



**UNITED NATIONS HISTORY
SECURITY COUNCIL
(UNHSC)**

Open Agenda (1948)

XVI ONU Jr.

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Niterói
2018

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1. Introduction Letter

Dear delegates,

It is with much honor that we welcome you to the United Nations Security Council. We have put much effort and joy in preparing this study guide, to serve as a basis for your research. Even before the committee starts, we salute your courage to take on the challenge that constitutes an Open Agenda council. Therefore, we are positive that we have the best delegates within the XVII ONU Jr, and will give floor to a rich and profound debate.

Also, it is important to note that this guide must not be the only study mechanism at your disposal. We encourage you to read the bibliography in the end, and to search for information on your own. Be ready to make reference to any and all question that can addressed by the Council in the year of 1948: we have selected themes with much importance in our point of view, but your discussions need not to be limited to - or to concern at all - the questions explained in this document.

Another important point is that you should feel free to contact us anytime during your preparation to the committee or during the discussions. Our role is essentially to be of help to you, as important figures of your countries' diplomatic body, and to assist you in any way that is needed. Besides that, we expect to facilitate your days in ONU Jr, providing a fun and enjoyable atmosphere. We look forward to meeting all of you!

With best regards,

Carolina Sibilio

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2. The United Nations Organization

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945, after the end of the Second World War, with purpose to establish global balance and cooperation. It has its roots in the League of Nations, also an international organization proposed by American President Woodrow Wilson during the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The League of Nations is seen as the embryo that formed UN's ideals, since it advocated for peace, democracy and mutual assistance.

Those and many others principles are affirmed by the United Nations Founding Charter, that compiled the discussions held in San Francisco and officialized the formation of the organization in October 14th, 1945. Then, with 51 signatory-members and now, with 57, the United Nations has always held its Charter with utmost prestige and respect. Among its main objectives are the protection of Human Rights, the provision of humanitarian support, the promotion of sustainable development and the maintenance of international law (United Nations, 2018).

In order to fulfill its proposals, the United Nations has been divided into six main organs: the General Assembly (UNGA), the Security Council (UNSC), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the Secretariat. It is worth noting that the organization also has several Programs and Funds, as well as specialized autonomous agencies.

2.1 The United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council is described in Chapter V of the United Nations Founding Charter and was designed to be the main committee of the organization. It Works continuously, being able to meet at any necessary occasion. Its decisions are extremely important, being mandatory for all members and always aiming for the maintenance of world peace and security.

The Security Council consists of eleven members, five of whom shall be permanente members - the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic and the Republic of

China. The other six, also known as rotating members, are elected by the General Assembly every two years and can not be immediately re-elected, seeking equitable geographical distribution and representative rotation. It is worth mentioning that, even with an estimated number of participants, the UN Charter guarantees that other countries, even if they are not part of the United Nations, can participate as invited guests at meetings, if they are understood as necessary parties to the discussion.

The voting system of the Security Council foresees that each of the fifteen members have the right to vote, and the representative may vote affirmatively, negatively or may also abstain from voting. Moreover, the five permanent members have a special right to vote, popularly known as "veto power". This means that if one of them votes against any resolution (they may vote, then, in favour or abstaining), the resolution will not be adopted by the Council. This mechanism, while halting decisive actions from the Security Council on certain issues, ensures that the major powers have their vital interests defended.

As an essential body in the United Nations composition, the Security Council has its mechanisms as a whole described in the UN Founding Charter. As previously stated, Chapter V specifies the UNSC composition, functions, attribution and procedural regiment. Chapter VI, commonly mentioned in Peace Missions mandates, deals with peaceful conflict resolution, prioritizing firstly non-military means for solving conflicts. Chapter VII corresponds to the actions facing threats, breaches of peace and acts of aggression. It is most often invoked in situations where tensions are stronger, conflicts are more imminent or even when the aggression has already occurred. In this chapter, the Council determines when international peace and security are compromised, and when it is authorized to take more strict measures maintain international stability. Finally, Chapter VIII discusses the importance of regional agreements and agencies, which follow ideals of the United Nations Founding Charter that stimulate the maintenance of peace and security.

Since the United Nations Security Council aims at maintaining global balance, it must investigate any tension or situation that may lead to international conflict, identify the existence of threats to peace or acts of aggression, recommend and determine the best measures to be taken. In its decisions, the Council must prioritize the resolution of disputes by peaceful means, encouraging all UN members to make use of non-military measures. However, it may make use of force when necessary.

3. Postwar World

The biggest, most terrifying and bloodiest conflict ever experienced by humankind. There are not other terms to describe Second World War except for the recognizement of horror and tragedy. The six-year nightmare radically changed the concept of world itself; human existence in the aftermath of war offered a prospect of utter misery and desolation (JUDT, p. 13, 2005).

Considering this recent past awful scenario, when thinking of the international relations structure and tone we should focus on three fundamental aspects of post-1945 world, which were constructed specially between 1943 and 1945: the fall of european states imperial status and the consolidation of United States and Soviet Union as new hegemonic pillars of global order; the rising of proxy wars as main way of military disputes between potencies; and the general task of establishing collective and permanent peace internationally.

4. The year of 1948

4.1 Arab-Israeli Conflict

4.1.1 Background

4.1.1.1 Introduction

The most important aspect of modern dispute between Arabs and Jews is centered in palestinian territory. Described as “a land of milk and honey” in the Bible, the actually barren, rocky and inhospitable area of Palestine had such a strategic position; provided a bridge from Asia to Africa - a junction for traffic crossing from Egypt to the highland of Hittite Anatolia, to Mesopotamian Anatolia and to Cyprus - respectively south, north, east and west (BREGMAN, p.1, 2000). Adding to this favourable condition, there is a important feature to be considered: the demographic scales of the region, which has suffered radical changes during the first middle of twentieth century.

Basically, Arab argue that they had never abandoned their land, while Jews had moved in and out of it over history. Notwithstanding, Arabs had for hundreds of years constituted the majority of Palestine’s population (BREGMAN, p.2, 2000). However, the number of arriving Jews significantly rose since the late nineteenth century - the period Zionism has emerged. This

immigration movement motivated for plural reasons such as the will of dying and being buried in the Holy Land some had or escaping of persecution or even the ideological task of building a new Hebrew society. The Jewish population in Palestine evolved as follows:

From 1882 to 1903, some 20,000-30,000 Jews arrived to join the small Jewish community (...) and in the short period between 1904 and the beginning of the First World War another 35,000 Jews were added. It is estimated that in 1917 about 85,000 Jews lived in Palestine alongside 600,000 Arabs. (...) with the defeat of the Turks during the First World War, Jewish immigration to Palestine increased. From the end of the war to 1923 another 35,000 Jews came mainly from Russia, and in the second half of the 1920s the flow of Jews increased, with 82,000 arriving between 1925 and 1930. Troubles in Europe, notably the rise of Nazism in Germany, meant that immigration to Palestine gathered momentum with 200,000 arrivals between 1932 and 1938 (BREGMAN, p.3, 2000).

