



Treaty Series No. 25 (1934)

Exchange of Notes

between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
and the Government of India
and
the Government of Afghanistan
in regard to the

Boundary between India and Afghanistan

in the neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokalim

[With a Map]

Kabul, February 3, 1934

*Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty*

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EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN IN REGARD TO THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ARNAWAI AND DOKALIM (WITH A MAP).

Kabul, February 3, 1934.

Sir R. Maconachie to Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan.

British Legation,

Kabul, February 3, 1934.

Your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform you that the agreement arrived at between Captain W. R. Hay, the representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India, and Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi, the representative of the Government of His late Majesty King Muhammad Nadir Shah, by the signature on the 11th July, 1932, of a map showing the location of the Indo-Afghan frontier in the neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokalim has been approved by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India accordingly confirm the boundary line demarcated by the said representatives as shown in the facsimile copy of the original signed map and the accompanying description of the boundary pillars hereunto annexed.

2. Further, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India approve and confirm the subsidiary proposals which are set out in Captain W. R. Hay's letter of the 10th July, 1932, addressed to Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi in the following terms:—

- (a) That the people of Dokalim shall be allowed to take water required for the irrigation of their lands in Dokalim from the Arnawai Khwar above the boundary fixed; and
- (b) That the people of Arnawai may be allowed to float wood required for local use down that portion of the Arnawai Khwar which forms the international boundary.

3. In regard, however, to the decision mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) above, it will, of course, be understood that without

the consent of the local British authorities no new water channel shall be constructed above the boundary fixed.

4. If the boundary line as shown in the annexes to the present note and the above-mentioned subsidiary proposals are acceptable to the Government of His Majesty King Muhammad Zahir Shah, I suggest that the present note and your Excellency's reply in similar terms be regarded as constituting, as from to-day's date, a definitive agreement on this matter between the Royal Afghan Government on the one hand and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India on the other.

I have, &c.

R. R. MACONACHIE.



نمبر ۵۳۹۶

مورخه ۱۳ دلو ۱۳۱۲

فتوحات خارجیہ

آقای وزیر مختار .

اول: احتراماً وصول مکتوب نمبر ۱۲۹ مورخه ۱۹۳۳ گزیریکا جلا لٹاب شمار تصدیق مینمایم کہ در آن جناب عالی بدو ستاد اطلاع داده اید کہ موافقتی چاکہ یقیناً بقدر صد قصاب حبیب اند خان طرزی و آقای کپتان و بلیو آرمی نمایندہ حکومت علیحضرت پادشاہ سلطنت متحدہ بریطانیای عظمیٰ و آیرلند شمالی و حکومت ہندوستان بواسطہ امضای نقشہ کہ صد قصابان ہندوستان را در نوامی از نوامی و دو کلان توضیح میکنند و در ۱۹ جولائی ۱۹۳۲ امضا شد از طرف حکومت علیحضرت در سلطنت متحدہ بریطانیای عظمیٰ و حکومت ہندوستان تصویب شدہ است و بنا بر ان از طرف حکومت علیحضرت در سلطنت متحدہ بریطانیای عظمیٰ و آیرلند شمالی و حکومت ہندوستان خط سرحد یکہ از طرف نمایندگان مذکور تعیین شدہ و طوریکہ در سوا نقشہ اصلی تفصیلات منضمہ پلا راکہ با مکتوب جلا لٹاب شمانسک است توضیح یافته تصدیق گردیدہ است .

۲: در فقرہ ۲ گاشتہ شدہ است کہ حکومت علیحضرت در سلطنت متحدہ بریطانیای عظمیٰ و حکومت ہندوستان تجاویز اضافی کہ از طرف کپتان و بلیو آرمی در مکتوب تاریخی ۱۰ جولائی ۱۹۳۲ بنام عالیقدر صد قصاب حبیب طرزی پیشہ نباد شدہ است نیز قبول و تصدیق نمودہ اند و آن تجاویز حسب ذیل است :

الف: مردم دو کلان را اجازہ دادہ خواهد شد کہ ایکہ برای بیاری زمینہا خودشان در دو کلان لازم داشتہ باشند از خورار نوامی از بالای سرحد معینہ بگیرند .

ب: مردم از نوامی را اجازہ دادہ خواهد شد کہ چوبہا برای ضروریات محلی لازم داشتہ باشند در حصہ خورار نوامی کہ سرحد بین المللی را تعیین میکند بواسطہ آب دریا برودہ بتوانند .

۳: نسبت فقرہ الف مندرگہ بالا البتہ ہمیدہ بشود کہ ہر جوی آب جدید بالاتر از سرحد معینہ ساختہ نخواہد شد تا از نامورین محلی برطانوی اجازہ حاصل نشود .

۴: مطابق ہدایا تیکہ از طرف حکومت متبوعام حاصل نمودہ ام در جواب مکتوب فوق الذکر شما احتراماً بہ



نمبر

مورد شماره

فصلت حاجیه

استحضار میرسانم کہ حکومت پادشاهی افغانستان در سلطنت علیحضرت اقدس محمد ظاہر شاہ خط سرحدیہ را کہ از طرف نمایندگان فوق الذکر تعیین شدہ است و بطوریکہ در سواد نقشہ اصلی و تفصیلات منضمہ پلاکارا کہ مکتوبہ ہذا منسلک است تصدیق مینماید و نیز تجاویز اضافی مذکورہ فوق را قبول مینماید. بنا بران حکومت علیحضرت قدس محمد ظاہر شاہ موافقت مینماید کہ مکتوبہ ہذا و مکتوبہ جلا لہآب شما از تاریخ امر و در فیما بین حکومت پادشاهی افغانستان از یک طرف و حکومت علیحضرت متحدہ بریطانیای عظمیٰ و حکومت ہندوستان از دیگر طرف موافقہ قطعی شناختہ خواهد شد. در خاتمہ احترامات فائقہ ام را تجدید میکنم.

محمد علی صاحب
محمد وزیر امور خارجہ

عالیقدر جلا لہآب سر ریچرڈ میکائیلی وزیر مختار دولت بریتانیا.

بر بار شاہی کابل

(Translation.)

Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan to Sir R. Maconachie.

*Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Kabul, dated Dalv 14, 1312
(February 3, 1934).*

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 3rd February, 1934, in which you informed me that the agreement arrived at between Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi, and Captain W. R. Hay, the representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India, by the signature of a map which shows the location of the frontier of Afghanistan and India in the neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokalim, and was signed on the 11th July, 1932, has been approved by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Government of India, and that accordingly the boundary line as demarcated by the said representatives and as shown in the facsimile copy of the original signed map and the accompanying descriptions of the boundary pillars annexed to your Excellency's note, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the Government of India.

2. In paragraph 2 it was stated that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India also approve and confirm the subsidiary proposals which are set out in Captain W. R. Hay's letter of the 10th July, 1932, addressed to Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi, which proposals are as follows:—

- (a) That the people of Dokalim shall be allowed to take water required for the irrigation of their lands in Dokalim from the Arnawai Khwar above the boundary fixed.
- (b) That the people of Arnawai shall be allowed to float wood required for local use down the portion of the Arnawai stream which forms the international boundary.






3. In regard to (a) above, it will of course be understood that no new water-channel shall be constructed above the boundary fixed unless the consent of the local British authorities has first been obtained.

4. In accordance with the instructions received from my Government I have the honour to state in reply to your note quoted above that the Royal Government of Afghanistan under the rule of His Majesty Muhammad Zahir Shah confirm the boundary line, as demarcated by the said representatives and as shown in the facsimile copy of the original signed map and the accompanying description of the boundary pillars hereunto annexed, and also accept the

subsidiary proposals set forth above. The Government of His Majesty Muhammad Zahir Shah accordingly agree that the present note and your Excellency's note shall be regarded as constituting, with effect from to-day's date, a definitive agreement between the Royal Afghan Government on the one hand, and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India, on the other. In conclusion I renew my profound respects.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

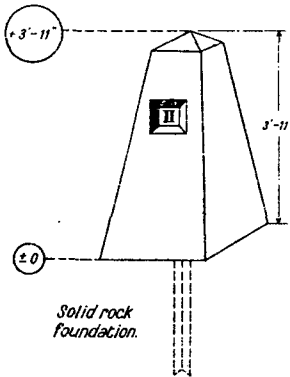
**PILLARS ERECTED ON THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY
IN THE VICINITY OF ARNAWAI IN JULY, 1932.**

NUMBER	TYPE	MARKS OF RECOGNITION	MARKS OF RECOGNITION
No. I PILLAR	TYPE A		<i>Inscribed on rock-base alongside.</i>
No. II PILLAR	TYPE A		" " " "
No. III PILLAR	TYPE A		" " " "
No. IV PILLAR	TYPE A		" " " "
No. V PILLAR	TYPE B		<i>Inscribed on large rock 70' distant on a True bearing of 108°-15. (The arrow points to the pillar.)</i>
No. VI PILLAR	TYPE B	}	<i>No suitable rock available within 100' of either pillar. The pillar foundation is a sufficiently permanent mark.</i>
No. VII PILLAR	TYPE C		

PILLARS ERECTED ON THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY
IN THE VICINITY OF ARNAWAI IN JULY, 1932.

BOUNDARY PILLARS, TYPES

1. TYPE A

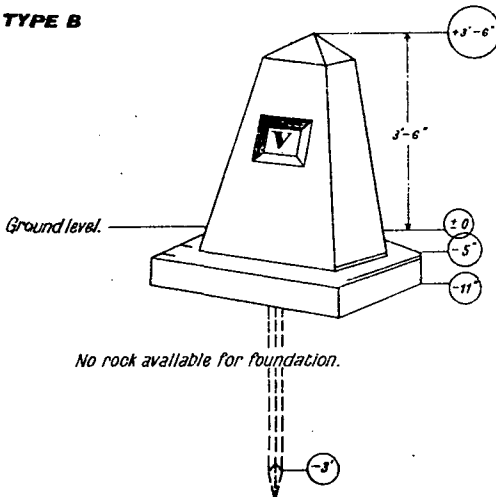


CONSTRUCTION:-

Reinforced cement concrete with central core of $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ angle iron, grouted at the base into a 1' deep jumper hole in solid rock, dimensions 1'-6" square at the base, and 1' square at the top.

Foundations on solid rock. The pillar number inscribed on a 6" x 4" sunk panel as shown in the diagram.

2. TYPE B



CONSTRUCTION:-

Reinforced cement concrete with central core of $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ angle iron driven 3' into the ground 1'-6" square at the base, and 1' square at the top.

Foundations 6" x 2'-4" square cement concrete.

Numbering as for type A.

3. TYPE C

Exactly similar to Type B, but with the central angle iron core grouted at the base into a 2'-8" deep jumper hole in slightly fissured rock.

