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No. 1076

INDIA
and
PAKISTAN

Regarding the establishment of cease-fire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Signed at Karachi, on 27 July 1949

{Original text: English.}

Recorded by Pakistan on 6 March 1951.

INDE
et
PAKISTAN

Accord concernant l’établissement d’une ligne de suspension d’armes dans l’État de Jammu et Cachemire. Signé à Karachi, le 27 juillet 1949

{Original text: French.}

Recorded by Pakistan on 6 March 1951.

No. 1076. AGREEMENT BETWEEN MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CEASE-FIRE LINE IN THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR SIGNED AT KARACHI, ON 27 JULY 1949

INTRODUCTION

A. The military representatives of India and Pakistan met together at Karachi from 18 July to 27 July 1949 under the auspices of the Truce committee of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

B. The members of the Indian Delegation were:

Lt.-Gen. S. M. Shrimagesh
Maj.-Gen. K. S. Thimayya
Brig. S. H. F. J. Masalhaw

As observers:

Mr. H. M. Patel
Mr. V. Sahay

C. The members of the Pakistan Delegation were:

Maj.-Gen. W. J. Cawthran
Maj.-Gen. Nazir Ahmad
Brig. M. Sher Khan

As observers:

Mr. M. Avub
Mr. A. A. Khan

D. The members of the Truce Sub-committee of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan were:

Chairman, Mr. Hernando Samper (Colombia)
Mr. William L. S. Williams (United States)
Lt.-Gen. Maurice Delvois (Military Adviser)
Mr. Miguel A. Marin (Legal Adviser)

{Came into force on 20 July 1949 by the deposit of instruments of ratification with the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, in accordance with the provisions of paras. 1, 2 and 3.}
II

AGREEMENT

Considering:
1. That the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, in its
   letter dated 2 July 1949, invited the Governments of India and Pakistan to
   meet jointly in Karachi under auspices of the Commission’s Truce Sub-committee to establish a cease-fire
   in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, mutually agreed upon by the Govern-
   ments of India and Pakistan;
2. That the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan in its
   letter further stated that: “The meetings will be for military purposes; political issues
   will be considered”, and that “They will be conducted without prejudicing
   obligations concerning the Truce Agreement”;
3. That in the same letter the United Nations Commission for India
   further stated that: “The cease-fire line is a complement of reduc-
   tion of hostilities, which falls within the provisions of Part I of the Reso-
   lution of 13 August 1948, and can be considered separately from the question
   concerning Part II of the same Resolution”;
4. That the Governments of India and Pakistan, in their letters dated
   6 July 1949 to the Chairman of the Commission, accepted the Commission’s
   invitation to the military conference in Karachi.

The delegations of India and Pakistan, duly authorized, have reached
the following agreement:

1. Under the provisions of Part I of the Resolution of 13 August 1948,
   as a complement of the suspension of hostilities in the State of Jammu and
   Kashmir from 1 January 1949, a cease-fire line is established.

2. The cease-fire line runs from MANAWAR in the south, north to KELL
   from KERAN east to the glacier area, as follows:

(i) The line from MANAWAR to the south bank of the Jhelum River
   URSUA (inclusive to India) is the line now defined by the factual positions
   on the ground which there is agreement between both parties. Where there has
   been agreement, the line shall be as follows:

   ) In PATAN area: KOEL (inclusive to Pakistan) north along the
   KARA KAS NULLAH up to point 2276 (inclusive to India), thence to KARA
   (inclusive to India).

   (ii) KRAMBA, PIR SATWAN, Point 3150 and Point 3506 are included
   in India, thence the line runs to the factual position at BAGLA GALA, then
   to the factual position at Point 3300.

   (iii) In the area south of Uri the positions of PIR KASHI and LERI GAL
   are inclusive to Pakistan.

   (c) From Point 4996 the line follows (all inclusive to Pakistan) the
   JAMGAR NULLAH eastward to Point 12124, to KATWARE, to Point 6678, then
   to the northward to SARIK (Point 11279), to Point 11337, to Point 12090, to
   Point 12641, thence east again to Point 11442, thence to DHAKKSI, thence to
   Point 11415, thence to Point 10101, thence to Point 7507, thence to Point
   10585, thence to Point 8339, thence southeast to Point 18182. Thence the line
   runs (all inclusive to India) to Point 13220, thence across the River to the east
   to Point 13449 (DURMAT), thence to Point 14585 (ANZARI), thence to Point
   13554, thence to Milestone 45 on the BUKAL NULLAH, thence to the east to
   ZLANGAI (Point 12089), thence to the southeast to Point 11114, thence to
   Point 12216, thence to Point 13277, thence to the east to Point 11264, thence to
   KARO (Point 14538), thence to Point 1474, thence to Point 12089, thence

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*[Footnote: Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for November 1949]*
Following the track to Point 12879. From there the line runs to Point 1064; (KARGAL GALL, to be shared by both sides). The cease-fire line runs through RETAGAN CHITLISH (Point 15316), thence through Point 15889, thence through Point 17392, thence through Point 16458, thence to MARGOLAH (to be shared by both sides), thence through Point 17561, thence through Point 17332, thence through Point 18400, thence through Point 18560, thence to (inclusive to India), DALUNANG.

(2) From DALUNANG eastwards the cease-fire line will follow the general line Point 15425, IZHUNAN, MANUS, GANGAN, GUNGERMAN, Point 1622, JINJAN (Point 17622), MARMAK, NATSARA, SHANGKOT (Point 1752), CHOBUT LA Point 15700, CHALUNEA (on the Shyoze River), KNY, thence to the gladiers. This portion of the cease-fire line shall be demarcated in detail on the basis of the factual position as of 27 July 1949 by the local commanders, assisted by United Nations Military Observers.

C. The cease-fire line described above shall be drawn on a one inch map (where available) and then be verified mutually on the ground by local commanders on each side with the assistance of the United Nations Military Observer, so as to eliminate any no-man’s land. In the event that the local commanders are unable to reach agreement, the matter shall be referred to the Commissioner’s Military Adviser, whose decision shall be final. After verification, the Military Adviser will issue to each High Command a map on which will be marked the definitive cease-fire line.

D. No troops shall be stationed or operate in the area of the BUNAI Nallah from south of MENSAG to the cease-fire line. This area is bounded on the west by the Ridge leading northeast from DUGAI KAL to Point 13071, to Point 9447, to Point 13466, to Point 13463, and on the east by the Ridge running from Point 12470, to Point 11608, to Point, 13004, to Point 13876, to Point 13450. Pakistan may, however, post troops on the western of the above ridges to cover the approaches to KHAMIRI BAI PASS.

E. In any dispositions that may be adopted in consequence of the present agreement troops will remain at least 500 yards from the cease-fire line except where the KEBANGANGA River constitutes the line. Points which have been shown as inclusive to one party may be occupied by that party, but the troops of the other party shall remain at a distance of 500 yards.

