

to normal. The Representative of Pakistan argued that Hyderabad had never, except in a geographic sense, formed a part of India and that during discussion of the Indian Independence Bill in 1947, spokesmen of the United Kingdom had mentioned independence as one possibility for the princely states. He declared that the real issue was that India had in effect annexed Hyderabad by force, thereby creating an international political problem which could not be regarded by the Council simply as a domestic concern of India. If the Council doubted its own competence or that of Hyderabad in the matter, he said, an advisory opinion should be sought from the International Court of Justice. If the opinion was that the Council was competent to intervene and that an unjustifiable aggression had taken place, the Council would, in the opinion of Pakistan, have a duty to restore the *status quo* as far as practicable. "Provisional measures", including a general amnesty, should be taken by the Council. Finally, Pakistan suggested that the Council should satisfy itself concerning any facts still in doubt and arrange under United Nations supervision a plebiscite on the question of the accession of Hyderabad to India.

The Security Council then adjourned without making any decision. No date was set for a further meeting to discuss the matter. In the discussion on September 21, 1948, the Canadian Representative had suggested that the Council need not pursue for the present the question of its competence to intervene but that no one would question the right of the Council to continue any discussion which it had once begun concerning any matter appearing to threaten peace. No further opinion concerning these points was expressed by the Canadian Representative during the meetings held in May 1949.

## Indonesia

The dispute which followed the return to Indonesia in 1945 of the Netherlands administering authorities was a characteristic result of the stimulation given by the Second World War to already growing nationalism in many underdeveloped regions of the world. The Republic of Indonesia, which was sponsored by the Japanese, declared its independence in August 1945. In the following interval of six weeks before the landing of Allied forces, the new regime consolidated its position and took over from the Japanese all administrative functions in these areas. It was with this *de facto* government, which strongly opposed the return of the Netherlands authorities, that the Dutch Government had to deal when it assumed the administration of the Netherlands East Indies from the British, who had accepted the Japanese surrender.

During the years 1946 to 1948 numerous attempts were made to reach agreement between the Dutch and the Republicans as to the future form of government of Indonesia. In August 1947 the Security Council was called upon by Australia and India to consider the problem. The Netherlands Government objected that the Security Council did not have the competence to intervene, but agreed to proceed with the discussions without committing itself to carry out the Council's decisions. The Security Council thereupon