



American Model United Nations
Commission of Inquiry of 1948

Report from the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan

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1 Overview

- 2 • Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 39 [S/654], the United Nations Commission on India and
3 Pakistan (UNCIP) began its investigations on 20 January 1948.
 - 4 – The goal of the Commission was to investigate the claims outlined in the 1 January 1948 letter
5 from the representative of India and the 20 January 1948 letter from the Foreign Minister of
6 Pakistan, expanded upon by the Security Council in Security Council Resolutions 43 and 50.
- 7 • The Commission conducted a formal investigation, including in-country observations, witness
8 testimony, and official state visits, and has compiled the following report of its findings.

9 **2 Activities of the Commission (20 January 1948 to 6 June 1948)**

10 20 January, 1948 to 7 March, 1948

- 11 • The Commission sent representatives to assess the situation in India following the assassination
12 of Mohandas Gandhi on 30 January 1948.
- 13 • The body then launched an inquiry with UN Member States regarding the movement of its Com-
14 mission headquarters.
 - 15 – During these discussions with India and Pakistan, the Commission was invited to locate our
16 offices in the disputed Jammu-Kashmir territory.
- 17 • Interviewed the UN Ambassadors of both India and Pakistan.
 - 18 – Representative of India:
 - 19 * Expressed a positive disposition towards the holding of a plebiscite to determine the future
20 status of the disputed territories.
 - 21 * Urged the end of violence in the region;
 - 22 * Justified their use of defensive action in Kashmir as ensuring the protection of the Kashmiri
23 people and cease hostilities.
 - 24 – Representative of Pakistan:
 - 25 * Expressed a positive disposition towards the holding of a plebiscite to determine the future
26 status of the disputed territories.
 - 27 * Urged peace in the region and between the states of India and Pakistan;
 - 28 * Expressed concern for the Muslim population in Kashmir;
 - 29 * Reaffirmed their government was not involved in the infiltration of Kashmir.
 - 30 – Both parties:
 - 31 * Maintained the initial stance regarding their respective complaints.
 - 32 * Urged the importance of the Kashmiri people to ensure their protection during this crisis
33 and their will.
 - 34 * Stated that they are open to an investigation into the legitimacy of their complaints under
35 the expectation of neutrality.
- 36 • Made a formal request for a security force to be provided to the Commission by the UN Security
37 Council to move with the Commission in its relocation to the Jammu-Kashmir Territory to ensure
38 freedom of movement. This request was made in order to facilitate the directives of the Security
39 Council under UNSC S/43.
- 40 • Made a formal request for members of the UN Secretariat to be made available to facilitate a
41 referendum when security conditions in the Jammu-Kashmir Territory allow.
- 42 • Requested Commission representatives currently in the territory name a suitable location for the
43 relocation of the offices of the Commission to the Jammu-Kashmir Territory pursuant to UNSC
44 S/43.

45 7 March, 1948 to 11 May, 1948

- 46 • The Commission recruited private security personnel in Jammu and Kashmir for the purpose of
47 enabling freedom of movement and protection for the Commission using funding allocated by
48 the decision of the Security Council.
 - 49 – Requested the United Kingdom to provide officers currently operating with the forces of the
50 Member States of India and Pakistan to be assigned to assist Commission security personnel.

- 51 * Received a message of support from the United Kingdom regarding the assignment of
52 British officers in the region to support the efforts of the Commission in Jammu and Kash-
53 mir.
- 54 – Received a report from the United Kingdom on the status of British officers serving in the
55 armed forces of India and Pakistan and a notice that the British military is considering the
56 Commission’s request for British officers in the region to be made available to the Commis-
57 sion’s security forces.
- 58 • Requested a report from Commission representatives on possible locations and favorability to-
59 wards holding a plebiscite.
- 60 • Requested the presence of the following parties before the Commission:
- 61 – His Highness Hari Singh, the Maharaja of Kashmir;
- 62 – A representative of Pakistani tribal groups;
- 63 – A representative of the regional Indian military command.
- 64 • Conducted an interview with His Highness Hari Singh, the Maharaja of Kashmir:
- 65 – His Highness Hari Singh:
- 66 * Expressed a priority for peace and security in the region prior to any referendum asked of
67 the people.
- 68 * Explained his disappointment with the current violence in the region and reiterated the
69 need for a decrease in hostile military presence.
- 70 * Described being amenable to a plebiscite within Kashmir in order to ascertain popular
71 opinion regarding the status of the region, however, he noted his preference for demil-
72 itarization before election could be taken place and did not speak favorably toward an
73 election managed by external parties, whether the UN or other third party actors.
- 74 * Expressed his ready consent for the outcome of the election, but alluded towards a belief
75 that current government preference will endure.

