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INSERTS FOR THE ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S SIXTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

The following background material may be used in connection with the Annotated Provisional Agenda for the General Assembly's Sixteenth Regular Session, issued as Press Release GA/2250. The notes refer to Item 2 on the supplementary list (Section III, Page 7 of the release) and Item 6 on the supplementary list (Section III, Page 10).

2. Threats to international peace and security arising from new plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Revolutionary Government of Cuba
[item proposed by Cuba]

This item was submitted for the agenda by Cuba on 8 August (Doc. A/4832). In the explanatory memorandum, submitted on 28 August (Doc. A/4832/Add.1), Cuba charged that "the acts of military aggression, prepared and executed with the financial and military support of the Government of the United States, which led to the unsuccessful expedition of Playa Giron, were the climax of a whole series of violations of human rights by the United States authorities."

Moreover, said the memorandum, Cuba observed "with anxiety" that the United States Government, "far from forsaking its acts of aggression and intervention, was encouraging and promoting them." The United States press reported on "the training of armed bands in United States territory" and the allocation of funds for "acts of aggression."

"At this very moment," declared the memorandum, "these bands are ready to launch a further aggression from their bases on the island of Vieques, in Puerto Rico, Finca Helvetia, in Guatemala, and even from the United States military bases of Guantanamo and Panama." The Guantanamo base was also being used for preparing and carrying out "acts of provocation."

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba, said the memorandum, was confident that the General Assembly would examine this "extremely serious" situation and adopt appropriate measures "to prevent the imperialist plans from coming to fruition," bearing in mind that any military aggression, direct or indirect, by the United States against Cuba "may set off a conflagration of unforeseeable proportions and with incalculable consequences for mankind."

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21
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6. Problem raised by the situation of Angolan refugees in the Congo
/item proposed by the Congo (Leopoldville)/

This item was submitted for the agenda on 14 August (Doc. A/4846).

In the explanatory memorandum, submitted on 7 September (Doc. A/4846/Add.1), the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) asserted that military operations carried out by Portuguese forces against Angolan nationalists had resulted in "a mass exodus" of the civilian population of northern Angola toward the Republic of the Congo, which had given them asylum."

Before April 1961, there had been only about 10,000 Angolan refugees in the Congo, the memorandum stated, but the number had reached 131,000 as of 1 September 1961 -- "mainly women and children." Relief work by various public and private agencies was under way, and, with help from United Nations supplies in the Congo, "substantial assistance" had been provided to the refugees. However, said the memorandum, the Congo could offer only temporary solutions to the problem raised by the presence of Angolans on its territory. "The final solution can only be a political one -- the granting to the Angolans of the right to manage their own affairs and the accession of Angola to independence."

The Congolese Government said it was prepared to study, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the best means for ensuring the international protection of the Angolan refugees, and was asking for United Nations intervention for the purpose of finding a final solution to the problem.

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