

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



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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

Note by the Secretary-General

This summary statement is being issued, for the convenience of the members of the Security Council, as a supplement to the consolidated summary statements issued on 22 September 1958 (S/4098) and 21 September 1959 (S/4220 and Corr.1), so that a brief account of the proceedings of the Council during the period 13 September 1959 to 17 September 1960 on matters of which it is seized may be found in one document. For a brief summary of the Council's previous proceedings on all matters of which it remains seized, but which it has not considered during the past year, reference should be made to documents S/4098 and S/4220.

I. List of matters of which the Security Council is seized

1. The Iranian question (see S/4098)
2. Special agreements under Article 43 and the organization of 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 and Part II hereunder)
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 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 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" (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 Part II hereunder)
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 Part II hereunder)
43. Letter dated 25 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see Part II hereunder)
44. Election of members of the International Court of Justice (see Part II hereunder)
45. Letter dated 15 June 1960 from the representative of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council (see Part II hereunder)
46. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the President of the Security Council (see Part II hereunder)
47. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see Part II hereunder)

II. Summary statement of the stage reached in the Council's consideration of matters of which it was seized during the period 13 September 1959 to 17 September 1960

11. APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Before the final paragraph relating to this question in document S/4098 and following the paragraph in document S/4220, the following information should be added:

"Up to 17 September 1960, the Security Council has recommended to the General Assembly the admission of the following States: The Republic of Cameroun, the Republic of Togo, the Federation of Mali, the Malagasy Republic, the Republic of Somalia, the Republic of the Congo (capital Leopoldville), the Republic of Dahomey, the Republic of the Niger, the Republic of the Upper Volta, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Republic of Chad, the Republic of the Congo (capital Brazzaville), the Gabon Republic, the Central African Republic and the Republic of Cyprus".

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, LIBYA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, THAILAND, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AND YEMEN ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

This item should be added, with the following text:

"In a letter dated 25 March 1960 (S/4279 and Add.1), the representatives of twenty-nine African and Asian Member States requested the President of the Security Council under Article 35 (1) of the Charter to convene an urgent meeting of the Council to consider "the situation arising out of the large-scale killings of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa". The representatives considered that the situation had grave potentialities for international friction, which endangered the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Security Council placed the item on its agenda at its 851st meeting on 30 March 1960, and decided, pursuant to their requests, to invite the representatives of the Union of South Africa, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Liberia and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in its deliberations. At the 853rd meeting on 31 March it extended a similar invitation to the representative of Jordan.

"The Security Council discussed the item at its 851st through 856th meetings, held on 30 and 31 March and 1 April 1960. At the 854th meeting, the representative of Ecuador submitted a draft resolution (S/4299) which provided, inter alia, that the Security Council should recognize that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and if continued might endanger international peace and security; deplore that the recent disturbances in the Union should have led to the loss of life of so many Africans and extend to the families of the victims its deepest sympathies; deplore the policies and actions of the Union Government which had given rise to the present situation; call upon that Government to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to ensure that the present situation did not continue or recur and to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination; and request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of the Union of South Africa, to make such arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter and to report to the Security Council whenever necessary and appropriate.

"At its 856th meeting on 1 April, the Security Council adopted the draft resolution of Ecuador by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France and the United Kingdom)(S/4300)."

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

This item should be added, with the following text:

"By a cable dated 18 May 1960 (S/4314), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested the President of the Security Council to convene the Council urgently to examine the question of 'Aggressive acts by the Air Forces of the United States of America against the Soviet Union, creating a threat to universal peace'. On 19 May, the Foreign Minister of the USSR transmitted an explanatory memorandum (S/4315 and Corr.1) in amplification of his request.

"At its 857th meeting on 23 May, the Security Council included this question in its agenda, and considered it at its 857th through 860th meetings, held between 23 and 26 May.

"On 23 May, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (S/4321) whereby the Security Council, having examined

the question of 'Aggressive acts by the Air Force of the United States of America against the Soviet Union, creating a threat to universal peace', noting that violations of the sovereignty of other States are incompatible with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and considering that such actions create a threat to universal peace, would condemn the incursions by United States aircraft into the territory of other States and regard them as aggressive acts; and would request the Government of the United States to adopt immediate measures to halt such actions and to prevent their recurrence.

"The USSR draft resolution was put to the vote at the 860th meeting on 26 May. It received 2 votes in favour (Poland, USSR) to 7 against, with 2 abstentions (Ceylon, Tunisia) and was not adopted."

