

SECURITY
COUNCILCONSEIL
DE SECURITES/825
7 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLI

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1948 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TRANSMITTING A
COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

I am directed to communicate to you the following message from
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs,
Government of India:

"1. The Government of India have just seen the text of the resolution on the Indo-Pakistan dispute adopted by the Security Council on 3rd June 1948. The resolution directs the U.N. Commission appointed under Council resolution of 21st April 1948 "further to study and report to the Security Council, when it considers appropriate, on the matters raised in the letter of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan dated 15th January 1948". These matters, apart from the Kashmir issue, relate to (1) Junagadh (2) genocide and (3) agreements between India and Pakistan.

"2. With regard to these three matters it has been repeatedly stated on behalf of the Government of India that they do not constitute a threat to international peace, that they are outside the Council's jurisdiction, and that the last two, namely, the charges against India of genocide and non-implementation of agreements, are baseless. The Government of India are surprised that, in spite of the facts and arguments adduced on their behalf, the Council should have thought it fit to direct the Commission to study and report on these matters when it considers it appropriate. The Government of India wish to record their emphatic protest against this enlargement of the scope of the Commission's activities and to make it clear that they do not acquiesce in it.

"3. In the communication made to the Security Council by Mr. Vellodi on their behalf on 7th May 1948, the Government of India reaffirmed their objections to the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 21st April with regard to Kashmir and pointed out that, if in spite of these objections, the Council

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should decide to send out the Commission set up under that resolution, the Government of India would be glad to confer with it. The Government of India find themselves unable to go beyond this position. In other words, there can be no question of the Commission proceeding to implement the resolution on Kashmir until objections raised by the Government of India have been satisfactorily met. If the Commission is to visit India, they would like to know in advance the point or points on which it would wish to confer with them.

"JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,

Prime Minister and Minister for
External Affairs, India."

(signed)

(P. P. PILLAI)

Representative of India to the
United Nations.

