

Article 40 of the Charter, the Council might cause to be ordered a general amnesty for certain persons and organizations, and that a plebiscite be taken under the guidance, supervision and control of the United Nations to decide whether Hyderabad should accede to India or remain independent.

The Hyderabad question remained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.⁵⁹²

IDENTIC NOTIFICATIONS DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 1948 FROM THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

By identic notifications,⁵⁹³ France, the United Kingdom and the United States drew attention to the serious situation which they considered had arisen as a result of the unilateral imposition by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of restrictions on transport and communications between the Western Zones of Occupation in Germany and Berlin. The notifications stated that this action was not only in conflict with the rights of the British, French and the United States Governments, but was also contrary to the obligations of the Soviet Government under Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, and created a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter. The three Governments further stated that the Government of the USSR, by its illegal actions, had been attempting to secure political objectives to which it was not entitled and which it could not achieve by peaceful means. The Government of the USSR was considered responsible for creating a situation in which further recourse to the means of settlement prescribed in Article 33 of the Charter was not possible in the existing circumstances, and which constituted a threat to international peace and security.

After discussion at the 361st and 362nd meetings on 4 and 5 October 1948, the Council included the question in the agenda.⁵⁹⁴

After the adoption of the agenda, the representatives of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR stated that the decision represented a violation of Article 107 of the Charter and that they would not take part in the discussion of the question.

The Council considered the question further at its 363rd, 364th, 366th, 368th, 370th and 372nd meetings between 6 October and 25 October 1948.⁵⁹⁵

The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States contended that the restrictions on transport and communications established by the Government of the USSR in Berlin constituted, contrary to its obligations under Article 2 (4) of the Charter, recourse to "threat of force to prevent the

other occupying Powers from exercising their legitimate rights and discharging their legal and humanitarian responsibilities". The three Powers had, therefore, brought the matter to the Security Council "as a clear threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter".

The representative of the USSR contended that the allegation "that the situation which had arisen in Berlin constituted a threat to peace and security, was without any foundation whatsoever" and that the allegation of a threat to the peace had been devised in order to by-pass Article 107 and to make it appear that the Security Council was competent.⁵⁹⁶

Decision of 25 October 1948 (372nd meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia and Syria

At the 370th meeting on 22 October 1948, the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia and Syria submitted a draft resolution⁵⁹⁷ which, citing Article 40 of the Charter, called upon the four occupying Powers to prevent any incident of a nature to aggravate the situation in Berlin; "to put into effect, simultaneously" the steps required for immediate removal of restrictions on transport and commerce and an immediate meeting of the four Military Governors, to arrange for the unification of currency in Berlin; and thereafter to reopen the negotiations in the Council of Foreign Ministers on all outstanding problems concerning Germany as a whole.

At the 372nd meeting, on 25 October 1948, the draft resolution was not adopted.⁵⁹⁸ There were 9 votes in favour, and 2 against (1 vote against being that of a permanent member of the Council).⁵⁹⁹

By letter dated 4 May 1949⁶⁰⁰ to the Secretary-General, the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States stated that their Governments had concluded with the Government of the USSR an agreement on the question as indicated in a communiqué attached to the letter.

The question remained on the list of matter of which the Security Council is seized.

COMPLAINT OF AGGRESSION UPON THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

On 25 June 1950, the Deputy Representative of the United States transmitted to the Secretary-General a report from the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Korea that North Korean forces had invaded the territory of the Republic of Korea at several points in the early morning hours of 25 June (Korean time).⁶⁰¹

⁵⁹² 362nd meeting: p. 22; 364th meeting: p. 35.

⁵⁹⁷ S/1048, 370th meeting: pp. 5-6.

⁵⁹⁸ 372nd meeting: p. 14.

⁵⁹⁹ On 30 November 1948 the President of the Security Council "in the exercise of his powers" instituted a Technical Committee on Berlin Currency and Trade from experts nominated by neutral members of the Security Council to study, and make recommendations within thirty days upon, the establishment of a single currency in Berlin (Press Release SC/908, Enclosure 1). On 27 December 1948 the President of the Council extended the life of the Committee which made public its report on 15 March 1949 (Press Release SC/908).

