

withdrawal of British paramountcy left the two new states with long-standing and bitter problems whose solution will require the highest type of statesmanship. Examples of these problems were the serious friction which has developed between India and Pakistan over certain territorial areas, and also, of course, the dreadful communal rioting which has troubled both countries in the last year. While these problems have not been given the publicity, for example, that has been given to the United Nations discussions of the Palestine question, their seriousness cannot be exaggerated in view of the vast numbers of people who are affected, directly or indirectly.

35. In January of this year both India and Pakistan referred their dispute over Kashmir to the Security Council. Subsequently Pakistan submitted to the Council several other complaints against India which were probably of a less fundamentally serious nature than was the Kashmir dispute. After several months of discussions, the Security Council adopted a course of action by which it is hoped that the Kashmir dispute may be settled. A Mediation Commission was established, of a somewhat similar character to the United Nations Committee of Good Offices established for the Indonesian question. Suggestions have also been made by the Council in regard to the withdrawal of troops from Kashmir, the establishment of a representative coalition government in the State, and the holding of an impartial plebiscite to determine the accession of Kashmir to either India or to Pakistan. Yet the success or failure of this Mediation Commission, and of the Security Council's proposals, depend very largely on the determination of the Governments of both India and Pakistan to reach a settlement of their dispute.

36. The Canadian representative on the Security Council had some part in the preparation of the Council's resolution on this matter, in association with four other members of the Council, in whose names the joint resolution was finally presented and adopted. However the positions taken by India and Pakistan, after months of discussion, were found to be so far apart that in spite of repeated efforts, it was not possible to prepare a recommendation that would be entirely acceptable to both parties. The members of the Council who prepared the resolution endeavoured therefore to recommend a settlement by which the essential interests of both India and Pakistan, as well as those of Kashmir itself, could be protected. In voting for this recommendation, the Canadian delegation did not attempt to express a judgment on the circumstances which have led to the present dispute in Kashmir but merely assisted in formulating an impartial opinion as to the means by which the Kashmir situation might be settled.

37. The Canadian Government hopes that both India and Pakistan, even though they do not consider that the resolution fully meets their requirements, will nevertheless give weight to the procedure suggested and will understand and appreciate the attitude of those states which participated in preparing the resolution. Again, in this dispute, as well as in many of the other political disputes which have come before the United Nations, the only interest of the Canadian Government has been to help any constructive effort to reach a generally acceptable peaceful settlement in a spirit of compromise and mutual understanding.

(d) The Czechoslovak Question

38. By a letter dated March 12, 1948, the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations (Dr. Santa Cruz) requested that, in accordance with Article 34 of the Charter, the Security Council "investigate the evidence reported by the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Jan Papanek, which constitutes a threat to international peace and