Vedlegg

N O T A T

FN's 31. generalforsamling. Norsk stemmegivning i enkelte Midt-Østen-spørsmål.

1. Situasjonen i Midt-Østen

Under dette dagsordenspunkt ble det votert over to resolusjonsforslag:

a. Sammenkalling av Geneve-konferansen om Midt-Østen

Dette resolusjonsforslaget som ble fremlagt etter initiativ fra Egypt tar til orde for en snarlig sammenkalling av Geneve-konferansen og ber FN's generalsekretær om å ta kontakt med partene i konflikten. Generalsekretæren bes videre om å meddele Sikkerhetsrådet resultatene av sine sonderinger innen 1. mars 1977.

Resolusjonen ble vedtatt med stemmetallet 122 for, 2 mot og 8 avståelser. Norge stemte for sammen med de andre nordiske land og de andre vestlige land. USA og Israel stemte mot.

b. Generell Midt-Østen resolusjon

Årets generelle Midt-Østen-resolusjon ble fremlagt etter initiativ fra Syria. Også dette forslaget tok til orde for en snarlig sammenkalling av Geneve-konferansen med deltakelse av PLO. Israel ble fordømt for sin fortsatte okkupasjon av arabiske områder. Ingen fred kan oppnås i Midt-Østen uten israelsk tilbaketrekking. Israel ble videre fordømt for alle tiltak som tok sikte på endre de okkuperte områders demografiske og geografiske karakter. Alle stater ble bedt om å holde tilbake militær og annen hjelp til Israel som kunne sette Israel i stand til å

konsolidere sin stilling i okkuperte områder. Sikkerhets rådet ble bedt om å ta effektive skritt for gjennomføring av alle relevante FN-resolusjoner innen en passende tidsramme.

Resolusjonen ble vedtatt med stemmetallet 91 fo 11 mot og 29 avståelser. Blant de land som foruten Norge stemte mot var Danmark, Island, Nederland, Forbundsrepubl ken, Canada, USA og Israel.

Grunnen til den norske negative stemme var at resolusjonsforslaget ikke hadde fått en balansert utformi og at det kunne trekke i tvil grunnlaget for en forhandlingsløsning slik det er skissert i Sikkerhetsrådets reso lusjoner 242 og 338, inklusive den rett alle stater i området har til å leve i fred innenfor sikre og anerkjente grenser.

Det ble forøvrig holdt et norsk innlegg i debat ./. ten om Midt-Østen, jfr. vedlegg.

2. Palestina-spørsmålet

Det ble fremlagt ett resolusjonsforslag under dette dagsordenspunkt.

Forslaget ga uttrykk for tilfredshet med det a beid 20-maktskomitéen (Palestina-komitéen), nedsatt av 30. generalforsamling, hadde gjort og sluttet seg til ko klusjonene i dens rapport som var blitt fremlagt for 31. generalforsamling som et grunnlag for løsning av Palesti spørsmålet. Videre ble Sikkerhetsrådet bedt om å komme sammen igjen snarest for igjen å vurdere Komitéens anbef linger i lys av bl.a. debatten under 31. generalforsamli og deretter foreta de nødvendige tiltak for å iverksette anbefalingene fra Komitéen. Palestina-komitéen ble også bedt om å fortsette sitt arbeid med å fremme iverksettel av anbefalingene i dens rapport og rapportere tilbake ti 32. generalforsamling.

Palestina-komitéens anbefalinger er referert i ./. det vedlagte notat av 16. november d.å.

Ovennevnte resolusjonsforslag ble vedtatt med stemmetallet 90 for, 16 mot og 30 avståelser. Av de nor

NORWAY

PERMANENT MISSION OF NORWAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS 825 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10022 – TEL: 421-0280

JNR 034679 JD

1976

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

STATEMENT BY MR. OLE ALGÅRD, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NORWAY, IN THE PLENARY ON 8 DECEMBER 1976, ON AGENDA ITEM 29: THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

Mr. President,

The road to peace in the Middle East has proved to be a tortuous one, and has seldom been fully explored by those who are most directly interested in a peaceful settlement in the area. The instruments for peace are available, whereas the willingness to use them seems to be lacking.

However, the situation in this strife-thorn area is of grave concern not only to those most directly involved but to the whole international community. We are all acutely aware that the Middle East conflict constitutes perhaps the greatest present threat to international peace and the most immediate danger of a broad-scale international conflict of unforeseen consequences.