43. LETTER DATED 23 MAY 1960 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF
ARGENTINA, CEYLON, ECUADOR AND TUNISIA ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

This item should be added, with the following text:

"By a letter dated 23 May 1960 (S/4323), the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia, deeply concerned with the present international situation, submitted a draft resolution for the consideration of the Security Council and requested the inclusion of the subject as an item in the agenda to be considered by the Council at the conclusion of the item contained in document S/4314 (item 42 above). According to the draft resolution accompanying the letter, the Security Council, inter alia, noting with regret that the hopes of the world for a successful meeting of the Heads of Government of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR had not been fulfilled, and considering that those developments had caused great disappointment and concern in world public opinion and that the resulting situation might lead to an increase of international tensions likely to endanger peace and security, would (1) recommend to the Governments concerned to seek solutions of existing international problems by negotiation or other peaceful means as provided in the Charter of the United Nations; (2) appeal to all Member Governments to refrain from any action which might increase tensions; (3) request the Governments concerned to continue their efforts towards disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests under an international control system and their negotiations on the technical aspects of measures against the possibility of surprise attack, as recommended by the General Assembly in its resolutions; and

(4) urge the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR to resume discussions as soon as possible and to avail themselves of the assistance that the Security Council and other appropriate organs of the United Nations might be able to render to that end.

"The Security Council included this question in its agenda at the 861st meeting on 26 May 1960, and continued the consideration at its 862nd and 863rd meetings on 27 May.

"At the 861st meeting, the representative of the USSR introduced amendments (S/4326) to the four-Power draft resolution (S/4323). They provided as follows:

(1) to insert after the first preambular paragraph, a paragraph reading:

'Considering that the incursion of foreign military aircraft into the territory of other States is incompatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations and constitutes a threat to peace and international security'; (2) to add the following words to the end of the second operative paragraph: 'including the dispatch of their aircraft into the airspace of other States'; and (3) to redraft the third operative paragraph to read: 'Requests the Governments concerned to continue their efforts towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament and the discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests under an appropriate international control system as well as their negotiations on measures to prevent surprise attack'.

"At the 863rd meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia introduced a revised text (S/4323/Rev.2) of their draft resolution, in which the second and third operative paragraphs were redrafted as follows:

'2. Appeals to all Member Governments to refrain from the use of threats of force in their international relations; to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence; and to refrain from any action which might increase tensions'; and '3. Requests the Governments concerned to continue their efforts to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control in accordance with resolution 1378 (XIV) of the General Assembly and the discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests under an appropriate international control system as well as their negotiations on measures to prevent surprise attack, including technical measures, as recommended by the General Assembly'.

"At the 863rd meeting, the representative of the USSR stated that he would not press for a vote on the third amendment submitted by his delegation. The Council then voted upon the first and second USSR amendments (S/4326), which were rejected by a vote of 2 in favour (Poland, USSR), to 6 against, with 3 abstentions (Ceylon, Ecuador, Tunisia). The Council then adopted the revised four-Power draft resolution (S/4323/Rev.12) by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland and USSR) (for text of resolution as adopted see S/4328)."

44. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

This item should be added with the following text:

"At its 864th meeting on 31 May, the Security Council decided, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that an election to fill the vacancy in the Court resulting from the death of Judge Sir Hersch Lauterpacht should take place during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly (S/4330)."

45. LETTER DATED 15 JUNE 1960 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

This item should be added, with the following text:

"In a letter dated 15 June 1960 (S/4336), the representative of Argentina requested the President of the Security Council to call an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the violation of the sovereign rights of the Argentine Republic resulting from the illicit and clandestine transfer of Adolf Eichmann from Argentine territory to the territory of the State of Israel. Argentina termed that action contrary to the rules of international law and of the Charter, which created an atmosphere of insecurity and mistrust incompatible with the preservation of international peace, and transmitted an explanatory memorandum.

"At its 865th meeting held on 22 June, the Security Council included the item in its agenda, and invited the representatives of Israel to participate, without vote, in its discussions. Consideration was continued at the 866th, 867th and 868th meeting on 22 and 23 June.

