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ศูนย์วิทยพัชกร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาคผนวก ก.

INDIA-PAKISTAN: SIMLA AGREEMENT ON BILATERAL RELATIONS AND
STATEMENT ON ITS IMPLEMENTATION*
(DONE at Simla, India, July 3, 1972;
entered into force, August 4, 1972)

AGREEMENT ON BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN SIGNED IN SIMLA
BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA, MRS.INDIRA GANDHI AND
THE PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN, MR.Z.A.BHUTTO ON JULY 3.

I. The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan are resolved that two countries put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred the relations and work for the promotion of a friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of a durable peace in the sub-continent, so that both countries may henceforth devote their resources and energies to the pressing task of advancing the welfare of their peoples.

In order to achieve this objective, the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan have agreed as follow:

- (1) That the principles and the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations shall govern the relations between the two countries.

*(Reproduced from the text provided by the Embassy of India at Washington, D.C.

(The Joint Statement on the implementation of the Simla Agreement appears at I.L.M. page 958. The Judgment of the International Court of Justice with regard to India's appeal relating to the jurisdiction of the International Civil Aviation Organization to pass judgment on India's right to suspend over-flight appears at I.L.M. page 1080.)

- (2) That the two countries are resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between them. Pending the final settlement of any of the problems between the two countries, neither side shall unilaterally alter the situation and both shall prevent the organisation, assistance or encouragement of any acts detrimental to the maintenance of peaceful and harmonious relations.
- (3) That the pre-requisite for reconciliation, good neighbourliness and durable peace between them is a commitment by both countries to the peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.
- (4) That the basic issues and causes of conflict which have been eviled the relations between the two countries for the last 25 years shall be resolved by peaceful means.
- (5) That they shall always respect each other's national unity, territorial integrity, political independence and sovereign equality.
- (6) That in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, they will refrain from the threat or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of each other.

II. Both Governments will take all steps within their power to prevent hostile propaganda directed against each other. Both countries will encourage the dissemination of such information as would promote the development of friendly relations between them.

III. In order progressively to restore and normalise relations between the two countries step by step, it is agreed that:

- (1) Steps shall be taken to resume communications - postal, telegraphic, sea, land including border posts and air links including over - flights.
- (2) Appropriate steps shall be taken to promote travel facilities for the nationals of the other country.
- (3) Trade and cooperation in economic and agreed fields will be resumed as far as possible.
- (4) Exchange in the fields of science and culture will be promoted. In this connection, delegations from the two countries will meet from time to time to work out the necessary details.

IV. In order to initiate the process of establishment of a durable peace, both Governments agree that:

- (1) The Indian and Pakistani forces shall be withdrawn to their side of the international border.
- (2) In Jammu and Kashmir the line of control resulting from the cease-fire of December 17, 1971 shall be respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognised position of the either side. Neither

side shall seek to alter it unilaterally irrespective of the mutual difference and legal interpretations. Both sides further undertake to refrain from the threat or the use of force in violation of this line.

- (3) Withdrawals shall commence upon the entry into force of this Agreement and shall be completed within a period of 30 days thereafter.

V. This Agreement will be subject to ratification by both countries in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures and will come into force with effect from the date on which the Instruments of Ratification are exchanged.

VI. Both Governments agree that their respective Heads will meet again at a mutually convenient time in the future and that, in the meanwhile, the representatives of the two sides will meet to discuss further the modalities and arrangements for the establishment of a durable peace and the normalisation of relations, including the questions of repatriation of the prisoners-of-war and the civilian internees, a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir and the resumption of diplomatic relations.

INDIA-PAKISTAN

JOINT STATEMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SIMLA AGREEMENT

INDO-PAKISTAN OFFICIAL LEVEL TALKS

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON AUGUST 29, 1972 IN NEW DELHI

In pursuance of the recent exchange of letters between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan, representatives of the two sides met in New Delhi from 25th to 29th August, 1972. The Pakistan delegation comprised Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Special Envoy of the President of Pakistan, Mr. Rafi Raza, Special Assistant to the President of Pakistan and Mr. Abdul Sattar, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Indian delegation comprised Mr. P.N. Haksar, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India, Mr. T.N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, Mr. S.K. Banerji, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Mr. A.S. Chib, Joint Secretary.

(2) The two sides reviewed the developments since the signing of the Simla Agreement and the need to resolve any doubts that may have arisen on either side and to ensure the smooth implementation of the Agreement. They reaffirmed the determination of the two Governments to implement the



provisions of the Simla Agreement, in letter and in spirit, for the establishment of a durable peace in the subcontinent.