F. Both sides shall be free to adjust their defensive positions behind the cease-fire line as determined in paragraphs A to E inclusive above, subject to it being being used when new positions are constructed. There shall be no increase of forces or strengthening of defenses in areas where no major adjustments are involved by the determination of the cease-fire line.

G. The action permitted by paragraph F above shall not be accompanied accomplished by the introduction of additional military potential by either side into the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

H. Except as modified by Paragraphs I to II G, inclusive, above, the military agreements between the two High Commands relating to the cease-fire of 1 January 1949 shall continue to remain operative.

I. The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan will station Observers where it seems necessary.

J. The Delegations shall refer this agreement to their respective Governments for ratification. The documents of ratification shall be deposited with the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan not later than 31 July 1949.

K. A period of 30 days from the date of ratification shall be allowed to each side to vacate the areas at present occupied by them beyond the cease-fire line as now determined. Before the expiration of this 30-day period there shall be no forward movement into areas to be taken over by either side pursuant to this agreement, except by mutual agreement between local commanders.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned sign this document in three original copies.

DONE IN Karachi on 27 July 1949

For the Government of India:
(Signed) S. M. SHARMA

For the Government of Pakistan:
(Signed) W. J. CUTHBurb

For the United Nations Commission
for India and Pakistan:
(Signed) Hernando SAMPER
(Signed) Maurice DELVIL

No. 1078
APPENDIX V

THE TEXT OF THE INDO-PAKISTAN JOINT STATEMENT ON BORDER DISPUTES ISSUED IN NEW DELHI ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1958

On the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited New Delhi from September 9 to 11. During this visit, the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India discussed various Indo-Pakistan border problems with a view to removing causes of tension and establishing peaceful conditions along the Indo-Pakistan border areas.

The Prime Ministers had frank and friendly discussions about these border problems. They arrived at agreed settlements in regard to most of the border disputes in the eastern region. They also agreed to an exchange of enclaves of the former Cooch-Behar State in Pakistan and Pakistan enclaves in India.

Some of the border disputes, namely, two regarding the Radcliffe and Bagga Awards in the eastern region, and five in the western region, require further consideration.

The Prime Ministers agreed to issue necessary instructions to their survey staff to expedite demarcation in the light of the settlements arrived at and to consider further methods of settling the disputes that are still unresolved. In regard to the Hussainiwala and Suleimanke disputes, the Foreign Secretary of the Pakistan Government and the Commonwealth Secretary of the Government of India, will, in consultation with their engineers, submit proposals to the Prime Ministers.

The Prime Ministers agreed that when areas are exchanged on agreed dates, as a result of settlement and demarcation of these disputed areas, an appeal should be made to the people in the areas exchanged to continue staying in their present homes as nationals of the State to which the areas are transferred.

The Prime Ministers further agreed that pending the settle-
28 November 1960

JOINT COMMUNIQUE: INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee, which reviewed trends in the Press, radio, films and publications in India and Pakistan, appreciated the work being done in the two countries to implement the Indo-Pakistan agreements.

In the inaugural session on November 26, the leader of the Pakistani delegation, while welcoming the leader and members of the Indian delegation, acknowledged the significant improvement that had taken place in the relationship between the two countries. He said the climate of friendship could be further improved if, in addition to observing voluntarily the Joint Press Code, some thought was given to the positive aspects of the problems, and the Information media in both India and Pakistan stressed on the work being done in both countries in the field of economic and social development.
The leader of the Pakistan delegation emphasised the need for broad
agreement on principles and a better approach to the problems. He
pointed out that while there might be infringements here and there
of an all-embracing Code in both the countries, the committee should
concern itself more with flagrant violations that cause serious anger
and animosity between the two peoples. He said that in order to increase
more harmonious understanding, personal attacks on national leaders
should be avoided.

The leader of the Indian delegation reciprocated the sentiments
of friendship and goodwill expressed by the leader of the Pakistan
delegation and said that the initiative taken by the Prime Minister of
Pakistan and the recent visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Pakistan had
done a lot to lessen the tension between the two countries. There
was now greater understanding of each other's viewpoint. He agreed
of the Joint Press Code that in addition to the observance of
the positive side of the work that is being done in India and Pakis-
take steps and evolve a procedure which is mutually acceptable to both
while retaining the interest of the leaders of both the

countries.

In his view there was an all-round improvement, but there was room
for further improvement.

Both delegations agreed that the violation of the Joint Press Code
should be looked at from the viewpoint of getting the broad picture
in order to assess the progress made towards more friendly atmosphere and
understanding.

In the field of the Press, the Committee reviewed the working of the
Joint Press Code since its adoption last April and noted the steps taken
to implement it. While the Committee was satisfied that the Press as
a whole had tried its best to contribute to friendly feelings
between the two countries, it noted with regret that some newspapers
in both the countries had not acted in consonance with the Joint
Press Code.

It felt that time had come when positive steps should be taken
to promote a more cordial atmosphere by reporting on and reviewing
constructive and developmental activities in both countries.

The Committee felt that efforts of the two Governments to promote
friendly relations should be supplemented by the Press in both the
countries collaborating to ensure implementation of the Joint Press
Code.
AGREEMENT
Between
THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TRADE AND INTERCOURSE

Between
TIBET REGION OF CHINA AND INDIA

The Government of the Republic of India and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China,

Being desirous of promoting trade and cultural intercourse between Tibet Region of China and India and of facilitating pilgrimage and travel by the peoples of China and India,

Have resolved to enter into the present Agreement based on the following principles:

(1) mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty,
(2) mutual non-aggression,
(3) mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs,
(4) equality and mutual benefit, and
(5) peaceful co-existence.

And for this purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

The Government of the Republic of India, H.E. N. Nand Kishore Pandey, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India accredited to the People's Republic of China; the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Zhang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government, whom, having examined each other's credentials and finding them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article I

The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to establish Trade Agencies:

(1) The Government of India agrees that the Government of China may establish Trade Agencies at New Delhi, Calcutta and Kalimpong.

(2) The Government of India agrees that the Government of China may establish Trade Agencies at Yatung, Gyantse and Gartok.

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The Trade Agencies of both Parties shall be accorded the same status and same treatment. The Trade Agents of both Parties shall enjoy freedom from arrest while exercising their functions, and shall enjoy in respect of themselves, their wives and children who are dependent on them for livelihood freedom from search.

The Trade Agencies of both Parties shall enjoy the privileges and immunities for couriers, mail-bags and communications in code.

Article II

The High Contracting Parties agree that traders of both countries known to be customarily and specifically engaged in trade between Tibet Region of China and India may trade at the following places:

(1) The Government of China agrees to specify (1) Yatung, (2) Gyantse and (3) Phari as markets for trade. The Government of India agrees that trade may be carried on in India, including places like (1) Kalimpong, (2) Siliguri and (3) Calcutta, according to customary practice.

