

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF MATTERS OF
WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND OF THE
STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

A. Pursuant to Rule 11 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council, I submit the following summary statement of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration on 24 April 1948.

1. The Iranian Question

The Iranian application, dated 19 January 1946 (page 13, Security Council Journal No. 2), was considered at the 3rd and 5th meetings of the Council in London on 28 and 30 January 1946 and a resolution unanimously adopted requesting the parties to inform the Council of any results achieved in negotiations between them.

By letter dated 18 March 1946 (document S/15), the Iranian Ambassador made a further application, which was considered at the Security Council's 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th meetings from 26 March to 4 April 1946 and after various procedural decisions, it was resolved by nine votes (the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics being absent and the representative of Australia abstaining) to defer further proceedings until 6 May, at which time the Soviet Government and the Iranian Government were requested to report to the Council (pages 458-9, Security Council Journal No. 24).

By letter dated 6 April 1946 (document S/30), the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the Iranian question be removed from the agenda of the Council, and by letter dated 9 April 1946 addressed to the Secretary-General (document S/33), the Iranian Ambassador opposed this proposal. The letters were discussed at the 32nd meeting on 15 April.

By letter dated 15 April 1946 (document S/37), the Iranian Ambassador communicated the text of a telegram from his Government stating that it withdrew its complaint from the Council.

At the 33rd meeting on 16 April, the Secretary-General submitted a memorandum to the President of the Council (document S/39) concerning the legal effect of the above letters from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Iranian Ambassador. The Council referred this

/memorandum

memorandum to the Committee of Experts and considered its report (document S/42) at the 36th meeting on 13 April. A resolution submitted by the representative of France (page 522, Security Council Journal No. 27) providing that the Secretary-General collect information to complete the Security Council's report to the General Assembly received three votes (France, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and was declared lost. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the decision of the Council to retain the Iranian question on its agenda was contrary to the Charter, and accordingly, the Soviet delegation did not consider it possible to take any further part in the discussion of the Iranian question in the Council.

By letter dated 6 May 1946 (document S/53), the Iranian Ambassador reported on the withdrawal of Soviet troops. At the 40th meeting on 8 May the Council resolved to defer further proceedings and requested the Iranian Ambassador to submit a complete report to the Security Council immediately upon the receipt of the information which would enable it to do so (page 635, Security Council Journal No. 33).

By letters dated 20 May and 21 May 1946, (documents S/66 and S/68), the Iranian Ambassador submitted reports of additional information with respect to the matters brought to the Council's attention by the Iranian Government.

At the 43rd meeting on 22 May 1946 the Council resolved to adjourn the discussion of the Iranian question, the Council to be called together at the request of any of its members (page 711, Security Council Journal No. 36).

By letter dated 5 December 1946 (document S/204) the Iranian Ambassador in Washington D.C., forwarded a report concerning the state of affairs in the Province of Azerbaijan.

2. Special Agreements under Article 43 and the Organization of the Armed forces made available to the Security Council

At its 23rd meeting on 16 February 1946, the Council directed the Military Staff Committee, as its first task, to examine the provisions of Article 43 of the Charter, and to submit the results of the study and any recommendations to the Council in due course.

At its 105th meeting on 13 February 1947, in its resolution concerning the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the Principles Governing the General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Information on Armed Forces of the United Nations (document S/203/Rev.1/Corr.1), the Council requested the Military Staff Committee to submit, as soon as possible, its recommendations in pursuance of Article 43 and, as a first step, to submit not later than 30 April 1947, its recommendations with regard to the basic principles which should govern the organization of armed forces made available to the Security Council.

/By letter

By letter dated 30 April 1947 (document S/336), the Military Staff Committee forwarded its report on "General Principles governing the organization of the Armed Forces made available to the Security Council by Member Nations of the United Nations".

A general discussion on the report was commenced at the 138th meeting on 4 June and continued at the 139th, 140th and 141st meetings through 16 June 1946. Discussion on the separate articles of the report was taken up at the 142nd meeting on 18 June and continued at the 143rd, 145th, 146th, 149th and 157th meetings from 20 June to 15 July. The Council adopted various articles of the report including several amendments submitted by the representatives of Australia and Belgium.

Several questions raised during the discussion on the articles of the report were referred to the Military Staff Committee, and replies were received (documents S/380 and S/395). At the 146th meeting the Council requested the Military Staff Committee to submit an estimate of the over-all strength of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council, indicating the strength and composition of the separate components and the proportions that should be provided by the five permanent members. At the 149th meeting the Council considered the Military Staff Committee's estimate (document S/394) and also decided to request the interpretation of the Military Staff Committee of the initial contribution of armed forces referred to in Articles 10 and 11. The answer from the Military Staff Committee was circulated as document S/408.

