

# 1950

## January

- 4 The Government of Pakistan recognizes the People's Republic of China.
- 27 Pakistan accepts in principle the Indian proposal for referring the Inter-Dominion Canal-Water dispute to an expert commission. The acceptance is, however, subject to the condition that on the commission's failure the matter will be referred to the International Court of Justice.

## February

- 4 The Aga Khan announces a donation of Rs. 350,000 for an Economic Research Centre for Muslim countries.
- 7 The UN Security Council receives from General McNaughton of Canada the report on the task entrusted to him of finding a solution to the Kashmir deadlock.  
  
General McNaughton in his report agrees with UNCIP that administrative control over the Northern Areas of Kashmir should remain with the existing local authorities. He recommends the withdrawal of the Pakistan Army and of all Indian forces, other than those required for security and law and order on the Indian side of the cease-fire line, and the reduction of the State's forces and militia on the one hand and the Azad Kashmir forces on the other.
- 9 Editor of Urdu literary journal *Makhzin*, eminent writer, Sir Sheikh Abdul Qadir passes away in Lahore.
- 12 Governor-General Khwaja Nazimuddin lays the foundation-stone of the Kotri Barrage.
- 16 The Government of Pakistan advances a loan of £500,000 to Burma in conformity with the decisions reached at the Commonwealth Conference at Colombo to enable Burma to strengthen her currency and guarantee her production and export of rice.  
  
Japanese Trade Mission arrives in Karachi.
- 18 . Pakistan and Iran sign a Treaty of Friendship at Tehran
- 24 The President of the Security Council introduces a resolution terminating UNCIP and proposing the appointment of a UN representative to take over its powers and responsibilities in Kashmir.

26 Pakistan-Iraq Treaty of Friendship is signed in Baghdad.

## **March**

1 King Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi of Iran arrives in Karachi.

13 In the Pakistan Parliament, Finance Minister Ghulam Mohammed presents third surplus Budget.

14 The UN Security Council adopts a resolution appointing a Mediator for the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. Pakistan accepts the joint resolution.

The Security Council reaffirms UNCIP's resolution of August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949, and expresses the opinion that "the resolution of the outstanding difficulties should be based upon the substantial measure of agreement on fundamental principles already reached, and that steps should be taken forthwith for the demilitarization of the State and for the expeditious determination of its future in accordance with the freely expressed will of the inhabitants".

## **April**

8 Liaquat-Nehru Agreement : Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Premiers of India and Pakistan respectively, sign an agreement in New Delhi on the measures to be adopted to deal with the major inter-dominion problems viz. minorities' rights, cultural and trade relations.

12 The UN Security Council appoints the Australian jurist, Sir Owen Dixon as Mediator in the Kashmir dispute and the Government of Pakistan accepts this nomination.

Pakistan Constituent Assembly decides that the Federal Court of Pakistan should be the Supreme Judicial Tribunal in the country, and abolishes the entire appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council from May, 1950.

19 Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan leaves for the U.S.A. on a personal invitation from President Truman.

26 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, arrives in Karachi to discuss various Inter-Dominion problems with Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

## **May**

- 8 Qazi Fazlullah is sworn in as Sindh Chief Minister, vice Mr. Yusaf Haroon.
- 13 Col. Syed Ali Ahmad Shah is appointed Azad Kashmir President, vice Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim.
- 18 The Peshawar University comes into being.

## **June**

- 16 Jamaat-i-Islami decides to contest elections.
- 28 By an agreement signed in New Delhi, Pakistan and India allow the expatriates to dispose of their property without any official consent.

## **July**

- 11. Pakistan joins the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank.
- 20 UN Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon and the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan hold a Tripartite Conference in an attempt to find a solution of the Kashmir question.

## **August**

- 16 The Prime Minister of India rejects Dixon's "proposal of setting up an administrative body to carry on the functions of government" in the limited plebiscite area until the poll is declared.
- 29 A Treaty of Friendship between Pakistan and the Syrian Republic is signed in Karachi.
- 31 Pakistan applies to the World Bank for a development and reconstruction loan of Rs. 750 million.

## **September**

- 6 General Mohammad Ayub Khan, the first Pakistani, is appointed the C-in-C of the Pakistan Army.
- 14 Pakistan is elected to the Board of Executive Directors of the

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Pakistan signs a 60-million sterling Trade Agreement with Japan.

- 15 Sir Owen Dixon submits his report on Kashmir to the Security Council. After three months of discussions and deliberations, he has come to the conclusion that India does not co-operate because of her refusal to create conditions which would make a plebiscite by demilitarization of the State possible. Sir Owen Dixon, under the circumstances, finds that the Government of India, by refusing to accept what he regards as fair conditions for demilitarization in preparation for an overall plebiscite, commits a breach of the commitments formally undertaken by them in the resolutions of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949 of the UNCIP.

Pakistan is elected to the Fund and Bank Procedure Committees of the IMF and the World Bank.

- 19 The Commonwealth Finance Ministers' talks open in London.
- UNESCO allots \$140,000 to Pakistan for the establishment of an Institute of Geophysics in the country and for the expansion of radio broadcasting facilities.

- 21 The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement is ratified.

- 22 Pakistan signs the Fullbright Agreement which provides for educational exchange between the U.S.A. and Pakistan.

- 28 Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan presents the reports of the Basic Principles Committee and the Fundamental Rights Committee in the Constituent Assembly.

## **October**

- 4 Pakistan is elected a member of the UN Korean Commission.
- 8 Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is elected President of the Muslim League unopposed after Mr. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman resigns.
- Mr. Jogandar Nath Mandal quits as Central Law Minister.
- 10 The overseas radio-telephone service between Pakistan and Switzerland is extended to Poland.
- 12 Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister, is unanimously elected President of the International Islamic Economic Conference for three years at the closing session of the Conference held in Tehran.

- 30 The special envoy of the Motamar-al-Alam-al-Islami leaves for Lake Success with a million-signature scroll demanding justice for the people of Kashmir, to be delivered to the UN Secretary-General.

## **November**

- 10 Mian Iftikharuddin forms Azad Pakistan Party; quits Muslim League.
- 14 Mr. Iftikhar Mamdot forms Jinnah Muslim League.
- 17 An Agreement is concluded between Pakistan and UNESCO under which UNESCO will initiate projects for Pakistan costing about \$ 180,000.
- 19 Hydrographical and topographical survey of the disputed boundaries between East Bengal and West Bengal.
- 22 Opposition parties meet in Lahore. Maulana Maududi presides over.

## **December**

- 3 The Governor of Punjab opens a boat-bridge across the Indus River at Mithankot, one of the longest boat bridges in the world.
- 12 A sum of \$600,000 has been allotted to Pakistan for technical assistance under President Truman's Four-Point Programme.
- 15 The Governor of Punjab Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar opens Radio Pakistan's first teleprinter service between Lahore and Karachi.
- 19 The Governor-General of Pakistan inaugurates the Premier Sugar Mills at Mardan.