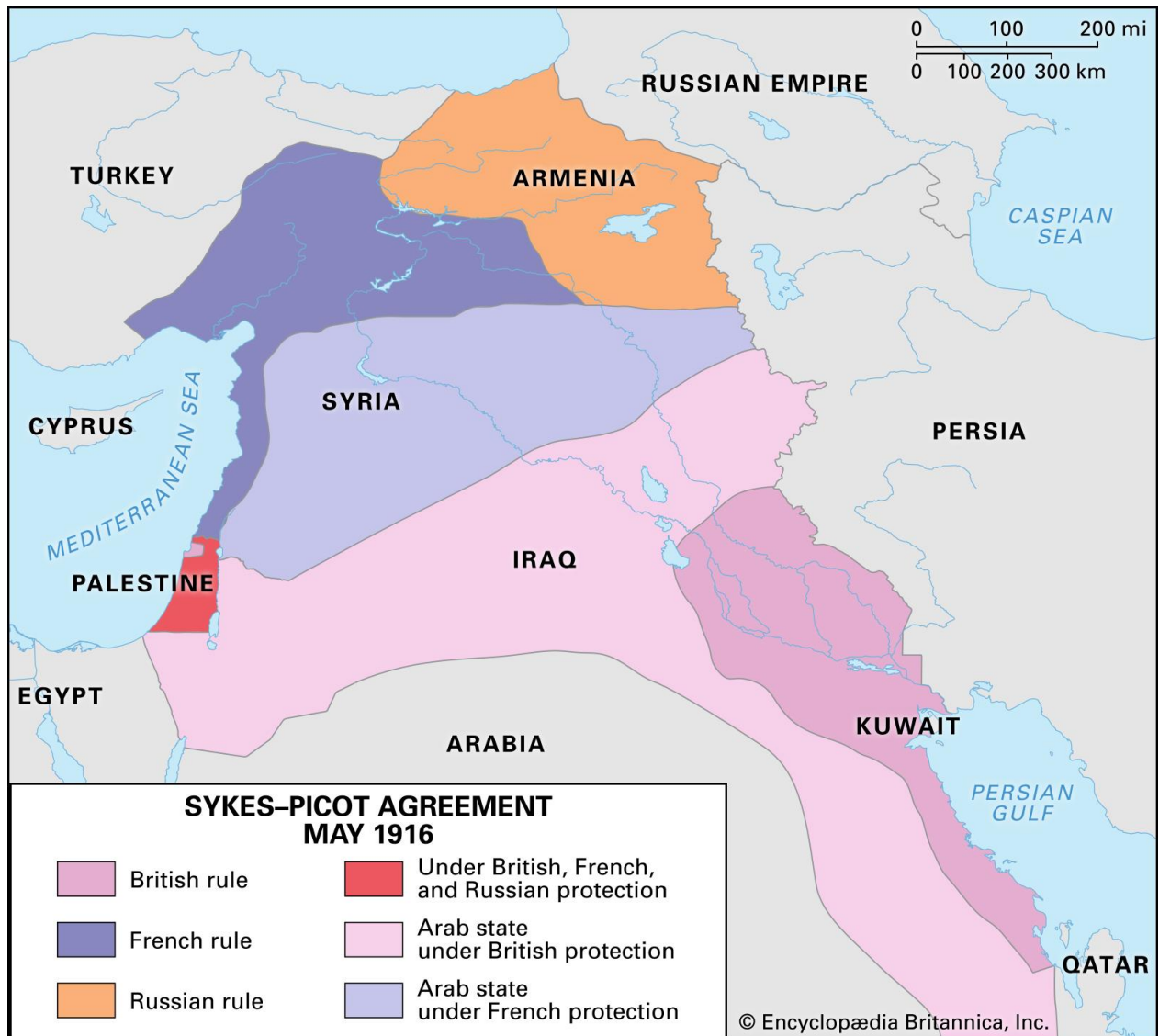
Finally, it is important to clarify that not all of the arriving Jews still in Palestine - actually, United States of America was a preferable location for most of them but its gates were not always open. In fact, there were period when more Jews left Palestine than entered, but it is right to say that Palestinian demography dramatically changed in favour of Jews, as we can observe:

Jews, who comprised only 4 percent of the total Palestinian population in 1882, formed 13 percent 1922, 28 percent in 1935 and about 30 percent in 1939. By 1947 there were 608,230 Jews in Palestine compared with about 1,364,330 Arabs (BREGMAN, p.3, 2000).

4.1.1.2. Sykes-Picot Agreement or Minor Asia Agreement (May, 1916)¹

Accorded in 1916 by the French and British governments, with the assent of Russia, the agreement was a convention on the division of Ottoman spoils after war; it was made public by the revolutionary Bolshevik government in 1917.

¹ Full text available on: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/sykes.asp>.



(<https://www.britannica.com/event/Sykes-Picot-Agreement/media/577523/205635>)

4.1.1.3. Balfour Declaration (November 2nd, 1917)²

Written by the British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour, this declaration was a letter to the Lord Walter Rothschild, a prominent Zionist and leader of the British Jewry, in which it is exposed the Royal Cabinet “sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations” and its favourable view of the “establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people”. There are two interesting point of discussion about this document: firstly, it contradicts the Sykes-Picot agreement, which considers that in Palestinian territory “there shall be established na

² Full text available on: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/balfour.asp>.

international administration”; and secondly, its importance for Zionist cause. In 1922, when a mandate for Palestine would be established by League of Nations, the Balfour Declaration was endorsed in the preamble.

4.1.1.4. Faisal-Weizmann Agreement (January 3rd, 1919) ³

Accorded between the leader of Arab delegation to Paris Conference, Emir Faisal, and the Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann, the document was an unequal dialogue for defining palestinian status. It is possible to observe this inequality in its third article, which expresses all measures should be taken for “carrying into effect the British Government’s Declaration of the 2nd of November, 1917, and in its fourth article, that states that “all necessary measures shall be taken to encourage and stimulate immigration of Jews into Palestine on a large scale”. Adding to it, the last article determines that “any matters of dispute which may arise between the contracting parties shall be referred to the British Government for arbitration”.

Considering the clearly asymmetrical text, how could Faisal sign it? Well, he made a reservation to the agreement, conditioning his favourable position to a inclusion of Palestine as part of a Arab independent region. It was not part of Zionist plans to follow Faisal conditions, which were practically ignored, as could be seen later when League of Nations established The Palestine Mandate.

4.1.1.5. The Palestine Mandate (July 24th, 1922)⁴

The League of Nations, a international organization created after First World War, being conceived in Paris Peace Conference, 1919, had in its constitutive covenant provisions to tutor territories without the necessary conditions to govern themselves. The Covenant of the League of Nations’ Article 22⁵ expresses:

To those colonies and territories which as consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous

³ Full text available on:

<<http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/foreignpolicy/peace/mfadocuments/pages/the%20weizmann-feisal%20agreement%203-jan-1919.aspx>>.

⁴ Full text available on: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/palmanda.asp>.

⁵ Full text available on: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/leagcov.asp#art22>.

conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can be best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League (ARTICLE 22, The Covenant of the League of Nations, 1919).

Based on its own declared responsibility to protect non self governing territories, and considering 1917 Balfour Declaration, The League of Nations established the british mandate for Palestine, which officially prevailed between September 1922 and May 1948. Its terms were pretty beneficial for Zionist interests how it is possible to observe:

An appropriate Jewish agency shall be recognised as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of Administration to assist and take part in the development of the country.

The Zionist organization, so long as its organization and constitution are in the opinion of Mandatory appropriate, shall be recognised as such agency. It shall take steps in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home (ARTICLE 4, The Palestine Mandate, 1922).

In fact, The Palestine Mandate, has given Jews the right conditions to achieve its main goal of politically and morally conquer the Holy Land, what would be endorsed in future, as we may see hereafter.

4.1.1.6. White Paper of 1939⁶

White Papers were official reports posted by the British Government on Palestine Mandate status. The most relevant one was published in 1939 containing three topics: "The Constitution", "Immigration" and "Land". Basically, this policy making document stated that Palestine should not be part of an Arab or Jewish state, but an independent area within ten years. There were also imposed restrictions on Jewish immigration, as soon described:

For each of the next five years a quota of 10,000 Jewish immigrants will be allowed on the understanding that a shortage one year may be added to the quotas for subsequent years, within the five year period, if economic absorptive capacity

⁶ Full text available on: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/brwh1939.asp>.

permits.

(...)

After the period of five years, no further Jewish immigration will be permitted unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it. (SECTION II, British White Paper of 1939, 1939).

The White Paper jolted the relations between Zionists and the British Government, who was accused of “denying the Jewish people their rights”⁷. Later, though, after the end of Second World War with United Nations establishment and ascending movements in favor of Jewish community, the palestinian territory would have changes in its recognition as a sovereign state.

4.1.2. Resolution 1818

The recent United Nations’ General Assembly discussed in 1947 the referred palestinian question, resulting in its 181st resolution, which concerned a new partition plan for Palestine, as well treating of the transition period - end of current british Mandate -, the relations with an Arab State, a Jewish State and religious places, and the future government of the region.

Undoubtedly, Arabs were unsatisfied; the resolution represented the Jewish victory over the dream of a united Arab state. Almost literally, the area designated to Jews is a refuge encircled by Arab. Below, the description of the Jewish State’s physical extension:

The north-eastern sector of the Jewish State (Eastern Galilee) is bounded on the north and west by the Lebanese frontier and on the east by the frontiers of Syria and Transjordan. It includes the whole of the Hula Basin, Lake Tiberias, the whole of the Beisan sub-district, the boundary line being extended to the crest of the Gilboa mountains and the Wadi Malih. From there the Jewish State extends north-west, following the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