At its last meeting on this matter the Council was discussing Article 11 of the report and proposals submitted by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia.

3. Rules of Procedure of the Security Council

As instructed by the Council at its 1st, 6th, and 23rd meetings, the Committee of Experts drafted provisional rules of procedure and recommendations concerning communications from private individuals and non-governmental bodies. After minor amendments the Council adopted these provisional rules of procedure and recommendations at the 31st meeting and agreed that the Committee of Experts should formulate additional provisional rules for submission to the Council.

Additional provisional rules of procedure drafted by the Committee of Experts were adopted by the Council at its 41st, 42nd, 44th and 48th meetings. At the 138th meeting the Council adopted a rule on the election of Members of the International Court of Justice. The Provisional Rules of Procedure adopted by the Council to date are given in document S/96 and Addendum 1.

/By letter

By letter dated 5 September 1947 (document S/540/Corr.1) the representative of the United Kingdom suggested several additional rules of procedure concerning meetings of the Security Council. This letter has not yet been considered by the Council.

4. Statute and Rules of Procedure of the Military Staff Committee

At the 23rd meeting on 16 February 1946, it was agreed to postpone consideration of the report of the Military Staff Committee concerning its Statute and Rules of Procedure (document S/10 as revised in S/115). The Committee of Experts was instructed to examine the report. It was agreed that pending the approval of the report the Military Staff Committee was authorized to carry out its business along the lines suggested in its report. At the 25th meeting on 26 March 1946, consideration of the report was further postponed pending examination by the Committee of Experts.

On 17 July 1947, the report of the Committee of Experts was circulated as document S/421 but has not yet been placed on the agenda of the Security Council.

5. The General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Information on Armed Forces of the United Nations

By letter dated 27 December 1946 (document S/229), the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a proposal regarding the implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly on the "Principles Governing the General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments" (document S/231). At its 88th meeting on 31 December 1946, the Council placed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' proposal on its agenda, and at the 90th meeting on 9 January 1947, it was agreed to formally accept the resolution of the General Assembly and proceed to the question of its implementation.

Further discussion took place at the 92nd and 93rd meetings on 15 January and the 95th meeting on 20 January. Draft resolutions were submitted by the representatives of the United States (S/233), France (S/243), Australia (S/249) and Colombia (S/251).

At the 95th meeting on 20 January, the Council adopted by nine votes to two a resolution submitted by the representative of the United States to defer consideration of these items and the First Report of the Atomic Energy Commission until 4 February 1947.

Discussion was resumed at the 98th and 99th meetings on 4 February 1947. A new draft resolution was submitted by the representative of the United States (document S/264). The Council agreed that the authors of the various draft resolutions would meet unofficially with the President to try to work out a common text upon which unanimous agreement of the Council could be obtained.

/The draft

The draft resolution resulting from the consultation of the President with the authors of previous draft resolutions (document S/217), was discussed at the 102nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings on 11, 12 and 13 February 1947. The Security Council resolved (document S/260/Rev.1/Corr.1), inter alia, to set up a Commission for Conventional Armaments to be composed of representatives of the members of the Security Council to submit to the Security Council, within the space of not more than three months, proposals

- (a) For the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces; and
- (b) For practical and effective safeguards in connection with the general regulation and reduction of armaments.

By letter dated 25 June 1947, (document S/387), the Chairman of the Commission transmitted a report to the Council, attaching a plan of work and a proposal for the organization of the work of the Commission. At its 159th meeting the Council adopted by nine votes to none (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Poland abstaining) the plan of work adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (Annex A to document S/387). The Council took note of the Commission's plan of organization of its future work (Annex B to document S/387).

6. Appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste

By letter dated 13 June 1947, the representative of the United Kingdom requested that an early date be fixed for the discussion by the Security Council of the question of the appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste. The question was placed on the agenda at the 143rd meeting of the Security Council, and discussed in private at the 144th and 155th meetings on 20 June 1947 and 10 July 1947. The Council set up a sub-committee composed of the representatives of Australia, Colombia and Poland to collect additional information about the candidate.

At its 203rd meeting held in private on 24 September 1947, the Council examined the report of its sub-committee and also examined a new candidate proposed by the representative of China. The Council decided to ask the permanent members to hold an informal consultation.