76 11 May, 1948 to 6 June, 1948

- 77 • The body conducted an interview with American Brigadier General Russell K. Haight Jr. working
78 for the general staff of the forces of the provisional government of Kashmir under the Maharaja
79 of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 80 – American Brigadier General Russell K. Haight:
- 81 * Explained that mutual concessions must be made in order to restore peace to the region.
- 82 * Described the tendency of many Kashmiri military and government officials to align with
83 the goals and ideals of Pakistan.
- 84 • Requested a report by Commission local research staff on the current attitudes of the Kashmiri
85 people through local officials and leadership.
- 86 • Began touring and investigating local cities in the main conflict zone:
- 87 – Encountered signs of repression on the part of the Indian government, likely intended to shape
88 the findings of the Commission.
- 89 – Experienced an incident during this tour where a local man attempted to speak to the Com-
90 missioners in English regarding repressive actions of the Indian government.
- 91 * When this individual attempted to speak to the Commission, he was arrested by the Indian
92 forces facilitating the Commission’s tour of the combat-affected region.
- 93 * Upon the request of the Commission to speak with this individual, the Indian government
94 cooperated with the request, but supplied a different person than the individual in ques-
95 tion.

- 96 • Received a report from the Commission's investigators on the support for India or Pakistan within
97 the area around Srinagar.
- 98 – Support for accession into each nation falls along sectarian lines, with Muslims tending to
99 support Pakistan and Hindus tending to support India.
- 100 – As a predominantly Hindu area, the population of Srinagar tends to predominantly support
101 Indian accession.
- 102 – Muslim leaders hope for the opportunity to have their voices heard through the exercise of
103 voting.
- 104 • Participated in an independent expedition to Jammu and Kashmir combat-affected regions, where
105 we spoke to religious leaders who expressed
- 106 – By the people's will, are sympathetic towards Pakistan
- 107 – Significant oppression and targeting of the Muslim community due to their religion
- 108 • Requested the presence of the Prime Minister of Kashmir and he accepted this invitation.
- 109 – Favorable towards a fair and free election, that will accept will of the people
- 110 – Open to a conversation with India and Pakistan on enforcing a ceasefire to allow us to perform
111 a plebiscite under the oversight of the UNSC
- 112 • Alerted the Prime Ministers of both India and Pakistan to the Commission's arrival in their respec-
113 tive capitals.
- 114 • Sent Commission Personnel to monitor the ongoing conflict situations regarding the Indian and
115 Pakistani offensives within the Kashmir territory.
- 116 – Communicated to Commission personnel and cooperating British officer personnel to be
117 particularly attentive for any aggressive and egregious acts occurring in the Kashmir ter-
118 ritory that may or may not constitute evidence of the crime of genocide, either by the Indian
119 government against those of Muslim descent in particular or in general.
- 120 • Requested a report on evidence of the alleged acts of genocide perpetrated by the government
121 of India from the government of Kashmir based on the Commission's interview with the Prime
122 Minister of Kashmir in which he stated that the actions of the Indian government in responding to
123 the Pakistani incursions into Kashmir since November 1947 constituted acts of genocide.
- 124 • Traveled to Karachi, the capital of Pakistan, to meet with Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali
125 Khan:
- 126 – The Prime Minister explained his concerns regarding the continued conflict and agreed to
127 permitting the UN to facilitate a legitimate election.
- 128 – Acknowledged that trained professionals are in Kashmir and deemed it necessary after months
129 of inaction; however, clearly expressed they are not fighting under the Pakistani government.
- 130 – Agreeable ceasefire provided Indian troops show a good-faith effort to establish and main-
131 tain a ceasefire to ensure a fair and free election to be achieved.
- 132 – Stated the government of Pakistan's full support for the Commission's plan for a ceasefire
133 and referendum in Kashmir backed and mediated by an independent United Nations force.
- 134 – Raised evidence of genocide against Muslim communities in Kashmir though not corrobo-
135 rated by this Commission.
- 136 – Intended to fully respect and abide by a UN Peacekeeping Body to ensure a fair and free
137 election and its outcome to ensure peaceful transfer of power.
- 138 • Traveled to capital to meet with the Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru:
- 139 – Reiterated frustration of the Pakistan military and lack of condemnation toward the incursion
140 of Pakistani forces over the invasion of their territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