(3) The two sides made the following recommendations to their respective Governments:

(i) The line of control in Jammu and Kashmir resulting from the cease-fire of December 17, 1971, will be delineated along its entire length and respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognised positions of either side. Maps showing this line will be exchanged by both sides. The inviolability of the line of control will be ensured by both sides in accordance with paragraph 4 (2) of the Simla Agreement. It was agreed that the delineation of the line will be completed by the 4th of September, 1972.

(ii) In view of certain practical difficulties that have arisen, it may not be possible to complete the process of withdrawals within the period specified in the Simla Agreement. Accordingly, withdrawals to the international border will be completed by the 15th of September, 1972.

(iii) Political leaders from Tharparkar will visit areas of Sind occupied by the Indian forces in order to assure the inhabitants of the area that they will be welcome to remain in or return to their homes in Pakistan in safety and dignity from the camps in India in accordance with the plan given by the Director of Military Operations of Pakistan to the Director of Military Operations of India on August 21, 1972 (vide annexure). The Indian side will give necessary facilities to ensure the full implementation of the plan.

ANNEXURE

THE OUTLINE PLAN FOR THE RESETTLEMENT IN SIND OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MINORITY COMMUNITY DISPLACED AS A RESULT OF THE WAR, HANDED OVER BY THE D.M.O. (DIRECTOR OF MILITARY OPERATIONS) OF PAKISTAN TO THE D.M.O. OF INDIA ON 21ST AUGUST, 1972.

1. The President of Pakistan is anxious that all persons displaced as a result of the war shall be rehabilitated in their homes as soon as possible and that the lives, properties and rights of the affected minorities are to be fully safeguarded to enable them to resume life where it was disturbed by the war.
2. To this end, under the direction of the President, necessary machinery has been set up, plans made and material resources allotted to enable speedy resettlement of the displaced persons.
3. This plan, in the outline, is based on the following:
 - (a) That the Indian authorities have agreed in the first instance that they will arrange for as many as possible of the displaced Pakistani nationals who left for India during and after the war to return to their homes before vacating the areas in Sind.
 - (b) That the remaining Pakistani nationals who are unable to return for any reason in the first instance are kept temporarily in the camps on the Indian side.
 - (c) That as soon as the Indian forces vacate the areas in

Sind, Pakistan forces shall move forward to re-occupy these areas. Immediately afterwards civil administration shall be established which will have a special component organised to implement the resettlement and rehabilitation.

- (d) Simultaneous with the re-establishment of civil administration, police and paramilitary forces will establish a network of posts with mobile reserves at the Union level for enforcing necessary authority to curb any hostile activities against the returning minorities.
- (e) Relief committees, social welfare bodies and teams consisting of the members of National and Provincial Assemblies of all denominations from the affected area and other notables will move in to ensure harmony between all sections of the people.
- (f) The next step will be to establish reception centres at suitable places near the border inside Pakistan to receive the balance of the displaced persons held in the Indian camps.
- (g) The displaced persons received in these Reception Centres will be gradually moved to their homes.
- (h) As far as possible, only after the steps in para 3(a) the displaced persons of the majority community

presently held in camps in the interior of Sind, who belong to areas where the minority community is also living, will be brought forward and resettled.

- (i) The strength of the police command, other law enforcing agencies is to be substantially increased in the affected area with a view to providing more effective protection to the minority community.

Footnote regarding para 3(b) above.

Indian authorities will be intimated when these Reception Centres are ready to receive.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาคผนวก ข.

BANGLADESH-INDIA-PAKISTAN: AGREEMENT ON THE REPATRIATION OF
PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES*
(Done at New Delhi, April 9, 1974)

BANGLADESH, INDIA, PAKISTAN AGREEMENT
SIGNED IN NEW DELHI ON APRIL 9, 1974

On July 2, 1972, the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India signed an historic agreement at Simla under which they resolved that "the two countries put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred their relations and work for the promotion of a friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent". The Agreement also provided for the settlement of "their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon".

2. Bangladesh welcomed the Simla Agreement. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh strongly supported its objective of reconciliation, good neighbourliness and establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent.

* (Reproduced from the text provided by the Embassy of Pakistan at Washington, D.C.

