

# UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/3832  
27 May 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

## 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 25 May 1957.

1. The Iranian question (see S/3618)
2. Special agreements under Article 43 and the organization of the armed forces made available to the Security Council (see S/3618)
3. Rules of procedure of the Security Council (see S/3618)
4. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee (see S/3618)
5. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations (see S/3618)
6. Appointment of a governor for the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/3618)
7. The Egyptian question (see S/3618)
8. The Indonesian question (see S/3618)
9. Voting procedure in the Security Council (see S/3618)
10. Reports of the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949 (see S/3618)
11. Applications for membership (see S/3618, S/3626, S/3630, S/3759 and S/3804)
12. The Palestine question (see S/3618, S/3687, S/3700 and S/3738)

In a letter dated 13 May 1957 (S/3827), the representative of Syria stated that the Israel authorities had begun building a bridge at the southern end of Lake Huleh in the Demilitarized Zone defined in article V of the Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement. The Acting Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, as indicated in his report on the matter to the Secretary-General (S/3815), had refused to order the dismantling of the bridge, and since Syria

considered its retention in the Demilitarized Zone a violation of the Armistice Agreement and a threat to peace, he requested the President to convene a meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of examining the question.

At its 780th meeting on 23 May 1957, the Security Council included the Syrian complaint in its agenda, and after inviting the representatives of Syria and Israel to participate in its consideration, heard statements by those two representatives.

13. The India-Pakistan question (see S/3618, S/3776, S/3780, S/3782, S/3785, S/3790 and S/3794)
14. The Czechoslovak question (see S/3618)
15. The question of the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/3618)
16. The Hyderabad question (see S/3618)
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/3618)
18. International control of atomic energy (see S/3618)
19. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (see S/3618)
20. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (see S/3618)
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/3618)
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/3618)
23. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (see S/3618)
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/3618)
25. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/3618)
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/3618)

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/3618)
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/3661, S/3667, S/3677 and S/3820)

By a letter dated 15 May 1957 (S/3829), the representative of France requested the President to call a meeting of the Council to resume consideration of this question and transmitted a communiqué of the Council of Ministers of France which stated, inter alia, that France had decided to request the Council to call upon Egypt to comply with the six principles adopted by the Council in October 1956.

The Security Council considered this question at its 778th and 779th meetings on 20 May 1957. After having adopted the agenda by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (USSR), the Council invited the representative of Egypt to participate in its consideration of the matter. After all the members of the Council and the representative of Egypt had stated their Governments' positions on the question, the President summed up the course of the debate, drawing attention to certain questions and doubts which had been raised in connexion with the Declaration of Egypt on the Suez Canal and the arrangements for its operation (S/3818), and concluded by stating that the Egyptian Government would presumably wish as soon as possible to examine those points carefully and to consider the concrete steps it could take to remove the doubts which had arisen. Member Governments would undoubtedly be guided in their diplomatic actions and users would be guided in their practical actions by the views that had been expressed in the Council and by the Egyptian response to the questions which had been raised. In the meantime the Council would remain seized of the question and would be in a position to resume its deliberations to hear further from the representative of Egypt or when other developments made it desirable.

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/3661)
30. The situation in Hungary (see S/3738 and S/3740)
31. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria (see S/3738)
32. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/3738)

-----