141 – Amenable to the Commission’s plan for a ceasefire and impartial referendum in Kashmir,
142 including using his influence to ensure the Maharaja Hari Singh and other actors will allow for
143 an independent United Nations force to oversee the election

144 * However, conditionally, the UNSC must send a peacekeeping force to ensure the safety
145 of the Kashmiri people and a fair election.

146 – Affirmed claimed that no genocide by the Indian government has been taken place.

147 6 June, 1948 to 26 June, 1948

148 • The Commission received new information from various sources within India, Pakistan, and the
149 Kashmir region.

150 – As a result of this new information, reached a conclusion regarding Question 1, India’s com-
151 plaint against Pakistan under Article 35 of the UN Charter made 1 January 1948.

152 – Found report informative, but not conclusive for Question 2, Pakistan’s complaint against India
153 made 15 January 1948.

154 • With the support of India and Pakistan, the Commission has continued to work towards an im-
155 mediate ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir, and a peaceful resolution of the conflict through a
156 regional plebiscite, as directed under Security Council Resolutions 39 [S/654] and 43 [S/687].

157 26 June, 1948 to 3 July, 1948

158 • Evaluated evidence of targeted oppression and attacks on Muslim communities in Kashmir from
159 Indian and Kashmiri Hindus, including the burning out of hundreds of Mosques, due to their religion

160 – Remains dedicated to ensuring justice for the individuals and their families affected and as-
161 suring their suffering is thoroughly addressed

162 3 July, 1948 to 7 August, 1948

163 • Temporary ceasefire brokered between India and Pakistan

164 • Sent Commission Representatives on investigations across the region to attempt to substantiate
165 claims made by Pakistan regarding the genocide of Kashmiri Muslims.

166 – Found definitive evidence of targeted and cultural destruction of mainly Muslims and their
167 communities, including the substantiated destruction of 350 Mosques within the Jammu-
168 Kashmir region.

169 – Found no evidence of central coordination on the part of the Indian government or Indian
170 armed forces.

171 – Found evidence of the participation of individual Indian officers, soldiers, and government
172 employees in acts of targeted cultural and religious destruction against Kashmiri Muslim
173 communities.

174 7 August, 1948 to 21 August, 1948

175 • Received reports regarding the evidence of targeted war crimes amounting to acts of genocide
176 within the Kashmir region on the part of individual Indian officers, soldiers, and government em-
177 ployees.

178 – Reports stated that Muslim civilians, culturally significant artifacts, and places of worship were
179 disproportionately targeted by members of the Indian armed forces, while there was no evi-
180 dence of Hindu civilians, culturally significant artifacts, and places of worship being targeted
181 to the same extent by members of the Pakistani armed forces.

182 3 Determination of Fault

183 • Question 1 1 January 1948, Letter from the representative of India:

184 – Claims outlined:

185 * India accused Pakistan of providing material support for tribal groups conducting raids
186 into Indian territory. India requested that the government of Pakistan cease providing
187 support for tribal groups that are participating in raids of Indian territory. Additionally,
188 India requested that Pakistan take efforts to prevent its citizens from conducting cross
189 border raids into India.

190 – Findings of the Commission:

191 * Evidence gathered through both in-country observations by Commissioners and repre-
192 sentatives in zones of active combat has substantiated claims of Pakistani involvement
193 in providing support for tribal groups.

194 * It is the finding of this Commission that the Pakistani government offered material support
195 to armed raiders within Kashmir.

196 * On this matter, the Commission finds that this claim is well-founded, and the Pakistani
197 government was involved in supporting tribal incursions, as well as direct Pakistani mili-
198 tary involvement.