⁶⁰⁰ S/1316, O.R., 4th year, Suppl. for May 1949, pp. 1-2.

⁶⁰¹ S/1495, 473rd meeting: p. 1.

⁵⁹³ For the retention of the question, see also chapter II, Case 60.

⁵⁹⁴ S/1020 and Add.1, O.R., 3rd year, Suppl. for Oct. 1948, pp. 9-45.

⁵⁹⁵ 362nd meeting: p. 21. For procedural discussion on inclusion in the agenda, see chapter II, Cases 23 and 34.

⁵⁹⁶ For statements regarding recourse to Article 33, see chapter X, Case 6; for the discussion regarding Article 107, see chapter XII, Case 30; for the invocation of Chapter VII of the Charter, see chapter XI, Case 14.

At the 473rd meeting on the same day, the message was included in the agenda under the title, "Complaint of Aggression upon the Republic of Korea", together with a cablegram from the United Nations Commission on Korea concerning the same question.⁶⁰² In this cablegram the Commission, after describing the military situation in Korea, drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the "serious situation developing which is assuming character of full-scale war and may endanger the maintenance of international peace and security".

The question was considered at the 473rd to 490th, 492nd to 497th, 502nd to 508th, 518th to 521st, and 523rd to 531st meetings between 25 June 1950 and 31 January 1951.

At the 525th to 530th meetings, the question was discussed jointly with the "Complaint of Armed Invasion of Taiwan (Formosa)".

Decision of 25 June 1950 (473rd meeting): Determining the action by North Korean forces a breach of the peace, and calling for immediate cessation of hostilities

At the 473rd meeting on 25 June 1950, the Secretary-General stated⁶⁰³ that the report he had received from the Commission, as well as reports from other sources in Korea, made it plain that military actions had been undertaken by North Korean forces. These actions were "a direct violation" of General Assembly resolution 293 (IV) of 21 October 1949, "as well as a violation of the principles of the Charter".

At the same meeting the representative of the United States submitted a draft resolution⁶⁰⁴ which, as amended after consultations among some of the representatives,⁶⁰⁵ was voted upon in parts and finally adopted as a whole by 9 votes in favour with 1 abstention, one member of the Council being absent.⁶⁰⁶

The resolution read as follows:⁶⁰⁷

"The Security Council,

"*Recalling* the finding of the General Assembly in its resolution of 21 October 1949 that the Government of the Republic of Korea is a lawfully established government 'having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was able to observe and consult and in which the great majority of the people of Korea reside; and that this Government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which were observed by the Temporary Commission; and that this is the only such government in Korea';

"*Mindful* of the concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolutions of 12 December 1948 and 21 October 1949 of the consequences which might follow unless Member States refrained from acts derogatory to the results sought to be achieved by the United Nations in bringing about the complete

independence and unity of Korea; and the concern expressed that the situation described by the United Nations Commission on Korea in its report menaces the safety and well-being of the Republic of Korea and of the people of Korea and might lead to open military conflict there;

"*Noting* with grave concern the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea,

"*Determines* that this action constitutes a breach of the peace,

"I. *Calls for* the immediate cessation of hostilities; and

"*Calls upon* the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the 38th parallel;

"II. *Requests* the United Nations Commission on Korea

"(a) To communicate its fully considered recommendations on the situation with the least possible delay;

"(b) To observe the withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th parallel; and

"(c) To keep the Security Council informed on the execution of this resolution;

"III. *Calls upon* all Members to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities."