The Council took up this matter again at its 223rd meeting held in private on 18 December and decided in pursuance of Article 11 (paragraph 1) of the Permanent Statute for the Free Territory of Trieste to request the Governments of Italy and Yugoslavia to consult with each other in an effort to reach agreement on a candidate and to report on their progress to the Council not later than 5 January 1948.

At its two hundred and thirty-third meeting held in private, the Council discussed the replies from the Governments of Italy and Yugoslavia to the
/Security Council's

Security Council's request of 19 December. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics suggested that the members of the Council should express their opinion regarding the new candidates mentioned in the above replies. Some permanent members of the Council, however, declared that they were not yet in a position to discuss those candidates. The Council decided to ask the permanent members to have a further consideration on the matter next week and also decided to have another meeting of the Council on this question as soon as possible.

At its two hundred and sixty-fifth meeting held in private, the Security Council agreed, after some discussion, to postpone further consideration of this question until such time as it was requested by any Member of the Council.

7. The Egyptian Question

By letter dated 8 July 1947 (document S/410), the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt stated that British troops were maintained in Egyptian Territory against the unanimous will of the people and contrary to the letter and spirit of the Charter and to the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1946. He also complained of British policy in relation to the Sudan and stated that the facts set out had given rise to a dispute between the Egyptian Government and the Government of the United Kingdom, the continuance of which was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. He stated that negotiations had been attempted pursuant to Article 33, but had failed to achieve their end. Consequently, the Egyptian Government brought their dispute with the Government of the United Kingdom to the Security Council under Articles 35 and 37, requesting the Security Council to direct:

- (a) the total and immediate evacuation of British troops from Egypt, including the Sudan;
- (b) the termination of the present administrative regime in the Sudan.

At its 159th meeting the Security Council placed this question on its agenda. It was agreed that the application would not be discussed before 5 August, to afford sufficient time for preparation.

The Council commenced its discussion of the question at the 175th meeting on 5 August and it was continued at the 176th, 189th, 193rd, 196th, 198th, 199th and 200th meetings. The Brazilian representative introduced a draft resolution (S/507) and accepted several amendments thereto, submitted by the representatives of China (S/507/Add.1), Belgium (S/507/Add.1) and Australia (S/516). The amended draft resolution was put to a vote and received six votes in favour, one against (Poland) with three abstentions (Colombia, Syria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the

/United Kingdom

United Kingdom representative not participating in accordance with Article 27 of the Charter; the resolution was not adopted. The representative of Colombia then submitted a new draft resolution (S/530). It was voted on in parts and was not adopted.

The Council further considered the question at its 201st meeting on 10 September 1947. A draft resolution submitted by the representative of China (document S/547) and amendments thereto submitted by the representative of Australia (document S/548) failed to receive a majority of votes and were not adopted. The President then stated that the Egyptian question would remain on the agenda and that the Council would continue its consideration of the question at the request of any member of the Council or of either of the two parties concerned.

8. The Indonesian Question

By letter dated 30 July 1947 (document S/447) the Government of India drew the attention of the Security Council, under Article 35 (1) of the Charter to the situation in Indonesia, stating that in its opinion the situation endangered the maintenance of international peace and security. The Government of India requested the Council to take the necessary measures provided by the Charter to put an end to the present situation.

By letter dated 30 July 1947 (document S/449) the Australian Government also brought the hostilities in progress in Java and Sumatra to the attention of the Council, stating that it considered these hostilities constituted a breach of peace under Article 39. It urged the Council to take immediate action to restore international peace and security.

The Council placed the Indonesian question on its agenda at the 171st meeting on 31 July 1947. The Council invited the representatives of India and the Netherlands to participate in the discussion. After discussing the question at the 172nd and 173rd meetings on 1 August, the Council adopted a resolution (document S/459) calling upon the parties to cease hostilities forthwith, and to settle their disputes by arbitration or by other peaceful means, keeping the Security Council informed about the progress of the settlement.

By letters dated 3 and 4 August the Netherlands representative informed the Council that orders had been issued to the Netherlands Forces in the areas concerned to cease hostilities (document S/466). By cablegram dated 5 August (document S/469) the Vice-Premier of the Republic of Indonesia informed the Council that his Government had decided to order cessation of hostilities. He requested a Committee be appointed by the Council to secure effective implementation of cessation of hostilities.

/Further

Further discussion of the Indonesian question commenced at the 178th meeting of 7 August and continued at the 181st, 184th, 185th, 187th, 192nd, 193rd, 194th and 195th meetings through 26 August.

