug 2002 | Mr. Richard Armitage, Deputy Secretary of State | Met Defence Minister, National Security Adviser and Foreign Secretary. Bilateral issues and regional situation reviewed. |



EMBASSY OF INDIA
2107 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008
<http://www.indianembassy.org>