(The Agreement between India and Pakistan on the release and repatriation of detained persons, signed on April 9, 1974, appears at I.L.M. page 603. The Agreement between India and Pakistan on the repatriation of prisoners of war, signed on August 28, 1973, appears at 12 I.L.M. 1080 (1973). The Simla Agreement and the statement concerning its implementation appear at 11 I.L.M. 954 (1972).

3. The humanitarian problems arising in the wake of the tragic events of 1971 constituted a major obstacle in the way of reconciliation and normalisation among the countries of the sub-continent. In the absence of recognition, it was not possible to have tripartite talks to settle the humanitarian problems as Bangladesh could not participate in such a meeting except on the basis of sovereign equality.

4. On April 17, 1973, India and Bangladesh took a major step forward to break the deadlock on the humanitarian issues by setting aside the political problem of recognition. In a Declaration issued on that date they said that they "are resolved to continue their efforts to reduce tension, promote friendly and harmonious relationship in the sub-continent and work together towards the establishment of a durable peace". Inspired by this vision and "in the larger interests of reconciliation, peace and stability in the sub-continent" they jointly proposed that the problem of the detained and stranded persons should be resolved on humanitarian considerations through simultaneous repatriation of all such persons except those Pakistani prisoners of war who might be required by the Government of Bangladesh for trial on certain charges.

5. Following the Declaration there were a series of talks between India and Bangladesh and India and Pakistan. These talks resulted in an agreement at Delhi on August 28, 1973, between India and Pakistan with the concurrence of Bangladesh which provided for a solution of the outstanding humanitarian problems.

6. In pursuance of this Agreement, the process of threeway repatriation commenced on September 19, 1973. So far nearly 300,000 persons have been repatriated which has generated an atmosphere of reconciliation and paved the way for normalisation of relations in the sub-continent.

7. In February 1974, recognition took place thus facilitating the participation of Bangladesh in the tripartite meeting envisaged in the Delhi Agreement, on the basis of sovereign equality. Accordingly, His Excellency Dr. Kamal Hossain, Foreign Minister of the Government of Bangladesh, His Excellency Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India and His Excellency Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan, met in New Delhi from April 5 to April 9, 1974 and discussed the various issues mentioned in the Delhi Agreement, in particular the question of the 195 prisoners of war and the completion of the three-way process of repatriation involving Bangaloes in Pakistan, Pakistanis in Bangladesh and Pakistani prisoners of war in India.

8. The Ministers reviewed the progress of the three-way repatriation under the Delhi Agreement of August 28, 1973. They were gratified that such a large number of persons detained or stranded in the three countries had since reached thair destinations.

9. The Ministers also considered steps that needed to be taken in order expeditiously to bring the process of the three-way repatriation to a satisfactory conclusion.

10. The Indian side stated that the remaining Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees in India to be repatriated under the Delhi Agreement, numbering approximately 6,500, would be repatriated at the usual pace of a train on alternate days and the likely short-fall due to the suspension of trains from April 10 to April 19, 1974 on account of Kumbh Mela, would be made up by running additional trains after April 19. It was thus hoped that the repatriation of prisoners of war would be completed by the end of April, 1974.

11. The Pakistan side stated that the repatriation of Bangladesh nationals from Pakistan was approaching completion. The remaining Bangladesh nationals in Pakistan would also be repatriated without let or hindrance.

12. In respect of non-Bangalees in Bangladesh, the Pakistan side stated that the Government of Pakistan had already issued clearances for movement to Pakistan in favour of those non-Bangalees who were either domiciled in former West Pakistan, were employees of the Central Government and their families or were members of the divided families, irrespective of their original domicili. The issuance of clearances to 25,000 persons who constitute hardship cases was also in progress. The Pakistan side reiterated that all those who fall under the first three categories would be received by Pakistan without any limit as to numbers. In respect of persons whose applications had been rejected, the Government of Pakistan would, upon request, provide reasons why any particular case was

rejected, Any aggrieved applicant could, at any time, seek a review of his application provided he was able to supply new facts or further information to the Government of Pakistan in support of his contention that he qualified in one or other of the three categories. The claims of such persons would not be time-barred. In the event of the decision of review of a case being adverse the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh might seek to resolve it by mutual consultation.

13. The question of 195 Pakistani prisoners of War was discussed by the three Ministers, in the context of the earnest desire of the Governments for reconciliation, peace and friendship in the sub-continent. The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh stated that the excesses and manifold crimes committed by these prisoners of War constituted, according to the relevant provisions of the U.N. General Assembly Resolutions and International Law, war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, and that there was universal consensus that persons charged with such crimes as the 195 Pakistani prisoners of war should be held to account and subjected to the due process of law. The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan said that his Government condemned and deeply regretted any crimes that may have been committed.