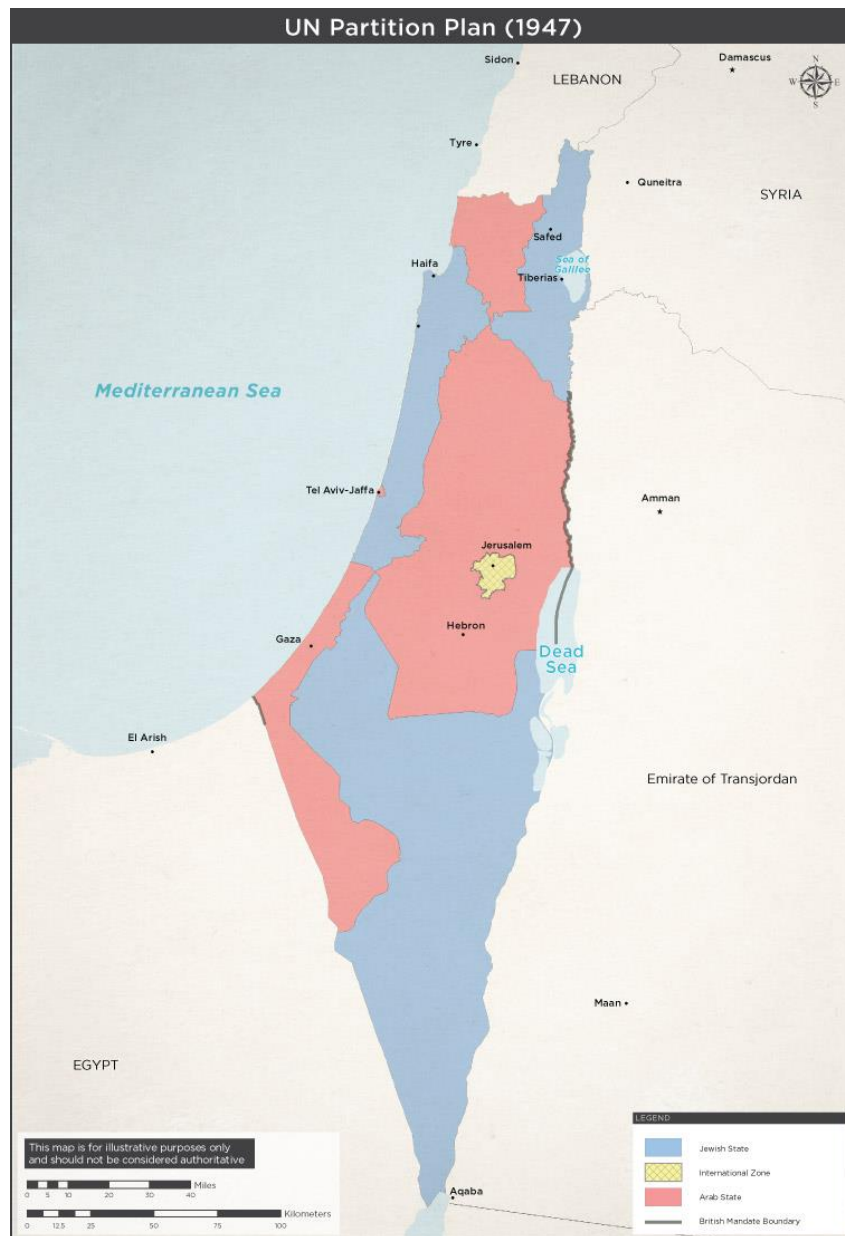
The Jewish section of the coastal plain extends from a point between Minat et Qila and Nabi Yunis in the Gaza sub-district and includes the towns of Haifa and Tel-Aviv, leaving Jaffa as an enclave of the Arab State. The eastern frontier of the Jewish State follows the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Beersheba area comprises the whole of the Beersheba sub-district, including the Negeb and the eastern part of the GAZA sub-district, but excluding the town of Beersheba and those areas described in respect of the Arab State. It includes also a strip of land along the Dead Sea stretching from the Beersheba-Hebron sub-district boundary line to Ein Geddi, as described in respect of the Arab State (THE JEWISH STATE, Resolution adopted on the report of the ad hoc committee on the palestinian

⁷ Jewish Virtual Library - British Palestine Mandate: British White Papers. Available on: <<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-british-white-papers>>.

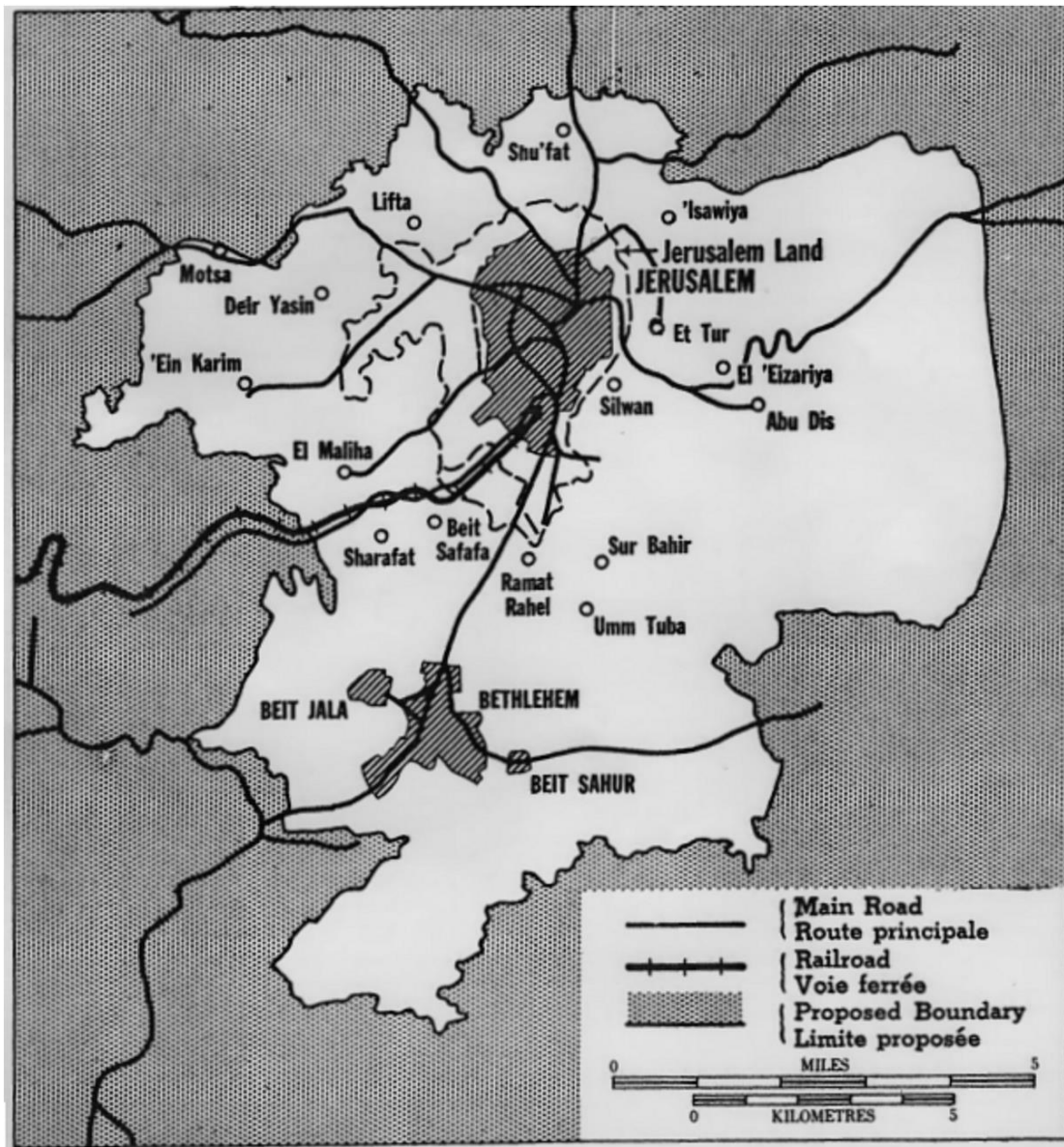
⁸ Full text available on: <[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/181\(II\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/181(II))>.

question, 1947).



(<http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/AboutIsrael/Maps/Pages/1947%20UN%20Partition%20Plan.aspx>)

Other important question is the holy city of Jerusalem, where was decided to prevail a special regime of corpus separatum, administered by the United Nations' Trusteeship Council, what basically states the city as an demilitarized and autonomous international area.



(<http://israelandpalestinediary.blogspot.com/2018/04/why-did-arabs-reject-1947-un-partition.html>)

Until January, 1948, the end of the british mandate is getting done in order to put in practice the approved Partition Plan. An uncertain feeling about whether the Resolution will be respected or not by the Jewish and Arabs and historically motivated tensions between these groups haunt United Nations in its difficult task of maintaining peace in Minor Asia.

4.2 Indo-Pakistani War

4.2.1 The Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

After World War II, in mid-1947, the United Kingdom – British India's mainland - decided to split the territory into two different states: one with the Muslim majority areas, called Pakistan, and the other one with the other regions (mainly Hindus), called India. This happened due to the growing violence amongst Hindus and Muslims, more specifically during Direct Action Day.

The 16 of August 1946 was supposed to be an event of protests organized by the Muslim League Council in the city of Calcutta, to show to the British and to Congress their power and massive presence in the territory. After the Indian freedom movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and the incapability of Britain to maintain financially their empire around the globe, there was an increasing fear from many Muslims about what would happened when the British left the territory.

More than regular protests, Direct Action Day was also planned to be a general strike from Muslims all around Calcutta. It was decided soon after the Muslim League proposal of two separate states (divided by Muslim-majority and Hindu-majority regions) was rejected by the Congress. The Congress stuck with the plan of transferring the power from the British Raj – how the British government in India was called - to the Indian leaders (Hindus).