199 * The Commission issued this finding as its final recommendation to the Security Council on
200 Question 1, regarding the 1 January 1948 Letter from the Representative of India pursuant
201 to Article 35 of the United Nations Charter.

202 * Thus, the Commission finds in favor of India regarding its complaint to the President of
203 the UNSC made 1 January 1948.

204 – The security council implemented the recommendations of the commission within Security
205 Council Resolution 50.

206 – The commission suspended further investigations into the claims outlined in the 1 January
207 1948 letter from the Representative of India.

208 • Question 2 20 January 1948, Letter from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan

209 – Claims Outlined:

210 * Pakistan accused India of facilitating a genocide against muslims within the region of
211 Jammu-Kashmir. Additionally, Pakistan claimed that the violence in Kashmir was the
212 result of the Indian repression of Muslims and a desire of the people of Kashmir to be free
213 of Indian control. Pakistan requests that India end the genocide and allow for cease fire
214 so that the voice of the people may be represented.

215 – Findings of the Commission:

216 * Evidence gathered through both in-country observations by Commissioners and repre-
217 sentatives in zones of active combat has partially-substantiated claims of acts of cultural
218 genocide occuring against Muslim communities within the Jammu-Kashmir territories by
219 individuals affiliated with the Indian armed forces.

220 * The Commission finds that there was no coordinated effort by the Government of India or
221 Indian military forces to commit acts of genocide, for this reason the Commission declines
222 to assign individual responsibility to any group.

223 * The Commission finds partial fault on the part of the Armed Forces of India for failing
224 to adequately protect civilians and civilian buildings during the period of active combat
225 between Indian and Pakistani aligned forces in the territory of Jammu-Kashmir.

226 **4 Recommendations to the United Nations Security Council**

- 227 • The Commission recommends that the Security Council continues the steps previously outlined
228 by the Commission in regard to:
- 229 – Establishing an impartial referendum within the regions of Kashmir and Jammu for the ques-
230 tion of independence or accession to either India or Pakistan utilizing the resources set out in
231 UNSC Resolution 52 [S/981].
 - 232 – Overseeing the referendum to ensure a free and fair election that accurately represents the
233 will of the Kashmiri people.
 - 234 – Continuing peacekeeping operations by the United Nations Observer Group in India and Pak-
235 istan (UNOGIP) within the region through the completion of the referendum and its mandate
236 as recognized by the United Nations.
- 237 • Utilize the United Nations Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNOGIP) peacekeeping force to
238 guarantee the safety of the Kashmiri people and ensure the internal security of the Jammu-
239 Kashmir territory until the UNSC determines tensions in the region have calmed sufficiently to
240 guarantee peace and security for the people of Jammu-Kashmir.
- 241 • To advise Indian government to exert more stringent control over their Armed Forces to ensure that
242 future acts of cultural genocide or intentional destruction are not perpetrated in future conflicts
243 by individuals associated with the Indian Armed Forces.

244 5 Interim Reports

245 5.1 UNCIP Interim Report for the period of 20 January 1948 to 7 March 1948

246 • Overview:

247 – The United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan (UNCIP) began its investigations on 20
248 January 1948.

249 – As of 7 March 1948, the investigations remain inconclusive and are still ongoing.

250 – In order to facilitate the investigations of the Commission, the body opened the question of
251 relocating its offices out of the current UN Headquarters in Lake Success, New York, United
252 States. Upon the passage of Security Council Resolution 43 on 7 March 1948, the Commission
253 resolved to relocate the body to the area under dispute, the territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

254 • Activities of the Commission to date (7 March 1948):

255 – Sent Commission representatives to assess the situation in India following the assassination
256 of Mohandas Gandhi on 30 January 1948.

257 – Inquired with UN Member States on the movement of our Commission headquarters.

258 * During these discussions with India and Pakistan, the Commission was invited to locate
259 our offices in the disputed Jammu-Kashmir territory.

260 – Requested the presence of the UN Ambassadors of both India and Pakistan before the Com-
261 mission, which were granted.

262 – Interviewed the UN Ambassadors of both India and Pakistan.

263 * During their interview with the Commission, the UN representative from India expressed a
264 positive disposition towards the holding of a plebiscite to determine the future status of
265 the disputed territories.