14. In this connection the three Ministers noted that the matter should be viewed in the context of the determination of the three countries to continue resolutely to work for reconciliation.

The Ministers further noted that following recognition, the Prime Minister of Pakistan had declared that he would visit Bangladesh in response to the invitation of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and appealed to the people of Bangladesh to forgive and forget the mistakes of the past, in order to promote reconciliation. Similarly, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh had declared with regard to the atrocities and destruction committed in Bangladesh in 1971 that he wanted the people to forget the past and to make a fresh start, stating that the people of Bangladesh knew how to forgive.

15. In the light of the foregoing and, in particular, having regard to the appeal of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the people of Bangladesh to forgive and forget the mistakes of the past, the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh stated that the Government of Bangladesh had decided not to proceed with the trials as an act of clemency. It was agreed that the 195 prisoners of war may be repatriated to Pakistan along with the other prisoners of war now in the process of repatriation under the Delhi Agreement.

16. The Ministers expressed their conviction that the above agreements provided a firm basis for the resolution of the humanitarian problems arising out of the conflict of 1971. They reaffirmed the vital stake the seven hundred million people of the three countries have in peace and progress and reiterated the resolve of their Governments to work for the promotion of normalisation of relations and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent.

Signed in New Dalhi on April 9, 1974 in three originals, each of which is equally authentic.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(Kamal Hossain)	(Swaran Singh)	(Aziz Ahmed)
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Minister of External	Minister of State for
Government of Bangladesh	Affairs	Defence and Foreign
	Government of India	Affairs
		Government of Pakistan

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาคผนวก ก.

INDIA - PAKISTAN: JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE PROGRESS OF
NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS*
(New Delhi, April 9, 1974)

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF NORMALISATION BETWEEN
INDIA AND PAKISTAN UNDER THE SIMLA AGREEMENT.

During the presence of His Excellency Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, and his delegation in New Delhi from April 5 to April 9, 1974, it was decided by mutual consent to review the progress in the implementation of the Simla Agreement.

2. The two Ministers agreed that since the signing of the Simla Agreement, there had been steady progress towards the realisation of its objectives. They reiterated the resolve of the two countries to settle their differences in accordance with the provisions of the Simla Agreement.

3. It was agreed that the time had come for exchange of delegations to discuss the implementation of normalisation measures envisaged in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement. Discussion would commence shortly for working out fresh agreements, where necessary, for the resumption of postal and telecommunication links, restoration of travel facilities, particularly for pilgrims on a priority basis. Steps would also be taken progressively to implement other measures mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement.

4. On the question of military and para military personnel of the two countries reported missing following the conflict of 1971 it was agreed that, in this purely humanitarian matter, further efforts should be made to locate them. In this regard the two countries will afford necessary facilities to the Tracing Agency of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

5. The two Ministers signed an agreement for the release and repatriation of all nationals of either country detained in the other prior to the conflict of 1971.

NEW DELHI

APRIL 9, 1974

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(Reproduced from the text provided by the Embassy of Pakistan Washington, D.C.)

(Paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement appears at 11 I.L.M. 956 The Agreement between India and Pakistan on the release and repatriation of detained persons appears at I.L.M. page 603. The Agreement signed by Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan on the repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees appears at page 501.)

INDIA - PAKISTAN: AGREEMENT ON THE RELEASE AND REPATRIATION OF
DETAINED PERSONS*

(Done at New Delhi, April 9, 1974)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA ON
RELEASE AND REPATRIATION OF PERSONS
DETAINED IN EITHER COUNTRY PRIOR TO
CONFLICT OF 1971.

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, and the Minister of External Affairs, Government of India, examined the question of the nationals of either country detained in the other prior to the conflict of 1971. They agreed that this was a humanitarian question which should be settled quickly with a view to alleviating the suffering of the hundreds of individuals involved and their families.

2. With this objective in view, the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India have agreed as follow:

- (I) All nationals of either country detained in the other prior to the conflict of 1971 shall be released and repatriated, irrespective of the charges on which they are detained, with the maximum possible despatch but in no case later than 14th August, 1974. After that date, neither

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(Reproduced from the text provided by the Embassy of Pakistan at Washington, D.C.)

country shall continue to detain any national of the other who was arrested prior to the conflict of 1971.