Mr. President,

My delegation has on many occasions over the last few years outlined the principles on which we feel that a settlement in the Middle East should be based. Our Middle East policy remains firmly linked to decisions by the highest organs of our World Organization, especially Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which have received wide support in the past. Standing firm on the principles contained in these resolutions does not mean to turn the clock back.

Nor does it mean that we are closing our eyes to new developments and new ideas and proposals. We understand the feelings and share the sense of urgency of all states and nationalities in the Middle East longing for a comprehensive peaceful and just solution, including the realization of legitimate national rights and accepted nationhood behind secure and recognized borders. It is an inherent feature of our organization that it is not status quo-oriented, neither in process nor substance. On the other hand, nobody can expect the road to peace ever to be built if all previous work is to be undone each time a new stretch has to be added. If such a practice were to be followed by our organization we would divert our energies and invite retrogression.

Mr. President,

The Norwegian Government, therefore, gives its unswerving support to the principles of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. We do not find this stand inconsistent with our view of the Palestinian question as one of the fundamentally political problems in the Middle East. As a matter of fact we believe there is overwhelming support for the view today that the Palestinian question is far more than a refugee problem. There is also a broad and general recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians. We agree also that there will be no

final settlement in the region as long as the Palestinian question remains to be solved.

Nevertheless, it is our understanding that this recognition complements previous decisions and principles rather than undermine them. In fact, these various elements constitute a delicate balance that ought to be reflected in decisions and resolutions by all organs of our Organization. To the extent it is not, the road to peace will become even more difficult.

Mr. President,

The United Nations should play a significant role in the Middle East. Especially, we want to emphasize the role of the Secretary-General in this regard. His dedicated efforts to bring the parties together deserve the continued support of our Organization.

However, the ultimate responsibility for a comprehensive settlement lies with the parties directly involved. But also outside powers bear a great responsibility, especially the Permanent Members of the Security Council, including the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference. We do not expect the existing differences to be shelved overnight. But like many others we would like to see the parties involved adopt an approach which heeds the numerous appeals of the international community for both dialogue and restraint.

A political dialogue aiming at a comprehensive and

peaceful solution in the Middle East must comprise all parties.

The Palestinians must be brought into the negotiation process so that their legitimate national rights can be safeguarded in an appropriate manner. The procedural problem of how this is to be done is in itself a matter of negotiation and should be recognized as such. Such a recognition must, however, imply that all parties are willing to modify previous attitudes.

We believe the coming year should offer new opportunities for resumed negotiations, be it in Geneva or somewhere else or in some other form. We realize also that the resumption of talks next year will not be easy. Nevertheless, the time has come to face the problem of a comprehensive settlement.

Mr. President,

The exercise of restraint seems to be another important prerequisite for new progress. We share, therefore, the view expressed by the Security Council last month that no unilateral measures by any party to the conflict can prejudice the outcome of the search for the establishment of peace and that such unilateral measures constitute an obstacle to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area. As pointed out by the Security Council such restraint is particularly important as regards the occupied Arab territories. Acquisition of territory by force is unacceptable to my country. Any measure aimed at perpetuating the occupation of territory acquired in such a way cannot,

therefore, meet with approval of my Government.

Equally important, however, is it to view Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories in conjunction with an overall solution to the conflict, an important element of which is the acceptance of the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force. That goes for Israel, as well as the other states in the region.

We can never depart from this fundamental principle. It seems to us that it is as imperative to uphold this principle today, as it will be in the future when or if new entities appear alongside with the states already existing in the area.

The last year and a half has been a period of turbulence and great human suffering in Lebanon. My own country has been greatly alarmed at the continuation of hostilities in Lebanon and has already expressed the hope that confrontation might very soon be replaced by further negotiations. We see the peace-making and peace-keeping initiatives by countries in the area as a commitment to a new future for Lebanon and to the continued sovereignty and unity of that country. The conflict in Lebanon has important repercussions, which are not only limited to Lebanon, but to the region as a whole. The number of suffering people in Lebanon is still high and the country faces momentous tasks of reconstruction. Norway has already contributed to humanitarian relief projects through international organi-

zations and the United Nations Trust Fund for Lebanon. When the situation in Lebanon returns to normalcy, and reconstruction begins, the Norwegian Government will consider favourably requests for such assistance to Lebanon.

