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LETTER DATED 17 NOVEMBER 1965 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
PAKISTAN ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In continuation with my letters dated 13 October 1965 (S/6901), 1 November 1965 (S/6957) and 5 November 1965 (S/6979), I am instructed by the Government of Pakistan again to draw the attention of the Security Council to the situation in the Indian-occupied area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The following reports, some of which are confirmed by the world Press and others are based on official inquiries by the Azad Kashmir authorities or otherwise emanate from reliable sources, give an idea of the situation created by the Indian occupation forces in the State:

(1) Armed bands of Jan Sangh, a militant organization in India, are being injected into the Kashmir Valley and are concentrating in Bandipur and Badgam. The reported number of these Jan Sangh bands in the State is 50,000 camped in Ramban and another 50,000 in the Valley. These men are trained by the Indian army and supplied with hand grenades and automatic weapons. It seems to be beyond doubt now that these bands are responsible for large-scale killings in Poonch, Rajaori and Haveli.

(2) It is reported that ninety-five patriots were recently murdered in the Chinhari forest, north of Udhampur by these bands of Hindu militants. These patriots were Muslim prisoners who were being moved under guard to Udhampur for detention. The Indian military escorts did not interfere as the murders took place. This appalling incident was described in the Daily Telegraph, London, of 5 November 1965, in a dispatch by John Ridley:

"As the convoy reached a secluded part of the forest, large and heavily armed groups of Hindu militants attacked the prisoners, most of whom were handcuffed. The majority of them were killed."

(3) The number of refugees from Indian-occupied Kashmir, who have fled from Indian terror and repression and have so far been registered in Azad Kashmir since the middle of August this year, is 137,500, apart from the nearly 9,000 awaiting

registration in Kotli. Of these about 45,000 have crossed into the Mirpur district since the cease-fire on 23 September. On the average, 200 to 300 people are said to be daily trekking into the Mirpur district.

(4) It is further learnt that twelve battalions of Indian troops surrounded the Rajauri area, terrorized the inhabitants and killed a large number of them.

(5) The Indian Central Police and the Jan Sangh have combined their efforts in an attempt to evacuate Muslims from areas in Indian-occupied Kashmir and to replace them by Hindus, including those who fled from the Chamb area. This information was given by Kashmir refugees at a refugee camp at Mirpur to the Minister for Home and Kashmir Affairs of Pakistan during his one-day visit to the camp. He was told by the refugees that Hindus were, however, afraid to settle in these areas because of the fear of Muslim freedom fighters.

(6) The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, London, Rawle Knox, has reported in a recent issue that "evidence given by vast number of refugees who have left their homes and lands to seek refuge in Azad Kashmir or Pakistan suggests that terrible events are taking place in remote border villages of Indian-occupied Kashmir". Some of these occurrences which have been reported to, and confirmed by, Azad Kashmir authorities and the Pakistan Army are listed in the Appendix.

(7) Meanwhile, student demonstrations are continuing in Srinagar. At a recent demonstration twenty-two students, including one girl, were wounded by the police. About 100 students were arrested after demonstrations on 14 November in Srinagar, Shopiyan and Islamabad. Their leaders, who have warned the people to be prepared for all eventualities, referred to the recent murder of three student leaders by the Indian police and declared that the people of Kashmir would avenge these massacres. Handbills and posters with the message "Our Demand: Plebiscite" are appearing all over Srinagar, Baramula and Islamabad.

(8) The police in Kashmir, already including a large force of armed personnel from India, has been augmented by 25,000 men from India. An alarming report indicates that 122 patriots, formerly gaoled in Srinagar and at other police stations in the Valley, have been transferred to Udhampur jail. In view of the incident described in sub-paragraph (2) above, the lives of these prisoners cannot but be considered as in grave danger. Their crime is nothing more than that they demand the fulfilment of the resolutions of the United Nations.

