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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 8 July 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

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Kingdom of Jordan of interference in its domestic affairs by 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 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 (Lecpoldville), 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

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Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia (see S/4837)

50. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (S/4845 and S/4844)  
Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (S/4847)

In a telegram dated 1 July 1961 (S/4844), the State Secretary of Kuwait, on the instructions of the Ruler of Kuwait and in accordance with Article 35 (2) of the Charter, requested that the President call a meeting of the Security Council to consider urgently the "complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from threats by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security".

On the same day the representative of the United Kingdom stated in a letter (S/4845) to the President of the Council that his Government supported the request from the Ruler of Kuwait and requested that a meeting of the Council be called accordingly.

In a letter dated 2 July (S/4847), the representative of Iraq, on instructions from his Government, requested that the Council be called to consider the "complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security".

The Security Council included the above complaints in its agenda at the 957th meeting on 2 July, and continued the discussion at the 958th through 960th meetings, held on 5, 6 and 7 July. The representatives of Iraq and of Kuwait were invited, at the 957th and 958th meetings respectively, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the matter.

At the 959th meeting, a draft resolution (S/4855) was introduced by the United Kingdom, under the terms of which the Security Council, inter alia, noting that in response to the appeal of the Ruler of Kuwait, Saudi Arabian and British forces had been placed at his disposal, noting the statement to the effect that the Iraqi

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Government undertook to employ only peaceful means in the pursuance of its policy, noting the statement that British forces would be withdrawn as soon as the Ruler considered that the threat to Kuwait had been removed, and welcoming any constructive steps which might be taken by the Arab League on the line of the present resolution, would call upon all States to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait, urge that all concerned should work for peace and tranquillity in the area, and agree to keep the situation under review.

At the 960th meeting, a draft resolution (S/4856) was submitted by the United Arab Republic, according to which the Security Council, inter alia noting the statements by the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait, noting the statement to the effect that the Iraqi Government was pursuing peaceful means in the solution of the question, and bearing in mind that peaceful conditions should prevail in the area, would urge that the question be solved by peaceful means and would call upon the United Kingdom immediately to withdraw its forces from Kuwait.

The Security Council voted on the two draft resolutions at its 960th meeting on 7 July. The United Kingdom draft resolution (S/4855) received 7 votes in favour, 1 against (USSR) and 3 abstentions (Ceylon, Ecuador, United Arab Republic), and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. The draft resolution of the United Arab Republic (S/4856) received 3 votes in favour (Ceylon, USSR, United Arab Republic), none against, and 8 abstentions, and was also not adopted. Following the voting, the President appealed to all parties in the dispute to abstain from any action that might aggravate the situation and declared that he would be prepared to convene the Council should circumstances make it necessary to do so.

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