This decision left a lot of Muslims unsatisfied and, as mentioned earlier, in fear. For them, it was time for action, hint Direct Action Day. However, the previous plans made by the Muslim League Council were not fully accomplished when violence broke out during the protests. It is not certain which side started, but what is sure is that Hindus and Muslims were in a direct conflict, resulting in about 4,000 casualties. From this day on, 16 August of 1946 is also *known as the Great Calcutta Killing*.

The violence amongst both groups did not end in August and they continued in different episodes throughout the year. It was only in June 1947 that the rivalry between Hindus and Muslims was clear to the authorities that it could not go on anymore. In June 3, Lord Louis Mountbatten decided to anticipate the independence and transferring of power to August 1947, which made Congress, with no other choice left, accept Muslims' idea. The plan of dividing British India into two dominions was approved. The first dominion was going to be called India, comprising the Hindu areas across the territory. The second dominion, however, was going to

be called Pakistan and would include the regions where the Muslims were the majority. However, as it is possible to understand from the title of the chapter, the relationship between Hindus and Muslims didn't settle after 1947. What is important to point out in this transition of power is how the Armed Forces worked between August 1947 until the previous date of the transition - June 1948. The British couldn't just pass along the control to the newly-created States, so they had to have British army chiefs who answered to a Joint Council led by Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck, also born in Britain. This is an important piece of information since it was the army chiefs who were in charge and, even though they were not supposed to take part in operations against the opposed State, that was not the case for some figures later on.

And one more addition to this plan was pivotal to the conflict in question: there were 650 princes who chose which dominion their princely state would be included in (or if they would become independent - a scenario that did not occur often). In most cases, the prince's religion matched the desire of the majority. In Kashmir, however, that was not the case. It could either choose Pakistan or India due to its location, but the Hindu ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, ruled in a mainly Muslim area.

Hoping to choose the best option, Hari Singh chose the third - and rare - alternative: a neutral independent State. In October 1947, Pakistan sent to the capital Srinagar more Muslims to start protesting. This made Maharaja call for military assistance from India and, on October 1946, he signed the "Instrument of Accession" leaving Kashmir to India as well. In this case, it started the major conflicts which left this important task to the United Nations. Both India and Pakistan claim Jammu and Kashmir, but none of the territories is willing to let the other Dominion have it (note: although it is also possible to call it Kashmir, "Jammu and Kashmir" is more common and accurate).

Partition of India in August 1947



Map of the Partition of India made in August 1947⁹

(https://ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/624/cpsprodpb/16664/production/_97084719_partition_of_india_624.jpg)

⁹ Disclaimer: This picture does contain information ahead of time in the date of the meeting. The line where it says “Bangladesh from 1971” should not be considered during the discussions.

4.2.2. The Jammu and Kashmir conflict in the Security Council Agenda

In January 1st, the representative of India sent a letter to the President of the Security Council (Mr. F Van Langenhove, the representative of Belgium) with the following words:

“LETTER FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
DATED 1 JANUARY 1948

Sir, The Government of India have instructed me to transmit to you the following telegraphic communication:

Begins:

“1. Under Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, any member may bring any situation, whose continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, to the attention of the Security Council. Such a situation now exists between India and Pakistan owing to the aid which invaders, consisting of nationals of Pakistan and of tribesmen from the territory immediately adjoining Pakistan on the north-west, are drawing from Pakistan for operations against Jammu and Kashmir, a State which has acceded to the Dominion of India and is part of India. The circumstances of accession, the activities of the invaders which led the Government of India to take military action against them, and the assistance which the attackers have received and are still receiving from Pakistan are explained later in this memorandum. The Government of India request the Security Council to call upon Pakistan to put an end immediately to the giving of such assistance which is an act of aggression against India. If Pakistan does not do so, the Government of India may be compelled, in self defence to enter Pakistan territory, in order to take military action against the invaders. The matter is therefore one of extreme urgency and calls for immediate action by the Security Council for avoiding a breach of international peace.

2. From the middle of September 1947 the Government of India had received reports of the infiltration of armed raiders into the western parts of the Jammu Province of the Jammu and Kashmir State; Jammu adjoins West Punjab which is a part of the Dominion of Pakistan. These raiders had done a great deal of damage in that area and taken possession of part of the territory of the State. On 24 October, the Government of India heard of a major raid from the Frontier Province of the Dominion of Pakistan into the valley of Kashmir. Some two thousand or more fully armed and equipped men came in motor transport, crossed over to the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, sacked the town of Muzaffarabad, killing many people, and proceeded along the Jhelum Valley road towards Srinagar, the summer capital of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Intermediate towns and villages were sacked and burnt, and many people were killed. Those raiders were stopped by Kashmir State troops near Uri, a town some fifty miles from Srinagar, for some time, but the invaders got round and burnt the power house at Makora, which supplied electricity to the whole of Kashmir.

3. The position, on the morning of 26 October, was that these raiders had been held by Kashmir State troops and part of the civil population who had been armed, at a town called Baramula. Beyond Baramula there was no major obstruction up to Srinagar. There was immediate danger of these raiders reaching Srinagar, destroying and massacring large numbers of people, both Hindus and Muslims. The State troops were spread all over the State and most of them were deployed along the Western border of Jammu Province. They had been split up into small isolated groups and were incapable of offering effective resistance to the raiders. Most of the State officials had left the threatened area and the civil administration had ceased to function. All that stood between Srinagar and the fate which had overtaken the places en route followed by the raiders was the determination of the inhabitants of Srinagar, of all communities, and practically without arms, to defend themselves. At this time Srinagar had also a large population of Hindu and Sikh refugees who had fled there from West Punjab owing to the communal disturbances in that area. There was little doubt that these refugees would be massacred if the raiders reached Srinagar.

4. Immediately after the raids into the Jammu and Kashmir State commenced, approaches were informally made to the Government of India for the acceptance of the accession of the State to the Indian Dominion. (It might be explained in parenthesis that Jammu and Kashmir form a State whose ruler, prior to the transfer of power by the United Kingdom to the Dominions of

India and Pakistan, had been in treaty relations with the British Crown which controlled its foreign relations and was responsible for its defence. The Treaty relations ceased with the transfer of power on August 15 last, and Jammu and Kashmir like other States acquired the right to accede to either Dominion.)

5. Events moved with great rapidity, and the threat to the Valley of Kashmir became grave. On 26 October the Ruler of the State, His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, appealed urgently to the Government of India for military help. He also requested that the Jammu and Kashmir should be allowed to accede to the Indian Dominion. An appeal for help was also simultaneously received by the Government of India from the largest popular organization in Kashmir, the National Conference headed by Sheikh Mohamed Abdullah. The Conference further strongly supported the request for the State's accession to the Indian Dominion. The Government of India were thus approached, not only officially by the State authorities, but also on behalf of the people of Kashmir, both for military aid and for the accession of the State to India.

6. The grave threat to the life and property of innocent people in the Kashmir Valley and to the security of the State of Jammu and Kashmir that had developed as a result of the invasion of the Valley demanded immediate decision by the Government of India on both the requests. It was imperative on account of the emergency that the responsibility for the defence of Jammu and Kashmir State should be taken over by a Government capable of discharging it. But, in order to avoid any possible suggestion that India had utilized the State's immediate peril of her own political advantage, the Government of India made it clear that once the soil of the State had been cleared of the invader and normal conditions restored, its people would be free to decide their future by the recognized democratic method of a plebiscite and referendum which, in order to ensure complete impartiality, might be held under international auspices.

7. The Government of India felt it their duty to respond to the appeal for armed assistance because:

1. they could not allow a neighbouring and friendly State to be compelled by force to determine either its internal affairs or its external relations;
2. the accession of the Jammu and Kashmir State of the Dominion of India made India really responsible for the defence of the State.

8. The intervention of the Government of India resulted in saving Srinagar. The raiders were driven back from Baramula to Uri and are held there by Indian troops. Nearly 19,000 raiders face the Dominion forces in this area. Since operations in the Valley of Kashmir started, pressure by the raiders against the Western and South-Western border of the Jammu and Kashmir State has been intensified. Exact figures are not available. It is understood, however, that nearly 15,000 raiders are operating against this part of the State. State troops are besieged in certain areas. Incursions by the raiders into the State territory, involving murder, arson, loot and the abduction of women, continue. This booty is collected and carried over to the tribal areas to serve as an inducement to the further recruitment of tribesmen to the ranks of the raiders. In addition to those actively participating in the raid, tribesmen and others, estimated at 100,000 have been collected in different places in the districts of West Punjab bordering the Jammu and Kashmir State, and many of them are receiving military training under Pakistan nationals, including officers of the Pakistan Army. They are looked after in Pakistan territory, fed, clothed, armed and otherwise equipped, and transported to the territory of Jammu and Kashmir State with the help, direct and indirect, of Pakistan officials, both military and civil.