266 * Additionally, the representative of India:

267 · Urged the end of violence in the region;

268 · Justified their use of defensive action in Kashmir as ensuring the protection of the
269 Kashmiri people and cease hostilities.

270 * During their interview with the Commission, the UN representative from Pakistan also ex-
271 pressed a positive disposition towards the holding of a plebiscite to determine the future
272 status of the disputed territories.

273 * Additionally, the representative of Pakistan:

274 · Urged peace in the region and between the states of India and Pakistan;

275 · Expressed concern for the Muslim population in Kashmir;

276 · Reaffirmed their government was not involved in the infiltration of Kashmir.

277 * Both parties maintained the initial stance regarding their respective complaints.

278 * Both parties urged the importance of the Kashmiri people to ensure their protection during
279 this crisis and their will.

280 * Both parties stated that they are open to an investigation into the legitimacy of their com-
281 plaints under the expectation of neutrality.

282 – Made a formal request for a security force to be provided to the Commission by the UN Se-
283 curity Council to move with the Commission in its relocation to the Jammu-Kashmir Territory
284 to ensure freedom of movement. This request was made in order to facilitate the directives
285 of the Security Council under UNSC S/43.

- 286 – Made a formal request for members of the secretariat to be made available to facilitate a
287 referendum when security conditions in the Jammu-Kashmir Territory allow.
- 288 – Requested Commission representatives currently in the territory name a suitable location for
289 the relocation of the offices of the Commission to the Jammu-Kashmir Territory pursuant to
290 UNSC S/43.

291 • **Determination of Fault**

- 292 – At this time, the Commission's findings are currently unclear as to where liability falls within
293 dispute. Claims of fault remain largely unsubstantiated from all parties. Further investigations
294 seek to clarify complaints by each party.

295 • **Recommendations to the United Nations Security Council**

- 296 – In the interest of this investigation, the Commission requests of the UNSC to deploy adequate
297 forces to secure the Jammu Kashmir region for furtherance of this investigation.
- 298 – In order to continue this inquiry, the Commission must be able to access leaders within the
299 region and operate independent of external obstacles. The Commission asks for the col-
300 laboration of both India and Pakistan, including the use of their respective influences over
301 non-state actors in the region to encourage cooperation in this fact-finding mission.
- 302 – This body calls upon the UNSC to inform all relevant leadership within the region of the pur-
303 poses of the Commission, noting the neutral, fact-finding nature of its mission.

304 **5.2 UNCIP Interim Report for the period of 7 March 1948 to 11 May 1948**

305 • **Overview:**

- 306 – The United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan (UNCIP) began its investigations on 20
307 January 1948.
- 308 – As of 7 March 1948, the investigations remain inconclusive and are still ongoing.
- 309 – In order to facilitate the investigations of the Commission, the body opened the question of
310 relocating its offices out of the current UN Headquarters in Lake Success, New York, United
311 States. Upon the passage of Security Council Resolution 43 on 7 March 1948, the Commission
312 resolved to relocate the body to the area under dispute, the territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

313 • **Activities of the Commission to date (7 March 1948):**

- 314 – Sent Commission representatives to assess the situation in India following the assassination
315 of Mohandas Gandhi on 30 January 1948.
- 316 – Inquired with UN Member States on the movement of our Commission headquarters.
- 317 * During these discussions with India and Pakistan, the Commission was invited to locate
318 our offices in the disputed Jammu-Kashmir territory.
- 319 – Requested the presence of the UN Ambassadors of both India and Pakistan before the Com-
320 mission, which were granted.
- 321 – Interviewed the UN Ambassadors of both India and Pakistan.
- 322 * During their interview with the Commission, the UN representative from India expressed a
323 positive disposition towards the holding of a plebiscite to determine the future status of
324 the disputed territories.
- 325 * Additionally, the representative of India:
- 326 · Urged the end of violence in the region;
- 327 · Justified their use of defensive action in Kashmir as ensuring the protection of the
328 Kashmiri people and cease hostilities.

