

**SECURITY
COUNCIL****CONSEIL
DE SECURITE**

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

Pursuant to Rule 11 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council, I submit the following Summary Statement of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration on 24 May 1946.

1. The Iranian Question.

The Iranian application, dated 19 January 1946, was considered at the third and fifth meetings of the Council in London. At the fifth meeting, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the parties to inform the Council of any results achieved in negotiations between them. The Council in the meanwhile retained the right at any time to request information on the progress of the negotiations.

The Iranian question was further considered at the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth meetings, and after various procedural decisions, it was resolved by nine votes (the Representative of the U.S.S.R. being absent and the Representative of Australia abstaining) that

"... the Council defer further proceedings on the Iranian application until 6 May, at which time the Soviet Government and the Iranian Government are requested to report to the Council whether the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the whole of Iran has been completed and at which time the council shall consider what, if any, further proceedings on the Iranian appeal are required;

"provided, however, that if in the meantime either the Soviet Government or the Iranian Government or any member of the Security Council reports to the Secretary-General any developments which may retard or threaten to retard the prompt withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran, in accordance with the assurances of the Soviet Union to the Council, the Secretary-General shall immediately call to the attention of the Council such reports which shall be considered as the first item on the agenda". (Pages 458-459, Security Council Journal No. 24).

By letter dated 6 April 1946 and addressed to the President of the Council, Ambassador A. A. Gromyko proposed that the Iranian question be removed from the agenda of the Council.

By letter dated 9 April 1946 and addressed to the Secretary-General, the Iranian Ambassador opposed this proposal.

By letter dated 15 April 1946 and addressed to the President of the Council, the Iranian Ambassador communicated the text of a telegram from his Government stating that it withdrew its complaint from the Council.

At thirty-third meeting the Secretary-General submitted a memorandum to the President of the Council concerning the legal effect of the above letters from Ambassador A. A. Gromyko and the Iranian Ambassador. The Council referred this memorandum to the Committee of Experts.

At the thirty-third meeting Mr. Bonnet moved

"...that the Security Council request the Secretary-General to collect the necessary information in order to complete the Security Council's report to the Assembly, in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter, on the manner in which it dealt with the case placed on its agenda on 26 March last at the request, now withdrawn, of the Government of Iran."

At the thirty-sixth meeting, the Council considered the Report of Dr. H. Saba, Chairman of the Committee of Experts, setting out the Committee's conclusions after consideration of the Secretary-General's memorandum. The Council continued its discussion of the issues raised in t/

above letters from Ambassador A. A. Gromyko and the Iranian Ambassador. Mr. Gromyko associated himself with the above Resolution proposed by Mr. Bonnet. Mr. Bonnet's Resolution received three votes (France, Poland and U.S.S.R.) and was declared lost.

Mr. Gromyko said that the decision of the Council to retain the Iranian question on its agenda was contrary to the Charter. Accordingly, the Soviet delegation did not consider it possible to take any further part in the discussion of the Iranian question in the Council.

By letter dated 6 May 1946 addressed to the President of the Council, the Iranian Ambassador, pursuant to the Council's Resolution of 4 April, reported that Soviet troops had been completely evacuated from the provinces of Khorassan, Gorgan, Mazandoran and Gilan. That information was based upon investigations made by responsible officials of the Government of Iran. Reports that the province of Azerbaijan had been evacuated had not been verified by direct observations of officials of the Government of Iran. The reason was that the Iranian Government had been unable, because of the interferences previously complained of, to exercise effective authority within Azerbaijan since 7 November 1945. As soon as the Iranian Government was able to ascertain through its official representatives the true state of affairs in the province of Azerbaijan, the facts would be reported promptly to the Council.

At the fortieth meeting the Council adopted by ten votes (the Representative of the U.S.S.R. being absent) the following resolution proposed by the Representative of the United States:

"RESOLVED: That in view of the statement made by the Iranian Government in its preliminary report of 6 May, submitted in compliance with the resolution of 4 April 1946, that it was not able as of 6 May to state whether the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the whole of Iran had been completed, the Council defer further proceedings of the Iranian matter in order that the Government of Iran may have time in which to ascertain through its official representatives whether all Soviet troops have been withdrawn from the whole

of Iran; that the Iranian Government be requested to submit a complete report on the subject to the Security Council immediately upon the receipt of the information which will enable it so to do; and that in case it is unable to obtain such information by 20 May, it report on that date such information as is available to it at that time; and that immediately following the receipt from the Iranian Government of the report requested, the Council shall consider whether any further proceedings are required.

By letters dated 20 May and 21 May 1946, addressed to the President of the Council, the Iranian Ambassador, in compliance with the Council's Resolutions of 4 April and 8 May 1946, submitted reports of additional information with respect to the matters brought to the Council's attention by the Iranian Government.

At the forty-third meeting the Council adopted the following resolution submitted by the Netherlands Representative:

"The discussion of the Iranian consideration is adjourned until a date in the near future, the Council to be called together at the request of any of its members."

