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LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1965 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF PAKISTAN ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of India on 11 October 1965 (S/6775) and to enclose a copy of a note sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, Karachi, to the High Commission of India in Pakistan, rejecting the protest lodged by the Indian High Commission as a sinister attempt to cover up the indignities and outrages perpetrated by the Indian authorities against the members and the premises of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi in gross contempt of the norms of diplomatic behaviour expected from civilized nations.

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

Please accept, etc.

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

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Karachi

13 October 1965

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the High Commission of India in Pakistan and draws attention to the High Commission's Note No. HC-X/1, dated 28 September 1965, protesting against what it termed as the "outrageous violations of its diplomatic rights". In his meeting with the Indian High Commissioner on 2 October 1965, the Foreign Secretary informed him that the Government of Pakistan rejected the protest which was based on totally unfounded allegations.

2. It has now transpired that the unfounded Indian protest was a sinister attempt to cover up the indignities and outrages perpetrated by the Indian authorities against the members and the premises of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi in gross contempt of the norms of diplomatic behaviour expected from civilized nations. According to reports received the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi was subjected repeatedly to excesses by the local police authorities who continuously harassed the High Commission.

3. In utter disregard of established convention and international usage the High Commissioner for Pakistan was, by a verbal order, confined to his house in the first week of September. The Indian authorities offered to allow him to move only to his office and that too if Indian armed guards could sit with him in his car. As the High Commissioner, in his capacity of the representative of the sovereign State of Pakistan, could not tolerate such disrespect nor suffer this infringement of inviolability, he decided not to move out of his house at all and was thus virtually reduced to the status of a prisoner. Since his telephone lines had been cut he was not in a position to get in touch with his office or to discharge any other duties.

4. The local servants of the High Commissioner who came from outside were harassed, intimidated and finally chased away by the police. The servants who lived within the residence of the High Commissioner were denied exit. This resulted in extreme hardship to the inmates including the grand-daughter of the High Commissioner, aged two and a half years, who had to go without milk for

- one whole day. The guards posted outside the residence of the High Commissioner did not have even the courtesy or the kindness to allow someone to go across the road to fetch a bottle of milk.
5. All Pakistani officers and the members of the staff were ordered, at a short notice, to move into the Pakistan High Commission. When this was done it was discovered that more than 700 people were lodged within the precincts of the Pakistan High Commission, which instead of being an office had now to be transformed into a concentration camp.
6. The electric current, including power supply, was denied to the residence of the High Commissioner and the Pakistan High Commission which were plunged into darkness every evening. The High Commissioner, his family and the others spent several sultry summer nights in sleeplessness.
7. In flagrant violation of the universally recognized principle of inviolability of diplomatic premises the Indian armed police, on 14 September took possession of, and locked, the main and side entrances of the Pakistan High Commission. The entrances were further barred and obstructed by stationing cars and placing heavy boulders in front of them.
8. The residences of the Pakistani diplomatic officers in New Delhi were similarly violated a number of times. On 15 September, the Military Adviser of the Pakistan High Commission was ordered by a Sub-Inspector of Police not to move out of his residence as he was under house arrest. The armed police guards thereupon entered the house of the Military Adviser and stationed themselves within the premises.
9. Similarly a forcible entry was made into the residence of the Naval Adviser by the armed police. The police claiming to act under the order of DIG (Deputy Inspector-General of Police) locked the side and back entrance of the house. Similar violations were committed against the residence of the junior officers of the Pakistan High Commission.
10. The police guards ostensibly provided for the protection of the Pakistani officers and staff were a continuous source of deliberate harassment. They did not allow any contact with the outside world nor did they permit the Pakistani officers to meet one another. The Indian police guards physically chased away delivery-men who came to supply essential provisions to some 700-odd people confined within the Pakistan High Commission.

11. The excesses committed by the Indian authorities against the officers and staff of the Pakistan High Commission reached a new peak when essential maintenance and sanitary staff were not allowed to perform their duties. The whole area congested with 700 and more people faced a serious health hazard. The hardships caused to the inmates cannot be imagined.
12. The Pakistan High Commission was denied medical facilities. A serious case of diphtheria had to be rushed to the hospital but it was delayed for about one and a half hours, by the armed police stationed outside the Chancery. On numerous occasions the Medical Officer attached to the High Commission attempted to go out for the purchase of essential medicines, but he was denied exit by the armed police who maintained that all the residents were under house arrest.
13. The police authorities kept intimidating and harassing the members of the High Commission. The police often used abusive, filthy and uncivilized language.
14. The above is but a sketchy recital of the treatment meted out to the officers and staff of the Pakistan High Commission by the Indian authorities in persistent and flagrant violation of international law and diplomatic usage as practised amongst civilized nations.
15. The Government of India has shown a callous disregard for diplomatic proprieties and its obligations under international law. It would be recalled that by the account of the Government of India itself that country was not at war with Pakistan and therefore the personnel and premises of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi should have been given complete and unhindered diplomatic privileges and facilities. It is also inconceivable that these excesses could have been committed without the knowledge or connivance of the Government of India. The Government of Pakistan, therefore, holds the Government of India completely responsible for these shocking outrages against well-established diplomatic rights and privileges and demands an immediate and unqualified apology from the Government of India with assurances that such excesses will not again be repeated. The Government of Pakistan reserves the right to revert to this subject when more details are available.
16. The Ministry avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the High Commission the assurances of its highest consideration.

The High Commission for India  
in Pakistan, Karachi

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