

"Requests the Governments of India and Pakistan to report to the Security Council not later than thirty days from the date of the adoption of this resolution; and further

"Requests the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to keep the Security Council informed of any progress."

By letter dated 23 January 1953,¹⁸ the United Nations Representative informed the President of the Security Council that the Governments of India and Pakistan had agreed to continue the negotiations and to hold a meeting at the ministerial level under his auspices in the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, beginning 4 February. He stated that the negotiations would be resumed "on the basis of the UNCIP resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, bearing in mind the assurances, clarifications and elucidations given to the Governments of India and Pakistan by the UNCIP" but "without prejudice to a further consideration, should that become necessary" of the United Nations Representative's twelve proposals.

In his fifth report¹⁹ regarding the negotiations, submitted to the Security Council on 27 March 1953, the United Nations Representative stated that, in agreement with the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan, he had concluded the ministerial conference on 19 February 1953 since he had felt that there was no ground left at that stage on which to continue the conference.²⁰

QUESTION OF AN APPEAL TO STATES TO ACCEDE TO AND RATIFY THE GENEVA PROTOCOL OF 1925

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

At the 577th meeting on 18 June 1952, the provisional agenda of the Security Council included the following item relating to a draft resolution submitted²¹ on 14 June 1952 by the representative of the USSR: "Appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons". With the addition of the words, "Question of an . . ." at the beginning of the title, the item was included in the agenda.²²

The Security Council considered the question at the 577th to 579th and 581st to 583rd meetings between 18 and 26 June 1952.

At the 577th meeting on 18 June 1952, the President, in his capacity as representative of the USSR, proposed adoption of his previously submitted draft resolution²³ which, stating that differences of opinion existed among statesmen and public figures in various countries concerning the admissibility of using bacterial weapons, and noting that the use of such weapons had been condemned by world public opinion, as expressed in the signing by forty-two States of the Geneva Protocol of

17 June 1925, provided for a decision by the Council to appeal to all States, which had not ratified or acceded to the Protocol, to do so.

At the same meeting, the representative of the United States proposed that the USSR draft resolution should be referred to the Disarmament Commission in accordance with rule 33 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.²⁴

Decision of 26 June 1952 (583rd meeting): Rejection of the USSR draft resolution

At the 583rd meeting on 26 June 1952, the USSR draft resolution was not adopted. There was 1 vote in favour with 10 abstentions.²⁵

At the same meeting, the representative of the United States, in view of the decision taken by the Council, withdrew his proposal to refer the USSR draft resolution to the Disarmament Commission, noting that the matter was in any case under discussion in the Commission.²⁶

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

QUESTION OF A REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED BACTERIAL WARFARE

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

At the 579th meeting on 20 June 1952, the representative of the United States requested that the item "Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare" be placed on the provisional agenda for the next meeting.²⁷

He requested also that a draft resolution²⁸ be circulated to the members of the Council. Under this draft resolution, the Security Council, noting the concerted dissemination by certain governments and authorities of grave accusations charging the use of bacterial warfare by United Nations forces and the repetition of those charges by the Government of the USSR in organs of the United Nations; recalling that the Unified Command for Korea had immediately denied the charges and had requested an impartial investigation, would: (1) request the International Committee of the Red Cross to investigate the charges and to report the results to the Council as soon as possible; (2) call upon all governments and authorities concerned to accord to that Committee full co-operation, including the right of entry to and free movement in such areas as the Committee might deem necessary in the performance of its task; (3) request the Secretary-General to

¹⁸ S/2910, O.R., 8th year, Suppl. for Jan.-March 1953, p. 26.

¹⁹ S/2967, O.R., 8th year, Special Suppl. No. 1.

²⁰ S/2967, O.R., 8th year, Special Suppl. No. 1, p. 13.

²¹ S/2663. Also 577th meeting: para. 111.

²² 577th meeting: paras. 86-89. For consideration of the phrasing of the item on the agenda, see chapter II, Case 16.

²³ S/2663, 577th meeting: para. 111.

²⁴ 583rd meeting: para. 6.

²⁵ 583rd meeting: para. 23.

²⁶ 579th meeting: paras. 38-39. For preparation of the provisional agenda in connexion with the question, see chapter II, Case 1; for consideration of the inclusion of the question in the agenda, see chapter II, Cases 4 and 5; for consideration of the order of discussion of items on the agenda in connexion with the question, see chapter II, Case 11; for consideration of the question of extending an invitation to the representatives of the People's Republic of China and a representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, see chapter III, Case 22.

²⁷ S/2671, O.R., 7th year, Suppl. for April-June 1952, p. 17.