Mr. President,

The road to peace in the Middle East will, no doubt, remain tortuous. Nothing but a total commitment of all states and nationalities in the area, including outside powers, to use this road can eventually foster the community of interest and security so much needed. It is, therefore, the responsibility of this assembly and this Organization to see to it that no move is considered and no demand put forward which represent an obstacle to the formation of such a community among countries and various nationalities in the middle East. A community of interest and security must be based on the recognition of the right of every state or entity. now and in the future, to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

Thank you, Mr. President.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE BY AMBASSADOR OLE ÅLGÅRD ON AGENDA ITEM 27: "QUESTION OF PALESTINE", ON 24 NOVEMBER, 1976 IN THE PLENARY.

JNR 033070 UD
1976

Mr. President,

The Norwegian Government holds the view that the Palestinian question is one of the fundamental issues in the Middle East conflict. A lasting peace will never be achieved unless the legitimate interests of the Palestinians are safeguarded. The Norwegian Government recognizes the Palestinian question as being far more than a refugee problem. It is above all a question of national identity for a whole population. This identity can find no expression unless the national aspirations of the Palestinian people are understood and met.

At the same time, it remains the firm convictio of the Norwegian Government that a peaceful and just solution of the Middle East conflict must be based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

Such a solution must be based on the principle that acquisition of territory by force is inadmissib on respect for the sovereignty of all states in the area and their right to live in peace within secure

and recognized boundaries as well as on the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians.

Hence, the Norwegian Government views the Palestinian question in an overall political perspective and as only one of the factors of the Middle East conflict. In our view such a perspective has one very important implication. A recognition of the Palestini question as a political issue implies a solution by political means, i.e. a negotiated settlement based on the willingness of all parties concerned to meet and engage in a dialogue aiming at a peaceful and just solution for all.

The Norwegian Government believes, based on the developments over the last few years, that the time has come for the parties concerned to start facing the problem of a comprehensive settlement in the Middl East. The more time that elapses before the quest for peace is responded to in a constructive manner, the greater the responsibility to be shouldered by everybody.

A comprehensive settlement in the Middle East makes it imperative for all of us to consider also the Palestinian question in such a wide perspective. It appears important at this point that no fundamental issue in the Middle East be considered without proper regard to its relationship to the conflict as a whole

and to the legitimate interests of all parties concerned.

The draft resolution contained in document A/31/L.20 on which we have just voted, does not, in the view of the Norwegian Government, fulfill the requirements outlined above. My Government was, therefore, compelled to cast a negative vote. The present resolution, as resolution 3376 of last year, introduces an element of uncertainty as to the framework of a negotiated settlement as outlined in Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, including the right of all states to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

Thank you, Mr. President.

FORTROLIG
jfr. tjenesteinstruksen,
jfr. offentlighetslovens
§ ..... nr. .....

Umin
Utenriksråden
Statssekretæren
Pol.avd.

N O T A T

Palestina-komitéen - 31. generalforsamling

I. Nedenfor gis en oversikt over bakgrunnen for resolusjoner som ventes fremsatt i inneværende uke i forbindelse med Midt-Østen problemenes behandling under årets generalforsamling:

Innledning

Under 30. generalforsamling ble det nedsatt en 20-maktskomité (Palestina-komitéen) som skulle komme med forsla om hvordan det palestinske folk kan utøve sine rettigheter.

II. Komitéens anbefalinger

A. Retten til å vende tilbake

Komitéen foreslår at det iverksettes et program i to faser slik at palestinerne fordrevet mellom 1948 - 1967 og etter 1967 kan vende tilbake til sine hjem.

Første fase gjelder dem som er fordrevet etter 196 Det foreslås at Sikkerhetsrådets enstemmige resolusjon 237 (1967) iverksettes øyeblikkelig. Resoluusjonen bl.a. "calls upon the Government of Israel .... to facilitate the retuurn of those inhabitants who have fled the area ....".

Internasjonale Røde Kors og/eller UNRWA foreslås å forestå organiseringen av dette.

Andre fase gjelder dem som er fordrevet mellom 194 1967. Mens første fase gjennomføres skal forberedelsene til andre fase påbegynnes. FN og de direkte berørte stater og PLO som "the interim representative of the Palestinian entit skal forberede tilbakekomsten for ovennevnte kategori i samsvar med resoluusjon 194(III) fra 3. generalforsamling i 194 Operativ paragraf 11 i denne resolusjon lyder som følger:

"Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to
"their homes and live at peace with their neighbours
"should be permitted to do so at the earliest possibl

"date, and that compensation should be paid for t
"property of those choosing not to return and for
"loss of or damage to property which, under princ
"ies of international law or in equity, should be
"made good by the Governments or authorities resp
"sible."