By telegram dated 1 August 1947 (document S/458) the Permanent representative of the Philippines to the United Nations expressed the desire of his Government to participate in the discussion of the Indonesian question. This request was rejected at the 178th meeting but at the request of the representative of the Philippines (document S/485) was reconsidered and an invitation approved at the 184th meeting. At the 181st meeting it was decided to invite a representative of the Republic of Indonesia to participate in the discussion. At the 184th meeting a Belgian proposal to invite the representative of East Indonesia and Borneo to participate in the discussion was rejected. At the 193rd meeting a Belgian proposal to invite representatives of East Indonesia and Borneo to participate in the work of the Council on the same basis as the representatives of Indonesia was rejected.

At the 181st meeting the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (document S/488) and amendments to this resolution were submitted by the representative of Poland (document S/488/Add.1) and China (document S/488/Add.2) at the 185th and 187th meetings. At the 192nd meeting the representatives of Australia and China introduced a joint draft resolution (document S/513) and the representative of Australia introduced a new separate draft resolution (document S/512). The representative of the United States also submitted a draft resolution (document S/514). At the 193rd meeting the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (document S/517).

At the 195th meeting the draft resolutions were put to a vote. An amendment submitted by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the joint Australian-Chinese resolution (S/513), providing for the establishment of a Commission of the Security Council to supervise the "cease fire" order received seven votes in favour, two against (Belgium and France) with two abstentions (China and the United Kingdom) and was not adopted since one of the permanent members voted against it. The joint Australian-Chinese resolution was then adopted by seven votes in favour with four abstentions (Colombia, Poland, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

The Polish amendment (S/488/Add.1) to the original Australian draft resolution was re-submitted as an amendment to the second Australian resolution (S/512). The Polish amendment received three votes in favour, four against (Belgium, France, United Kingdom and the United States) with four
/abstentions

abstentions (Australia, Brazil, China and Colombia), and was not adopted.. The Australian resolution received three votes in favour (Australia, Colombia and Syria), none against with eight abstentions, and was not adopted.

The United States draft resolution (S/514) received eight votes in favour, none against with three abstentions (Poland, Syria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and was adopted.

The Belgian draft resolution (S/517) received four votes in favour, (Belgium, France, United Kingdom and the United States) one against (Poland) with six abstentions and was not adopted.

A new draft resolution submitted by the representative of Poland (S/521) received ten votes in favour, one against (United Kingdom) and was adopted.

The President announced that he considered the discussion on the Indonesian question closed for the present stage, but that the question would remain on the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

The resolutions on the Indonesian question adopted at the 194th and 195th meetings are given in document S/525.

By letters dated 4 and 18 September 1947, (documents S/545 and S/564), the representatives of the Netherlands and Indonesia informed the Council that the Governments of Belgium and Australia had accepted their invitation to serve on the Council's Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian question. By letter dated 18 September 1947 (document S/558), the representatives of Australia and Belgium informed the Council that the Government of the United States had agreed to be the third member of this Committee. By letters dated 26 September, 1 and 2 October 1947 (documents S/469, S/571 and S/570), the representatives of Australia, United States and Belgium informed the Council of the representatives appointed to this Committee by their Governments.

The Council adopted a resolution submitted by the representative of Australia (document S/574) requesting the Secretary-General to act as convenor of the Committee of Three on the Indonesian Question and requesting the Committee to proceed to exercise its functions with the utmost dispatch.

The Security Council, at its 207th through 219th meetings discussed the interim report (document S/573) and the full report (document S/586) from the Consular Commission at Batavia. Draft resolutions were submitted by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (document S/575), Australia (document S/579/Rev.1) the United Kingdom (with amendments by the representative of Belgium accepted by the representative of the United Kingdom, document S/578), the United States (document S/585, later revised document S/588) and Poland (document S/589). The representatives of Belgium and China submitted amendments to the revised United States draft resolution

/(documents

(document S/592 and S/591). The representative of the United Kingdom later withdrew his resolution.

Two messages from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Security Council were circulated as documents S/513 and S/590.

At the 217th meeting, the draft resolutions submitted by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (document S/575) and Australia (document S/579/Rev.1) were put to a vote and were not adopted as they did not obtain the necessary affirmative votes.

The representative of Australia then submitted an amendment to the United States revised draft resolution (document S/593).

A Sub-Committee consisting of the representatives of Australia, Belgium, China and the United States was created with the task of trying to merge the revised United States draft resolution and the various amendments thereto into one text. A proposal by the representative of the United Kingdom to use both the revised United States draft resolution (document S/588) and the Polish resolution (document S/589) as a basis was rejected by the Council.

