

to a demilitarization plan. By this time the tension which had existed during the summer had somewhat abated.

Dr. Graham had further discussions with representatives of India and Pakistan in Paris (where the General Assembly was meeting) and in his second report, submitted to the Security Council on December 18, he stated that agreement had been reached on four of the eight operative proposals for an integrated plan of demilitarization. He reported, however, that at that stage of the negotiations the parties could not achieve agreement on the 12 proposals as a whole; and that, in dealing with the remaining four points at issue, he had concentrated on what in his opinion were the two fundamental points of difference: (a) the number of forces to be left on each side of the cease-fire line at the end of the period of demilitarization; and (b) the day on which the Government of India would cause a Plebiscite Administrator to be formally appointed to office. The related problems still outstanding were the scope of demilitarization and its duration. Dr. Graham expressed certain views on the points of difference but made no specific recommendation as to the next step.

Early in 1952, the Security Council authorized Dr. Graham to return to the sub-continent and continue his negotiations. He did so and on April 25 submitted his third report. He informed the Security Council that he had again discussed the remaining differences with the two Governments. He was unable to report agreement on the remaining points at issue. Pakistan agreed that the forces remaining should be the lowest number possible, based in proportion to the numbers on each side of the cease-fire line at the time of the cease-fire in January 1949; but India maintained its position that such a proportion was unsatisfactory. Pakistan agreed to Dr. Graham's proposals regarding the duration of demilitarization and the date of the Plebiscite Administrator's appointment; India considered that agreement on these points could be reached without difficulty providing agreement were reached on the ratio of forces and on the scope of demilitarization. On the latter point Dr. Graham had been unable to put forward proposals entirely satisfactory to either country. Dr. Graham recommended that his negotiations be continued, and the discussions were renewed in New York in June.

Dr. Graham gave his views on the urgent need for a settlement to the Kashmir dispute, in his report of April 1952 to the Security Council, in the following terms: "A settlement is important not only for the sake of the approximately 4,000,000 people in Kashmir but also for the sake of over 400,000,000 people in India and Pakistan whose peaceful progress is of vital importance to the peoples of the world."