(2) The Government of China agrees to specify (1) Garhok, (2) Pulanchung (Taklakot), (3) Gyanima-Kharga, (4) Gyanima-Chaka, (5) Rampura, (6) Dongbra, (7) Puling-Sumdo, (8) Nastra, (9) Shangtse and (10) Tashigong as markets for trade; the Government of India agrees that in future, when in accordance with the development and need of trade between the Ari District of Tibet Region of China and India, it has become necessary to specify markets for trade in the corresponding district in India adjacent to the Ari District of Tibet Region of China, it will be prepared to consider on the basis of equality and reciprocity to do so.

Article III

The High Contracting Parties agree that pilgrimage by religious believers of the two countries shall be carried on in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Pilgrims from India of Lamaist, Hindu and Buddhist faiths may visit Kang Rinpoche (Kailas) and Mavam Tao (Mansarovar) in Tibet Region of China in accordance with custom.

(2) Pilgrims from Tibet Region of China of Lamaist and Buddhist faiths may visit Varanasi, Sarnath, Gaya and Sanchi in India in accordance with custom.

(3) Pilgrims customarily visiting Lhasa may continue to do so in accordance with custom.

Article IV

Traders and pilgrims of both countries may travel by the following passes and route:

(1) Shikri La pass, (2) Mana pass, (3) Niti pass, (4) Kungri Bihingri pass, (5) Darma pass, and (6) Lopu Lekh pass.

Also, the customary route leading to Tashigong along the valley of the Shangrilaang (Indus) River may continue to be traversed in accordance with custom.
Article V

For travelling across the border, the High Contracting Parties agree that, diplomatic personnel, officials and nationals of the two countries shall hold passports issued by their own respective countries and visaed by the other Party except as provided in Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Article.

(1) Traders of both countries known to be customarily and specifically engaged in trade between Tibet Region of China and India, their wives and children who are dependent on them for livelihood and their attendants will be allowed entry for purposes of trade into India or Tibet Region of China, as the case may be, in accordance with rules on the production of certificates duly issued by the local government of their own country or by its duly authorised agents and examined by the border checkpoints of the other Party.

(2) Inhabitants of the border districts of the two countries who cross the border to carry on petty trade or to visit friends and relatives may proceed to the border districts of the other Party as they have customarily done heretofore and need not be restricted to the passes and route specified in Article IV above and shall not be required to hold passports, visas or permits.

(3) Porters and mule-team drivers of the two countries who cross the border to perform necessary transportation services need not hold passports issued by their own country, but shall only hold certificates good for a definite period of time (three months, half a year or one year) duly issued by the local government of their own country or by its duly authorised agents and produce them for registration at the border checkpoints of the other Party.

(4) Pilgrims of both countries need not carry documents of certification but shall register at the border checkpoints of the other Party and receive a permit for pilgrimage.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs of this Article, either Government may refuse entry to any particular person.

(6) Persons who enter the territory of the other Party in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs of this Article may stay within its territory only after complying with the procedures specified by the other Party.

Article VI

The present Agreement shall come into effect upon ratification by both Governments and shall remain in force for eight (8) years. Extension of the present Agreement may be negotiated by the two Parties if either Party requests for it six (6) months prior to the expiry of this Agreement and the request is agreed to by the other Party.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the twentieth day of April, 1954, in the Hindi, Chinese and English languages, all texts being equally valid.

(Sd.) NEDYAM RAGHAYAN,
Plenipotentiary of the
Government of the
Republic of India

(Sd.) CHANG HAN-FU,
Plenipotentiary of the
Central People's
Government, People's
Republic of China.
LETTER TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL: INDIA

I have been instructed by the Government of India to refer to the letter dated 24 March 1959, from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council regarding recent developments in Ladakh (S/4278).

The Pakistan Permanent Representative denies that his letter of 3 December (S/4212) was intended to put pressure on India and to aggravate the situation caused by the Chinese incursions into Ladakh. This denial, I regret to say, follows the pattern of other previous denials referred to briefly in paragraph 2 of my letter of 22 December 1959 (S/4249).

In paragraph 3 of his letter, the Pakistan Representative refers to the resolution of the Security Council dated 17 January 1948. The Security Council resolution of 17 January 1948, which Pakistan has consistently violated, refers to the situation which was the subject matter of India's complaint to the Security Council and directs the parties to keep the Council informed of all important developments in regard to that situation. In utter disregard of this resolution, Pakistan marched its regular armed forces into the Indian Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, annexed the northern areas of the State during the period of the cease-fire, increased the fighting strength of the so-called Azad Kashmir forces, also during the period of the cease-fire, received military aid and joined military parts, thereby increasing its military potential in the area under its unlawful occupation. Apart from these violations of its obligations, Pakistan continues to use its unlawful occupation of part of Jammu and Kashmir to instigate subversion and sabotage activities in the territory of the Indian Union in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of India time and time again brought these developments to the notice of the Council.

The position of the Government of India in the matter of the recent Chinese incursions into Ladakh has been clearly stated in paragraph 5 of my letter of 22 December 1959. The recent incursion by China into territory of the Indian Union does not give Pakistan, herself an older aggressor on Union territory, the right to exploit to her advantage a similar aggression from another quarter.

It is requested that this communication may be brought to the notice of the members of the Security Council.

Please accept, etc.

[Signature]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
APPENDIX II-C

Letter of November 28, 1962, from Premier Chou En-lai to the Prime Minister of India

As a result of the cease-fire by the Chinese frontier guards on their own initiative along the entire Sino-Indian border from 60.15 hour November 22, 1962, the unfortunate border conflict between our two countries has come to a halt, and the situation has been eased somewhat. Beginning from December 1, 1962, the Chinese frontier guards, in pursuance of the Chinese Government's decision, will withdraw on their own initiative all the way to positions on the Chinese side 20 kilometres behind the line of actual control as of November 7, 1959. The moment when the situation takes a turn, I consider it necessary to write to you directly appealing to the Indian Government to take corresponding measures in good time so that our two sides may jointly move the present situation towards further relaxation.

Your Excellency must have taken note of the Chinese Government's Statement of November 21. This Statement is very clear in itself. Earlier, on November 19 and 20, I had explained in detail the spirit and substance of this Statement to Mr. Banjaree, the Indian Charge d'Affaires in China. I believe he must have reported back to you. It is regrettable that so far I have failed to get a due response from Your Excellency.