The above-mentioned Sub-Committee met on 1 November and submitted a combined draft resolution to the Security Council (document S/594). The combined draft resolution was considered by the Security Council at its 218th and 219th meetings on 1 November 1947.

The representative of the United States, in support of the draft resolution submitted by the Sub-Committee, withdrew his own revised draft resolution. He further stated that he was authorized by the representatives of Australia, Belgium and China to announce that they, for the same reason, also withdrew their amendments to the United States revised draft resolution.

An amendment introduced by the representative of Colombia (document S/595) to the draft resolution submitted by the Sub-Committee was not carried.

The revised United States draft resolution as submitted by the Sub-Committee (document S/594) was put to a vote and adopted.

The Polish draft resolution (document S/587) was then put to a vote and rejected as it did not obtain the required number of affirmative votes.

At its 222nd meeting on 9 December 1947, the Council took note of a report from the Committee of Good Offices regarding the place for holding meetings with the two parties concerned (document S/611).

At its 224th meeting, held on 19 December 1947, the Security Council agreed that the Committee of Good Offices should continue with its present composition after 31 December 1947.

At the same meeting of the Council the President informed that the Committee of Good Offices was preparing an interim report to the Security Council on the progress of its work and that it hoped to cable the report on or about 22 December 1947.

/At its 225th meeting

At its 225th meeting on 30 December 1947, the Security Council took note of a cablegram from the Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices stating that the Committee was now preparing a more comprehensive report than originally anticipated, and that the report would be forwarded upon its early completion.

At its 229th meeting of the Security Council on 17 January, the President read a cablegram from the Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices (document S/650) stating that delegations of the Republic of Indonesia and the Netherlands would sign a truce agreement on 17 January 1948 on board the USS "Renville" and that immediately thereupon, both parties would sign an agreement on twelve political principles which were to form the agreed basis for discussions concerning the settlement of the dispute.

The first interim report of the Security Council's Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question (documents S/649 and S/649/Corr.1) was considered by the Security Council at its 247th, 248th, 249th, 251st, 252nd, 256th and 259th meetings with representatives of Australia, India, Netherlands, the Philippines, the Republic of Indonesia and the Committee of Good Offices participating without a vote. A draft resolution regarding the interim report was introduced by the representative of Canada (document S/678) and amendments thereto were submitted by the representatives of Australia (document S/681) and of Colombia (document S/682).

The representative of China introduced a new draft resolution (document S/689) which was adopted at the two hundred and fifty-ninth meeting with eight votes in favour, none against and three abstentions (Argentina, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). The Colombian amendments (document S/682) to the Canadian draft resolution (document S/678) were then put to a vote paragraph by paragraph but did not obtain the required number of affirmative votes. The Canadian draft resolution (document S/678) was adopted with seven votes in favour, none against, and four abstentions (Colombia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

9. Voting Procedure in the Security Council

At the 197th meeting on 27 August, the Council discussed the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-first plenary meeting, held on 13 December 1946, concerning voting procedure in the Security Council (document S/237). It was decided to refer the resolution to the Committee of Experts with instructions to consider the matter and to make recommendations as to action the Council might take to comply with the recommendations.

By letter dated 2 December 1947, (document S/620), addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General drew the attention to
/the resolution

the resolution concerning the Voting Procedure in the Security Council adopted by the General Assembly on 21 November 1947.

The Security Council considered this communication at its 224th meeting on 19 December 1947. The President of the Council confirmed the receipt of the above-mentioned letter.

10. Procedure in Application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter with regard to the Pacific Islands under Strategic Trusteeship of the United States of America.

By letter dated 7 November 1947 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General drew attention to certain questions in connection with the procedure to follow in application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter in relation to the Pacific Islands under strategic trusteeship of the United States of America (document S/599).

The Security Council, at its 220th meeting on 15 November discussed the above-mentioned letter and decided to refer all questions arising from that letter to the Committee of Experts for study and report.

By letter dated 2 December 1947 (document S/613) addressed to the President of the Security Council the representative of the United States informed the Security Council that Eniwetok Atoll, part of the Pacific Islands under strategic trusteeship by the United States had been closed for security reasons in order that the United States Government might conduct experiments relating to nuclear fission there.

The Security Council at its two hundred and twenty-second meeting on 9 December 1947 took note of the above-mentioned communication and unanimously decided to defer further consideration of the matter until the report from the Committee of Experts now examining the functions of the Security Council in relation to strategic areas had been received.