9. As already stated, the raiders who entered the Kashmir Valley in October came mainly from the tribal areas to the Northwest of Pakistan and, in order to reach Kashmir, passed through Pakistan territory. The raids along the South-west border of the State, which had preceded the invasion of the valley proper, had actually been conducted from Pakistan territory, and Pakistan nationals had taken part in them. This process of transmission across Pakistan territory and utilization of that territory as a base of operations against the Jammu and Kashmir State contributes. Recently, military operations against the Western and South-western borders of the State have been intensified, and the attackers consist of nationals of Pakistan as well as tribesmen. These invaders are armed with modern weapons, including mortars and medium machine guns, wear the battle dress of regular soldiers and, in recent engagements, have fought

in regular battle formation and are using the tactics of modern warfare. Man-pack wireless sets are in regular use and even mark V mines have been employed. For their transport the invaders have all along used motor vehicles. They are undoubtedly being trained and to some extent led by regular officers of the Pakistan Army. Their rations and other supplies are obtained from Pakistan territory.

10. These facts point indisputably to the conclusion

- a. that the invaders are allowed transit across Pakistan;
- b. that they are allowed to use Pakistan territory as a base of operations;
- c. that they include Pakistan nationals;
- d. that they draw much of their military equipment, transportation and supplies (including petrol) from Pakistan; and
- e. that Pakistan officers are training, guiding and otherwise actively helping them.

There is no source other than Pakistan from which they could obtain such quantities of modern military equipment, training or guidance. More than once, the Government of India had asked the Pakistan Government to deny to the invaders facilities which constitute an act of aggression and hostility against India, but without any response. The last occasion on which this request was made was on 22 December, when the Prime Minister of India handed over personally to the Prime Minister of Pakistan a letter in which the various forms of aid given by Pakistan to the invaders were briefly recounted and the Government of Pakistan were asked to put an end to such aid promptly; no reply to this letter has been yet received in spite of a telegraphic reminder sent on 26 December.

11. It should be clear from the foregoing recital that the Government of Pakistan are unwilling to stop the resistance in material and men which the invaders are receiving from Pakistan territory and from Pakistan nationals including Pakistan Government personnel, both military and civil. This attitude is not only unneutral, but constitutes active aggression against India, of which the State of Jammu and Kashmir forms a part.

12. The Government of India have exerted persuasion and exercised patience to bring about a change in the attitude of Pakistan. But they have failed, and are in consequence confronted with a situation in which their defence of the Jammu and Kashmir State is hampered and their measures to drive the invaders from the territory of the State are greatly impeded by the support which the raiders derive from Pakistan. The invaders are still on the soil of Jammu and Kashmir and the inhabitants of the State are exposed to all the atrocities of which a barbarous foe is capable. The presence, in large numbers, of invaders in those portions of Pakistan territory which adjoin parts of Indian territory other than Jammu and Kashmir State is a menace to the rest of India. Indefinite continuance of the present operations prolongs the agony of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, is a drain on India's resources and a constant threat to the maintenance of Peace between India and Pakistan. The Government of India have no option, therefore, but to take more effective military action in order to rid the Jammu and Kashmir State of the invader.

13. In order that the objective of expelling the invader from Indian territory and preventing him from launching fresh attacks should be quickly achieved, India troops would have to enter Pakistan territory; only thus could the invader be denied the use of bases and cut off from his sources of supplies and reinforcements in Pakistan. Since the aid which the invaders are receiving from Pakistan is an act of aggression against India, the Government of India are entitled, under International Law, to send their armed forces across Pakistan territory for dealing effectively with the invaders. However, as such action might involve armed conflict with Pakistan, the Government of India, ever anxious to proceed according to the principles and aims of the Charter of the United Nations, desire to report the situation to the Security Council under Article 35 of the Charter. They feel justified in requesting the Security Council to ask the Government of Pakistan:

1. to prevent Pakistan Government personnel, military and civil, from participating or assisting in the invasion of the Jammu and Kashmir State;
2. to call upon other Pakistan nationals to desist from taking any part in the fighting in the Jammu and Kashmir State;
3. to deny to the invaders: (a) access to and use of its territory for operations against Kashmir, (b) military and other supplies, (c) all other kinds of aid that might tend to prolong the present struggle.

14. The Government of India would stress the special urgency of the Security Council taking immediate action on their request. They desire to add that military operations in the invaded areas have, in the past few days, been developing so rapidly that they must, in self-defence, reserve themselves the freedom to take, at any time when it may become necessary, such military action as they may consider the situation requires.

15. The Government of India deeply regret that a serious crisis should have been reached in their relations with Pakistan. Not only is Pakistan a neighbour but, in spite of the recent separation, India and Pakistan have many ties and many common interests. India desires nothing more earnestly than to live with her neighbour-state on terms of close and lasting friendship. Peace is to the interest of both States; indeed to the Security Council is inspired by the sincere hope that, through the prompt action of the Council, peace may be preserved.

16. The text of this reference to the Security Council is being telegraphed to the Government of Pakistan.” Ends.

I am, Sir,
Your obediente
Servant,
(P. P. Pillai)

Representative of
India to the United
Nations”¹⁰

Later, on January 3rd, the prime minister of Pakistan sent a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations to delay the meeting of January 6 which read as follow:

“Secretary-General
United Nations Organization
Lake Success, New York

¹⁰ Document S/628. <<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/search.shtml>>.

The Pakistan Ambassador to the United States of America has informed us that India's case against Pakistan regarding Kashmir has been fixed for the first hearing on January 6th and you have asked him for cabled credentials of our representatives. We have not yet seen India's reference to the Security Council as it was telegraphed on January 1st in a cypher which we could not decipher and we had to ask for repetition twice. The text has not yet been deciphered and India has promised to send us a copy by air tomorrow afternoon. In the circumstances it is impossible for us to prepare our case and place it before the Security Council by the 6th. We are also proposing to send our Foreign Minister as our chief delegate to present our case before the Security Council. The Foreign Minister has gone to Burma to represent Pakistan in Burma Independence celebrations and returns to Karachi on the 7th of January. We request stay of proceedings to give us reasonable time to prepare our case and to dispatch our delegation. This is clearly necessary for a proper consideration of the case. Meanwhile, we are directing Mr. Hasan Ispahani, our Ambassador in U.S.A, to proceed to New York and to remain in touch with you.

*Prime Minister,
Pakistan.*”¹¹

Later on, the Secretary General of the United Nations answered the letter and sent both to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan. The note said:

“Prime Minister, Pakistan
Karachi

In reply to Your Excellency's cable of 3 January, I have the honour to inform you that in accordance with the rules of procedure and a specific request by the Indian Government, the Security Council is meeting on 6 January. Your communication will be put before the Council and your representative, Ambassador Ispahani, may request the necessary delay for preparing your case. Only the Security Council may grant this request.

Trygve LIE,
Secretary
General”¹²

¹¹ Document S/629 <<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/search.shtml>>.

¹² Document S/630 <<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/search.shtml>>.

Therefore, this is now all the content the Security Council had to start a meeting with the adoption of the topic “Discussion of Jammu and Kashmir”. The members already decided to invite both India and Pakistan, due to their letters and direct relation to the matter, by evoking Article 31 of the Charter of the United Nations. Consequently, it leaves them with one single question behind to start the discussions: should the Council approve the postponement requested by the Pakistan Government? They decided, with India trying to set the first meeting as earlier as possible, to reunite at the beginning of the week - January 11 - not later than the 15th (date requested by the Ambassador of Pakistan). This ends every update the Security Council is aware about the case of Jammu and Kashmir. It is now up to them to start the discussions and it is also the first chance Pakistan has to defend its case.

4.3 Greek Civil War

Before the World War Two, the communist parties of Greece were not significant. They had internal differences and that kept them apart until the Soviet Union declared war to Germany during the Second World War. From now on, they got together and formed the EAM, to fight against Hitler.

At this point, there was no Greek government, King George II was in exile and there was no recognized government. The EAM formed its own military group, ELAS, to fight against the fascism and the occupation together with other nationalist groups, like EKKA, but, they tried to deny the participation of the other groups and accuse them of helping the occupation, in order to maintain the dominant position in the struggle of liberation.

In early 1944, The German forces were already being defeated. There was no impulse from part of the population, the monarchists, for the king to come back. At the same time, the EAM proclaimed a provisional government. Therefore, there was an initiative to establish National Unity Government but this government was having problems with the demobilization of the military groups that fought against fascism and substitute it for a National Guard.

This resistance to unarm plus the return of the king to Greece created a crisis that achieved its peak on 3 December 1944. The Battle of Athens was a bloody fight between British and Nazis against the communists that left 28 young people dead. This Battle marked

the beginning of the Civil War. The conclusion for this struggle was the Varkiza Agreement at the beginning of 1945. This agreement established, among other things, that ELAS should disarm, it must be created an army and that would have a plebiscite to choose between monarchical and republican system, and latter, the election to a Constituent Assembly.