"At the 865th meeting, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution (S/4345) whereby the Security Council, inter alia, considering that the violation of the sovereignty of a Member State is incompatible with the Charter, noting that the repetition of acts such as that giving rise to the

situation in question would involve a breach of the principles upon which international order is founded, creating an atmosphere of insecurity and distrust incompatible with the preservation of peace, and noting at the same time that the resolution should in no way be interpreted as condoning the odious crimes of which Eichmann was accused, would (1) declare that acts such as that under consideration, which affect the sovereignty of a Member State and therefore cause international friction, might, if repeated, endanger international peace and security; and (2) request the Government of Israel to make appropriate reparation in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law.

"At the 866th meeting, the representative of the United States introduced two amendments (S/4346) to the Argentine draft resolution. The first would add a new preambular paragraph to the effect that the Council was mindful of the universal condemnation of the persecution of the Jews under the Nazis, and of the concern of people in all countries that Eichmann should be brought to appropriate justice for the crimes of which he is accused. The second would add a new operative paragraph 3 whereby the Council would express the hope that the traditionally friendly relations between Argentina and Israel would be advanced.

"At the 868th meeting, the representative of Argentina accepted the amendments proposed by the representative of the United States. The draft resolution as thus amended was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, USSR), with Argentina not participating in the voting."

46. LETTER DATED 13 JULY 1960 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

This item should be added, with the following text:

"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. He also 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 placed the item on its agenda at its 873rd meeting on 13 July. Further consideration took place at the 877th to 879th meetings on 20-22 July, the 884th to 886th meetings on 8 and 9 August, the 887th to 889th meetings on 21 August, and the 896th to 906th meetings on 9, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 September. In the course of its discussion, the Council extended invitations to participate to representatives of Belgium, the Republic of the Congo, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia and Liberia.

"On 14 July at the 873rd meeting, the Council rejected USSR amendments (S/4386) and by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, adopted a Tunisian draft resolution (S/4383) inter alia, (1) calling upon the Government of Belgium to withdraw their troops from the territory of the Republic of the Congo; and (2) deciding 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.

"On 22 July, at the 879th meeting, the Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution of Ceylon and Tunisia (S/4404), inter alia (1) calling upon the Government of Belgium to implement speedily the Council resolution of 14 July, on the withdrawal of their troops and authorize the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to that effect; (2) requesting all States to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order and the exercise by the Government of the Congo of its authority and also to refrain from any action which might undermine the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Republic of the Congo; and (3) commending the Secretary-General for the prompt action he had taken to carry out resolution S/4387 of the Council and his first report. A USSR draft resolution (S/4402), to insist on the immediate cessation of armed intervention against the Republic of the Congo and the withdrawal within three days of aggressor troops, was not pressed to a vote.

"At the 885th meeting on 8 August the representative of Tunisia introduced a draft resolution (S/4424), sponsored by Ceylon and Tunisia. Under the terms of that draft resolution, the Security Council, inter alia noting with satisfaction the progress made in carrying out its resolutions in respect of the territory of the Republic of the Congo other than the Province of Katanga and recognizing that the withdrawal of Belgian troops from that Province would be a positive contribution to and essential for the proper implementation of the Council's resolutions, would: (1) confirm the authority given to the Secretary-General by the resolutions of 14 and 22 July and request him to continue to carry out the responsibility placed on him thereby; (2) call upon the Government of Belgium to withdraw immediately its troops from the Province of Katanga under speedy modalities determined by the Secretary-General and to assist in every possible way the implementation of the Council's resolutions; (3) declare that the entry of the United Nations force into the Province of Katanga was necessary for the full implementation of the resolution; (4) reaffirm that the United Nations force in the Congo would not be a party to or in any way intervene in or be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise; (5) call upon all Member States, in accordance with Articles 25 and 49 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council and to afford mutual assistance in carrying out measures decided upon by the Council; and (6) request the Secretary-General to implement the resolution and to report further to the Council as appropriate.

"The representative of the USSR introduced a draft resolution (S/4425) at the same meeting, according to which the Security Council would (1) note that the Belgian Government was grossly violating the decisions of the Council calling for the speedy withdrawal of Belgian troops from the territory of the Congo and the maintenance of the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of the Congo; (2) impose on the Secretary-General the obligation to take decisive measures, without hesitating to use any means to that end, to remove the Belgian troops from the territory of the Congo and to put an end to acts directed against the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Congo; and (3) instruct the Secretary-General to report within a period of three days on the measures taken to implement that decision of the Council.