By letter dated 12 December 1947 (document S/621) the Chairman of the Committee of Experts announced that due to unexpected complications the Committee of Experts had not been able to report to the Council within the time specified, and that it would do so at the earliest possible moment.

The Security Council considered this letter at its 224th meeting on 19 December 1947. A resolution submitted by the representative of Poland (document S/625) giving further instructions to the Committee of Experts and setting new time limits was ruled out of order by the President of the Council. The ruling was challenged, but confirmed by a vote with nine affirmative votes. The representative of Poland reserved his right to reintroduce his draft resolution under a separate agenda item later.

The President stated that the Council took note of the above-mentioned letter.

/11. Applications

11. Applications for membership

At its 118th plenary meeting held on 17 November 1947, the General Assembly adopted resolutions requesting the Security Council to reconsider, before the end of the Assembly's session, the applications by Transjordan and Italy for admission as Members.

By letter (document S/606) dated 18 November 1947, the Secretary-General transmitted these resolutions to the President of the Security Council.

At its 221st meeting on 22 November 1947, the Council considered these Assembly resolutions. The President stated that none of the Members of the Security Council had changed its position on either application. The Security Council would report to the General Assembly accordingly and would postpone further reconsideration of these two applications in order to allow consultation among the permanent Members.

By letter dated 22 November 1947 (document A/515), the President of the Security Council informed the President of the General Assembly of these proceedings.

At the 261st meeting, the application of Burma for Membership in the United Nations (document S/687) was referred without discussion to the Security Council Committee on the Admission of New Members.

The Security Council considered this question again at the 279th and 280th meetings. At the 279th meeting the resolution (document S/717), recommending the application of the Union of Burma for membership in the United Nations was adopted by ten votes to none with one abstention (Argentina).

The Council then reconsidered the applications of Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Eire, Finland, Hungary, Italy, the Mongolian People's Republic, Portugal, Roumania and Transjordan. The result of the vote on the application of Italy was nine in favour and two against (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). Inasmuch as one of the negative votes was cast by a permanent member, the application of Italy failed to obtain the recommendation of the Security Council.

At the 280th meeting, since none of the representatives had changed his attitude with regard to the other applications, the Council decided to report accordingly to the General Assembly, and to adjourn the discussion on this matter indefinitely.

12. The Palestinian Question

By letter dated 2 December 1947 (document S/614) the Secretary-General requested that the President of the Security Council draw the attention of the Council to the General Assembly resolution of 29 November 1947 (document A/516), particularly paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of the operative part of that resolution.

/By two telegrams

By two telegrams dated 7 December the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt (document S/617) and the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon (document S/618) requested that their countries, under Article 32, be given the right to participate without a vote in the discussions in the Security Council whenever the question of Palestine is under consideration.

At its 222nd meeting on 8 December the Security Council took note of the above-mentioned letter of the Secretary-General (document S/614) and the resolution of the General Assembly on the Palestinian question and decided to postpone discussion of the matter.

At its two-hundred and forty-third meeting, the Security Council considered the first monthly Progress Report from the United Nations Palestine Commission (document S/663).

The President of the Council stated that this report was purely factual and for the information of the Council. However, the Commission was preparing a special report which would be available shortly and which would involve questions requiring determination by the Council. He suggested that the Council at this stage only take note of the first monthly Progress Report and postpone consideration of it until the Council would also have the special report before it.

No objection was raised against the procedure suggested by the President and it was so decided.

The Security Council at its two hundred and fifty-third, two hundred and fifty-fourth, two hundred and fifty-fifth and two hundred and fifty-eighth meetings considered the first monthly progress report to the Security Council of the United Nations Palestine Commission (document S/663) and the first special report to the Security Council, covering the problem of security in Palestine, submitted by the United Nations Palestine Commission (document S/676). The representatives of Egypt and Lebanon were, in accordance with a previous decision of the Council, invited to participate in the discussion without a vote. The Jewish Agency for Palestine was, at its request, invited to the Council table for the purpose of supplying such information and rendering such assistance as the Council might require. At the suggestion of the President of the Council, it was agreed to grant the same privilege to the Arab Higher Committee if it so requested.

Draft resolutions were introduced by the representatives of Colombia (document S/684) and the United States of America (document S/685). The representative of Belgium submitted an amendment to the United States draft resolution (document S/688). The representative of Colombia later withdrew his draft resolution. Further consideration of this question was postponed until Tuesday, 2 March 1948.

