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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 wishes to submit the following statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration on 11 December 1971.

1. The Iranian question (see S/7382)
2. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council (see S/7382)
3. Rules of procedure of the Security Council (see S/7382 and S/8981)
4. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee (see S/7382)
5. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations (see S/7382)
6. Appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/7382)
7. The Egyptian question (see S/7382)
8. The Indonesian question (see S/7382)
9. Voting procedure in the Security Council (see S/7382)
10. Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949 (see S/7382)
11. Application for membership (see S/7382, S/7564, S/8301, S/8555, S/8815, S/8896, S/9961, S/10121, S/10296, S/10327 and S/10351)

In a letter dated 2 December 1971 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10420), the President of the United Arab Emirates submitted the application of the United Arab Emirates for admission to membership in the United Nations. The letter stated that the United Arab Emirates accepted the obligations contained in the United Nations Charter and solemnly undertook to fulfil them.

At its 1608th meeting on 6 December 1971, the Security Council included the application in its agenda, and in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure, the President referred it to the Security Council Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

In its report dated 7 December (S/10430), the Committee on the Admission of New Members stated that it had unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the United Arab Emirates be admitted to membership in the United Nations, and had further decided to recommend that the Council have recourse to the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure. Accordingly, the Committee recommended that the Security Council adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council

"Having examined the application of the United Arab Emirates for admission to the United Nations (S/10430),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the United Arab Emirates be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

The Security Council considered the Committee's report at its 1609th meeting on 8 December. The draft resolution recommended by the Committee on the Admission of New Members was unanimously adopted as resolution 304 (1971), and the Security Council also approved without objection the Committee's recommendation to have recourse to the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure in submitting its recommendation to the General Assembly.

12. The Palestine question (see S/7382, S/7441, S/7452, S/7564, S/7570, S/7596 and S/7600)
13. The India-Pakistan question (see S/7382)
14. The Czechoslovak question (see S/7382)
15. The question of the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/7382)
16. Hyderabad question (see S/7382)
17. Identical 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/7382)
18. International control of atomic energy (see S/7382)

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19. Complaint of armed invasions of Taiwan (Formosa) (see S/7382)
20. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (see S/7382)
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/7382)
22. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons (see S/7382)
23. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (see S/7382)
24. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
25. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
26. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
27. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China (see S/7382)
28. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 (see S/7382)
29. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations (see S/7382)
30. The situation in Hungary (see S/7382)
31. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria (see S/7382)

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32. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
33. Letter dated 13 February 1958 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by Tunisia in respect of an act of aggression committed against it by France on 8 February 1958 at Sekiet-Sidi-Youssef" (see S/7382)
34. Letter dated 14 February 1958 from the Permanent Representative of France to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Situation resulting from the aid furnished by Tunisia to rebels enabling them to conduct operations from Tunisian territory directed against the integrity of French territory and the safety of persons and property of French nationals" (see S/7382)
35. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (see S/7382)
36. Complaint of the representative of the USSR in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union" (see S/7382)
37. Letter dated 29 May 1958 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by Tunisia in respect of acts of armed aggression committed against it since 19 May 1958 by the French military forces stationed in its territory and in Algeria" (see S/7382)
38. Letter dated 29 May 1958 from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council concerning: (a) "The complaint brought by France against Tunisia on 14 February 1958" (see item 34 above); and (b) "The situation arising out of the disruption, by Tunisia, of the modus vivendi which had been established since February 1958 with regard to the stationing of French troops at certain points in Tunisian territory" (see S/7382)
39. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959 (see S/7382)

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40. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaysia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
41. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
42. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
43. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
44. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
45. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba (see S/7382)
46. Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
47. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaysia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia (see S/7382)
48. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (see S/7382)

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49. Telegram dated 20 July 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia.
Letter dated 20 July 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
50. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
51. Letter dated 18 December 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
52. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
53. Complaints by Senegal (see S/7382, S/9544, S/9557, S/10269, S/10351 and S/10402)
54. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
55. Reports by the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen (see S/7382)
56. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration: letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of 32 Member States (see S/7382)
57. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (see S/7382, S/9878 and S/9890)
58. Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia (see S/7382, S/7628, S/7644, S/8502, S/8555, S/8564, S/8612, S/9258, S/9276, S/9293, S/9687, S/9714, S/9721, S/9981, S/9996, S/10402 and S/10435)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the question at its 1609th meeting held on 8 December 1971 and included in its agenda an interim report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) which was submitted on 3 December 1971 in document S/10408

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59. Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382, S/7644, S/8014, S/8313, S/8502, S/8652, S/8933, S/9258, S/9557, S/9837, S/10038 and S/10214)
60. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
61. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
62. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of the Khmer Republic (see S/7382)
63. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
64. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
65. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council, and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
66. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
67. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia (see S/7382)
68. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
69. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

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70. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
71. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7452, S/7458 and S/7468)
72. Complaints by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/7523, S/7537, S/7564, S/8048, S/8066 (items 72 and 74), S/8242 and S/8252)
73. The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066 (items 73-76 and 78-79), S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327 and S/10341)
74. The situation in Namibia (see S/8367, S/8424, S/8428, S/8438, S/8450, S/8468, S/9107, S/9373, S/9382, S/9395, S/9636, S/9898, S/10351, S/10369, S/10375 and S/10377)
75. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/8367)
76. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/8612)
77. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/8652)
78. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/8778)
79. Complaints by Zambia (see S/9346, S/9364, S/9373, S/10369 and S/10375)
80. Letter dated 18 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/9397 and S/9427 and Corr.1)

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81. Complaints by Guinea (see S/9577, S/9583, S/10006, S/10028, S/10038, S/10285, S/10301, S/10351 and S/10435)
82. The question of Bahrain (see S/9805)
83. The question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter (see S/9837)
84. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft (see S/9937)
85. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent^{1/} (see S/10435)

The Security Council continued its discussion of the question at its 1607th and 1608th meetings held on 5 and 6 December 1971.