(9) Several high ranking Muslim officers in the Indian-occupied area have been dismissed, dubbed as enemy agents and confined to their homes. The Indian puppet regime in Srinagar, in an effort to curb students' demonstrations, is bringing pressure on the parents of students. It has imposed the condition on the issue of food ration cards that the recipient must declare his allegiance to the regime in writing. As the correspondent of The Times, London, in a dispatch of 25 October, explained:

"All staple foods in Kashmir are rationed and to cut them off would threaten shopkeepers and their families with hunger or dependence upon the rationed food of others. That this measure has been threatened was not denied by officials."

(10) The Indian occupation forces in Kashmir have imposed severe restrictions on listening to news broadcasts from the BBC and Radio Pakistan. In some areas, they have confiscated the radio sets of the inhabitants.

(11) Reports of the reign of terror in Indian-occupied Kashmir are confirmed in the world Press. The correspondent of The Times, London, in a dispatch of 11 November reports an awareness in some quarters in India that India cannot simply "hold the Kashmiris down by indefinite continuance of the present police state methods". The correspondent describes as "dangerous" the present situation in which "India has to maintain severe police repression in Kashmir".

A special correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, David Van Praagh, in a dispatch captioned "Vale of Kashmir - People versus the Police" - in the newspaper's issue of 7 November, said:

"These are Kashmiri people", said the Indian police officer after he had finished searching the car. "They don't work unless they are forced."

"His remark summed up the cold relationship that exists more than ever in the beautiful Vale of Kashmir between the people and the police, many of whom have been imported from other states of India. Under the direction of Home Minister, D.P. Dhar, a suave Kashmiri Hindu who is the real strongman of Kashmir, the police have smashed the Moslem movement for self-determination among the 5 million people of Kashmir, four fifths of whom are Moslems. They also have hurt the religious sensitivities of many Kashmir Moslems.

"The police have also increased the hatred of many Kashmiri Moslems for predominantly Hindu India. Many Kashmiris want their land to become part of Pakistan even though they know little about the Moslem nation.

".... Mr. Karra said in an interview that police terrorism extended to many villages in the Vale.

"Kashmir is an occupied state, almost a colony of India, that the people of India know very little about, a place - one of the most beautiful in the world - where Indian secular democracy appears to have broken down and most of the people, at least of Srinagar, the capital, want to join a Pakistan they know practically nothing about.

"India is more firm than ever about refusing a plebiscite or any other political settlement that will jeopardize its grip on the best part of Kashmir. The only prospect for a peaceful settlement that does not require police imposition would appear to be a truly free election in the state, and that now seems very far off."

(12) The large-scale suppression in India itself as a result of the Kashmir situation is also testified to by impartial world press reports. It is said that 1,900 Indian nationals have been arrested in India for "anti-national activities". This has evoked a protest from the Indian Bar Association. The correspondent of the New York Times, Anthony Lukas, said in a dispatch from New Delhi on 7 November,

"The Indian Government took another step this week in its effort to crush the Kashmir self-determination movement.

"It has already imprisoned all the movement's leaders in Kashmir, and it has now detained Miss Mirdula Sarabhai, the movement's most prominent spokesman in New Delhi."

It must be recalled that Miss Sarabhai is a well known humanitarian in India, who was a close disciple of Mr. Ghandi. The correspondent of The Times, London, of 8 November 1965, wrote:

"Beyond that, what has taken Miss Sarabhai into conflict with the Government is essentially her attempt to apply to the situation in Kashmir the standards and political values she and others like her upheld during the independence movement."

(13) Some patriots now in prison in Kashmir are being tortured into signing a statement that the popular leaders, Maulana Masoodi, Moulvi Mohammed Farouq and Mr. G.M. Karra were collaborating with the so-called infiltrators from Pakistan. The Economist of 30 October 1965 commented:

"By no stretch of the Indian official imagination can men like Maulana Masoodi, G.M. Karra, close associates of Sheikh Abdullah, be described as Pakistan

stooges. Along with twenty-eight others, they were arrested on 21 October, a clear proof that the authorities in Srinagar are getting badly rattled.