- 329 * During their interview with the Commission, the UN representative from Pakistan also ex-
330 pressed a positive disposition towards the holding of a plebiscite to determine the future
331 status of the disputed territories.
- 332 * Additionally, the representative of Pakistan:
- 333 · Urged peace in the region and between the states of India and Pakistan;
 - 334 · Expressed concern for the Muslim population in Kashmir;
 - 335 · Reaffirmed their government was not involved in the infiltration of Kashmir.
- 336 * Both parties maintained the initial stance regarding their respective complaints.
- 337 * Both parties urged the importance of the Kashmiri people to ensure their protection during
338 this crisis and their will.
- 339 * Both parties stated that they are open to an investigation into the legitimacy of their com-
340 plaints under the expectation of neutrality.
- 341 – Made a formal request for a security force to be provided to the Commission by the UN Se-
342 curity Council to move with the Commission in its relocation to the Jammu-Kashmir Territory
343 to ensure freedom of movement. This request was made in order to facilitate the directives
344 of the Security Council under UNSC S/43.
 - 345 – Made a formal request for members of the secretariat to be made available to facilitate a
346 referendum when security conditions in the Jammu-Kashmir Territory allow.
 - 347 – Requested Commission representatives currently in the territory name a suitable location for
348 the relocation of the offices of the Commission to the Jammu-Kashmir Territory pursuant to
349 UNSC S/43.

350 • **Determination of Fault**

- 351 – At this time, the Commission's findings are currently unclear as to where liability falls within
352 dispute. Claims of fault remain largely unsubstantiated from all parties. Further investigations
353 seek to clarify complaints by each party.

354 • **Recommendations to the United Nations Security Council**

- 355 – In the interest of this investigation, the Commission requests of the UNSC to deploy adequate
356 forces to secure the Jammu Kashmir region for furtherance of this investigation.
- 357 – In order to continue this inquiry, the Commission must be able to access leaders within the
358 region and operate independent of external obstacles. The Commission asks for the col-
359 laboration of both India and Pakistan, including the use of their respective influences over
360 non-state actors in the region to encourage cooperation in this fact-finding mission.
- 361 – This body calls upon the UNSC to inform all relevant leadership within the region of the pur-
362 poses of the Commission, noting the neutral, fact-finding nature of its mission.

363 **5.3 UNCIP Interim Report for the period of 11 May 1948 to 6 June 1948**

364 • **Overview:**

- 365 – As of 6 June 1948, the investigations remain inconclusive and are still ongoing.

366 • **Activities of the Commission to date (11 May 1948 to 6 June 1948):**

- 367 – Participated in an independent fact-finding mission expedition to Jammu and Kashmir and
368 placed Commission observers to evaluate ongoing conflicts between Indian-backed and
369 Pakistani-backed forces in the Kashmir region.

- 370 * The Commission found substantiating evidence of Pakistani military involvement and
371 support of Pakistani tribal groups present in the Kashmir territory.

