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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 16 July 1960.

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. Application for membership (see S/4098, S/4220, S/4252, S/4332, S/4372 and S/4379)
12. The Palestine question (see S/4098 and S/4220)
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 8 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 on 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)

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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 Tunisian territory directed against the integrity of French territory and the safety of the 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" (see S/4098)
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 18 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/4301)
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/4329)
43. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4329)
44. Election of members of the International Court of Justice (see S/4332)
45. Letter dated 15 June 1960 from the representative of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/4351)
46. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 13 July 1960 (S/4381) the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council that he had to bring to the attention of the Council a matter which in his opinion might threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. Accordingly, he requested an urgent meeting of the Council to hear his report on a demand for United Nations action in relation to the Republic of the Congo.

Also on 13 July the Secretary-General circulated cablegrams dated 12 and 13 July (S/4382) from the President and the Prime Minister of the Republic of the

Congo transmitting their Government's request for the urgent dispatch by the United Nations of military assistance to the Congo.

The Security Council considered the matter at its 873rd meeting on 13 July 1960. After deciding, without objection, to place the question on its agenda, the Council heard a report on the matter from the Secretary-General. The Council agreed, after some discussion, to extend invitations to the Government of Belgium and to the Government of the Republic of the Congo to participate in its deliberations on the item, to inform the Government of the Republic of the Congo of that decision, and to invite the representative of Belgium to take a seat at the Council table.

The representative of Tunisia submitted a draft resolution (S/4383) under the terms of which the Security Council would: (1) call upon the Government of Belgium to withdraw their troops from the territory of the Republic of the Congo; (2) decide to authorize the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Government of the Republic of the Congo, to provide the Government with such military assistance as might be necessary until, through the efforts of the Congolese Government with the technical assistance of the United Nations, the national security forces might be able, in the opinion of the Government, to meet fully their tasks; and (3) request the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as appropriate.

The representative of the USSR submitted amendments (S/4386) to the Tunisian draft resolution providing that the Council should, in the first operative paragraph, condemn the armed aggression by Belgium against the Republic of the Congo. The USSR amendments then repeated the first two operative paragraphs of the Tunisian draft resolution, inserting the word "immediately" in the first paragraph and adding in the second paragraph, following the words "such military assistance" the words "made available by African States Members of the United Nations".

Following discussion, the Council voted upon the USSR amendments in parts. The first amendment was rejected by 2 votes in favour (Poland, USSR) to 7 against, with 2 abstentions (Ecuador, Tunisia). The second amendment was rejected by the same vote. The third amendment was rejected by a vote of 4 in favour (Ceylon, Poland, Tunisia, USSR) to 5 against, with 2 abstentions (Argentina, Ecuador). The Council then voted on the Tunisian draft resolution as a whole, and adopted it by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (China, France, United Kingdom) (S/4387).

