

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/4867  
24 July 1961

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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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 22 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 (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 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 (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 (see S/4847 and S/4858)
51. Telegram dated 20 July 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia (S/4861). Letter dated 20 July 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4862)

In a telegram dated 20 July 1961 (S/4861) addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia stated that since the afternoon of 19 July, the town and governorate of Bizerta had been under attack by French naval and air forces, French paratroopers had been dropped over Bizerta, French armoured units had taken up positions outside the base, and aircraft had strafed the area unceasingly. Charging that those acts constituted a clear and premeditated act of aggression gravely threatening international peace and security, he requested that the President convene the Security Council as a matter of extreme urgency for the purpose of considering Tunisia's complaint against France. The Tunisian Government considered that the Council should take such measures as it deemed necessary to put an end to the aggression and to have all French troops withdrawn from Tunisian territory.

On the same day the Acting Permanent Representative of Tunisia, in a letter (S/4862) to the President of the Security Council, requested him to convene a meeting as a matter of urgency for the purpose of considering the following matter: "Complaint by Tunisia against France concerning acts of aggression infringing the sovereignty and security of Tunisia and threatening international peace and security". He forwarded with the letter an explanatory memorandum regarding the matter.

At the 961st meeting on 21 July, the Security Council included the question in its agenda without objection and invited the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion. Discussion was continued at the 962nd and 963rd meetings held on 22 July.

At the 962nd meeting, three draft resolutions were circulated.

A draft resolution (S/4878) sponsored by Liberia and the United Arab Republic provided that the Security Council, having considered the complaint of Tunisia against France and having heard the statements of the representatives of France and Tunisia, and convinced that the continuation of the situation would be a threat to international peace and security, would call for an immediate cease-fire, call further for the immediate withdrawal of those French forces which had been introduced into the base at Bizerta and for the return to their original position of those which had transgressed beyond the limits of that base since 19 July, and call upon both parties to enter into immediate negotiations aimed at the speedy evacuation of French forces from Tunisia.

A draft resolution (S/4879) sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United States provided that the Security Council, noting with profound regret the circumstances in which fighting had broken out in Tunisia between French and Tunisian forces, having considered the statements by the representatives of Tunisia and France and by other members of the Council, and taking into account the obligation under the Charter that all Members should settle their differences by peaceful means, would (1) call upon the parties to effect an immediate cease-fire and a speedy return of all forces to their previous positions, (2) call upon all concerned to refrain from any action which might lead to a further deterioration of the situation, (3) urge the parties, in accordance with the Charter, to negotiate promptly a peaceful settlement of their differences, and (4) decide to keep the situation under urgent review in the interests of peace and security.

A draft resolution (S/4880) sponsored by Liberia provided that the Security Council, considering the gravity of the situation prevailing in Tunisia and pending the conclusion of the debate on the item on its agenda, would call for an immediate cease-fire and a return of all armed forces to their original position, and decide to continue the debate.

Having agreed to give priority in the voting to the draft resolution of Liberia (S/4880), the Security Council proceeded to adopt it. The resolution received 10 votes in favour, with none against and no abstentions, and with the representative of France not participating in the voting.

Following further discussion at the 963rd meeting, the Council proceeded to vote on the two draft resolutions remaining before it. The draft resolution of Liberia and the United Arab Republic (S/4878) received 4 votes in favour to none against, with 7 abstentions, and was not adopted. The draft resolution of the United Kingdom and the United States (S/4879) received 6 votes in favour to none against, with 5 abstentions, and was also not adopted. In closing the meeting, the President noted that the failure to adopt either of the draft resolutions did not mean that debate on the item had been concluded, and stated that he would be ready to call a meeting at the request of any Member whenever they might deem it necessary.

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