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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 27 October 1962.

1. The Iranian question (see S/4098)
2. Special agreements under Article 43 and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council (see S/4098)
3. Rules of procedure of the Security Council (see S/4098)
4. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee (see S/4098)
5. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations (see S/4098)
6. Appointment of a governor for the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/4098)
7. The Egyptian question (see S/4098)
8. The Indonesian question (see S/4098)
9. Voting procedure in the Security Council (see S/4098)
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/4098)
11. Applications for membership (see S/4098, S/4220, S/4528, S/4546, S/4550, S/4562, S/4956, S/4970, S/5012, S/5037, S/5151, S/5168, S/5175 and S/5184)
12. The Palestine Question (S/4098, S/4140, S/4220, S/4786, S/4794, S/5106, S/5112 and S/5114)
13. The India-Pakistan question (see S/4098, S/5076, S/5119, S/5120, S/5133 and S/5136)
14. The Czechoslovak question (see S/4098)
15. The question of the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/4098)

16. The Hyderabad question (see S/4098)
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/4098)
18. International control of atomic energy (see S/4098)
19. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (see S/4098)
20. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (see S/4098)
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/4098)
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/4098)
23. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (see S/4098)
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/4098)
25. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4098)
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/4098)
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/4098)
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/4098)
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/4098)

30. The situation in Hungary (see S/4098)
31. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria (see S/4098)
32. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4098)
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 Saket-Sidi-Youssef" (see S/4098)
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 the Tunisian territory directed against the integrity of French territory and the safety of persons and property of French nationals" (see S/4098)
35. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (see S/4098)
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/4098)
37. Letter dated 29 May 1958 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by Tunisia in respect to 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/4098)
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/4098)
39. Letter dated 17 July 1958 from the representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of interference in its domestic affairs by the United Arab Republic" (see S/4098)

40. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for 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/4220)
41. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, 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/4528)
42. 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/4528)
43. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4528)
44. Letter dated 15 June 1960 from the representative of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4528)
45. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the President of the Security Council (see S/4528 and Corr.1, S/4596, S/4600, S/4631, S/4670, S/4696, S/4737, S/4754, S/4900, S/5008 and S/5076)
46. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4528)
47. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Relations of Cuba (see S/4617)
48. Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4738 and S/4772)
49. 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 Malaya, 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/4837)

50. 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 (S/4845 and S/4844).  
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 (S/4847) (see S/4858)
51. 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 (S/4861). Letter dated 20 July 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4862) (see S/4867 and S/4907)
52. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of Security Council (see S/5008 and S/5012)
53. Letter dated 18 December 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/5042)
54. 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

In a letter dated 22 October 1962 (S/5181), the representative of the United States requested the President to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council "to deal with the dangerous threat to the peace and security of the world caused by the secret establishment in Cuba by the USSR of launching bases and the installation of long-range ballistic missiles capable of carrying thermonuclear warheads to most of North and South America".

In a letter dated 22 October 1962 (S/5183), the representative of Cuba requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council "to consider the act of war unilaterally committed by the Government of the United States in ordering the naval blockade of Cuba".

In a letter dated 23 October 1962 (S/5186), the Deputy Permanent Representative of the USSR requested the President to convene a meeting of the Security Council immediately in order to examine the question of "Violation of the Charter of the United Nations and threat to the peace on the part of the United States of America". Transmitted with the letter was the text of a statement by the Soviet Government on Cuba.

At its 1022nd meeting on 23 October 1962, the Security Council agreed to include the above three letters in its agenda and to consider them simultaneously. The representative of Cuba was invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion. The Council discussed the matter at its 1022nd through 1025th meetings, held on 23, 24 and 25 October.

The Council had before it a United States draft resolution (S/5182), submitted together with its request for the meeting. Under its operative paragraphs, the Security Council would: (1) call as a provisional measure under Article 40 for the immediate dismantling and withdrawal from Cuba of all missiles and other offensive weapons; (2) authorize and request the Acting Secretary-General to dispatch to Cuba a United Nations observer corps to assure and report on compliance with the resolution; (3) call for termination of the measures of quarantine directed against military shipments to Cuba upon United Nations certification of compliance with paragraph 1; and (4) urgently recommend that the United States and the USSR confer promptly on measures to remove the existing threat to the security of the Western Hemisphere and the peace of the world, and report thereon to the Security Council.

At the 1022nd meeting, the representative of the USSR introduced a draft resolution (S/5187), under the operative paragraphs of which the Security Council would: (1) condemn the actions of the United States Government aimed at violating the United Nations Charter and at increasing the threat of war; (2) insist that the United States Government should revoke its decision to inspect ships of other States bound for the Republic of Cuba; (3) propose to the Government of the United States that it should cease any kind of interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cuba and of other States which created a threat to peace; and (4) call upon the United States, Cuba and the USSR to establish contact and enter into negotiations for the purpose of restoring the situation to normal and thus of removing the threat of an outbreak of war.

At the 1024th meeting, joint draft resolution (S/5190) was introduced by the representatives of Ghana and the United Arab Republic. It provided, in its operative paragraphs, that the Security Council would: (1) request the Acting Secretary-General promptly to confer with the parties directly concerned on the immediate steps to be taken to remove the existing threat to world peace, and to normalize the situation in the Caribbean; (2) call upon the parties concerned to comply forthwith with the resolution and provide every assistance to the Acting Secretary-General in performing his task; (3) request the Acting Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of paragraph 1; and (4) call upon the parties concerned to refrain meanwhile from any action which might directly or indirectly further aggravate the situation.

At the 1024th meeting, the Acting Secretary-General informed the Council of the identically-worded messages which, at the request of a large number of permanent representatives of Member Governments, he had sent to the President of the United States of America and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and made "a most solemn appeal to the parties concerned to enter into negotiations immediately".

At the 1025th meeting, the representatives of the United States and of the USSR informed the Council of the replies which had been sent by their Governments to the appeal of the Acting Secretary-General. It was then proposed by the representative of the United Arab Republic, and seconded by the representatives of Ghana and Chile, that in the light of the recent developments, and particularly the encouraging statements of the representatives of the United States and the USSR, that the Council should adjourn its meeting. There was no objection to the proposal, and the President stated that in the light of the results of the discussions that would take place, the President would decide on the future work of the Council on the subject.

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