The Security

The Security Council at its two-hundred and sixtieth, two-hundred and sixty-first, two-hundred and sixty-second and two-hundred and sixty-third meetings continued consideration of the First Monthly Progress Report to the Security Council of the United Nations Palestine Commission (document S/663) and the First Special Report to the Security Council on the Problem of Security in Palestine submitted by the United Nations Palestine Commission (document S/676).

At the two-hundred and sixty-second meeting, the President requested that the representatives of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consult together in an effort to formulate a mutually acceptable version of the United States draft resolution (document S/685). At the two-hundred and sixty-third meeting the representatives of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reported on the results of their consultation and the representative of the United States amended his draft resolution accordingly. The representative of Belgium announced that he accepted certain of the changes made in the United States amended resolution and wanted them to be incorporated in the Belgian amendment (document S/688). Thereupon, the Belgian amendment as revised was put to a vote paragraph by paragraph, but failed to obtain the required number of affirmative votes and consequently was not carried. The amended resolution of the United States was also voted upon paragraph by paragraph. The preamble, the first part of paragraph 2 and the final paragraph were adopted. The accepted paragraphs of the amended United States Resolution were then put to the vote as a whole and adopted by eight affirmative votes, none against and three abstentions (Argentina, Syria and the United Kingdom. For the text of the resolution as finally adopted see document S/691).

At its two hundred and sixty-seventh meeting, the Security Council heard statements by the representatives of Lebanon and Syria. At the two hundred and seventieth meeting, Members of the Council who had participated in the consultations of the permanent members reported to the Council on the results of their discussion. At the two hundred and seventy-first meeting, the representative of the United States outlined the contents of a proposed resolution which would be submitted at a later date.

Discussion was continued at the two hundred and seventy-fourth, two hundred and seventy-fifth and two hundred and seventy-seventh meetings. At the two hundred and seventy-seventh meeting the draft resolution (document S/704) introduced by the representative of the United States as amended by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, calling for a truce in Palestine was adopted unanimously. The draft resolution (document S/705) also introduced by the representative of the United States,
/requesting

requesting the Secretary-General to convoke a special session of the General Assembly regarding Palestine, was adopted by nine votes in favour with two abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). The Secretary-General announced that the special session of the General Assembly called for by the terms of the United States resolution (S/705) would be convoked on 16 April 1948.

Discussion was continued at the 252nd and 253rd meetings. The representative of Colombia introduced a draft resolution containing the terms of a truce in Palestine. The resolution as amended (document S/723) was adopted by a vote of nine in favour, none against, and two abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

At the 257th meeting, the representative of the United States introduced a draft resolution calling for the establishment of a Truce Commission to supervise the implementation of the resolution adopted by the Council on 17 April (document S/723). The resolution (document S/727) was adopted by a vote of eight in favour, none against and three abstentions (Colombia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

13. The India-Pakistan Question

By letter dated 1 January 1948 (document S/628), the representative of India, under Article 35 of the Charter, drew the attention of the Council to the present situation in Jammu and Kashmir and requested the Security Council to ask the Government of Pakistan:

1. to prevent Pakistan Government personnel, military and civil, from participating or assisting in the invasion of the Jammu and Kashmir State;
2. to call upon other Pakistan nationals to desist from taking any part in the fighting in the Jammu and Kashmir State;
3. to deny to the invaders:
 - (a) access to and use of its territory for operations against Kashmir,
 - (b) military and other supplies,
 - (c) all other kinds of aid that might tend to prolong the present struggle.

The Security Council admitted this question to its agenda at its 226th meeting on 6 January. Representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan were, in pursuance of Article 31 of the Charter, invited to participate in the discussion without a vote.

/At the request

At the request of the representative of Pakistan, the Council postponed further consideration of the question until a meeting to be held not later than 15 January 1948.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General (document S/646) the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan answered to the application to the Security Council made by the representative of India (document S/628).

The Security Council at its 227th, 228th and 229th meetings on 14, 16 and 17 January 1948 heard statements by the representatives of the two parties concerned.

At the 229th meeting, a draft resolution submitted by the representative of Belgium (document S/651) was adopted with nine votes in favour, none against and two abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). The representative of the United Kingdom then proposed that the President of the Council should meet with the representatives of the two Governments concerned and that, under his guidance, they should try to find some common ground on which the structure of a settlement might be built. This proposal was met with the approval of the parties concerned and the President expressed his readiness to assist. No objection was voiced against the proposal by any representative on the Security Council. The President then announced that the Council would adjourn until 20 January 1948, at 10.30 a.m. and that, at this meeting, the Council would hear the reports of the representatives of India and Pakistan on the conversations held.