2. The Spanish Situation.

By letters dated 8 April and 10 April 1946 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Polish Ambassador, under Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter, requested the Council to place on its agenda the situation arising from the existence and activities of the Franco regime in Spain for consideration and for adoption of such measures as are provided for in the Charter.

At the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth meetings the Council considered this application and resolutions submitted by the Polish and Australian Representatives.

At the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth meetings the Council considered the resolutions and amendments submitted by several representatives. At the thirty-ninth meeting the Australian resolution, as amended, was adopted by ter

votes, the Soviet Representative abstaining. By this resolution the Council appointed a Sub-Committee of five of its members and instructed this Sub-Committee to report before the end of May. It was agreed that the Sub-Committee should be formed of the Representatives of Australia (Chairman), Brazil, China, France and Poland. Dr. Lange said that he did not withdraw his earlier resolution demanding collective breaking of diplomatic relations with Spain. He understood that his earlier resolution would again be considered after the Sub-Committee had presented its report.

The Sub-Committee has held meetings on 29 April, 1 May, 6 May, 7 May, 10 May, 13 May, 14 May, 15 May, 16 May, 17 May, 21 May, 22 May (twice) and 23 May.

3. Special Agreements under Article 43 of the Charter.

At its second meeting the Council adopted the provisional agenda for its first meetings recommended by the Preparatory Commission. It deferred consideration of Item 10 of that provisional agenda:

"Discussion of the best means of arriving at the conclusion of the special agreements referred to in Article 43 of the Charter."

The question is being examined by the Military Staff Committee.

4. Rules of Procedure of the Security Council.

As instructed by the Council at its first and twenty-third meetings, the Committee of Experts submitted revised provisional Rules of Procedure at the thirty-first meeting, together with recommendations concerning communications from private individuals and non-governmental bodies.

After minor amendments the Council adopted these Rules of Procedure and recommendations, the approved text being reproduced in Document S/35.

It was agreed that the Committee of Experts should formulate additional Provisional Rules of Procedure for submission to the Council.

Additional Provisional Rules of Procedure (Document S/57) were submitted to the Council at its forty-first meeting. After minor amendments, Chapters VI to IX were adopted. The Australian Representative submitted a Resolution concerning Chapter X.

At the forty-second meeting, the Resolution submitted by the Australian Representative received one vote, and was declared lost. Chapter X was adopted by ten votes. The entire body of Provisional Rules of Procedure adopted by the Council at its first meeting and amended at the thirty-first, forty-second and forty-third meetings is reproduced as Document S/62.

5. Statute and Rules of Procedure of the Military Staff Committee.

At the twenty-third meeting it was agreed to postpone consideration of the Report of the Military Staff Committee concerning its Statute and Rules of Procedure (Document S/10). The Committee of Experts was instructed to examine the Report. It was also agreed that pending the approval by the Council of the Report of the Military Staff Committee, the Military Staff Committee was authorized to carry on its business along the lines suggested in its report.

At the twenty-fifth meeting consideration of the Report was further postponed pending examination by the Committee of Experts. The Committee of Experts has been engaged in consideration of the Provisional Rules of Procedure for the Security Council and has not yet examined the Report of the Military Staff Committee.

6. The Application for the Admission of Albania as a Member of the United Nations.

By letter addressed to the Acting Secretary-General, Mr. Edvard Kardelj, Vice-Premier of Yugoslavia, requested that the Council recommend to the General Assembly the admission of Albania as a Member of the United Nations. The letter enclosed a telegram from Colonel-General Enver Hoxa, President of the Peoples' Republic of Albania, addressed to the President and the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly applying for the admission of Albania as a Member of the United Nations.

At the third meeting it was agreed without objection that this application be placed on the agenda (page 47, Security Council Journal No. 5). At the eighteenth meeting, the United States Representative made the following proposal:

"I move that this item be kept on our agenda, but disposition be deferred pending further study until the Security Council convenes at the temporary headquarters". (Page 216, Security Council Journal No. 14)

Seven delegations voted in favour of this proposal and the President declared that it was adopted.

7. Resolution adopted at the forty-second meeting concerning the admission of new members.

At the forty-second meeting, the Council adopted unanimously the following resolution submitted by the United States Representative:

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taking into account the fact that, under Article 4 of the Charter, membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the Charter, and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations; and

taking into account the fact that the General Assembly, which acts to admit applicant states to membership on the recommendation of the Security Council, will meet for the second part of its first session on 3 September 1946,

RESOLVES that:

1. Applications for membership which have been or may be received by the Secretary-General shall be considered by the Security Council at a meeting or meetings to be held in August 1946 for this specific purpose.

2. Applications for membership which have been or may be received by the Secretary-General before 15 July 1946, shall be referred to a committee composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council for examination and report to the Council not later than 1 August 1946"