Both our sides are well aware of the differences between us on the boundary question. It is not necessary to repeat them at present. The Chinese Government holds that the present task before our two sides is to terminate the border conflict, separate the armed forces of the two parties and create a proper atmosphere so as to settle our boundary differences through negotiations; and we should be confident that these differences can be settled in a friendly way through peaceful negotiations. We should not get these differences entangled with the present task, lest the border conflict could not be terminated and negotiations could not be started at all. It was precisely out of these considerations that the Chinese Government decided to take the lead in ceasing fire and withdrawing its frontier guards.

In addition, in view of the Chinese Government's full consideration on the decency of a Chinese and to respect of all sides, the initiative, which the Chinese Government has decided to take for the withdrawal of the Chinese correspondence, measures to be taken by the Indian side. According to the Chinese Government's order, the Chinese frontier guards are to withdraw 20 kilometres from the line of actual control of November 7, 1959. That is to say, they will not only evacuate the areas they retained in the recent fight but will withdraw to positions far away from those they held on September 9 or October 20, 1962. In order to ensure the line of actual control of November 7, 1959 not being taken again by the Indian side on the border line, this whole withdrawal should be interpreted in conformity to the spirit and substance of other sides. In the meantime, the Chinese side would also be making efforts to stabilize its own administrative position, till the conclusion of the line of actual control of the two sides, and the tension between the two sides is not to arise. Moreover, this would not prevent either party from continuing to administrate the area vacated by the Indian forces on its side of the line, or will this party stop its side's position as regards to the boundary alignment.

I would like to stress that the withdrawal by China of the frontier guards beyond 20 kilometres on its side of the 1959 line of actual control cannot ensure the maintenance of the armed forces of the two sides, nor can it prevent the recurrence of border clashes. On the contrary, in the Indian side should refuse to co-operate, even the cease-fire which has been effected is liable to be upset. Therefore, the Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the Indian Government will take corresponding measures. If the Indian Government agrees to do so, I specifically propose that the Governments of our two countries appoint officials to meet at places agreed upon by both parties in the various sectors of the Sino-Indian border to discuss matters relating to the 20 kilometres withdrawal of the armed forces of each party to form a demilitarized zone, the establishment of checkpoints by each party on its own side of the line of actual control and the return of captured personnel.

The meeting of the officials of the two countries will itself be of great positive significance because it will signify the return of our two sides from the battlefield to the conference table. If the meeting of the officials of the two countries achieves results and the results are put into effect, the Prime Ministers of our two
countries can then hold talks and proceed further to seek a
practical solution of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

The border clash in the past month has greatly strained the
relationship between our two countries. China is keen on
restoring peace and tranquility. It is to our mutual interest
to end this border issue so that our two countries can work
harmoniously together. We have been subjected to
inconveniences which are totally unnecessary and do not
contribute to our national interests. It is only natural that
China should appeal to India to return to normal peaceful
relations with China.

Furthermore, the Indian Prime Minister, only a handful of
days ago emphasized that there should be a peaceful
relationship between our two countries. They also want a
peaceful solution of the boundary question. They have
made joint efforts to transform the situation so that both
countries can move into the starting point of a
peaceful settlement of the boundary question. The Chinese
Government has taken the first step, i.e., cease-fire, and is
going to take the second step, i.e., withdrawal. I hope the
Indian Government will give a positive response and make efforts in
the same direction. I am awaiting your reply.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest
consideration.
PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ: NEHRU AND KOIRALA

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Shri B. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, accompanied by Shrimati Sushila Koirala, His Excellency Shri Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Home Minister, and senior officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, have been visiting India from the 17th January and will go back to Kathmandu on the 31st January, 1960.

During their tour, they have visited industrial establishments and development projects the National Defence Academy and many other places in India. They have also been present in Delhi on the occasion of the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Republic of India. They have been welcomed everywhere with popular enthusiasm reflecting the close friendship and neighbourly relations and the community of culture and outlook subsisting between Nepal and India.

The Prime Minister and the Home Minister of Nepal have had frank and cordial discussions with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including the present international situation as it affects the two countries, economic and other matters affording opportunities for cooperation between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India.

These discussions have revealed a fresh a similarity of approach to international problems by the two Governments and their desire to cooperate with each other in regard to them.

The two Governments attach great importance to the furtherance of peace in the world and are determined to work to this end. They trust that the efforts being now made by the Great Powers for the lessening of world tensions and a settlement of international conflicts through peaceful methods will lead to success. The two Prime Ministers recognised that Nepal and India have a vital interest in each other's freedom, integrity, security and progress and agreed that the two Governments should maintain close consultation in matters of common interest.

The Prime Minister of India assured the Prime Minister of Nepal of the Government of India's sympathetic interest in the plans of His Majesty's Government for the social and economic regeneration of Nepal by democratic means. The two Governments are already cooperating in schemes of economic development and they propose to continue and accelerate this cooperation.
No. 1214

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

and

INDIA

Agreement for financing certain educational exchange programs (with explanatory memorandum). Signed at New Delhi, on 2 February 1950

Official text: English.
Registered by the United States of America on 3 June 1951.

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

et

INDE

Accord relatif au financement de certains programmes d'échange dans le domaine de l'éducation (avec mémo- randum explicatif). Signé à New-Delhi, le 2 février 1950

Date officiel anglais.
Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 3 juin 1951.
No. 1214. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR FINANCING CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS. SIGNED AT NEW DELHI, ON 2 FEBRUARY 1950

The Government of India and the Government of the United States of America:
Desiring to promote further mutual understanding between the people of India and the United States of America by a wider exchange of knowledge and professional talents through educational contacts;
Considering that Section 32 (b) of the United States Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended by Public Law No. 584, 79th Congress, provide that the Secretary of State of the United States of America may enter into an agreement with any foreign government for the use of currencies or credits for currencies of such foreign government acquired as a result of surplus property disposals for certain educational activities; and

Considering that certain Indian rupees have been received by the Government of the United States of America pursuant to the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America on Settlement of Lend-Lease, Reciprocal Aid, Surplus War Property, as Claims, signed May 16, 1946, as modified in accordance with the Independence (International Arrangements) Order of 1947;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

There shall be established a foundation to be known as the United States Educational Foundation in India (hereinafter designated "the Foundation") which shall be recognized by the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America as an organization created and established to facilitate the administration of the educational program to be financed by funds made available by the Government of the United States of America.

1. Came into force on 2 February 1950, as from the date of signature, in accordance with Article 15.
under the terms of the present Agreement. Except as provided in Article
hereof the Foundation shall be exempt from the domestic and local laws
of India and the United States of America as they relate to the use and expendi-
tures of currencies or credits for currencies for the purposes set forth in the
present Agreement.