Consideration of this question was continued at the two hundred and thirtieth, two hundred and thirty-first, two hundred and thirty-second, two hundred and thirty-fourth and two hundred and thirty-fifth meetings. At the two hundred and thirtieth meeting, the President reported to the Council on the result of the conversation he had had with the two parties and introduced a draft resolution (document S/654) which had the support of the parties. This resolution was adopted at the same meeting by the Council with nine affirmative votes and two abstentions (the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic).

By letter dated 20 January (document S/655) the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan requested that the Security Council at as early a date as possible, consider the situations (other than the Kashmir and Jammu situation) mentioned in his previous letter (document S/646 and Corr.1). This letter was included in the provisional agenda of the two hundred and thirty-first meeting of the Security Council. The Council, at this meeting, decided to describe the question under consideration: "The India-Pakistan Question". The Security Council heard additional statements by the representatives of India and Pakistan at the two hundred and thirty-second, /two hundred

two hundred and thirty-fourth and two hundred and thirty-fifth meetings.

The Council decided to adjourn further consideration of this question until 27 January, the President's conversations with the parties to continue in the meantime.

The question was further considered at the 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st and 242nd meetings and the President reported on his continuing conversations with the parties. At the 237th meeting the representative of Belgium introduced two draft resolutions (documents S/661 and S/662). At the 239th meeting, the representative of India introduced two proposals.

Further consideration of the question was postponed until 10 February 1948, the conversations between the President and the two parties to be continued in the meantime.

Discussion continued at the two hundred and forty-third, two hundred and forty-fourth, two hundred and forty-fifth and two hundred and forty-sixth meetings. At the two hundred and forty-sixth meeting, the Council, concurred with a request of the representative of India to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the situation in Jammu and Kashmir (document S/628) in order to give the representative of India an opportunity to return to India for consultation with his Government. The representative of India was urged to be at the disposal of the Council for continuation of the consideration of this question at as early date as possible, and the Council reserved its right to take up the Jammu and Kashmir question again at its discretion before the return of the Indian representative. Consideration of aspects of the India-Pakistan question other than those relating to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir would be resumed on Wednesday, 18 February 1948.

At its 250th and 257th meetings the Security Council considered aspects of the India-Pakistan Question other than those relating to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

Discussion was continued at the 264th, 265th and 269th meetings. The representative of China introduced a draft resolution (document S/699) which resulted from his consultations with the delegations of India and Pakistan. At the 284th, 285th and 286th meetings, the Council considered a revised draft resolution submitted jointly by the representatives of Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, (document S/726) outlining the terms of a general settlement of the dispute. At the 286th meeting, this resolution was voted on paragraph by paragraph, and adopted. At the 287th meeting the nomination of Belgium and Colombia, to the Commission provided for in the terms of the resolution (document S/726) was approved by a vote of seven in favour, none against and four abstentions (Belgium, Colombia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). It was agreed that the President of the

Security Council should continue to meet with both parties in an effort to find a solution to the question of Junagadh.

14. The Czechoslovakian Situation

By letter dated 12 March 1948 (document S/694) the permanent representative of Chile to the United Nations requested that, in accordance with Article 34 of the Charter, the Security Council, "investigate the events reported by the permanent representative of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Jan Papanek, which constitute a threat to international peace and security". At the two hundred and sixty-eighth meeting this item was admitted to the Agenda and the representative of Chile invited to participate in the discussion in accordance with Article 31 of the Charter. The representative of Chile requested that, in accordance with Rule 39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, the Security Council should invite Dr. Jan Papanek to supply it with information.

At the two hundred and seventy-second meeting, on the request of the representative of Argentina, and in accordance with Rule 38 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, the proposal of the representative of Chile to invite Dr. Jan Papanek to supply the Security Council with information, in accordance with Rule 39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, was adopted by a vote of nine to two.

Discussion was continued at the 273rd, 276th and 278th meetings. The resolution (document S/711) introduced by the representative of the United States, inviting the Government of Czechoslovakia to participate in the discussion of the Czechoslovakian question, was adopted by nine votes to none with two abstentions (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics). In response to this invitation the Government of Czechoslovakia stated that it did not find it possible to take part in the discussion (document S/718).

At the 281st meeting, the representative of Chile submitted a draft resolution proposing that a sub-committee of the Council be appointed to hear statements and testimony relative to this question, and to submit a report thereon to the Security Council as soon as possible.