Decision of 25 June 1950 (473rd meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representative of Yugoslavia

At the 473rd meeting on 25 June 1950, the representative of Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution⁶⁰⁸ to call for an immediate cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of forces, and to invite the Government of North Korea to state its case before the Security Council.⁶⁰⁹ The draft resolution was rejected by 1 vote in favour, 6 against, with 3 abstentions, one member of the Council being absent.⁶¹⁰

Decision of 27 June 1950 (474th meeting): Recommendation to Member States to furnish assistance to the Republic of Korea⁶¹¹

At the 474th meeting on 27 June 1950, the Council had before it four cablegrams⁶¹² from the United Nations Commission on Korea submitted in response to the Council decision of 25 June. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States submitted a draft resolution⁶¹³ which was put to the vote and

⁶⁰² S/1500, 473rd meeting: p. 15.

⁶⁰³ For the invitation to the representative of the Republic of Korea to participate, see chapter III, Case 53 and Case 93. For discussion on participation of the representative of the People's Republic of Korea, see chapter III, Case 64 and Case 73.

⁶⁰⁴ 473rd meeting: pp. 15, 18.

⁶⁰⁵ For statement on relevance of this decision and the decision of 25 June to Article 39, see chapter XI, Case 15. For the applicability of Art. 2 (7), see chapter XII, Case 17.

⁶⁰⁶ S/1503, S/1504, S/1507, 474th meeting: p. 2; S/1505/Rev.1, O.R., 5th year, Suppl. for June, July and Aug. 1950, pp. 23-26.

⁶⁰⁷ S/1508/Rev.1, 474th meeting: p. 4.

⁶⁰² S/1496, 473rd meeting: p. 2.

⁶⁰³ 473rd meeting: p. 3. See chapter I, Case 40.

⁶⁰⁴ S/1497, 473rd meeting: pp. 7-8.

⁶⁰⁵ S/1499, 473rd meeting: pp. 13-14.

⁶⁰⁶ 473rd meeting: pp. 15-18.

⁶⁰⁷ S/1501.

adopted by 7 votes in favour, 1 against, with 2 members of the Council not voting, and 1 member being absent.⁶¹⁴ The resolution read as follows:⁶¹⁵

"The Security Council

"Having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace,

"Having called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and

"Having called upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the 38th parallel, and

"Having noted from the report of the United Nations Commission for Korea that the authorities in North Korea have neither ceased hostilities nor withdrawn their armed forces to the 38th parallel, and that urgent military measures are required to restore international peace and security, and

"Having noted the appeal from the Republic of Korea to the United Nations for immediate and effective steps to secure peace and security,

"Recommends that the Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area."

Decision of 27 June 1950 (474th meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representative of Yugoslavia

At the 474th meeting on 27 June 1950, the representative of Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution⁶¹⁶ to renew the call for an immediate cessation of hostilities, to initiate a procedure of mediation between the parties involved, and to invite the Government of the People's Republic of Korea to send immediately a representative to the United Nations with full powers to participate in the procedure of mediation. The draft resolution was rejected by 1 vote in favour, 7 against, with 2 members not participating in the voting and one member being absent.⁶¹⁷

Decision of 7 July 1950 (476th meeting): Establishment of a unified command

At the 475th meeting on 30 June 1950 and at the 476th meeting on 7 July 1950, the Council had before it communications from Member Governments concerning their attitudes with regard to the Council resolutions of 25 and 27 June 1950.⁶¹⁸

⁶¹⁴ 474th meeting: pp. 16-17. At the 475th meeting on 30 June 1950, the representative of Egypt, who had not participated in the voting, stated that, had he received instructions in time, he would have abstained. The President, speaking as the representative of India, who also had not participated in the voting, informed the Council that his Government had accepted the resolution. By cablegram dated 29 June 1950 (S/1517, O.R., 5th year, Suppl. for June, July and Aug. 1950, pp. 29-30), the USSR, the Council member which had been absent, stated that the resolution of 27 June had no legal force since it had been passed in the absence of two permanent members, the USSR and China, the latter having not been duly represented.

⁶¹⁵ S/1511.

⁶¹⁶ S/1509, 474th meeting: pp. 6-7.

⁶¹⁷ 474th meeting: p. 17.

⁶¹⁸ S/1515 to S/1586, O.R., 5th year, Suppl. for June, July and August 1950, pp. 28-74.