- 372 * The Commission has not found substantiating evidence of acts of genocide on behalf of
373 the Indian government, however, investigations are still ongoing.
- 374 – Requested a meeting with Sheik Mohammad Abdullah, Prime Minister of the territory of Kash-
375 mir and head of the Kashmir National Conference:
- 376 * Sheik Mohammad Abdullah testified to the commission that:
- 377 · The government of Kashmir wishes to become an independent state, but will abide by
378 the results of a referendum on the status of Kashmir conducted by the United Nations.
- 379 · It is Sheik Mohammad Abdullah’s belief that since November 1947 the conditions for the
380 Muslims of Kashmir under Indian administration have shifted from merely repressive
381 to outright genocidal, prompting a retraction of his letter encouraging the accession
382 of Kashmir into India he had delivered to Prime Minister Nehru and Maharaja Singh last
383 year.
- 384 · The future of the people of Kashmir will be best protected by a referendum conducted
385 by the United Nations, to finally settle the national status of the territory.
- 386 · Stated the government of Kashmir’s full support for the Commission’s plan for a cease-
387 fire and referendum in Kashmir backed and mediated by an independent United Na-
388 tions force.
- 389 – Traveled to Karachi, Pakistan, to meet with Pakistani Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan:
- 390 * The Prime Minister explained his concerns regarding the continued conflict and agreed
391 to permitting the UN to facilitate a legitimate election.
- 392 * Agreed to withdrawing troops, provided that Indian troops show a good-faith effort to
393 establish and maintain a ceasefire.
- 394 * Stated the government of Pakistan’s full support for the Commission’s plan for a cease-
395 fire and referendum in Kashmir backed and mediated by an independent United Nations
396 force.
- 397 * Stated the government of Pakistan’s intention to fully respect and abide by the results of
398 the referendum on the status of Jammu and Kashmir under the Commission’s proposed
399 plan.
- 400 – Traveled to New Delhi, India, to meet with Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru:
- 401 * The Prime Minister expanded on his frustration with the lack of condemnation toward the
402 incursion of Pakistani forces, but agreed to the facilitation of an election by the UN.
- 403 * Agreed to a conditional withdrawal of Indian troops from the region, so long as the UN
404 sent peacekeeping forces to stabilize the region.
- 405 * Regarding a ceasefire, he explained that India would honor a ceasefire if the aforemen-
406 tioned election was facilitated by the UN.
- 407 * Stated the government of India’s full support for the Commission’s plan for a ceasefire and
408 referendum in Kashmir backed and mediated by an independent United Nations force.
- 409 * Stated the government of India’s intention to fully respect and abide by the results of the
410 referendum on the status of Jammu and Kashmir under the Commission’s proposed plan.
- 411 • **Recommendations to the United Nations Security Council:**
- 412 – This body recommends that the UNSC deploy peacekeeping forces to the Jammu and Kash-
413 mir region based on the precedent of the UNSTO established in May 1948.
- 414 – Further recommends that these peacekeeping forces be employed in order to maintain the
415 ceasefire between Indian and Pakistani forces in Kashmir and to ensure the security of the
416 proposed referendum on the territorial status of Jammu and Kashmir.

- 417 – Reiterates the support for the Commission’s plan asserted by the governments of Pakistan,
418 India, and the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and furthermore India’s strong insistence of
419 the United Nations’s role in ensuring the security of the Kashmiri people for the duration of the
420 election.
- 421 – Both the governments of India, Pakistan, and the territory of Kashmir have agreed to the con-
422 ditions outlined.

423 **5.4 UNCIP Interim Report for the period of 6 June 1948 to 26 June 1948**

424 • **Overview:**

- 425 – As of 26 June 1948, the investigations of India’s complaint have concluded.
- 426 – Investigations regarding Pakistan’s complaint are still ongoing as we remain dedicated to
427 ensuring justice for the individuals and their families affected and assuring their suffering is
428 thoroughly addressed.
- 429 – The Commission’s work in securing the necessary conditions for a ceasefire and plebiscite on
430 the status of the Kashmir region are still ongoing as we continue our cooperation with India
431 and Pakistan.

432 • **Activities of the Commission to date (26 June 1948):**

- 433 – The Commission has received new information from various sources within India, Pakistan,
434 and the Kashmir region.
- 435 – As a result of this new information, the Commission has reached a conclusion regarding
436 Question 1, India’s complaint against Pakistan under Article 35 of the UN Charter made 1 Jan-
437 uary 1948.
- 438 – This new information has been informative, but not conclusive for Question 2, Pakistan’s com-
439 plaint against India under Article 35 of the UN Charter made 15 January 1948.
- 440 – With the support of India and Pakistan, the Commission has continued to work towards an im-
441 mediate ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir, and a peaceful resolution of the conflict through a
442 regional plebiscite, as directed under Security Council Resolutions 39 [S/654] and 43 [S/687].

443 • **Determination of Fault:**

- 444 – It is the finding of this Commission that the Pakistani government offered material support to
445 armed raiders within Kashmir.
- 446 – Thus, the Commission finds in favor of India regarding its complaint to the President of the
447 UNSC made 1 January 1948.

448 • **Recommendations to the United Nations Security Council:**

- 449 – The Commission recommends that, pursuant to the findings of this inquiry on Question 1,
450 the complaint of India against Pakistan, the UNSC condemn the material support for armed
451 raiders entering into the Kashmir territories administered by the Dominion of India by the Do-
452 minion of Pakistan.
- 453 – With the support of India and Pakistan, this body continues to support an immediate ceasefire
454 and peacekeeping operation in the region for a peaceful and democratic resolution of the
455 conflict.