

- Decision of 19 October 1948 (S/1044).
 Decision of 29 December 1948 (S/1169), para. 2 (ii).
 Decision of 18 May 1951 (S/2157), paras. 5, 10.
 Decision of 1 September 1951 (S/2322), paras. 3, 10.
- (ii) India-Pakistan question:
 Decision of 25 November 1948.
 Decision of 10 November 1951 (S/2392), para. 2 of preamble.
- E. Time limits fixed for compliance.
- (i) Iranian question (II):
 Decision of 8 May 1946, para. 3.
- (ii) Indonesian question (II):
 Decision of 28 December 1948 (S/1164), para. 2.
 Decision of 28 January 1949 (S/1234), para. 3.
- (iii) Palestine question:
 Decision of 22 May 1948 (S/773), para. 2.
 Decision of 24 May 1948.
 Decision of 29 May 1948 (S/801), para. 11.
 Decision of 2 June 1948 (S/814).
 Decision of 15 July 1948 (S/902), para. 3.
- (iv) India-Pakistan question:
 Decision of 14 March 1950 (S/1469), para. 1.
- F. Reaffirmation of previous decisions.
- (i) Indonesian question (II):
 Decision of 26 August 1947 (S/521).
- (ii) Palestine question:
 Decision of 19 October 1948 (S/1045), para. 4.
 Decision of 16 November 1948 (S/1080), para. 1.
 Decision of 11 August 1949 (S/1376/II), para. 4.
 Decision of 8 May 1951 (S/2130), paras. 1, 3.
 Decision of 18 May 1951 (S/2157), para. 1.
 Decision of 1 September 1951 (S/2322), paras. 1, 2.
- (iii) India-Pakistan question:
 Decision of 21 April 1948 (S/726), para. 6 of preamble.
 Decision of 3 June 1948 (S/819), para. 2.
 Decision of 30 March 1951 (S/2017/Rev.1), para. 4 of preamble.
- VIII. Measures to ensure further consideration and to ascertain compliance**
- A. Request for information on the progress of settlement.
1. From the parties.
- (i) Iranian question (I):
 Decision of 30 January 1946, para. 4.
- (ii) Iranian question (II):
 Decision of 4 April 1946.
 Decision of 8 May 1946, para. 3.
- (iii) Palestine question:
 Decision of 18 May 1948 (S/753).
 Decision of 8 July 1948.
- (iv) India-Pakistan question:
 Decision of 17 January 1948, para. 5.
2. From the Secretary-General.
- (i) Iranian question (II):
 Decision of 29 March 1946.
3. From subsidiary organs.
- (i) Indonesian question (II):
 Decision of 28 February 1948 (S/678), para. 5.
 Decision of 28 February 1948 (S/689).
 Decision of 6 July 1948.
 Decision of 24 December 1948 (S/1150), para. 4.
 Decision of 28 January 1949 (S/1234), para. 4.
- (ii) Palestine question:
 Decision of 23 April 1948 (S/727), para. 3.
 Decision of 22 May 1948 (S/773), para. 4.
 Decision of 29 May 1948 (S/801), para. 10.
 Decision of 8 July 1948.
 Decision of 15 July 1948 (S/902), para. 8.
 Decision of 4 November 1948 (S/1070), para. 6.
 Decision of 29 December 1948 (S/1169), para. 3.
 Decision of 11 August 1949 (S/1376/II), para. 8.
 Decision of 17 November 1950 (S/1907), para. 11.
 Decision of 18 May 1951 (S/2157), para. 17.
- (iii) India-Pakistan question:
 Decision of 20 January 1948 (S/654), para. C.2.
 Decision of 21 April 1948 (S/726), paras. 7, 8.
 Decision of 3 June 1948 (S/819), para. 3.
 Decision of 14 March 1950 (S/1469), para. 2 (e).
 Decision of 10 November 1951 (S/2392), para. 4.
- (iv) Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea:
 Decision of 25 June 1950 (S/1501), part II.
- B. Retention of the question by express decision on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.
- (i) Spanish question:
 Decision of 26 June 1946.
- C. Provision by express decision to consider the matter further.
- (i) Iranian question (II):
 Decision of 4 April 1946, para. 7.
- (ii) Indonesian question (II):
 Decision of 25 August 1947 (S/525/I), para. 7.

Part II

THE IRANIAN QUESTION (I)

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

By letter dated 19 January 1946,¹ Iran stated that, owing to interference of the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Iran, a situation had arisen which might lead to international friction. The communication continued:

“In accordance with Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Iranian Government has repeatedly tried to negotiate with the Government of the Soviet Union, but has met with no success.”

Iran, in accordance with Article 35 (1), was therefore bringing the matter to the attention of the Security Council so that the Council might “investigate the situation and recommend appropriate terms of settlement”.

By letter dated 24 January 1946,² the USSR denied the allegation that it had interfered in the internal affairs of Iran and stated that the Iranian Government had

entered into negotiations with the USSR Government. Alleging that hostile propaganda tolerated by the Iranian Government had created for the Azerbaijan SSR and for Baku a danger of organized hostile actions, the USSR concluded that

“... questions of this kind, which affect the relations between two neighbouring States, the USSR and Iran, can and should be settled by means of bilateral negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Iranian Government. The Soviet Government did not and does not refuse to accept this method of settling such questions arising between Allied Governments.

“In view of these facts, and taking into consideration that in this particular case the conditions envisaged by Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter of the United Nations are lacking, the Soviet delegation regards the appeal of the Iranian delegation to the Security Council as devoid of any foundation and is categorically opposed to the consideration of the above-mentioned appeal of the Iranian delegation by the Security Council.”

