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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 wished to submit the following statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration on 26 January 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 and S/3759)
12. The Palestine question (see S/3618, S/3687, S/3700 and S/3738)
13. The India-Pakistan question (see S/3618 and S/3776)

The Security Council continued its discussion of this question at its 761st through 765th meetings, held on 16 and 24 January 1957. After having heard the remainder of the statements of the representatives of India and Pakistan and the views of the members of the Council, the Security Council adopted, by a vote of 10 in favour to none against, with 1 abstention (USSR), a resolution (S/3779) which had been introduced by the representatives of Australia, Colombia, Cuba,

the United Kingdom and the United States. Under the terms of this resolution the Council, reminding the Governments and authorities concerned of the principle embodied in its resolutions of 21 April 1948, 3 June 1948, 14 March 1950 and 30 March 1951, and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir would be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations: (1) reaffirmed the affirmation in its resolution of 30 March 1951 and declared that the convening of a Constituent Assembly as recommended by the General Council of the "All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference" and any action that Assembly might have taken or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or any part thereof, or action by the parties concerned in support of any such action by the Assembly, would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the above principle; and (2) decided to continue its consideration of the dispute.

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 and S/3677)
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)

