

allot for the use of mothers and children in the Middle Eastern area. Furthermore, Canada made possible a special arrangement under which UNICEF agreed to turn over substantial quantities of wheat to UNRPR. Canada had already delivered to various points in Europe for the use of UNICEF 37,272 cases of canned fish valued at \$252,000, transportation costs amounting to \$34,000. In consideration of these shipments UNICEF agreed to give UNRPR wheat of an equivalent value for use of the refugees.

When the Assembly in December 1949 considered the Economic Survey Mission's proposals for the combined relief and works programme described above, Canada spoke and voted in favour of the plan.\*

## Hyderabad

The question of Hyderabad still remained on the agenda of the Security Council throughout 1949, but little disposition was shown to take any further action. The subject was first brought to the attention of the Council in August 1948, by the then authorities of the state, who complained of measures allegedly taken by India to force Hyderabad to accede to the Indian Union. The Indians denied the competence of the Council to deal with an "internal" matter, and the Hyderabad case was considerably weakened when the Nizam, in whose name the original charge had been made, asked that it be withdrawn. There was little disposition on the part of Council members to prolong the dispute in view of the recognition that Hyderabad's future seemed best assured as part of India. Nevertheless, some members were worried about a precedent which might seem to sanction the use of force and acceptance of a *fait accompli*.

The Government of Pakistan was not unnaturally interested in this question because of the Moslem minority which had formerly been in power in Hyderabad and because they considered the case to be analogous in some respects to that of Kashmir. Consequently Pakistan asked the Council for an opportunity to express its views, and on December 15, 1948, the Council agreed to hear a representative of Pakistan at a later meeting. No very strong pressure was exerted from any quarter to hold the meeting, and it did not take place until May 19, 1949. A further meeting was held on May 24 when representatives of both India and Pakistan were heard by the Council.

The Representative of India maintained that Hyderabad had never been an independent state but had been subject to the "paramountcy" of the British Crown before the Indian Independence Act and had not been recognized after the Act by any sovereign state. He explained that India would never allow the dismemberment of its geographic entity and declared that the Nizam, far from having withdrawn his complaint under duress, had been under duress exercised by the militant Moslem group (Razakars) when he made the complaint in the first place before the entry of India's armed forces. India had been compelled, he said, to intervene because of "lawlessness and disorder" in Hyderabad, and the situation had returned

\*For the text of the Canadian statement, see Appendix 16, p. 260.