The funds made available by the Government of the United States of
America, within the conditions and limitations hereinafter set forth, shall be
used by the Foundation or such other instrumentality as may be agreed up
by the Government of India and the Government of the United States of
America for the purpose, as set forth in Section 32 (b) of the United States
Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, of

(1) financing, studies, research, instruction, and other educational activi-
ties of or for citizens of the United States of America in schools and insti-
tutions of higher learning located in India or of the nationals of India in
United States schools and institutions of higher learning located outside the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska (including the
Aleutian Islands), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, including
payment for transportation, tuition, maintenance, and other expenses
incident to scholastic activities; or

(2) furnishing transportation for nationals of India who desire to attend
United States schools and institutions of higher learning in the conti-
mental United States, Hawaii, Alaska (including the Aleutian Islands),
Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and whose attendance will not
deprive citizens of the United States of America of an opportunity to
attend such schools and institutions.

Article 2

In furtherance of the aforementioned purposes, the Foundation may,
subject to the provisions of the present agreement, exercise all powers neces-
sary to the carrying out of the purposes of the present agreement including
the following:

(1) Receive funds.
(2) Open and operate bank accounts in the name of the Foundation in
a depository or depositories to be designated by the Secretary of State
of the United States of America.
(3) Disburse funds and make grants and advances of funds.
(4) Acquire, hold, and dispose of property in the name of the Foundation
as the Board of Directors of the Foundation may consider necessary.
or desirable, provided however that the acquisition of any real property shall be subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

(5) Plan, adopt, and carry out programs in accordance with the purpose of Section 32 (h) of the United States Surplus Property Act of 1944 as amended.

(6) Recommend to the Board of Foreign Scholarships, provided for in the United States Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, students, professors, research scholars, residents in India, and institutions in India qualified to participate in the programs in accordance with the aforesaid Act.

(7) Recommend to the aforesaid Board of Foreign Scholarships such qualifications for the selection of participants in the program as it may deem necessary.

(8) Provide for periodic audits of the accounts of the Foundation directed by auditors selected by the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

(9) Engage an Executive Officer, administrative and clerical staff and fix and pay the salaries and wages thereof out of the funds made available.

Article 3

All commitments, obligations and expenditures by the Foundation shall be made pursuant to an annual budget to be approved by the Secretary of State of the United States of America pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe.

Article 4

The management and direction of the affairs of the Foundation shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of eight Directors (hereinafter designated "the Board"), four of whom shall be nationals of India and four of whom shall be citizens of the United States of America. In addition, the principal officer in charge of the Diplomatic Mission of the United States of America to India (hereinafter designated "the Chief of Mission") shall be Honorary Chairman of the Board. He shall cast the deciding vote in the event of tie vote by the Board and shall appoint the Chairman of the Board. The Chairman as a regular member of the Board shall have the right to vote. The Government of India shall have the power to appoint and remove the nationals of India on the Board. The Chief of Mission shall have the power to appoint
and remove the citizens of the United States of America on the Board, at least
two of whom shall be officers of the United States Foreign Service establish-
in India.

The Directors shall serve from the time of their appointment until the
following December 31 and shall be eligible for reappointment. Vacancies
by reason of resignation, transfer of residence outside India, expiration of
service or otherwise, shall be filled in accordance with the appointment pro-
dure set forth in this article.

The Directors shall serve without compensation but the Foundation is
authorized to pay the necessary expenses of the Directors in attending the meet-
ings of the Board.

Article 5

The Board shall adopt such by-laws and appoint such committees as it
shall deem necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the Foundation.

Article 6

Reports acceptable in form and content to the Secretary of State of the
United States of America shall be made annually on the activities of the Fon-
dation to the Government of India and the Secretary of State of the United
States of America.

Article 7

The principal office of the Foundation shall be in the capital city of India,
but meetings of the Board and any of its committees may be held in such other
places as the Board may from time to time determine, and the activities of any
of the Foundation's officers or staff may be carried on at such places as may
be approved by the Board.

Article 8

The Executive Officer shall be responsible for the direction and supervision
of the Board's programs and activities in accordance with the Board's resolu-
tions and directives and the provisions of this agreement. In his absence or disabil-
ity the Board may appoint a substitute for such time as it deems necessary or
desirable. In the event it is found to be impracticable for the Board to engage
an Executive Officer, the Government of the United States of America may
provide an Executive Officer and such assistants as may be deemed necessary
to ensure the effective operation of the program.
Article 9

The Secretary of State of the United States of America will make available for expenditure as authorized by the Board currency of the Government of India in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of $400,000.00 (United States currency) during any single calendar year from Indian currency held in the account of the Treasurer of the United States and available for purposes of this agreement in accordance with United States law. Such amounts made available shall not be in excess of the budgetary limitation established pursuant to Article 3 of the present Agreement.

Article 10

Furniture, equipment, supplies, and any other articles intended for official use of the Foundation shall be exempt in the territory of India from customs duties, excises, and surtaxes, and every other form of taxation.

All funds and other property used for the purposes of the Foundation and all other official acts of the Foundation within the scope of its purpose shall likewise be exempt from taxation of every kind in the territory of India.

Article 11

The Government of India shall extend to citizens of the United States of America residing in India and engaged in educational activities under the auspices of the Foundation such privileges with respect to exemption from taxation, and other burdens affecting the entry, travel, and residence of such persons as are extended to Indian nationals residing in the United States of America engaged in similar activities.

Article 12

Wherever, in the present agreement, the term "Secretary of State of the United States of America" is used, it shall be understood to mean the Secretary of State of the United States of America or any officer or employee of the Government of the United States of America designated by him to act in his behalf.

Article 13

The present agreement may be amended by the exchange of diplomatic notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America.

Article 14

The Government of India and the Government of the United States of America shall make every effort to facilitate the exchange of persons program authorized in this agreement and to resolve problems which may arise in the operations thereof.
Article 15

The present agreement shall come into force upon the date of signature.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present agreement.

Done at New Delhi, in duplicate, this second day of February, 1950.

For the Government of India:
[seal]
Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister and
Minister for External Affairs

For the Government of the United States of America:
[seal]
Loy W. Henderson
Ambassador

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM AS TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AGREES TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLES 10 AND 11

The Government of India desires to inform the Government of the United States of America as to the manner in which it is prepared to give effect to the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 with respect to the granting of exemptions from customs duties, excises and other forms of taxation on furniture, equipment, supplies and other articles intended for the use of the Foundation, and likewise to the exemption from income-tax of the beneficiaries of the fund working in India.

Under the existing laws the Government of India is prevented from granting outright exemption. The Government of India, however, is prepared to make an annual grant to the Foundation of an amount equivalent to the total amount of taxes paid by the Foundation and its participants for customs duties, excises and other forms of taxation, including income-tax, for use as the Foundation sees fit. This modification seems to accomplish the objectives as set forth in Articles 10 and 11.

The procedure outlined in this memorandum for the implementation of Articles 10 and 11 is agreeable to the Government of the United States.

Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister and
Minister for External Affairs

Loy W. Henderson
Ambassador
No. 1369

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
INDIA

Point Four General Agreement for technical co-operation.
Signed at New Delhi, on 28 December 1950

Official text: English.
Registered by the United States of America on 21 August 1951.