In the next year, both sides started accusing each other of violation on that agreement. In protest, EAM decided to boycott the elections in March 1946 and that lead to a deprive of the left of the parliamentary presence. By the end of the same month, EAM started the guerrilla attacks against the government. At the same time, there was a growth of the monarchism as an answer for communism, so, they won at the plebiscite in September bringing the King George II back.

With the absence of the communist parties at the government, it is easy to conduce the National Army against them. Besides that, the persecution is only growing two. Even the URSS, until now, not involved in order to don't interfere in internal issues, talked about it in General Assembly:

“Indeed as early as July 1945, in connexion with the Yalta declaration on liberated Europe, the Government of the u.s.s.R. submitted a memorandum at the Berlin Conference which described the situation in Greece as one in which there was no proper order, where laws were not respected, where a violent campaign of terror was being waged against the democratic elements”

Mr. Vyshinsky

5. Foreign Policies

Argentina

The Argentinian Delegation is one of the new rotating members of the Council as of the start of 1948. Being led by Juan Perón, Argentina was one of the few countries in Latin America to present an anti-American External Policy at the time, aiming at the neutrality and autonomous policies on most issues. To do so, it was necessary to present an opposition to the strongest diplomatic influence in the Americas. That does not mean, however, that Perón aligned with the Soviet Union. In most stances, the Argentinian government would decide on the stance it would take based on the situation at hand, avoiding blind support or opposition.

With that in mind, Argentina posed a neutral stance regarding Palestine. The approval of the Partition Plan by the General Assembly, although not a wrong decision objectively, was seen by the Argentinian Delegation as an option that could fail, and if it happened to, the envoys would not hesitate to withdraw their support. As with most positions at the time, the stance took was a worried one, believing that the most crucial part of any resolution on the issue was the dialogue among parts to ensure a future cohesive administration of the Palestine region.

On the Greek Civil War, Argentina poses worries on the meddling of the US and UK in Greek internal affairs, and the participation in the war. However, the recent escalation of the war has brought to light a much more worrying situation, of intense civil killing and blood being shed at an alarming rate. It is for that reason that the Argentinian delegation transitioned to a more neutral stance as of late, alarmed at the conflict and advocating for any measure that ends the grave situation in Greek territory as soon as possible.

Finally, Argentina approaches with care the situation between India and Pakistan. On one hand, the good relations with India are a significant factor to take into consideration for Perón, with prospects of the opening of an Indian embassy in Argentina in the near future. On the other hand, one of the strongest flags of Juan's government is the people's Self-determination. Thus, the Argentinian delegation takes a neutral stance when it comes to the plebiscite, but believes firmly on the retreat of foreign troops in Kashmir and Jammu.

Belgium

Belgium is one of the countries in the United Nations most compromised with the maintenance of international Peace and Security, currently. After suffering first-hand the horrors of war, the Belgium government became a paramount of diplomacy and democracy inside the UN. This position led to the support of a plebiscite in Kashmir and Jammu, believing that the process of voting represented the realization of the Self-determination of the Muslim people in the Indian state. This position was cemented by the war-like attitude presented by India in the first sessions of the Security Council on the issue.

On the situation in Palestine, Belgium stands with most European countries in viewing the resolution of the conflict as a combination of UN efforts and bilateral dialogue. As one of the countries to support the Palestine Plan of Partition, the Belgian government doesn't see the Plan as the only solution to the conflict, rather believing that a proper solution would come from an agreement between the peoples living in the region. On that matter, the Belgian

delegation believes that the United Nations, and as a consequence the Security Council, has the responsibility to facilitate the dialogue between parties once again in order to end the conflict by tackling its root, although more inclined to convince the Arabs of accepting the Partition Plan (or altering it) than to ditch it altogether.

Regarding the Greek Question, the Belgian delegation supports the Kingdom of Greece on the issue, believing that the anarchy-like state of Greece is one of the most worrisome humanitarian situations currently. As a consequence, the Belgium delegates support the meddling of the United States and the United Kingdom in the conflict, and defend an end of neighbor involvement in the conflict, while also pushing for a quick reconstruction of the Greek infrastructure and the effective dialogue between the parties of the war.

Canada

Canada's efforts in developing an independent diplomacy have been successful, and it is with much honor that the canadian delegation attends the Security Council meetings this year and the next. As it is canada's reputation since its participation in the League of Nations, the country seeks for dialogue.

Regarding its foreign policy, canadian efforts in post- War World are mostly to reinforce its alliance with the United States of America, and also grow a distance from british influence. Therefore, it is expected to refrain from any imperialist act, and to create strength between anti-colonialist countries, such as China and India.

Under the liberal William Mackenzie King's rule as Prime Minister, canadian diplomats are expected to endorse any opportunity that belligerent parties - such as India and Pakistan- may have to solve the matters peacefully. Investigative commissions, bilateral meetings and mediation are well seen options for any conflict that may arise in 1948.

China

During the Second World War, the country was divided into three main regions: nationalist China, communist China and the areas occupied by Japan. Because of that, when the Japanese government accepted the terms imposed by the Potsdam Conference, China saw a race between nationalists and communists over the power in a post- War scenario.

The growing lack of effectiveness of the Nationalists during the War left the Communists on a rising tide in 1945. That was when a civil war broke, and American ambassadors started to try and conciliate the two parties, fearing a communist revolution. Chinese foreign relations with the United States of America and with the USSR have been solid until this moment, but, since there is no precedent in Chinese history regarding such a conflict, there are no patterns to be safely predicted.

As for the beginning of this year, instability reigns and due to the defensive position adopted by the Chinese government, it is expected that its diplomats should not take incisive part in any matter that does not concern directly the country. Therefore, investigative commissions and mediations are seen as positive ways of solving security problems. The Chinese delegation should try to balance its relations with the USA and the USSR.

Especially regarding - but not limited to - the Indonesia Question, the Chinese government endorses peaceful mechanisms of problem solving, since this matter concerns specifically Southeast Asia security as well as the security of the Chinese community in Indonesia, and could directly affect the country. The search, then, is to provide fruitful debates and peaceful resources.

Colombia

Following a quick growth in importance internationally, Colombia was elected by the General Assembly for a seat in the Security Council in 1947. At the time, pursuing closer diplomatic ties with neighbors was a focus on the Colombian external policy. Colombia notably mirrored the American foreign policy on most issues, wishing for a closer cooperation with the strongest economy in the World and aiming to create the conditions to take the spotlight in the future.

Having that in mind, it comes as no surprise that Colombia sided with the West during the Greek Civil War, defending the presence of the British troops in the region and, later on, the aid offered by the United Kingdom and the United States to the Kingdom of Greece. Therefore, the Colombian delegates should focus on supporting the monarchist push in Greece by working in the UN framework to achieve a cessation of hostilities that would benefit the wishes of the Greek King.

Regarding the Palestine Question, the Colombian delegation has voiced concern on the divisive nature of the topic. Speaking to the General Assembly before the voting of the Partition Plan, the delegate argued that an issue so crucial to a region as the Palestine conflict is to the Middle East should be worked by agreements between Arabs, Jews and the permanent members of the Security Council, adding that an special effort should be made in that regard. Thus, one of the most important aspects of the discussion inside the Council is for the parts to reach a thought-out agreement that will successfully avoid future conflicts between the two religious groups.

Finally on Jammu and Kashmir, Colombia believed on the importance of Self-determination to solve the issue, being one of the strongest voices in the Council for the organization of a plebiscite on the region to decide the future of the state. In order to do so, the retreat of troops in the region was crucial for the peace efforts. Creating the necessary framework for efficient talks among the parts was also an important step to be taken, and the Colombian envoys were well aware of that.

France

As one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, France is one of the least radical countries of the Western Bloc. With the peace process of the Cold War and the political division of Europe (and, by extension, the World), the French government was put in an unusual place as a country that stayed, for the most part, away from conflict, while also adopting surprisingly neutral stances on certain international conflicts.

On the Greek Question, the French delegation showed itself as a mediator of sorts. While not having acknowledged that the British presence in Greece constitutes a threat to International peace and security and a meddling in internal affairs, it understands the Soviet worries about the issue, and was determined to work within the framework of the United

Nations in order to guarantee the role of the UN as coordinators of collective security, as well as expanding the existing platform with which the Security Council can work with. Thus, the French envoys need to ensure that the conflict in Greece will come to a halt and contribute in the negotiating efforts.

France believes that the mutual agreement should be the basis of a solution regarding Palestine. Opening a meeting of the General Assembly Plenary about the issue, the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, emphasized the importance of an administration that pleases both Jews and Arabs, adding that although it's a grinding task that sometimes feels redundant, it's a necessary effort on the process of a peaceful Palestine where both peoples can coexist. Therefore, the French Envoys in the Security Council should make sure that the Council can detect the wishes of both parties and mediate the issue, solving the short-time problems while also laying the foundation for a long-term peace, preferably by not discarding the Palestine Partition Plan in the process.