At the 476th meeting, the representatives of France and the United Kingdom submitted a joint draft resolution⁶¹⁹ which was adopted by 7 votes in favour, none against, with 3 abstentions, one member being absent.

The resolution read as follows:⁶²⁰

"The Security Council,

"Having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace,

"Having recommended that Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area,

"1. Welcomes the prompt and vigorous support which governments and peoples of the United Nations have given to its Resolutions of 25 and 27 June 1950 to assist the Republic of Korea in defending itself against armed attack and thus to restore international peace and security in the area;

"2. Notes that Members of the United Nations have transmitted to the United Nations offers of assistance for the Republic of Korea;

"3. Recommends that all Members providing military forces and other assistance pursuant to the aforesaid Security Council resolutions make such forces and other assistance available to a unified command under the United States;

"4. Requests the United States to designate the commander of such forces;

"5. Authorizes the unified command at its discretion to use the United Nations flag in the course of operations against North Korean forces concurrently with the flags of the various nations participating;

"6. Requests the United States to provide the Security Council with reports as appropriate on the course of action taken under the unified command."

Decision of 31 July 1950 (479th meeting): Concerning Korean Relief

At the 477th meeting on 25 July 1950, the representative of the United States informed the Council that, in pursuance of its resolution of 7 July 1950, the Unified Command had been established with Headquarters in Tokyo. At the same meeting, the Council had before it the first report, dated 24 July 1950, submitted by the Government of the United States on the course of action taken under the Unified Command.⁶²¹

At the 479th meeting on 31 July 1950, the President, speaking as the representative of Norway, submitted on behalf of his delegation, as well as those of France and the United Kingdom, a joint draft resolution⁶²² which was adopted at the same meeting by 9 votes in favour, with 1 abstention, one member being absent.

⁶¹⁹ S/1587, 476th meeting: pp. 5, 8.

⁶²⁰ S/1588.

⁶²¹ 477th meeting: pp. 3-9.

⁶²² S/1652, 479th meeting: pp. 3, 7.

The resolution read as follows:⁶²³

"The Security Council,

"Recognizing the hardships and privations to which the people of Korea are being subjected as a result of the continued prosecution by the North Korean forces of their unlawful attack; and

"Appreciating the spontaneous offers of assistance to the Korean people which have been made by governments, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations;

"Requests the Unified Command to exercise responsibility for determining the requirements for the relief and support of the civilian population of Korea, and for establishing in the field the procedures for providing such relief and support;

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit all offers of assistance for relief and support to the Unified Command;

"Requests the Unified Command to provide the Security Council with reports, as appropriate, on its relief activities;

"Requests the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter, other appropriate United Nations principal and subsidiary organs, the specialized agencies in accordance with the terms of their respective agreements with the United Nations, and appropriate non-governmental organizations, to provide such assistance as the Unified Command may request for the relief and support of the civilian population of Korea, and as appropriate in connexion with the responsibilities being carried out by the Unified Command on behalf of the Security Council."

Decision of 6 September 1950 (496th meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representative of the United States

At the 479th meeting on 31 July 1950, the representative of the United States submitted a draft resolution⁶²⁴ to condemn the North Korean authorities for their continued defiance of the United Nations, to call upon all States to use their influence to prevail upon the authorities of North Korea to cease this defiance, and to call upon all States to refrain from assisting or encouraging the North Korean authorities and to refrain from action which might lead to the spread of the Korean conflict to other areas. At the 496th meeting on 6 September 1950, the draft resolution was put to the vote and was not adopted. There were 9 votes in favour and 1 against, with 1 abstention, the vote against being that of a permanent member.⁶²⁵

Decision of 7 September 1950 (497th meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representative of the USSR

At the 484th meeting on 8 August 1950, in connexion with the alleged bombing by the United States Air Force of towns and other populated areas in Korea, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution⁶²⁶ to call upon the Government of the United States to cease and not permit in future the

bombing by the Air Force, or by other means, of towns and populated areas and also the shooting from the air of the peaceful population of Korea. At the 497th meeting on 7 September 1950, the draft resolution was rejected by one vote in favour, 9 against, with 1 abstention.⁶²⁷

