

furnish the Committee with such assistance as it might require.

At the 580th meeting on 23 June 1952, the Security Council discussed the adoption of the provisional agenda and at the 584th meeting on 1 July 1952, decided to include the question in its agenda.²⁹

The Security Council considered the question at its 584th to 590th meetings between 1 and 9 July 1952.

Decision of 3 July 1952 (587th meeting): Rejection of the United States draft resolution

At the 587th meeting on 3 July 1952, the United States draft resolution was not adopted. There were 10 votes in favour and 1 against,³⁰ the negative vote being that of a permanent member.

Decision of 9 July 1952 (590th meeting): Rejection of the United States draft resolution

At the same meeting, the representative of the United States submitted a new draft resolution³¹ to: (1) conclude, from the refusal of those Governments and authorities making the charges to permit impartial investigation, that these charges must be presumed to be without substance and false; (2) condemn the practice of fabricating and disseminating such false charges, which increased tension among nations and which was designed to undermine the efforts of the United Nations to combat aggression in Korea and the support of the people of the world for these efforts.

At the 590th meeting of 9 July 1952, the United States draft resolution was not adopted. There were 9 votes in favour and 1 against, with 1 abstention,³² the negative vote being that of a permanent member.

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

APPOINTMENT OF A GOVERNOR OF THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

(b) LETTER DATED 12 OCTOBER 1953 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/3105)

By letter dated 12 October 1953³³ addressed to the President of the Security Council, the permanent representative of the USSR referred to the statement on the question of Trieste issued by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom on 8 October 1953. In connexion with the statement he requested the President to call a meeting of the Security Council to discuss the question of the appointment of a governor of the Free Territory of Trieste. He also enclosed the text of a draft resolution³⁴ providing that the Council decide: (1) to appoint Colonel Flueckiger as Governor of the Free Territory; (2) to bring the Instrument for the Provisional Regime of the Free Territory into effect forthwith; (3) to establish the Provisional Council of

Government of the Free Territory in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Peace with Italy; (4) to bring the Permanent Statute of the Free Territory into effect within the three months following the appointment of the Governor.

The Security Council discussed the question at the 625th, 628th, 634th, 641st and 647th meetings between 15 October and 14 December 1953.

At each of these meetings, the Security Council decided to postpone the consideration of the question.³⁵

Decision of 14 December 1953 (647th meeting): Postponement of consideration pending the outcome of efforts to find a solution

At the 647th meeting on 14 December 1953, the representative of the United States proposed³⁶ that the Council decide to postpone "further consideration of the Trieste item pending the outcome of the current efforts to find a solution" for this matter.³⁷

This proposal was adopted by 8 votes in favour, 1 against, with 1 abstention³⁸ (one member of the Security Council being absent).

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

THE PALESTINE QUESTION

Decision of 24 November 1953 (642nd meeting):

- (i) *Finding in the retaliatory action at Qibya taken by the armed forces of Israel a violation of the cease fire provisions of the Security Council resolution of 15 July 1948 and expressing the strongest censure of that action;*
- (ii) *Recalling to Israel and Jordan their obligations in connexion with the prevention of infiltration and acts of violence on either side of the demarcation line;*
- (iii) *Reaffirming the importance of compliance with obligations, and emphasizing the obligation to co-operate with the Chief of Staff, and requesting the Secretary-General and Chief of Staff to take various steps in connexion with the supervision of compliance with and enforcement of the general armistice agreements.*

²⁹ 625th meeting: para. 87.

³⁰ 628th meeting: para. 133; 634th meeting: para. 89; 641st meeting: para. 101. For consideration of the proposal to adjourn under rule 33 (5) of the provisional rules of procedure, see chapter I, Case 22 (628th meeting).

³¹ 647th meeting: para. 3. For observations on the bearing of Article 33, see chapter X, Case 2.

³² By letter dated 5 October 1954 (S/3301 and Add.1), the Observer of Italy and the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia transmitted to the Security Council the text of a Memorandum of Understanding and its annexes concerning practical arrangements for the Free Territory of Trieste, initialled at London on the same date by representatives of their Governments. On 12 October (S/3305), the representative of the USSR informed the Council that his Government took cognizance of that agreement. In a letter dated 17 January 1955 (S/3351), the Observer of Italy and the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia reported that the necessary steps had been taken to carry out the arrangements provided in the Memorandum of Understanding.

³³ 647th meeting: para. 43.

²⁹ 584th meeting: paras. 51-52.

³⁰ 587th meeting: para. 16.

³¹ S/2688, 587th meeting: para. 23.

³² 590th meeting: para. 17.

³³ S/3105, O.R., 8th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1953, p. 3.

³⁴ 625th meeting: para. 70.