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
INDE

Accord général relatif à la coopération technique dans le cadre du Point quatre. Signé à New-Delhi, le 28 décembre 1950

Texte officiel anglais.
Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 21 août 1951.

No. 1369. POINT FOUR GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. SIGNED AT NEW DELHI, ON 28 DECEMBER 1950

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of India

Have agreed as follows:

Article I
ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION

1. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of India undertake to cooperate with each other in the interchange of technical knowledge and skills and in related activities designed to contribute to the balanced and integrated development of the economic resources and productive capacities of India. Practical technical cooperation programs and projects will be carried out pursuant to the provisions of such separate written agreements or understandings as may later be reached by the duly designated representatives of India and the Technical Cooperation Administration of the United States of America, or by other persons, agencies, or organizations designated by the governments.

2. The Government of India through its duly designated representatives in cooperation with representatives of the Technical Cooperation Administration of the United States of America and representatives of appropriate international organizations will endeavor to coordinate and integrate all technical cooperation programs being carried on in India.

3. The Government of India will cooperate in the mutual exchange of technical knowledge and skills with other countries participating in technical cooperation programs associated with that carried on under this Agreement.

4. The Government of India will endeavor to make effective use of the results of technical projects carried on in India in cooperation with the United States of America.

Footnote: 1 Came into force on 28 December 1950, as from the date of signature, in accordance with article V.
5. The two governments will, upon the request of either of them, consult with regard to any matter relating to the application of this Agreement to projects or arrangements carried out pursuant to such agreements.

Article II
INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

1. The Government of India will communicate to the Government of the United States of America in a form and at intervals to be mutually agreed upon:

a) Information concerning projects, programs, measures and operations carried out under this Agreement, including a statement of the use of funds, materials, equipment and services provided thereunder;

b) Information regarding technical assistance which has been or is being requested of other countries or of international organizations.

2. Not less frequently than once a year, the Governments of India and of the United States of America will in mutual consultation make public in their respective countries periodic reports on the technical cooperation programs carried on pursuant to this Agreement. Such reports shall include information as to the use of funds, materials, equipment and services.

3. The Governments of the United States of America and India will endeavor in mutual consultation to give full publicity to the objectives and progress of the technical cooperation program carried on under this Agreement.

Article III
PROGRAM AND PROJECT AGREEMENTS

1. The program and project agreements referred to in Article I, Paragraph 1 above will include provisions relating to policies, administrative procedures, the disbursement and accounting for funds, the contribution of each party to the cost of the program or project, and the furnishing of detailed information of the character set forth in Article II, Paragraph 1 above.

2. With respect to any funds, materials and equipment introduced into India by the Government of the United States of America pursuant to such program and project agreements, the Government of the United States of America shall not be liable for taxes, service charges, and investment or deposit requirements, and will be exempt from exchange restrictions.

3. The Government of India agrees to bear a fair share, as may be mutually agreed upon, of the cost of technical assistance programs and projects.

Article IV
PERSONNEL

1. All employees of the Government of the United States of America assigned to duties in India in connection with cooperative technical assistance programs and projects and accompanying members of their families shall be exempt from Indian income taxes with respect to (1) salaries and emoluments paid to them by the Government of the United States of America and (2) non-Indian income upon which they are obligated to pay income or security taxes to the Government of the United States of America.

2. Such employees and members of their families shall receive exemption with respect to the payment of customs and import duties on personal, household and professional effects and supplies including one personal automobile certificate being furnished, by such employees, to the Collector of Customs concerned, through the Technical Assistance Unit of the Finance Ministry of India, to the effect that these effects and supplies are for the personal use and consumption of such employees and members of their families. Duty is liable to be paid in respect of any such article imported without payment of duty and sold or disposed of within three years, but the radiance shall be no liability if such articles are re-exported within the period.

Article V
ENTRY INTO FORCE, AMENDMENT, DURATION

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the day on which it is signed. It shall remain in force until three months after either government shall have given notice in writing to the other of intention to terminate the Agreement.

2. If, during the life of this Agreement, either government should consider that there should be an amendment thereof, it shall so notify the other government in writing and the two governments will thereafter consult with a view to agreeing upon the amendment.
3. Subsidiary project and other agreements and arrangements which may be concluded may remain in force beyond any termination of this Agreement, in accordance with such arrangements as the two governments may make.

4. This Agreement is complementary to and does not supersede existing agreements between the two governments except insofar as other agreements are inconsistent herewith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present agreement.

Done at New Delhi, in duplicate, this twenty-eighth day of December, 1957.

For the Government of the United States of America:
[Seal] Loy W. Henderson
Ambassador

For the Government of India:
[Seal] G. S. Bajpai
Girja Shankar Bajpai
Secretary General
Ministry of External Affairs
The Government of the United States of America and the Government of India;

Recognizing the unique opportunity that now exists for a sustained cooperative effort undertaken by both Governments to ensure the continuing development and progress of the agricultural sector of India's economy;

Recognizing that the United States, by undertaking for the first time a four-year programme of sharing its abundance of food grains—while the Government of India devotes its energies and resources toward achieving agricultural self-sufficiency—can make a significant contribution to India's third five-year plan and to her efforts to meet current food requirements, establish food reserves, increase agricultural production and stabilize food prices;

Considering that the Indian rupees accruing from such purchase will be utilized in a manner beneficial to both countries;

Recognizing the desirability of expanding trade in agricultural commodities between their two countries and with other friendly nations in a manner which would not displace usual marketings of the United States of America in these commodities or unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or normal patterns of trade with friendly countries;

Desiring to set forth the understandings which will govern the sales, as specified below, of surplus agricultural commodities to the Government of India pursuant to Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and the measures which the two Governments will take individually and collectively in furthering the expansion of such trade in such commodities;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

SALES FOR RUPEES

1. Subject to the availability of commodities for programming under the Act and issuance by the Government of the United States of America and acceptance by the Government of India of purchase authorizations, the Government of the United States of America undertakes to finance the sales up to the value $319 million, for rupees to purchasers authorized by the Government of India, of the agricultural commodities (shown in table on next page) determined to be surplus pursuant to the Act, of the amounts indicated.

The provisions of this Agreement, as applied to the balance of the amounts indicated in the schedule below, shall not become effective until January 1, 1961, and shall become effective then only in the event that the United States Government on or after January 1, 1961, so notifies the Government of India.
The deposit or transfer to the account of the Government of the United States of America in payment for the commodities and for the payment of the government for the commodities and for the payment of the government is hereby made. The deposit or transfer to the account of the Government of the United States of America in payment for the commodities and for the payment of the government is hereby made.