B. Retten til selvbestemmelse, nasjonal uavhengighet og suverenitet

Komitéen har følgende anbefalinger:

1. Fullstendig israelsk tilbaketrekking fra okkupert områder etter 1967-krigen ikke senere enn 1. juli 1977.

2. At Sikkerhetsrådet eventuelt sender midlertidige fredsbevarende styrker til området under tilbaketrekking av israelske styrker.

3. Ingen ny israelsk bosetting etc. i okkuperte områder etter 1967-krigen.

4. At Israel anmodes å etterleve og anerkjenne Genev konvensjonen av 1949 om beskyttelse av sivilperso i krigstid.

5. At de evakuerte områder overtas av FN i samarbeid med Den arabiske liga som så i sin tur overdrar dem til PLO.

6. At FN skal være behjelpelig med å opprette forbin elser, hvis nødvendig, mellom Gaza-stripen og Ves bredden.

7. At så snart "the independent Palestinian entity" etablert, skal FN, i samarbeid med de direkte berørte stater og "the Palestinian entity", løse al utestående problemer angående en varig og rettfer fred i området i samsvar med "all relevant UN resolutions".

8. FN skal bidra med økonomisk og teknisk assistanse til "the consolidation of the Palestinian entity"

III. Enkelte reaksjoner på rapporten

a) Sikkerhetsrådet

Palestina-komitéens rapport ble diskutert i Sikke hetsrådet i juni d.å. Et resolusjonsforslag fremlagt av de

alliansefrie land som "takes note" av rapportens anbefalinger og som bekrefter palestinernes rettigheter ble ikke vedtatt. Resultatet av avstemningen var 10-1-4. USA nedla vet Frankrike, Italia, Storbritannia og Sverige avsto.

Den amerikanske holdning i Sikkerhetsrådet ble begrunnet ut fra at rapporten (og resolusjonsforslaget) var totalt ubalansert og tok bare i betraktning interessene til den ene part. Når det gjaldt å stadfeste palestinernes rettigheter var dette etter amerikansk oppfatning et spørsmål som må være gjenstand for forhandlinger mellom partene før de kan defineres i vedtak av Sikkerhetsrådet.

Fra britisk, fransk og italiensk side ble det også pekt på at resolusjonsteksten var ubalansert. De anerkjente imidlertid palestinernes uavhendelige nasjonale rettigheter men hevdet også at dette element ikke kunne ses isolert fra de øvrige aspekter av konflikten.

Også Sverige bekreftet at de anerkjente palestiner rettigheter. Den fremlagte resolusjonstekst uttalte seg imi lertid ikke om forholdet mellom denne rett og den rett alle stater i området har til å leve innenfor sikre og anerkjente grenser.

b) Israel

Under utenriksminister Frydenlunds samtale med utenriksminister Allon i New York 26. september d.å. uttalte Allon følgende om rapporten fra Palestina-komitéen:

- rapporten tok i virkeligheten til orde for å utrydde Israel i løpet av 18 - 20 måneder.

- Rapporten var i virkeligheten skrevet av PLO og bare undertegnet av komitéens medlemmer.

- Komitéens forslag ville få flertall i FN. Det var imidlertid viktig at dette flertall såvidt mulig ble begrenset til araberne selv, øst-blokken og andre ytterliggående stater.

- 4

- Det bekymringsfulle ved den rapport som forelå og de vedtak som måtte bli resultatet av behandlingen av rapporten i FN, var at de ville oppmuntre til uforsonlighet.

I et bakgrunnsdokument utarbeidet av det israelske utenriksdepartement påpekes bl.a. dessuten at:

- rapporten ikke nevner retten til å eksistere for en jødisk stat i Midt-Østen og nødvendigheten av palestinernes aksept av staten Israels legitimitet
- Retten til å vende tilbake for dem som forlot Isra i 1948 ville, hvis den ble realisert, representere en undergraving av "den demografiske struktur av den jødiske stat".
- FN-resolusjonen 194(III), som komitéens rapport he viser til, har også en oppfordring til "agreement by negotiations ..... with a view to the final set tlement of all questions outstanding between them' noe en på arabisk side ikke har tatt med i rapport
- Når det gjelder kravet om israelsk tilbaketrekkin innen 1. juli 1977 hevdes det at dette neglisjere kravet i resolusjon 242 og 338 som oppfordrer til forhandlinger mellom partene om utestående proble
- På israelsk side hevder en at det er PLO som har insistert på å bruke ordet "entity" i stedet for "state" i rapporten. "Entity" skal i følge den i raelske tolkning gjelde en overgangsperiode, mens målet er "state" og som da skal dekke hele det ti ligere Palestina.