Decision of 30 September 1950 (508th meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representative of the USSR

At the 503rd meeting on 26 September 1950, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution⁶²⁸ similar to the one which had been rejected at the 497th meeting (S/1679). At the 508th meeting on 30 September 1950, the draft resolution was rejected by one vote in favour, 9 against, with 1 abstention.⁶²⁹

Decision of 30 November 1950 (530th meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Cuba, Ecuador, France, Norway, United Kingdom and United States

At the 518th meeting on 6 November 1950, the representative of the United States read to the Council a special report dated 5 November 1950⁶³⁰, submitted by the United Nations Command, that the United Nations fighting forces were "in hostile contact with Chinese communist military units deployed for action against the forces of the Unified Command."

At the 519th meeting on 8 November 1950, the representative of the USSR objected to the Council considering the special report, on the ground that the resolution of 7 July establishing the United Nations Command had been taken in violation of the Charter.⁶³¹

At the 521st meeting on 10 November, the representatives of Cuba, Ecuador, France, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a joint draft resolution⁶³² to call upon all States and authorities to refrain from assisting or encouraging the North Korean authorities, to prevent nationals or individuals or units of their armed forces from giving assistance to the North Korean forces and to cause the immediate withdrawal of any such nationals, individuals or units which may presently be in Korea. At the 530th meeting on 30 November 1950, the draft resolution, as a whole, was not adopted, having received 9 votes in favour and 1 against, (being that of a permanent member), with 1 member not participating in the voting.⁶³³

Decision of 30 November 1950 (530th meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representative of the People's Republic of China and sponsored by the representative of the USSR

At the 527th meeting on 28 November 1950, the representative of the Central People's Government of

⁶²⁷ 497th meeting: pp. 17-18.

⁶²⁸ S/1812, 503rd meeting: p. 14.

⁶²⁹ 508th meeting: pp. 5, 11.

⁶³⁰ S/1884, 518th meeting: pp. 3-5.

⁶³¹ 519th meeting: pp. 4-6. For invitation to the representative of the People's Republic of China to participate during discussion of the special report, see chapter III, Cases 55 and 121. For the refusal of the Government of the People's Republic of China, see S/1889-II, *O.R.*, 5th year, *Suppl. for Sept. through Dec. 1950*, pp. 113-114.

⁶³² S/1894, 521st meeting: p. 16.

⁶³³ 530th meeting: pp. 22-25.

⁶²³ S/1657.

⁶²⁴ S/1653, 479th meeting: pp. 7-8.

⁶²⁵ 496th meeting: pp. 18-19.

⁶²⁶ S/1679, 484th meeting: p. 20.

the People's Republic of China, taking part in the discussion under rule 39 of the rules of procedure, submitted a draft resolution⁶³⁴ which in part called for "the withdrawal from Korea of the armed forces of the United States of America and all other countries, and to leave the people of North and South Korea to settle the domestic affairs of Korea themselves so that a peaceful solution of the Korean question might be achieved".⁶³⁵ The draft resolution was sponsored by the representative of the USSR.

At the 530th meeting on 30 November, the draft resolution was rejected by 1 vote in favour, 9 against, with 1 member not participating in the voting.⁶³⁶

Decision of 31 January 1951 (531st meeting): Removal of the item from the list of matters of which the Council is seized

At the 531st meeting on 31 January 1951, the representative of the United Kingdom, recalling his letter of 29 January 1951⁶³⁷ to the President of the Council, stated that, in order to avoid any technical doubts that might arise regarding an infringement of Article 12 of the Charter, he proposed that the item be taken off the agenda of the Council. At the same meeting, he submitted a draft resolution⁶³⁸ which was adopted unanimously.⁶³⁹ The resolution read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Resolves to remove the item 'Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea' from the list of matters of which the Council is seized."