DEPOSIT OF RUPEES

Clause II

Paragraph 1. Article II will be applicable to the deposit of the specified amount of rupees. The amount of rupees specified in the deposit will be the amount paid for the commodities specified in the deposit. The deposit of the specified amount of rupees will be paid to the Government of the United States of America in accordance with the provisions of this section.

It is the deposit or transfer to the account of the Government of the United States of America in payment for the commodities and for the payment of the government is hereby made.

CASES OF RUPEES

Which II

1. The two Governments agree that the deposit or transfer to the account of the Government of the United States of America in payment for the commodities and for the payment of the government is hereby made.

2. Applications for purchase of commodities for 8819 million.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1/12/60</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The deposit or transfer to the account of the Government of the United States of America in payment for the commodities and for the payment of the government is hereby made.

For Government:

[Signature]

The deposit or transfer to the account of the Government of the United States of America in payment for the commodities and for the payment of the government is hereby made.

[Signature]
Article IV
GENERAL UNDERTAKINGS

1. The Government of India agrees that it will take all possible measures to prevent the resale or transhipment to other countries or the use for other than domestic purposes (except where such resale, transhipment or use is specifically approved by the Government of the United States of America), of the surplus agricultural commodities purchased pursuant to the provisions of this agreement, and to assure that the purchase of such commodities does not result in increased availability of these or like commodities for export from India.

2. The two Governments agree that they will take reasonable precautions to assure that all sales or purchases of surplus agricultural commodities, pursuant to the Agreement will not displace usual marketings of the United States of America in these commodities, or unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or normal pattern of commercial trade with friendly countries.

3. In carrying out this Agreement, the two Governments will seek to assure, to the extent practicable, conditions of commerce permitting private traders to function effectively and will use their best endeavors to develop and extend continuous market demand for agricultural commodities.

4. The Government of India agrees to furnish, upon request of the United States of America, information on the progress of the program, particularly with respect to the arrival and condition of commodities and the provisions for the maintenance of usual marketings, and information relating to exports of the same or like commodities.

Article V
CONSULTATION

The two Governments will, upon the request of either of them consult regarding any matter relating to the application of this agreement or to the operation of arrangements carried out pursuant to this Agreement.

Article VI
ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Agreement shall enter into force upon signature,

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective representatives, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Washington in duplicate this fourth day of May 1960.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE \FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: (Sd.) S. K. PATIL
(Sd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

United States Information Service, New Delhi.
FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENT: INDIA AND U.S.S.R.

The Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Highly appreciating the existing friendship between the two countries, and

Guided by mutual desire to further the development and consolidation of economic cooperation

Have concluded this Agreement on the following:

Article 1

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, meeting the wishes of the Government of India, shall extend to the Government of India a credit in the amount of one billion five hundred million

roubles (one rouble contains 0.222168 gram of fine gold) bearing the interest of 2.5 per cent per year, and shall provide at the expense of this credit the rendering of technical assistance in the construction of separate industrial, agricultural and other enterprises to be effected by the Government of India during the period of the Third Five-Year Plan.

The list of enterprises, as well as the kinds, periods and volumes of technical assistance in respect of each of these enterprises shall be determined by additional agreements between the two Parties.

Article 2

The credit mentioned in Article 1 of this Agreement shall be used by the Government of India in order to pay for:

(a) Designing and survey work to be carried out by Soviet organizations;

(b) Deliveries from the U.S.S.R. of equipment, machines and materials which are not available in India, CIF Indian ports if transported on Soviet ships and FOB Soviet ports if transported on Indian ships. The prices for the equipment, machines and materials shall be fixed on the basis of world market prices;

(c) Expenses involved in sending Soviet specialists to India for rendering technical assistance in all matters connected with the implementation of this Agreement except for the expenses within the territory of India to be reimbursed by the Indian Party in rupees.

Article 3

The Government of India shall repay the amounts of the credit utilized for each enterprise within 12 years in equal annual instalments. The first instalment for the repayment of this credit shall be paid one year after the completion of deliveries for each corresponding enterprise of the equipment, machines and materials required for putting these enterprises into operation and stipulated by corresponding contracts to be delivered from the U.S.S.R. The first instalment for the repayment of the amounts of the credit utilized for rendering technical assistance which is not connected with the construction of enterprises shall be paid from the date of completion of the above-mentioned technical assistance work in respect of each project.

Interest shall accrue from the date on which the corresponding part of the credit is used and shall be paid during the first three months of each year following the year for which it has accrued. The last payment shall be effected simultaneously with the last instalment for the repayment of the principal. The date of the utilization of the credit
for the equipment, machines and materials shall be made to be paid 14 days from the date of the Bill of Lading, and for reimbursement for the designing and survey work, for the expenditures involved in sending Soviet specialists to India and for other expenditures to be covered from the credit — the last day of each three-month period within which these expenses were incurred.

The Government of India has the right to repay the principal and pay the interest accrued thereon in advance of the due date.

Article 4

Repayments of the credit and payments of the interest accrued thereon shall be transferred in Indian Rupees (one rupee contains 0.186821 gram of fine gold) to a separate account to be opened with the Reserve Bank of India in the name of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. The recalculation of roubles into rupees shall be effected on the basis of the above-mentioned gold parity of the rouble and rupee.

The amounts transferred to the given account may be drawn by Soviet organizations for purchases in India of commodities according to the terms and conditions of the Indian-Soviet Trade Agreement in force and/or may be freely converted into pounds sterling.

Article 5

In case of any change of the gold parity of the rouble mentioned in Article 1 of this Agreement the sum of the credit evaluated in roubles shall be recalculated in proportion to this change so as to keep the gold equivalent of the credit unchanged.

If the parity of the Indian Rupee (0.186821 gram of fine gold per one Indian Rupee) in terms of gold changes, the amount of the account mentioned in Article 4 of this Agreement with the Reserve Bank of India shall be revalued proportionately to the changes which may take place.

Article 6

In order to keep a record of the utilization and repayment of the credit and payment of the interest accrued thereon the Ministry of Finance of India on behalf of the Government of India and the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. on behalf of the Government of the U.S.S.R. shall keep special credit accounts and shall jointly establish the technical procedure for keeping these accounts and settlements of the credit.

Article 7

In case any difference arises between the Indian authorities and Soviet organizations in respect of any matter connected with this Agreement or its implementation, the representatives of the Government of India and the representatives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall consult with each other and endeavour to come to a mutual settlement.

Article 8

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

Dated in Moscow 12th September, 1959 in two original copies, each in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

On behalf of the Government of India.
(Sd.) B. K. Nehru.

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
(Sd.) S. A. Skachkov.

Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi.
JOINT COMMUNIQUE: NERU AND KHRUSHCHEV

At the invitation of the Government of India Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., paid a visit to India from February 11 to 16, 1960. He was accompanied by Mr. A. A. Grusheko, Foreign Minister; Mr. N. A. Mikhailov, Minister of Culture; Mr. G. A. Zhukov, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations; Mr. S. A. Starikov, Chairman of the Committee for External Economic Relations; Mr. T. U. Udabayev, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; Mrs. T. A. Tairova, Foreign Minister of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic; Mr. A. M. Markov, Member of the Board of the Ministry of Public Health of the U.S.S.R.; and Mr. I. A. Benediktov, Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in India.

In Delhi and in the other places which he visited, Mr. Khrushchev was accorded by the public a warm and friendly reception which was impressive for the degree of popular enthusiasm which it displayed. These manifestations of goodwill were alike a tribute to a world statesman who has laboured devotedly in the cause of peace and an expression of the happy relations that exist between India and the Soviet Union and the peoples of the two countries.

During his stay in Delhi Mr. Khrushchev addressed Members of the Indian Parliament, visited the World Agriculture Fair, attended a Civic Reception held in his honour by the city of Delhi, and fulfilled other public engagements. He later visited Suratgarh and Bihai, both symbols of Indo-Soviet cooperation, one in the agricultural and the other in the industrial field. The success of these two enterprises has been a source of gratification to both countries, and augurs well for the future of economic cooperation between the two countries. His visits to these two centres gave Mr. Khrushchev a vivid impression both of the magnitude of the task upon which India is engaged and of the pace at which she is moving forward to the attainment of the immediate objectives of her developmental plans.

Mr. Khrushchev met and conferred with the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and other members of the Government of India. His talks with the Prime Minister, held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, covered a wide range of subjects in the international sphere as well as specific matters of mutual concern to the two countries.

The two Prime Ministers noted with much satisfaction the recent favourable trends in world affairs leading to a marked lessening of international tensions. This improvement is due in no small measure to the personal initiative and co-ordinated effort of the leaders of the Great Powers, notably Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. Eisenhower, President of the U.S.A. The direct contacts which have been established between them and are being developed through interchange of visits have been a valuable factor in promoting international understanding, and have facilitated the welcome agreement to hold a meeting, at the highest level, of the leaders of U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K. and France in May next. The hopes of all men of peace are centred on this and similar meetings, and it is the ardent wish of all men that the efforts of the leaders of the Great Powers will meet with a full measure of success. For her part, India gladly pledges her goodwill and moral support for these continuing and sustained efforts towards peace.

The Prime Minister of India repeated his appreciation of Mr. Khrushchev’s proposals for total disarmament. In Indian eyes,
they were, in essence, a call for the application of the principle of non-violence to the solution of international problems. The interest which these proposals roused in all countries, and particularly in the United Nations, was a reflection not merely of man's moral sense but his acute awareness of the dangers of a nuclear war. The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed their stand regarding the prohibition of thermonuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. They also expressed the hope that the first step, namely, the cessation of nuclear tests, would be taken by the Great Powers, in the spirit, and on the lines, of the resolution which it was India's privilege to introduce at the last session of the General Assembly. Not only nuclear weapons, but conventional armaments too are a heavy drain on human progress.

The latest reduction of Armed Forces in the Soviet Union, following similar reductions in the recent past was recognised by India as a notable contribution towards the fulfilment of the age-old dream of turning swords into ploughshares.

In his talk with Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian statesmen, Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed his high appreciation of India's policy of non-alignment and non-participation in military alliances. He stressed the fact that this policy was greatly respected in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government was convinced that by pursuing this policy India and her Prime Minister personally were making a substantial contribution to the maintenance and consolidation of world peace. Mr. Khrushchev wished the Government and the people of India success in pursuing this policy and emphasised the fact that joint efforts by the Soviet Union and India in defence of peace would continue to be an important factor contributing to the lessening of international tension and the development of international cooperation.

As between India and the Soviet Union, at no time have their mutual relations rested on a firmer basis of friendship and understanding than now. Their common allegiance to the principles of peaceful co-existence and their common determination to assist towards the establishment of lasting peace have brought them closer together and have progressively enlarged the area of beneficial cooperation between them in the United Nations and elsewhere. The two countries share the conviction that the remarkable advance now being made in science and technology, in which the Soviet Union has taken a leading part, would little serve the cause of humanity unless the world were rid of the haunting spectre of war and the foundations were laid of an enduring peace. Disarmament, amity between nations, the rapid development of these regions of the world which have long endured poverty and neglect—these alone are the true deterrents to war. The Prime Ministers expressed their faith that to the creation of these conditions, upon which depended to so great an extent the prospects of the peaceful progress of mankind, it would be the endeavour of both their countries to make their fullest contribution.

The Prime Ministers were glad to observe that the relations between the two countries were no less close in the economic and cultural spheres. Economic and technical collaboration between India and the Soviet Union embraces a wide variety of projects: the Bilal steel plant, which has gone into production and whose original capacity is now being more than doubled; the machine building plant at Ranchi; the power plant at Neyvel; the Korba coal project; the two million ton refinery at Barauni; oil exploration and others. To the credits already granted, the Soviet Union has recently added a new one of 1,500 million roubles. An agreement was signed during Mr. Khrushchev's stay in Delhi as to the utilization of this credit for major projects to be included in the Third Plan. So was also, for the first time, a cultural, scientific and technological agreement between the two countries.

Mr. Khrushchev was last in India in December 1955. Since then much has happened affecting the Indian as well as the world scene. His present visit has afforded Mr. Khrushchev an opportunity of seeing for himself, or obtaining first-hand information on the results of the efforts which India is making, in all spheres of developmental activities, to improve the lot of the Indian people and ensure for them a higher and ever increasing standard of living. The visit has also given the two Prime Ministers the opportunity, to which they have long looked forward of renewing their friendship and for personal discussions on the many matters that claim their common interest. The meeting between the heads of Government of India and the U.S.S.R. and the talks they have had, more particularly those on a personal level, have been profitable to them both; and to the new chapter in Indo-Soviet relations which opened with the visit of the Prime Minister of India to the Soviet Union in June 1955 has been added a significant page, recording a notable step forward in the consolidation of the cordial and friendly relations between the two countries.

A Tryst with Destiny

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her success and her failures. Through good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?

Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon this Assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even
now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now. ...

Peace has been said to be indivisible; so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this One World that can no longer be split into isolated fragments. ...

I beg to move, Sir,

"That it be resolved that:

(1) After the last stroke of midnight, all members of the Constituent Assembly present on this occasion, do take the following pledge:

'At this solemn moment when the people of India, through suffering and sacrifice, have secured freedom, I, .... a member of the Constituent Assembly of India, do dedicate myself in all humility to the service of India and her people to the end that this ancient land attain her rightful place in the world and make her full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind';

(2) Members who are not present on this occasion do take the pledge (with such verbal changes as the President may prescribe) at the time they next attend a session of the Assembly."

* Extract from the Speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly, August 14, 1947, on the eve of the attainment of Independence.