c) PLO

PLO's representant kommenterte rapporten da Gener forsamlingen påbegynte behandlingen av Palestina-spørsmålet 15. ds. De støttet naturlig nok komitéens anbefalinger og understreket at palestinernes målsetting var å kunne leve i fred og sikkerhet i sitt eget hjemland og at dette var en rett som sionismen midlertidig hadde fratatt dem. PLO var

fast bestemt på fortsatt å bekjempe det han kalte Israels rasistiske politikk og at de ville fortsette til de hadde nådd sine mål, uansett hva det ville koste.

d) Andre synspunkter

Palestina-komitéens formann (fra Senegal) uttalte i Generalforsamlingen 15. ds. at Palestina-spørsmålet i tidligere år ikke var blitt behandlet som et politisk spørsmål, men som et flyktningespørsmål. Man kunne ikke derfor legge tidligere FN-vedtak alene til grunn for løsning av konflikten. Komitéens formann påpekte ellers at ingen av deltakerne i debatten i Sikkerhetsrådet i juni i år hadde satt spørsmålstegn ved palestinernes rettigheter.

Han understreket også at araberstatene må innta en mer realistisk holdning til Midt-Østen-problematikken og akseptere Israels eksistens. Israel er en realitet i dagens situasjon, sa han.

Palestina-komitéens rapportør tilbakeviste i et innlegg 15. ds. anklagen om at rapporten var ubalansert. Han viste spesielt til paragraf 58 i rapporten som bl.a. sier at komitéens medlemmer anser rapportens anbefalinger for "... constitute the framework of the UN and would complement efforts towards the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region".

UD, 1. Politiske kontor, 16.11.76

Generalforsamlingens resolusjon nr. 194 om Palestina-flyktningene
11. desember 1948

The General Assembly,
Having considered further the situation in Palestine,
1) Expresses its deep appreciation of the progress achieved through the good offices of the

late United Nations Mediator in promoting a peaceful adjustment of the future situation of Palestine, for which cause he sacrificed his life; and

Extends its thanks to the Acting Mediator and his staff for their continued efforts and devotion to duty in Palestine;

2. *Establishes* a Conciliation Commission consisting of three States Members of the United Nations which shall have the following functions :

(*a*) To assume, in so far as it considers necessary in existing circumstances, the functions given to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine by resolution 186 (S-2) of the General Assembly of 14 May 1948;

(*b*) To carry out the specific functions and directives given to it by the present resolution and such additional functions and directives as may be given to it by the General Assembly or by the Security Council;

(*c*) To undertake, upon the request of the Security Council, any of the functions now assigned to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine or to the United Nations Truce Commission by resolutions of the Security Council; upon such request to the Conciliation Commission by the Security Council with respect to all the remaining functions of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine under Security Council resolutions, the office of the Mediator shall be terminated;

3. *Decides* that a Committee of the Assembly, consisting of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, shall present, before the end of the first part of the present session of the General Assembly, for the approval of the Assembly, a proposal concerning the names of the three States which will constitute the Conciliation Commission;

4. *Requests* the Commission to begin its functions at once, with a view to the establishment of contact between the parties themselves and the Commission at the earliest possible date;

5. *Calls upon* the Governments and authorities concerned to extend the scope of the negotiations provided for in the Security Council's resolution of 16 November 1948[1] and to seek agreement by negotiations conducted either with the Conciliation Commission or directly, with a view to the final settlement of all questions outstanding between them;

6. *Instructs* the Conciliation Commission to take steps to assist the Governments and authorities concerned to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding between them;

7. *Resolves* that the Holy Places — including Nazareth — religious buildings and sites in Palestine should be protected and free access to them assured, in accordance with existing rights and historical practice; that arrangements to this end should be under effective United Nations supervision; that the United Nations Conciliation Commission, in presenting to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly its detailed proposals for a permanent international regime for the territory of Jerusalem, should include recommendations concerning the Holy Places in that territory; that with regard to the Holy Places in the rest of Palestine the Commission should call upon the political authorities of the areas concerned to give appropriate formal guarantees as to the protection of the Holy Places and access to them; and that these undertakings should be presented to the General Assembly for approval;

