

choice in my opinion finds support in the "Minutes of the Meeting held at Lahore and Amritsar from 25th to 28th March 1959 in connection with the demarcation of Rajasthan (India)—West Pakistan Boundary"):

(a) The two deep inlets on either side of Nagar Parkar will constitute the territory of Pakistan. Already in 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of Thar Parkar pointed out that if those inlets were to be considered Kutch territory.

"[a] glance at the map will show that Parkar would be a peninsula almost entirely surrounded by Kutch territory. The Kutch State could erect fortifications and establish Custom houses at places situated many miles within the district for instance close to Veerawah, or on some of the roads which, crossing inlets of the Runn, lead from one part of this district to another". (Pak. Doc. B.9.)

In my opinion it would be inequitable to recognise these inlets as foreign territory. It would be conducive to friction and conflict. The paramount consideration of promoting peace and stability in this region compels the recognition and confirmation that this territory, which is wholly surrounded by Pakistan territory, also be regarded as such. The points where the boundary will thus cut off the two inlets are these:

At the western inlet, the boundary will leave the boundary symbols indicated on Indian Map B 34 at the point marked thereon as "26", more precisely where the cart track is indicated as departing from the edge of the Rann in a south-easterly direction. This point is indicated as Point "L" on Map C. On the other side of the inlet, the point will be that where the camel track is indicated on Indian Map B-34 to reach the edge of the Rann; that point is indicated as Point "M" on Map C. Between Points "L" and "M", the boundary shall be a straight line.

The boundary will cross the eastern inlet at its narrowest point in a straight line between Points "N" and "O" marked on Map C.

(b) The boundary marked by symbols along the outer edges of the peninsula of Nagar Parkar and up to the Eastern Terminus is a jagged one. As such it is unsuitable and impracticable as an international boundary. The boundary shall accordingly lie in conformity with the depiction on Map C between the outer points on jutting-out tongues of land from Point "M" and until the Eastern Terminus, marked as "ET" on Map C.

At no point between the two Termini shall the alignment of the boundary as above described be such as to include in India territory not claimed by India, as defined by the depiction of India's claim line on Map A.

It might be added that the boundary proposed by me for the greater part of its length roughly coincides with the boundary proposed by my learned colleague, Mr. Behler.

(Signed) (Gunnar Lagergren)

OPINION OF MR. ENTEZAM

In an early stage I considered that Pakistan had made out a clear title to the northern half of the area shown in the Survey Maps as the Rann. I have now had the advantage of reading the Opinion of the learned Chairman, and in the light of it I concur in and endorse the judgement of the learned Chairman.

(Signed) (Nasrollah Entezam)

DECISION

The alignment of the boundary described in the Opinion of the Chairman and endorsed by Mr. Entezam has obtained the required majority. It is therefore the boundary determined by the Tribunal.

Done at Geneva, this nineteenth
day of February, nineteen hundred
and sixty-eight.

(Signed) (Gunnar Lagergren)

(Signed) (Nasrollah Entezam)

(Signed) (Aleš Bebler)

(Signed) (J. Gillis Wetter)