"The Security Council proceeded to the vote at its 886th meeting, which had run over into 9 August. The joint draft resolution of Ceylon and Tunisia (S/4424) was

adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, and the representative of the USSR stated that his delegation did not press for a vote on its draft resolution (S/4425).

"At the 888th meeting on 21 August, the representative of the USSR introduced a draft resolution (S/4453), according to which the Security Council would decide to establish a group consisting of representatives of those States Members of the United Nations which had supplied armed forces to assist the Republic of the Congo, in order that the group, acting in conjunction with the Secretary-General, might ensure on the spot and without delay the execution of the decisions of the Council, including the withdrawal of Belgian troops from Congolese territory and the safeguarding of the territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo. The resolution would further deem it necessary that the Secretary-General and the group should consult daily with the lawful Government of the Congo during their implementation of the Council's decisions, and instruct the Secretary-General to furnish the Council with a report on the implementation of the resolution.

"At the 889th meeting the representative of the USSR, noting that a majority was not prepared to support the USSR draft resolution at that stage, stated that his delegation would not press for a vote on the draft resolution.

"At the 906th meeting on 16 September, the Council, by 7 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, rejected a USSR draft resolution (S/4519) which would, inter alia, have invited the Secretary-General and the Command of the United Nations force in the Congo to cease forthwith any form of interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of the Congo, and would have instructed the Secretary-General to remove the present Command of the Force whose actions constituted flagrant violation of the Council's decisions.

"At the same meeting, the Council also rejected, by votes ranging from 6 to 4 with 1 abstention to 9 to 2 with no abstentions, amendments (S/4524) by the USSR to a joint draft resolution of Ceylon and Tunisia (S/4523). The joint draft resolution would have, inter alia, (1) reaffirmed the previous resolutions of the Council and urged the Secretary-General to continue to give vigorous implementation to them; (2) called upon all Congolese within the Republic to seek a speedy solution by peaceful means of all their internal conflicts for the unity and integrity of the Congo; (3) reaffirmed that the United Nations force should continue to act to restore and maintain law and order as necessary for the

maintenance of international peace and security; and (4) reaffirmed specifically its request to all States to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order and the exercise by the Government of the Congo of its authority and also to refrain from any action which might undermine the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Republic, and decide that no assistance for military purposes be sent to the Congo except as part of the United Nations action, and also reaffirm its call to all Member States to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council and to afford mutual assistance in carrying out measures decided upon by the Council. The joint draft resolution received 8 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, and failed of adoption owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

"The Council then, by 8 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, adopted a draft resolution (S/4525) submitted by the United States, which provided that the Council, taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 906th meeting had prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, decided to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly as provided in General Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950, in order to make appropriate recommendations."

47. LETTER DATED 11 JULY 1960 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CUBA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

This item should be added, with the following text:

"In a letter dated 11 July 1960 (S/4378), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba charged that a grave situation existed with manifest danger to international peace and security as a consequence of the repeated threats, harassments, intrigues, reprisals and aggressive acts to which his country had been subjected by the Government of the United States of America. He requested the President to convene the Security Council immediately in order to study the situation and after hearing the statements of the Cuban Minister for Foreign Affairs, take such measures as it deemed fit.

"The Security Council included the question on its agenda without objection at its 874th meeting on 18 July 1960, and invited the representative of Cuba to participate, without vote, in its deliberations. At the same meeting a draft

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resolution (S/4392) was introduced by the representatives of Argentina and Ecuador. Under the operative paragraphs of that proposal, the Security Council would decide to adjourn the consideration of the question pending the receipt of a report from the Organization of American States; invite the members of the OAS to lend their assistance toward the achievement of a peaceful solution of the situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter; and urge all other States in the meantime to refrain from any action which might increase the existing tensions between Cuba and the United States of America.

"The Council continued its consideration of the question at its 875th and 876th meetings on 18 and 19 July. At the 876th meeting, the representatives of the USSR submitted amendments (S/4394) to the joint draft resolution of Argentina and Ecuador (S/4392) providing for deletion of a preambular paragraph and the first operative paragraph, and in the second operative paragraph for the substitution of the words "United Nations" in place of the words "Organization of American States".

"The Council proceeded to vote at the 876th meeting on 19 July. The USSR amendments were rejected by a vote of 2 in favour (Poland, USSR) to 8 against, with 1 abstention (Tunisia). The joint draft resolution of Argentina and Ecuador (S/4392) was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland and USSR). (See S/4395.)"