¹ O.R., 1st year, 1st series, Suppl. No. 1, pp. 16-17.

² O.R., 1st year, 1st series, Suppl. No. 1, pp. 17-19.

By letter dated 26 January 1946,³ Iran replied that the conditions envisaged by Article 25 (sic) were present.

At its 2nd meeting on 25 January 1946, the Council included the question in the agenda.⁴

The Council considered the question at its 3rd and 5th meetings on 28 and 30 January 1946.

At the 3rd meeting on 28 January, the representative of Iran urged the Council to recommend in accordance with Article 2 (4) that, pending the completion of the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, Soviet authorities should cease to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran and should not prevent Iranian forces and officials from proceeding freely in and through territory in which Soviet forces were stationed or from the full exercise of their duties.⁵

At the same meeting, the representative of the USSR declared that negotiations had taken place between the Iranian and USSR Governments in November 1945 and had produced satisfactory results.⁶ He stated that there were no grounds for considering the substance of the Iranian statement, and suggested that the USSR and Iran should be given the opportunity to settle the matter.⁷

Decision of 30 January 1946 (5th meeting): Request to the USSR and Iran to inform the Council of the results of negotiations between them

At the 5th meeting on 30 January 1946, the representative of the United Kingdom submitted a draft resolution, the last paragraph of which read:⁸

"Requests the parties to inform the Council of any result achieved, and the Council in the meanwhile retains the right at any time to request information as to the progress of the negotiations. In the meantime the matter remains on the agenda."

After withdrawal by the representative of the United Kingdom of the provision to retain the matter on the agenda, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously.⁹ The resolution as adopted read:¹⁰

"The Council,

"Having heard the statements by the representatives of the Soviet Union and Iran in the course of its meetings of 28 and 30 January, and

"Having taken cognizance of the documents presented by the Soviet and Iranian delegations and those referred to in the course of the oral debates;

"Considering that both parties have affirmed their readiness to seek a solution of the matter at issue by negotiation; and that such negotiations will be resumed in the near future,

"Requests the parties to inform the Council of any results achieved in such negotiations. The Council in the meanwhile retains the right at any time to request information on the progress of the negotiations."

³ S/1, O.R., 1st year, 1st series, Suppl. No. 1, pp. 19-24.

⁴ 2nd meeting: p. 16. On the inclusion of the question in the agenda, see chapter II, Case 27.

⁵ 3rd meeting: p. 38.

⁶ 3rd meeting: pp. 39-41.

⁷ 5th meeting: pp. 42-43. Concerning the continuance of negotiations in relation to the competence of the Council, see chapter X, Case 1.

⁸ 5th meeting: p. 64.

⁹ 5th meeting: p. 71.

¹⁰ 5th meeting: pp. 70, 71. Regarding retention on the agenda in relation to the resumption of negotiations, see chapter X, Case 20.

THE GREEK QUESTION: USSR COMMUNICATION DATED 21 JANUARY 1946

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

By letter dated 21 January 1946,¹¹ the USSR, under Article 35 of the Charter, brought the situation in Greece to the attention of the Security Council. It charged that the presence of United Kingdom troops in Greece and ensuing interference in the internal affairs of that State was causing "extreme tension fraught with the possibility of serious consequences both for the Greek people and for the maintenance of peace and security". The USSR requested the Council to discuss the question and "take the measures provided for by the Charter to put an end to the situation".

At the 3rd meeting on 28 January 1946, the Council included the communication from the USSR Government in the agenda.

The Council considered the question at its 6th to 8th and 10th meetings, between 1 and 6 February 1946.

Decision of 4 February 1946 (7th meeting): Rejection of proposal submitted by the representative of Poland

Following statements by representatives of the USSR, the United Kingdom and Greece, the representative of the United States suggested at the 7th meeting on 4 February that no formal action be taken in this case and that the three Governments be thanked for the statements that had been made in explanation of the position.¹²

At the same meeting, the President (Australia) suggested that, since no motion was before the Council, it was the sense of the Council that there was nothing inherent in the Greek situation at that time likely to lead to international friction or to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and that the matter was therefore closed.¹³

The representatives of Poland,¹⁴ Egypt¹⁵ and the USSR¹⁶ then made proposals as to a statement to be made by the President expressing the sense of the Council. The representative of the USSR later withdrew his proposal¹⁷ in favour of the Polish proposal according to which the Council would take

"... note of the statements setting out the declarations of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and Greece, and of the assurance given by the representative of the United Kingdom that British troops in Greece will be withdrawn as soon as possible, and considers the question as closed."

At the 7th meeting on 4 February, the proposal submitted by the representative of Poland was rejected, having failed to obtain the affirmative votes of 7 members. There were 2 votes in favour.¹⁸

Decision of 6 February 1946 (10th meeting): Taking note of declarations made and views expressed

At the 10th meeting on 6 February 1946, the President (Australia) read a statement¹⁹ which, in his view, might be accepted as a statement of the Council.

¹¹ O.R., 1st year, 1st series, Suppl. No. 1, pp. 73-74.

¹² 7th meeting: p. 112.

¹³ 7th meeting: p. 122.

¹⁴ 7th meeting: p. 122.

¹⁵ 7th meeting: pp. 122-123.

¹⁶ 7th meeting: p. 123.

¹⁷ 7th meeting: p. 124.

¹⁸ 7th meeting: pp. 125-126.

¹⁹ 10th meeting: p. 165.