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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF
WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE
REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to submit the following statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration on 15 April 1961.

1. The Iranian question (see S/4098)
2. Special agreements under Article 43 and the organization of the armed forces made available to the Security Council (see S/4098)
3. Rules of procedure of the Security Council (see S/4098)
4. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee (see S/4098)
5. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations (see S/4098)
6. Appointment of a governor for the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/4098)
7. The Egyptian question (see S/4098)
8. The Indonesian question (see S/4098)
9. Voting procedure in the Security Council (see S/4098)
10. Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949 (see S/4098)
11. Applications for membership (see S/4098, S/4220, S/4528, S/4546, S/4550 and S/4572)
12. The Palestine question (see S/4098, S/4140, S/4220, S/4786 and S/4794)
13. The India-Pakistan question (see S/4098)
14. The Czechoslovak question (see S/4098)
15. The question of the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/4098)

16. The Hyderabad question (see S/4098)
17. Identic notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to the Secretary-General (see S/4098)
18. International control of atomic energy (see S/4098)
19. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (see S/4098)
20. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (see S/4098)
21. Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case (see S/4098)
22. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons (see S/4098)
23. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (see S/4098)
24. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4098)
25. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4098)
26. Letter dated 3 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4098)
27. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China. Letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China (see S/4098)
28. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 (see S/4098)

29. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations (see S/4098)
30. The situation in Hungary (see S/4098)
31. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria (see S/4098)
32. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4098)
33. Letter dated 13 February 1958 from the permanent representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by Tunisia in respect of an act of aggression committed against it by France on 8 February 1958 at Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef" (see S/4098)
34. Letter dated 14 February 1958 from the permanent representative of France to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Situation resulting from the aid furnished by Tunisia to rebels enabling them to conduct operations from the Tunisian territory directed against the integrity of French territory and the safety of persons and property of French nationals" (see S/4098)
35. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (see S/4098)
36. Complaint of the representative of the USSR in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft armed with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union"
37. Letter dated 29 May 1958 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by Tunisia in respect of acts of armed aggression committed against it since 19 May 1958 by the French military forces stationed in its territory and in Algeria" (see S/4098)
38. Letter dated 29 May 1958 from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council concerning: (a) "The complaint brought by France against Tunisia on 14 February 1958" (see item 34 above); and (b) "The situation arising out of the disruption, by Tunisia, of the modus vivendi which had been established since February 1958 with regard to the stationing of French troops at certain points in Tunisian territory" (see S/4098)

39. Letter dated 17 July 1958 from the representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of interference in its domestic affairs by the United Arab Republic" (see S/4098)
40. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the permanent mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959 (see S/4220)
41. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4528)
42. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4528)
43. Letter dated 25 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4528)
44. Letter dated 15 June 1960 from the representative of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4528)
45. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the President of the Security Council (S/4528 and Corr.1, S/4596, S/4600, S/4631, S/4670, S/4696, S/4737 and S/4754)
46. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4528)
47. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Relations of Cuba (S/4617)
48. Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4738 and S/4772)

49. Letter dated 26 May 1961 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia (S/4816 and Add.1 and 2)

On 26 May, the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia requested that a meeting of the Security Council be called, as a matter of urgency, to consider the situation in Angola. They charged that the massacres in Angola were continuing and human rights were being continually suppressed and that together with the armed suppression of the Angola people and the denial of the right of self-determination in contravention of the United Nations Charter and of the General Assembly resolution on Angola constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. On 2 June Togo, and on 9 June Pakistan also associated themselves with this request (S/4816/Add.1 and Add.2).

In a statement issued on 27 May and transmitted to the Security Council (S/4813), the USSR drew attention to the situation in Angola and stated that it was the duty of all States and peoples to compel Portugal to end the predatory colonial war in Angola. The Soviet statement also declared that an authoritative inquiry into the situation in Angola must be held immediately with the participation of the African countries.

In a letter dated 3 June 1961 (S/4821), Portugal protested against the request of the forty-four Member States for inscription on the Council's agenda of a matter which it considered to be within its exclusive jurisdiction. It also requested that its representative be heard in the discussions for the inscription of the proposed item on the Council's agenda.

At its 950th meeting on 6 June, the Council included the request of forty-four Member States in its agenda. The Council discussed the question at seven meetings (950th to 956th) held between 6 and 9 June 1961. In accordance with the decision taken at the 950th and subsequent meetings, the representatives of Portugal, India, Ghana, Congo (Leopoldville), Congo (Brazzaville), Nigeria, Mali, Ethiopia and Morocco were invited, at their request, to take seats at the Council table.

At the 950th meeting on 6 June, the representative of Liberia introduced the following draft resolution, jointly sponsored by Ceylon and the United Arab Republic (S/4828):

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the situation in Angola,

"Deeply deploring the large-scale killings and the severely repressive measures in Angola,

"Taking note of the grave concern and strong reactions to such occurrences throughout the continent of Africa and in other parts of the world,

"Convinced that the continuance of the situation in Angola is an actual and potential cause of international friction and threat to international peace and security,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960 declaring Angola among others a non-self governing territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter as well as General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the General Assembly declared without dissent that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation and asked for immediate steps to be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of these territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom,

"1. Reaffirms General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV) and calls upon Portugal to act in accordance with the terms of that resolution;

"2. Requests the Sub-Committee appointed in terms of the aforesaid General Assembly resolution to implement its mandate without delay;

"3. Calls upon the Portuguese authorities to desist forthwith from repressive measures and further to extend every facility to the Sub-Committee to enable it to perform its task expeditiously;

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"4. Requests the Sub-Committee to report to the Security Council and the General Assembly as soon as possible."

At the 955th meeting on 9 June, the representative of Chile introduced the following amendments (S/4833/Rev.1) to the three-Power draft resolution (S/4828):

- "1. In the fourth preambular paragraph, replace the words: 'threat to' by 'is likely to endanger the maintenance of'.
2. Insert the following additional paragraph between operative paragraphs 3 and 4: 'Expresses the hope that a peaceful solution will be found to the problem of Angola in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.'
3. Number the additional paragraph 4, and re-number the remaining paragraph accordingly."

At the 956th meeting on 9 June, the representative of the USSR introduced the following amendment (S/4834) to the three-Power draft resolution (S/4828):

"Insert the following at the beginning of operative paragraph 3:

'3. Condemning the colonial war against the Angolan people', and continue as in the draft resolution."

The Council adopted the Chilean amendments by 9 votes in favour, none against, and 2 abstentions. The USSR amendments received 4 votes in favour, 3 against, and 4 abstentions and was not adopted. The three-Power draft resolution as amended, was adopted by 9 votes to none against, with 2 abstentions.