COMPLAINT OF ARMED INVASION OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

By cablegram dated 24 August 1950,⁶⁴⁰ the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China stated that, on 27 June 1950, the President of the United States had announced the decision of his Government to prevent with armed forces the liberation of Taiwan by the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The United States 7th Fleet had moved toward the Straits of Taiwan and contingents of the United States Air Forces had arrived on Taiwan, in open encroachment on the territory of the People's Republic of China. That action was a direct armed aggression on the territory of China and a total violation of the United Nations Charter. The Foreign Minister proposed to the Security Council, as the organ charged with the maintenance of international peace and security and the upholding of the dignity of the Charter, that it was its duty to condemn the United States Government for its "criminal" act and to take immediate measures to bring about the complete withdrawal of all United States armed invading forces from Taiwan and from other territories belonging to China.

In his statement to the Council, at the 527th meeting on 28 November 1950, the representative of the People's Republic of China contended that Taiwan was an integral part of the territory of China, of which the Central People's Government was the "sole legal Government". The occupation of Taiwan by United States armed forces constituted "an act of open, direct armed aggression against China by the Government of the United States".

At the same meeting, the representative of the People's Republic submitted a draft resolution⁶⁴¹ whereby the Council would recognize the occupation of Taiwan by United States armed forces as "open and direct aggression against Chinese territory" and would condemn the United States Government accordingly; and would demand the withdrawal of United States forces from Taiwan and from Korea.

By letter dated 25 August,⁶⁴² the representative of the United States replied, in part, that:

1. The United States had not encroached on the territory of China, nor taken aggressive action against China.

2. The action of the United States had been an impartial, neutralizing action, addressed both to the forces in Formosa and on the mainland. It was an action designed to keep the peace and therefore was in full accord with the Charter of the United Nations. The United States had no designs on Formosa and the action was not inspired by any desire to acquire a special position.

3. The action of the United States was expressly stated to be without prejudice to the future political status of the island.

4. The United States would welcome United Nations consideration of the case of Formosa and would approve full United Nations investigation at Headquarters or on the spot.

At the 492nd meeting on 29 August 1950, the question was included in the agenda under the title "Complaint of Armed Invasion of Taiwan (Formosa)".⁶⁴³ The question was considered at the 490th, 493rd, 503rd-507th and 525th-530th meetings,⁶⁴⁴ held between 25 August and 30 November 1950.

Decision of 29 September 1950 (506th meeting): To defer consideration of the question and to invite a representative of the People's Republic of China to attend the Council discussions on the question

At the 504th meeting on 27 September 1950, the representative of Ecuador submitted a draft resolution,⁶⁴⁵ in the form of an amendment to a pending Chinese proposal that the item be deleted from the agenda. Under the Ecuadorean amendment, the Coun-

⁶³⁴ S/1921, 527th meeting: p. 25.

⁶³⁵ For other parts of this draft resolution, see below: "Complaint of Armed Invasion of Taiwan (Formosa)".

⁶³⁶ 530th meeting: p. 22.

⁶³⁷ S/1992, O.R., 6th year, Suppl. for Jan., Feb. and March 1951, pp. 10-11. For other observations, see chapter VI, Case 4.

⁶³⁸ S/1995, 531st meeting: p. 8.

⁶³⁹ 531st meeting: pp. 11-12.

⁶⁴⁰ S/1715, 490th meeting: p. 9-10.

⁶⁴¹ S/1921, 530th meeting: p. 22.

⁶⁴² S/1716, 490th meeting: pp. 6-9.

⁶⁴³ In the debate on the adoption of the agenda, the representative of the USSR contended that the complaint was raised under Article 2 (4) of the Charter (492nd meeting, p. 9). On inclusion in the agenda, see chapter II, Case 24.

⁶⁴⁴ At the 525th-530th meetings, the item was considered jointly with the "Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea".

⁶⁴⁵ S/1817/Rev.1, 504th meeting: pp. 12-13. For discussion in relation to Article 12, see chapter VI, Case 3; and in relation to Article 34, see chapter X, Case 18.