At the 1607th meeting, in addition to those representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Tunisia and Saudi Arabia, at their request, to participate without vote in the Council's deliberations on the item. The President decided, with the consent of the Council, to postpone to a later date the consideration of the matter of extending an invitation to a representative of Bangla Desh.

At the same meeting, the Security Council rejected the USSR draft resolution (S/10418) by a vote of 2 in favour (Poland, USSR), 1 against (China) with 12 abstentions.

Also, at the 1607th meeting, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution (S/10423) sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Somalia. In its operative paragraphs the eight-Power draft resolution read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"1. Calls upon the Governments of India and Pakistan to take forthwith all measures for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of their armed forces on the territory of the other to their own side of the India/Pakistan borders;

"2. Urges that efforts be intensified in order to bring about, speedily and in accordance with the principles of the Charter, conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the East Pakistan refugees to their homes;

^{1/} The Council decided on this title at its 1614th meeting.

"3. Calls for the full co-operation of all States with the Secretary-General for rendering assistance to and relieving the distress of those refugees;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the implementation of this resolution;

"5. Decides to follow the situation closely and to meet again as soon as necessary."

The eight-Power draft resolution (S/10423) voted upon at that meeting received 11 votes in favour, 2 votes against (Poland, USSR) with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom) and was not adopted due to the negative vote of a permanent member.

Two other draft resolutions were introduced at the 1607th meeting:

(1) The representative of China introduced a draft resolution (S/10421).

In its operative paragraphs the draft resolution read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"1. Calls upon the Government of India to withdraw its armed forces and armed personnel sent by it from Pakistan territory immediately and unconditionally and calls upon the Government of Pakistan to withdraw the armed forces which it has sent into Indian territory for counter-attacks;

"2. Calls upon India and Pakistan to cease hostilities and to withdraw respectively from the international border between India and Pakistan and to disengage from each other so as to create conditions for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between India and Pakistan;

"3. Calls upon all States to support the Pakistan people in their just struggle to resist Indian aggression;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit as early as possible a report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution."

(2) The representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution (S/10425) co-sponsored by Belgium, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Tunisia. The operative paragraphs of the six-Power draft resolution read as follows:

"1. Calls upon the Governments concerned forthwith, as a first step, for an immediate cease-fire;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed of the implementation of this resolution;

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"3. Decides to continue to discuss the further measures to be taken in order to restore peace in the area."

At the 1608th meeting on 6 December, the representative of Tunisia announced that his delegation had withdrawn from co-sponsorship of the six-Power draft resolution S/10425.

The representative of the USSR proposed amendments to the draft resolution S/10425 (S/10426 and S/10426/Rev.1). On behalf of the sponsors, the representative of Italy withdrew the draft resolution S/10425.

Thereupon, the representative of the USSR introduced a new draft resolution S/10428. The operative paragraphs of this draft resolution read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"1. Calls upon all parties concerned forthwith, as a first step, for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of all hostilities;

"2. Calls upon the Government of Pakistan simultaneously to take effective action towards a political settlement in East Pakistan, giving immediate recognition to the will of the East Pakistan population as expressed in the elections of December 1970;

"3. Declares that the provisions of operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution constitute a single whole;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed of the implementation of this resolution;

"5. Decides to continue to discuss the further measures to be taken in order to restore peace in the area."

The Security Council did not proceed to a vote on the draft resolution S/10428 submitted by the representative of the USSR. The Council also did not vote on the draft resolution S/10421 which had been submitted by China at the previous meeting.

Also, at the 1608th meeting, the representative of Somalia introduced a draft resolution S/10429 which was sponsored by Argentina, Burundi, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Somalia. The operative paragraphs of this six-Power draft resolution S/10429 read as follows:

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"The Security Council,

"Decides to refer the question contained in document S/Agenda/1606 to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950."

The Security Council adopted as resolution 303 (1971) the six-Power draft resolution S/10429, by a vote of 11 in favour, none against, with 4 abstentions (France, Poland, United Kingdom, USSR).

86. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409)

In a letter dated 3 December 1971 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409), the representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council "to consider the dangerous situation in the Arabian Gulf area arising from the occupation by the armed forces of Iran of the islands of Abu Mussa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb, on 30 November 1971".

The Security Council met to consider the question and included the item in its agenda at its 1610th meeting held on 9 December 1971. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate, without vote, in the Council's deliberations on the item. At the suggestion of the representative of Somalia, the Security Council decided to defer consideration of the item to a later date to allow sufficient time "for thorough third-party efforts to materialize".
