

Distr.
GENERALS/3761
26 December 1956

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 22 December 1956.

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)
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)

33. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Hsu Mo (S/3662 and Add.1-5, S/3688)

In conformity with its decision of 6 September 1956 that the election to fill the vacancy in the International Court of Justice should be held during the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Security Council included this question in the agenda at its 757th meeting on 19 December 1956. Following a vote taken by secret ballot, the President announced that Mr. Wellington Koo (China) had received 8 votes, to 3 votes for Mr. Shigeru Kuriyama (Japan), and that accordingly he would communicate to the President of the General Assembly the results of the election in the Council.

At the 758th meeting, also held on 19 December 1956, the President informed the members of the Council that the person elected by them had not obtained a majority vote in the General Assembly. Accordingly the Security Council took a new vote by secret ballot. Mr. Wellington Koo received 7 votes and Mr. Shigeru Kuriyama received 4 votes. The President declared that Mr. Wellington Koo had been elected by the Security Council and stated that he would communicate the results of the Council's election to the President of the General Assembly.

At the 759th meeting, also held on 19 December 1956, the President informed the members of the Council that the person elected by them had again not obtained a majority vote in the General Assembly and that the Council would have to proceed to another vote. The result of the voting was the same as at the 758th meeting, and the President declared that he would so inform the President of the General Assembly. Following a recess, the President informed the members of the Council that once again the General Assembly had elected a different person from the one who was elected by the Council. The Assembly had adjourned its consideration of that item of its agenda, and accordingly he proposed that the Council also adjourn, holding itself prepared to return to the matter when the Assembly again took up the question.

