



demilitarization, but that, subject to this qualification, it would extend to the United Nations representative such co-operation in the discharge of his duties as lay in its power. The Representative of Pakistan asserted that, as the draft resolution had been based on the McNaughton proposals, which Pakistan had accepted, his Government, consequently, also accepted the new resolution and promised full co-operation with the United Nations representative.

In accordance with the resolution of March 14, 1950, Sir Owen Dixon, an eminent Australian jurist, was appointed United Nations representative on April 12, and proceeded on his important mission to the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent early in May. After almost four months of investigation on the sub-continent and negotiation with the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, Sir Owen Dixon returned to Lake Success in August. Under cover of a letter dated September 15, 1950, addressed to the President of the Security Council for that month, he reported on the results of his mission.

Sir Owen stated in his report that he had initially attempted to secure the agreement of India and Pakistan on a programme of demilitarization which would permit a free and impartial plebiscite by which the people of Kashmir could determine their future. After listening separately to the cases presented by representatives of both nations, he had arranged for the Prime Ministers to meet with him and had found that neither had any affirmative plans or proposals to offer for the settlement of the dispute. Sir Owen had