- (II) The process of release and repatriation shall commence without waiting for the compilation of complete lists of such detainees. The detainees so far visited by the representatives of the Swiss Missions, shall be repatriated forth with. The remaining detainees shall similarly be released and repatriated after they are located by the representatives of the Swiss Mission in either country.
- (III) The two Governments shall give extensive publicity to this Agreement in the Press and over the Radio and bring it to the attention of the Governments of their States/Provinces and of the authorities in charge of all jails, prisons and detention centres for immediate compliance.
- (IV) Each Government shall provide all necessary facilities to the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to trace those of the pre-war detainees who are still reported to be missing after 14th August, 1974.
- (V) If a detainee claims to be the national of the country in which he is detained, his case shall be investigated and decided by mutual agreement between the two Governments.
- (VI) Pending their release and repatriation all detainees shall be treated with humanity and consideration.

3. This Agreement shall enter into force on signature.

Signed in duplicate at New Delhi, on 9th April, 1974.

For the Government of Pakistan

For the Government of India

Sd/-

(Aziz Ahmed)

Minister of State for Defence
and Foreign Affairs,
Government of Pakistan.

Sd/-

(Swaran Singh)

Minister of External Affairs,
Government of India.



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาคผนวก ง.

INDIA

I have the honour, by direction of the President of India, to declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India that they accept, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate such acceptance, as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, and on the basis and condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over all disputes arising after 26 January 1950 with regard to situations of facts subsequent to that date, other than:

- (1) Disputes, in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method or methods of settlement.
- (2) Disputes with the government of any State which, on the date of this declaration, is a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations.
- (3) Disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of the Republic of India.
- (4) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of India have accepted obligations.

- (5) Disputes in respect of which any other party to a dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice exclusively for or in relation to the purposes of such dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of a party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than 12 months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.
- (6) Disputes with the Government of any State with which, on the date of an application to bring a dispute before the Court, the Government of India has no diplomatic relations.

New York, 14 September 1959.

(Signed) C.S. JHA,

Permanent Representative of India

to the United Nations.

ศูนย์วิทยุทัพบก
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาคผนวก จ.

PAKISTAN

I have the honour, by direction of the President of Pakistan, to make the following declaration on behalf of the Government of Pakistan under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice:

The Government of Pakistan recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes after 24 June 1948, arising, concerning:

- (a) the interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) any question of international law;
- (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- (d) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

Provided, that the declaration shall not apply to:

- (a) disputes the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future; or
- (b) disputes relating to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of Pakistan;

- (c) disputes arising under a multilateral treaty unless
- (i) all parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also parties to the case before the Court, or
 - (ii) the Government of Pakistan specially agree to jurisdiction; and provided further, that this declaration shall remain in force till such time as notice may be given to terminate it.



New York, 12 September 1960.

(Signed) Said HASAN,

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the
United Nations.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ประวัติการศึกษา

น.ส.จารุวรรณ ภักดีดำรงฤทธิ์ เกิดเมื่อวันที่ 8 กรกฎาคม พ.ศ. 2492
ณ จังหวัดพระนคร

เข้าศึกษาครั้งแรกที่โรงเรียนอานวยวิทยา จังหวัดพระนคร

ต่อมาได้เข้าศึกษาต่อที่โรงเรียนเบญจมราชาลัย จังหวัดพระนคร จนจบ
ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5 แผนกศิลปะ เมื่อ พ.ศ. 2510

เข้าศึกษาในคณะรัฐศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เมื่อ พ.ศ. 2510
สำเร็จการศึกษาแผนกวิชาการปกครอง ได้รับปริญญารัฐศาสตรบัณฑิต เกียรตินิยมอันดับ 2
เมื่อวันที่ 23 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2514

เข้าศึกษาชั้นปริญญาโท แผนกวิชาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างประเทศ คณะบัณฑิต
วิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เมื่อ พ.ศ. 2514 สอบได้ข้อเขียนเมื่อเดือน
เมษายน พ.ศ. 2516

หลังจากจบการศึกษาชั้นปริญญาตรีแล้ว ได้เข้าทำงานที่การไฟฟ้าส่วนภูมิภาค
กระทรวงมหาดไทย เมื่อเดือน มิถุนายน พ.ศ. 2514 ซึ่งยังคงประจำอยู่จนปัจจุบันนี้.

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย