

demilitarized, that internal security be entrusted to a United Nations force "which should be introduced into the area at once", prior to the holding of a plebiscite. On January 23 and 24 the Representative of India put forward the Indian side of the case arguing that the only question the Security Council had to consider was the original complaint against Pakistani aggression brought by India to the Council on January 1, 1948, and that India was under no commitment to allow a plebiscite in Kashmir. The United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and Colombia then put forward a resolution reminding the two disputants of the UNCIP resolutions which called for a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. The resolution, which also re-affirmed the Security Council resolution of March 30, 1951, was carried on January 24 with 10 votes in favour, 0 against, with 1 abstention (U.S.S.R.). Then on Republic Day, January 26, 1957, India accepted formal accession of Kashmir into the Indian Union.

On February 14, the United States, the United Kingdom, Cuba and Australia presented a new joint draft resolution to the Security Council. This resolution¹ noted that demilitarization prior to the holding of a plebiscite had not been achieved and noted further that the Pakistan proposal for the use of a temporary United Nations force to achieve demilitarization would deserve consideration; the operative portion of this resolution requested Mr. Gunnar Jarring of Sweden, President of the Security Council, "to examine with the Governments of India and Pakistan, proposals, which in his opinion, are likely to contribute to the achievement of demilitarization, or to the establishment of other conditions for progress toward the settlement of the dispute, having regard to the previous resolutions of the Security Council and of the UNCIP and bearing in mind the statements of the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan and the proposal for the use of a temporary United Nations force". The resolution authorized Mr. Jarring to visit the sub-continent for this purpose, requested him to report back to the Security Council as soon as possible, but not later than April 15, 1957, and concluded by inviting the Governments of India and Pakistan to co-operate with Mr. Jarring in the performance of these functions. On February 20 this resolution was vetoed in the Security Council by the Soviet Union. Sweden abstained and the other nine members of the Council voted in favour of it.

Immediately after this vote, a new draft resolution was put before the Security Council by the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia. This resolution recalled the previous resolutions of the Security Council and UNCIP, but excluded the remainder of the preamble in which reference was made to the use of a temporary United Nations force. Except for this deletion, the operative portion of the new resolution remained the same. This new draft resolution was adopted by the Security Council on February 21 by 10 votes in favour, 0 against, with 1 abstention (U.S.S.R.).

Middle East Crisis

In 1956 the Security Council had to deal with a series of increasingly grave crises in Israel's relations with three of its four Arab neighbours. When the year opened it had before it a Syrian shooting incident on Lake

¹Document S/3787.