8. *Resolves* that, in view of its association with three world religions, the Jerusalem area, including the present municipality of Jerusalem *plus* the surrounding villages and towns, the most eastern of which shall be Abu Dis; the most southern, Bethlehem; the most western, Ein Karim (including also the built-up area of Motsa); and the most northern, Shu'fat, should be accorded special and separate treatment from the rest of Palestine and should be placed under effective United Nations control;

Requests the Security Council to take further steps to ensure the demilitarization of Jerusalem at the earliest possible date;

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to present to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly detailed proposals for a permanent international regime for the Jerusalem area which will provide for the maximum local autonomy for distinctive groups consistent with the special international status of the Jerusalem area;

The Conciliation Commission is authorized to appoint a United Nations representative, who shall co-operate with the local authorities with respect to the interim administration of the Jerusalem area;

9. *Resolves* that, pending agreement on more detailed arrangements among the Governments and authorities concerned, the freest possible access to Jerusalem by road, rail or air should be accorded to all inhabitants of Palestine;

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to report immediately to the Security Council, for appropriate action by that organ, any attempt by any party to impede such access;

10. *Instructs* the Conciliation Commission to seek arrangements among the Governments and authorities concerned which will facilitate the economic development of the area, including arrangements for access to ports and airfields and the use of transportation and communication facilities;

11. *Resolves* that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible;

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation, and to maintain close relations with the Director of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and, through him, with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations;

12. *Authorizes* the Conciliation Commission to appoint such subsidiary bodies and to employ such technical experts, acting under its authority, as it may find necessary for the effective discharge of its functions and responsibilities under the present resolution;

The Conciliation Commission will have its official headquarters at Jerusalem. The authorities responsible for maintaining order in Jerusalem will be responsible for taking all measures necessary to ensure the security of the Commission. The Secretary-General will provide a limited number of guards for the protection of the staff and premises of the Commission;

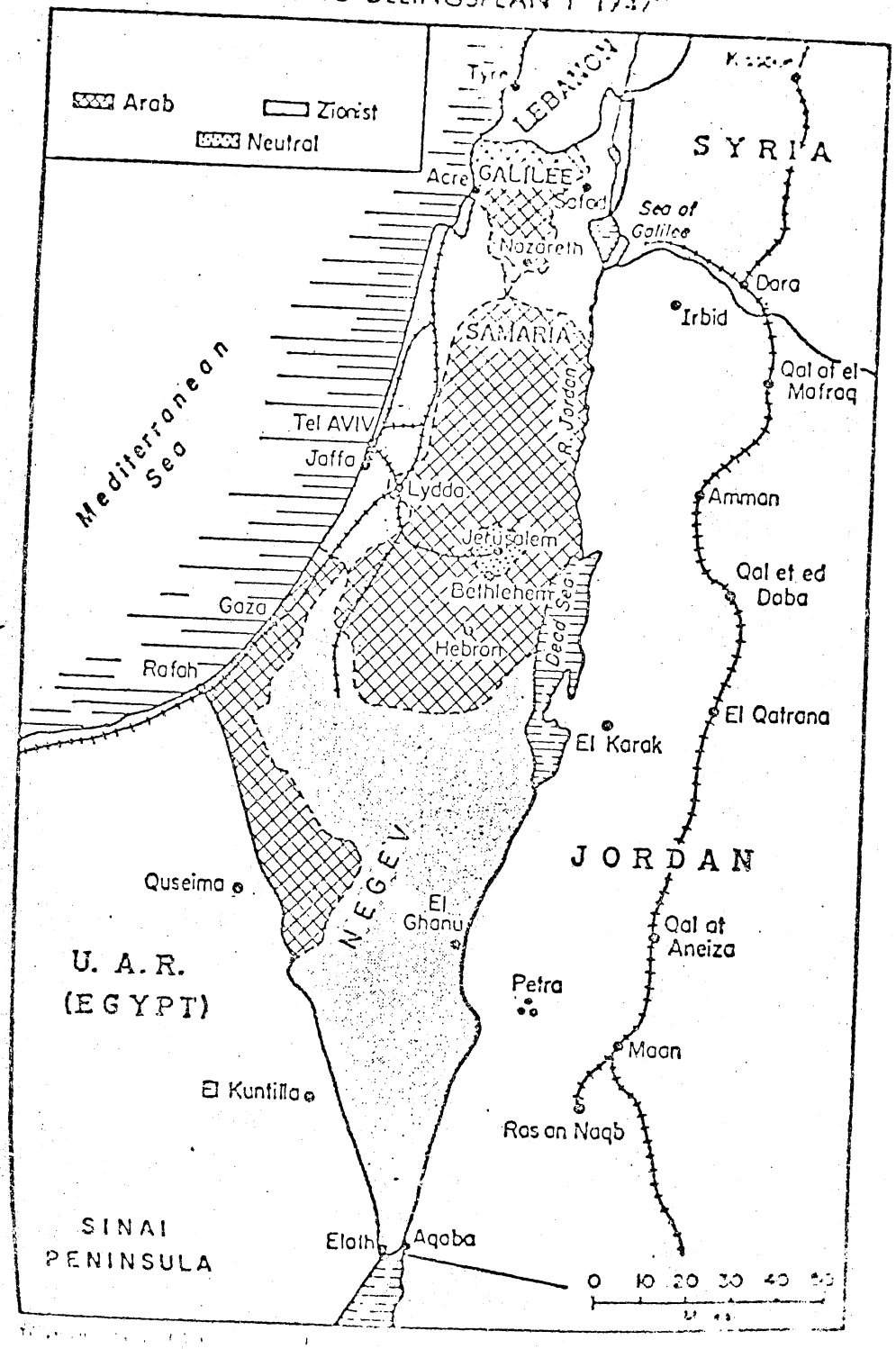
13. *Instructs* the Conciliation Commission to render progress reports periodically to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Security Council and to the Members of the United Nations;