This mediating stance was not seen so clearly on the India-Pakistan conflict, when France sided with Pakistan alongside its Western peers, requiring for a plebiscite to be made in the region as to determine the will of the locals. However, the return to peace in Kashmir and Jammu was a priority for the French government, being a pre-requisite to the other components to the Peace process. In summary, the French delegates need to ensure a quick response of the Council on the matter as a priority, while also ensuring the Self-determination of the people in the region.

Greece

The Greek Question was one of the first main conflicts discussed by the United Nations, which lead to an invitation by the President of the Security Council to the Greek government, allowing the partaking in the discussions. They view the British occupation as necessary for the short-term stability of Greece, affirming that the Great Britain only acts with their troops if requested or allowed by the King, George II of Glücksburg. It is important to note that the presence of British troops is seen by the local government as a defensive measure by the Allies to protect the country from external and internal threats. It's also important to note that the Greek e British delegations have already expressed the desire to end the occupation in the near future, although without a specific date in mind.

On the Palestine Issue, the Greek delegation opposed the Partition Plan approved by the General Assembly, believing it to be a simplistic, unrealistic approach to a complex situation. Greece voiced concern over the way the Ad Hoc Commissions, created by the Plenary to discuss the issue, treated the Question, pointing out that the Commission rushed its conclusion. Therefore, the Greek delegation stands by the Arab countries on the issue when criticizing the Partition Plan, but does not necessarily defend a unified Palestine.

Finally, the Civil War happening in Greek territory had impacts on the External Policy of Greece when it came to the India-Pakistan situation. Its good relations with the West caused the support of a plebiscite in Kashmir and Jammu, alongside an immediate removal of foreign troops of the region. The position of the Greek King also related to the wish of a stronger UN, thus wishing for a direct mediation of the Security Council in the issue, specifically in making the plebiscite viable from a security standpoint.

India

The Indian delegation has been invited to take part in the Council mainly to present its case against the violations perpetrated by Pakistan. However, the country has also advocated for the Indonesian cause, stating the breach of peace made by the Dutch, which is considered as a legacy of the imperialist times.

Also, India has no express policy regarding the Greek Civil War or the Arab-Israeli Conflict, nor does the country take part in any capitalist or socialist movement. The greatest fight that the Indian delegation has is for the independence of former colonies, the liberty, autonomy and self-determination of the peoples.

Considering its main conflict at the moment, the representative of India in the United Nations sent a letter, under the article 35 of the Charter, denouncing that a considerable number of Pakistan nationals -with Pakistan assistance- were invading the legitimate Indian territory, Jammu and Kashmir. The Indian delegation brought the conflict due to the intransigence and lack of cooperation from the Pakistani government, and, consequently, also due to its concerns regarding the civilians' lives in the region.

India's main argument is that the Kashmir representatives freely choose to be under Indian dominion, despite the violent efforts from Pakistan to withhold supplies and

commodities to the region and coerce the representatives in acceding to pakistani dominion. Also, regarding the States of Junagadh and Manavadar, the indian government defends that it has negotiated with representatives of both states, and there was, once again, a free choice.

Basically, the indian delegation must prove that Pakistan is indeed assisting nationals and training tribesman into invading its territory in order to cause chaos. The representatives should trust that the Council will hear their concerns and solve the problem peacefully.

Israel

Israel was invited to participate in the meetings so as to state its case regarding the Palestine question. The tensions in the frontier of the palestinian territory and arab states are arising, and the representation makes its presence in the Council's debates in order to reinforce that the Resolution 181 adopted last year may be fully implemented, and that a Jewish state not only exists, but also maintain its sovereignty.

The israeli leaders are concerned with the safety of the borders, since the jewish territory is literally circled by arab countries, that not only oppose to the partition plan implemented but to any jewish sovereign territory.

Regarding other matters, the delegation has not a strong policy, since it is a newly formed State with alliances mostly with the countries that supported its existence. Therefore, it should strengthen its connection with the United States of America, and assist any other representation that advocates for the jewish cause.

Lebanon

The Lebanese government manifested its will to be a part of the Security Council meetings on the Palestine Question, showing great interest in the matter. The reason is clear: Lebanon is one of the Arab countries closer to the Palestine region, opposing the Plan approved in the General Assembly on that matter. Alongside Syria, Lebanon formed the backbone of the group wishing for a rejection of the General Assembly's resolution on the issue, proposing

instead that a Federal Palestine Government should be created, encompassing the entire region and giving freedom to the Jew and Arab peoples. Therefore, the most important for Lebanon is to defend a unified administration and avoid the Partition of the Palestine.

The Lebanese stance on the conflict between India and Pakistan follows the general line of the Arab countries in dealing with the issue as a supporter of Islam. The Arabs see the issue mostly as a Muslim state being controlled by another religious group, thus supporting Pakistan, a country with Muslim majority, on the issue. It is important, however, to point out that this support is only on a diplomatic level, as it's also important for Lebanon to have good relations with decolonized countries, especially on Asia. It's also crucial to note that the issue in Kashmir and Jammu is the first of its kind to be dealt by the UN, so the decision taken on this issue will serve as a parameter for similar decisions in the future. Understanding the parallel between Kashmir and Jammu and the Palestine Question is crucial to ensure the success of the Arab agenda in the Security Council.

Lastly, the shaky relations with France, from whom Lebanon has recently become independent of, influences the neutral position of the Lebanese envoys on the Greek conflict. The issue presented itself as a worrying conflict that could escalate into a bigger, more gruesome war. Thus, the Lebanese envoys need to ensure that the conflicts will cease soon, acting as a mediator on the issue.

Pakistan

The delegation of Pakistan has an important role in the Jammu and Kashmir question. It is, actually, the reason Pakistan is there (it was a delegation invited due to their direct relation to the discussion, as was the same case of India). However, the Pakistani delegation has a bigger role to play in the meeting: it has to present its case. India, on the other hand, already did so by sending the letter to the Security Council asking for a meeting - as it is possible to read in the topic "The Situation in Jammu and Kashmir".

First, they deny every claim that they are giving aid and assistance to what India call "invaders" or that they committed any type of aggression against India. What they do say, on the contrary, is that Pakistan is otherwise discouraging this "invaders" by all means - except war. The Government of Pakistan has not been involved in the training of the tribesmen or the

supplement of military equipment. Also, one of their main argument evolve around the “Muslim genocide” of the population in East Punjab, Delhi, Ajmer and States like Faridkot or Jind. Who carried these “genocides”, according to them, were the non-Muslim leaders, their officials and the Armed Forces of the Dominion of India. In the view of Pakistanis, this horror is still in progress.

Another question that is very worrying for Pakistan leaders and an important case to the discussion is what happened in the States of Junagadh and Manavadar. Both of the States acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan, but India decided to sabotage their administration and to march into the State and direct a massacre towards the Muslim population in the above-mentioned regions.

Regarding the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the delegation of Pakistan affirms that the territory was purchased by the great grandfather of the present Hindu ruler in 1847 and ever since the Muslim population who lived there were oppressed by their rulers. What happens today in this area is a rebellion of Muslims trying to free their home from their abusive hands - and different from other rebellions, this one couldn't be suppressed by them. The Maharajah knew about the upcoming reaction of his subjects and that was enough to call India for help and make his real desires come true by acceding to the Union of India with a proper excuse.

On the subject of the conflict in Middle East, Pakistan is not on the center of the negotiations or international involvement. However, it is possible to say that Pakistan has a line of thought more similar to the Arab population than to Israel. Last year, the Prime Minister of Israel, Ben-Gurion, tried to establish diplomatic ties between both countries. However, Pakistan's main founding father, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, ignored those attemptives. The same case happens in Greece, where Pakistan has no major role. However, even though the delegation is on the Council meetings without a vote, it can become an important ally to those who support them in the Kashmir question.

Syria

The Syrian government takes a seat at the Security Council as a member elected by the General Assembly. This position played a major role in placing Syria as one of the strongest political opponents of the Partition Plan of Palestine inside the Council. Since the first reunions on the issue after the approval of the Plan by the General Assembly, the Syrian Envoys have been constant reminders that the Arab countries were not pleased with the way the issue was handled, claiming that the Assembly had failed in its purpose by approving an illegal resolution and leaving the Security Council to deal with the issue. Thus, one of the strongest wishes of the Syrian delegation is to convince the Council to ignore the recommendations made by the General Assembly regarding the Mandate of Palestine and its Partition. Another important topic of interest is the political status of and lack of proper democratic processes in Holy Places, such as the city of Jerusalem.

Syria also has high interest on the situation in Kashmir and Jammu. As the topic also revolves around territorial disputes between two ethnical groups, the Syrian government believes that the resolution of the issue could set precedents to how other similar disputes are treated on the UN framework, and in this regard it became impossible not to draw parallels with the situation on the Middle East. It's important to point out that Kashmir and Jammu have Muslim majority, just as Pakistan, meaning that supporting the Self-determination of the Muslim people is of great importance to the Arab nations. In conclusion, any resolution on the matter should benefit the Pakistani control over the region, but carefully avoiding to create an unfavorable precedent for the Arab nations on this kind of issue.

