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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General submits the following statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and the stage reached in their consideration on 28 November 1953.

1. The Iranian question (see S/1456).
2. Special agreements under Article 43 and the organization of armed forces made available to the Security Council (see S/1456).
3. Rules of procedure of the Security Council (see S/1456).
4. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee (see S/1456).
5. The regulation and reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces (see S/1456 and S/2527).
6. Appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/1456, S/3114, S/3123 and S/3135).

In accordance with the decision adopted at its 634th meeting, the Security Council included this question in the agenda of its 641st meeting on 23 November 1953. The representative of the United States moved that discussion of the question be postponed until the week of 8 to 15 December, the exact date to be fixed by the President. After some discussion, this proposal was adopted by 9 votes to one, with one abstention.

7. The Egyptian question (see S/1456).
8. The Indonesian question (see S/1456).
9. Voting procedure in the Security Council (see S/1456).
10. Procedure in application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter with regard to the Pacific Islands under strategic trusteeship of the United States of America (see S/1456).

11. Applications for membership (see S/1456, S/2451 and S/2679).
12. The Palestine question (see S/1455, S/1864, S/1878, S/1904, S/1912, S/2104, S/2114, S/2150, S/2164, S/2268, S/2280, S/2303, S/2325, S/3123, S/3134, S/3138 and S/3142).

At the 642nd and 643rd meetings on 24 and 25 November 1953, the Security Council continued its consideration of the sub-item entitled "Compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements, with special reference to recent acts of violence, and in particular to the incident at Qibiya on 14-15 October: report by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization".

At the 642nd meeting the representative of Israel drew attention to the letter (S/3140) which he had addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 November requesting him, in accordance with Article XII of the Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement, urgently to convoke a conference of representatives of the two Parties for the purpose of reviewing the Agreement. At the same meeting the sponsors of the pending draft resolution submitted a revision (S/3139/Rev.2) of their proposal to add, under paragraph (C) requesting the Chief of Staff to report within three months with recommendations as appropriate on compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements, a stipulation that his report should take into account any agreement reached in pursuance of the request by the Government of Israel for the convocation of a conference under Article XII of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan. The revised draft resolution was put to the vote and was adopted by 9 votes in favour, none against, and 2 abstentions. At the following meeting the Council heard explanations of vote by various representatives.

13. The India-Pakistan question (see S/1456, S/1463, S/1472, S/1479, S/2025, S/2058, S/2070, S/2132, S/2416, S/2527, S/2845 and S/2890).
14. The Czechoslovak question (see S/1456).
15. The question of the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/1456).
16. The Hyderabad question (see S/1456).
17. Identic notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to the Secretary-General (see S/1456).

18. International control of atomic energy (see S/1456).
19. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (see S/1774, S/1785, S/1831, S/1912 and S/1928).
20. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (see S/1774, S/1785, S/1803 and S/1811).
21. Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case (see S/2364 and S/2398).
22. Question of appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons (see S/2679 and S/2687).
23. Question of request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (see S/2687 and S/2693).
24. Applications to become Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

At the 641st meeting on 23 November 1953, the Security Council considered a letter dated 26 October 1953 to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Observer of Japan to the United Nations, transmitting a cablegram dated 24 October 1953 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, concerning Japan's application to become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice (S/3126), and a letter dated 6 November 1953 to the Secretary-General from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino concerning San Marino's application to become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice (S/3137). At the suggestion of the President and in accordance with existing precedents, the Security Council decided to refer the applications of Japan and San Marino to the Committee of Experts for study.

25. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.

At the 644th meeting on 27 November 1953 the Security Council met to elect a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Sergei Aleksandrovich Golunsky (S/3127). A vote on the candidates nominated by national groups was taken by secret ballot, and resulted in 9 votes in favour of Mr. Kozhavnikov, one in favour of Mr. de Laval, and one blank ballot. The President accordingly announced that Mr. Kozhavnikov had been chosen by the Security Council as candidate for the vacancy in the International Court of Justice.