14. *Calls upon* all Governments and authorities concerned to co-operate with the Conciliation Commission and to take all possible steps to assist in the implementation of the present resolution;

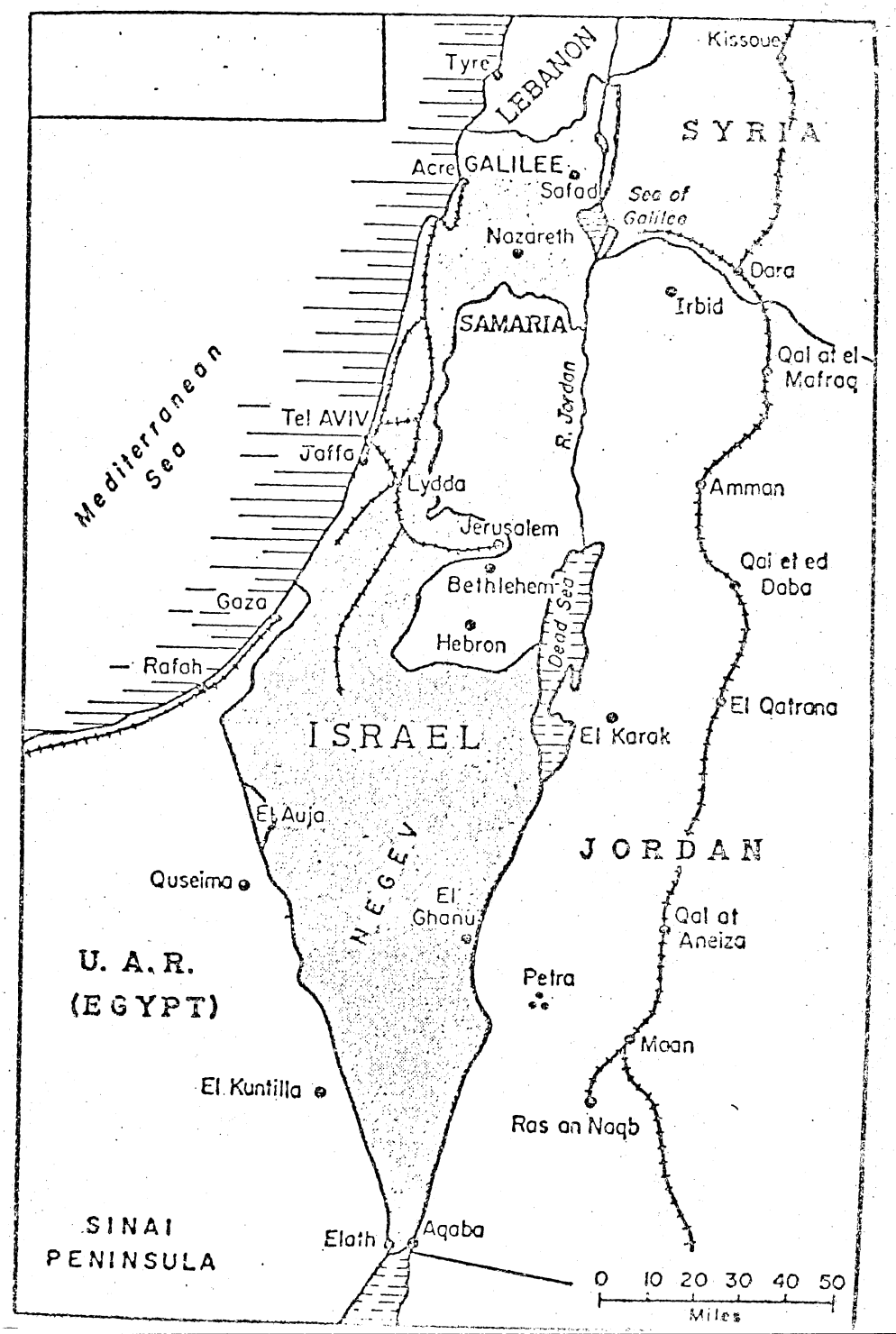
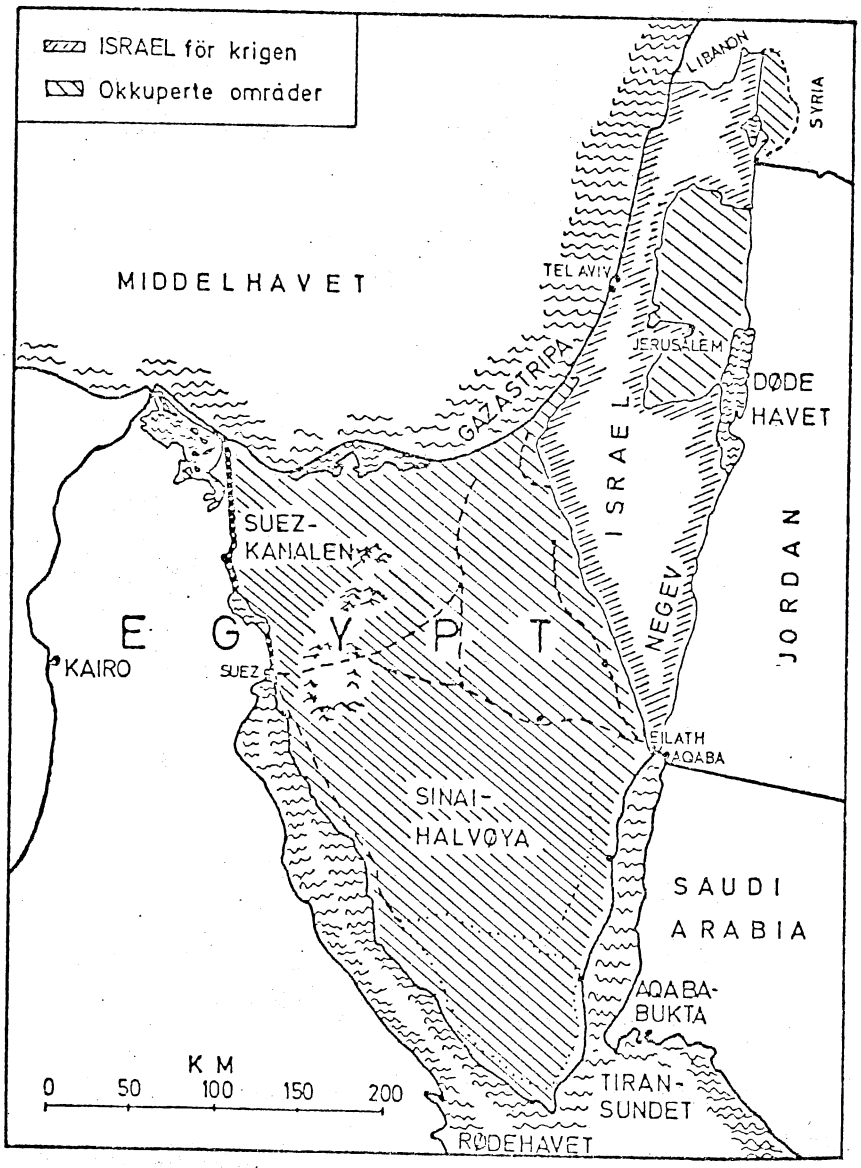
15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities and to make appropriate arrangements to provide the necessary funds required in carrying out the terms of the present resolution.

Hundred and eighty-sixth plenary meeting,
11 December 1948.

FN'S DELINGSPLAN I 1947



VÅPENKVILELINJER OG GRENSER 1949 – 1967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