On the Greek Civil War, Syria opted for support of the West, in reason of the still relevant relations it had with the United States at the time. However, it's important to stress that the eruption of the war occurred at a time of tension in US-Syria relations, causing the Arab nation to adopt a more reserved approach to the issue, enforcing the importance of the Security Council on the issue, but avoiding full support of Western positions. The focus for the Syrian delegation should be the end of the conflict on the most reasonable terms as possible.

Ukraine

Being a Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian delegation constitutes the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' best ally in the Security Council. Since the Russian communist revolution and the formation of the Soviet Republics, Ukraine has had its foreign policy tied to USSR's. Yet, its representation is expected to try and communicate also with other delegations, expanding its active participation in the United Nations' discussions.

Considering the letter sent to the Secretary General by the Australian representatives last year, regarding the tension in Java and Sumatra, the Ukrainian delegation defends that the Security Council should classify the actions perpetrated by the Netherlands as a breach of peace. Ukrainian government is concerned with any help that might have been given by Western countries to the Netherlands in suppressing the Indonesian fight for independence, and classifies the lack of solidarity towards the Republic as a breach of the Charter of the United Nations.

In regards to the Indo-Pakistan matter, the delegation is alarmed with the possibility that the tensions arise. Because of that, they endorse any solution mechanism that involves the representatives of the Security Council so as to dissolve the problem. Therefore, it is essential that the question is addressed in a peaceful way, but should be concerned with commissions or resolutions that do not include the majority of the countries represented in the Council.

Moreover, the Ukrainian delegation believes that the Greek question should be included again in the Council's agenda, since the resolution that approved its removal weakened the Council's power towards the issue, and its worldwide reputation. Since the country has a similar policy as the USSR's, it seeks to endorse the respectability of socialist countries in the United Nations scope, consequently defending that the instability within the Greek borders affected its frontiers with Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Finally, regarding the Arab-Israeli matter, Ukraine has a rich Jewish history. So, considering that it was one of the representations that voted for a Jewish state last year during the United Nations Partition Plan, it is expected that the delegation endorses Israeli claims in the committee. However, it must not be forgotten that the Ukrainian role in the Security Council at this point is mainly to seek for peaceful solutions to international problems.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

At the dawn of the Cold War, the Soviet Union stood as one of the major players in the new international scenario. After all, in 1945 the Allies and the Komintern had fought side-by-side to crush the Axis, putting an end to the Nazi-Fascist threat. But the open-ended nature of the end of the Second World War brought to light the clear ideological differences between the Socialist and Capitalist countries. From the day the war ended, it became a race against time to create spheres of influence, resulting in an ideological war for political domination. Therefore, Stalin saw the newly-created United Nations as a perfect framework to expand Soviet influence across the globe. Thus, one of the main goals of the Soviet external policy revolved around avoiding the failure of the League of Nations and creating a proper international environment for the UN, and the Security Council specifically, to become a powerful framework for resolution of disputes and the maintenance of Peace, while also using a less anarchic International Politics situation to establish itself on Eastern Europe.

On the Indo-Pakistani conflict, Moscow sees the conflict as a territorial issue, thus standing beside India on the matter, arguing that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Indian government needs to be respected. With that being said, it's also a crucial part of the Soviet External Policy the participation of the UN in the resolution of the conflict, taking the necessary measures for a peace process between the two countries, which should include creating a proper ambient for the plebiscite to be held.

Regarding the Palestine Question, Stalin opted for an UN-backing approach to the issue. On one hand, he understood that supporting the Partition Plan was crucial for the long-term stability of the region and settlement of the issue. But on the other hand, the Soviet government aimed towards securing allies in key regions of dispute in order to strengthen its position as one of the World's great powers and thus obtaining an edge on the Western rivals, seeing Arab nations, and more specifically Syria, as potential allies. Having that in mind, the Soviet delegation must find ways to support the partition of Palestine while also setting, through the UN framework, a favorable environment for developing crucial ties with future Arab allies.

Finally, the Soviet government has a peculiar interest on the Greek Question. As one of the closest countries in the Council to Greece and having high interest on the politics of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union shows worries that the anarchy-like state of affairs in Greece can cause military tension with its neighbors, namely Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Thus,

throughout the last two years the Soviet envoys have not only tried to place the issue as the most important of the topics the Council is seized on, but also pointed out the importance of the interference of countries, mainly the United Kingdom, in the Greek internal affairs. With this in mind, the Soviet delegation defends an incisive action by the Security Council to restore order on the region and stop Western meddling in the country.

United Kingdom

As a founder of the United Nations, a permanent member of the Council, one of the main capitalists nations in the Cold War period and former metropole of some countries represented in the committee, the United Kingdom presents itself as a major participant in the meetings. The establishment of the new order is an unprecedented event in the british diplomacy, since the country has a history of being a central point in the international relations. Therefore, it seeks to establish new connections as to avoid losing its prestige entirely to the United States of America, even it they are its best ally in the moment.

The Greek Question has a special connection with the United Kingdom, since the it interfered in the greek domestic matters during the Second World War under Churchill`s rule as to stop fascism and socialism in europe. The representation do believe that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have been assisting rebels against the greek government and, therefore, defends that the Council urges them to cease their activity regarding the Greek War. The british delegates have supported american resolution to put the issue under the General Assembly consideration, since they believe the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics` behaviour showed to be inflexible.

Regarding the Arab-Israeli matter, the United Kingdom has a very unique participation. Since 1923 - due to the resolutions adopted by the League of Nations -, the UK was granted a mandate over former Ottoman Empire lands, which included Palestine. During this time, due to colonial interests, the british government has limited jewish immigration towards the palestinian territory - which, as some say, contradicted the initial deal and the Balfour Declaration. Because of that, and the dissatisfaction over the british rule, various jewish insurgencies began, and the good relations that Britain always had with Jewish leaders began to weaken. So, it is perceived that the UK has a complex policy regarding the tensions between

arab countries and Israel, especially since the country has been establishing a close relation to the Zionism defendant United States of America and has a past of supporting a jewish land, which opposes to the conflicts regarding the british mandate over Palestine. Therefore, the british representation is expected not to support israeli main claims regarding this matter, but, simultaneously, to try and keep stable relations with the United States of America.

The United Kingdom also has a special role in the Indo-Pakistan issue. The countries originated from British former colony, which independence and the division of the country led to the conflict. Due to its past, connected with the reality of the tensions, british delegates are expected to refrain from incisive positions in the discussions. The goal is to endorse dialogue between the parties, and the necessity of both parties to compromise in order to achieve a fair settlement.

Finally, british diplomacy towards the Indonesian question is mostly recognizing the Dutch efforts to cease hostilities, and endorsing the north american view that the indonesian forces must try to resolve the matter peacefully, since there is already a promptness from the Netherlands to ease the tensions. In regards to any other matter that may be discussed in the Council, the british delegation should always seek for the maintenance of peace and the capitalist orders and values.

United States of America

The United States of America is seen as the most powerful western country since the end of the Second World War. Its goal, mostly, is to maintain capitalist order. Therefore, its government is creating a tradition of influencing various conflicts within and out of the United Nations' scope so as to bring peace and freedom to the peoples.

Regarding the tensions between the establishment of the Israeli state and the arab countries, the United States of America is publicly favourable of the State for the Jews, since it has defended historically zionist leaders, and has participated in last year's Partition Plan as a leading figure pro-Israeli State. Therefore, the representation should seek to reinforce any efforts as to implement rightfully the plan approved by the Assembly.

Considering the Greek Question, the north americans delegates have proposed that it should be addressed by the General Assembly, since the albanian, bulgarian e yugoslavian governments had been supporting rebels against the Greek legitimate government, and the tensions in the frontiers could not be solved by the Council. The belief is that the matter should be better evaluated, that the Greek rule should be protected from attacks and that the socialist nations must cease to operate within the borders.

The United States of America recognizes the dutch efforts to accept the proposed good offices, and defends that Indonesia should also compromise and reach a consensus with the Netherlands. The initial idea is that the Netherlands should maintain the territories that it administrates at the moments, and the the indonesian lands keep a its rule. Both parties, however, should reach a fair solution through dialogue.

Moreover, the United States biggest claim regarding the Indo-Pakistani War is for it to be resolved through peaceful mechanisms, with assistance from the Council. There is not a huge political alliance with the americans and any of the parties in this dispute, but the americans have established diplomatic relations with Pakistan last year, when the recent formed country declared its alliance with the capitalist regime.

However, it is coherent to remind that, since there is a clear help to the zionist movement against arabs in the Middle East, maybe it would not be very wise to support Muslim arguments too explicitly or fiercely in this context.

At last, seen that the United States of America has a complex and not linear net of foreign relations, it is best if the delegation can succeed in establishing subtle connections during the debates, investing in diplomatic bilateral discussions.

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