

to visit Thailand; to consider such data as might be submitted to it; and to make reports and recommendations to the Peace Observation Commission and to the Security Council. If the sub-commission considered that it could not adequately accomplish its mission without visiting states contiguous to Thailand, it was to seek instruction from the Peace Observation Commission or the Security Council. This resolution was rejected by a vote of 9 in favour, 1 against (the Soviet Union) and 1 abstention (Lebanon). In accordance with the Uniting for Peace resolution, the Thai Government may now submit its request to the General Assembly.

## Kashmir

On December 30, 1947, India complained to the Security Council that the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which two months earlier had acceded to India, was being invaded by Muslim tribesmen with the support of regular Pakistan troops. This complaint, together with Pakistan's counter-charges, is still before the United Nations, and the cease-fire line established in July 1949 continues to be supervised by a United Nations Military Observer Group.<sup>1</sup>

The Security Council has made a number of attempts to secure the withdrawal of troops and to arrange a political settlement. The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan established in April 1948 managed to achieve a cease-fire over a year later and won acceptance of the principle that the future of Kashmir should be settled by a plebiscite. In succession to UNCIP, in March 1950 the Security Council appointed Sir Owen Dixon as United Nations Representative with the task of arranging for, and acting as mediator in, a demilitarization programme preliminary to a plebiscite. His proposals for a plebiscite in the Vale of Kashmir (the portion most in dispute) with partition of the remainder were rejected.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, Sir Owen Dixon's successor, made some progress during 1951 and 1952 in reducing the area of disagreement to the issue of demilitarization and related problems. In the end, however, he failed to persuade the two countries to agree and suspended his efforts at mediation after submitting his fifth report to the Security Council early in 1953. Shortly thereafter it became known that the Kashmir problem was to be the subject of direct conversations between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan; the United Nations has not, since that time, played an active role in the negotiations.

During the summer of 1953, the Prime Ministers met three times. At the third meeting in New Delhi in August, the Prime Ministers agreed to appoint a plebiscite administrator by April 1954 and a committee of officials was set up to study the following problems:

- (1) The creation and maintenance of a peaceful atmosphere;
- (2) arrangements for withdrawing tribesmen and Pakistani nationals from the state;
- (3) the size and character of the armed forces to be maintained in the state during the plebiscite period;

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1952-53*, p. 15.