"Maulana Masoodi and Mr. Karra are known to be moderates standing squarely for peaceful and constitutional agitation in support of Kashmir's right of self-determination."

2. I am instructed to emphasize again to the Security Council that the present situation in the Indian-occupied area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is fraught with the gravest danger to peace between India and Pakistan and, therefore, deserves to be brought under the control of the Security Council through at least the exercise of the investigative powers vested in the Council by Article 34 of the Charter. This demand is based on the imperatives of the peace and is fortified by the history of the dispute relating to Jammu and Kashmir, the nature and content of the decisions taken by the Security Council on the question and the responsibility of the United Nations in the matter of the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially where international relations are bound to be affected.

3. I shall be grateful if this letter is circulated as a Security Council document.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Syed Amjad ALI
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the
United Nations

APPENDIX

Details of Some Atrocities Committed by Indian
Occupation Authorities in Disputed State of
Jammu and Kashmir during August and September
1965, which have been Investigated

1 to 15 August 1965: Civilians driven out from village Manawar 5654 and surrounding villages in Akhnur-Chhamb area.

Villages Khag 5600, Kokarbagh 5860, Sugin 5999, Batamalu 9211, Suraish, Bundanwas, Kandahmah, Bimini and Yachihama, in the Kashmir valley, burnt. 100 villagers including sixteen women burnt alive.

Indian aircraft bombed Muslim-inhabited villages in Rajauri area.

Mandi town in Rawalkot area destroyed by burning.

Male Muslims from villages around Punch, collected and shot dead.

16 to 31 August 1965: Village Kalal 2467 in Rawalkot area burnt.

Muslims from villages Nambal 2134, Karyan 3724, Nikanar 3325 in Mirpur area driven out.

Villages Shekhlu 3074, Chela 3078, Bangri 3078, Azamabad 3177 in Rawalkot area burnt.

Muslims in Pathan Mohrajoula 3021 and Rijaon 4024 in Mirpur area forced to flee to Azad Kashmir.

Villages around Mandi burnt.

Twenty villages in Rajauri area burnt.

Muslims from villages Tandowala and Palulian 2524 in Mirpur area forced to flee to Azad Kashmir.

Muslims from village Amarui 5239 in Muzafarabad area forced to flee to Azad Kashmir.

Muslims from village Kariyin 3724 in Rawalkot area forced to flee to Azad Kashmir.

Muslim inhabitants of villages near Rajori 4124 and Budhil 7527 in Mirpur area tortured and driven from their homes.

Muslim women in village Titi Chomig 1576 molested and beaten.

Villages Sanct 7025, Phalni 7225, Draj 6725, Larkot 6623, Mohra 6426, Kallar 5926 and Kandi 6027 burnt.

Muslims of village Chulichang 3195 harrassed and their houses requisitioned.

Village Kuwa burnt.

Thirty-five houses burnt near Mendhar.

1 to 15 September
1965:

Houses in villages Kallar Mohra 3352 and Sanjut 3647 burnt.

Muslims from village Kanga Gali 3035 forced to flee to Azad Kashmir.

Civilians in villages Fellan 9508 and Ghikot 9405 killed.

All civilians from villages Fellan 9508, Dcbang 9507 and Ghikot 9405 and Muhrian 9603 forced to flee to Azad Kashmir.

Civilian houses burnt in area Manowa 0070.

Civilian houses burnt in area Lashdat 209834.

16 to 30 September
1965:

Indian helicopters strafed civilian population in area Dharalmalka 5139, Budil 7527 and Kandi 6027.

All civilian houses in village Loharka in Mirpur area burnt.

Villages Nam Kot 1335 and Kabalari 1761 in Mirpur area burnt.

Muslims forced to flee to Azad Kashmir from Lashdat.

