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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 26 April 1958.

1. The Iranian question (see S/3890).
2. Special agreements under Article 43 and the organization of the armed forces made available to the Security Council (see S/3890).
3. Rules of procedure of the Security Council (see S/3890).
4. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee (see S/3890).
5. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations (see S/3890).
6. Appointment of a governor for the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/3890).
7. The Egyptian question (see S/3890).
8. The Indonesian question (see S/3890).
9. Voting procedure in the Security Council (see S/3890).
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/3890).
11. Applications for membership (see S/3890).
12. The Palestine question (see S/3890, S/3916 and S/3944).
13. The India-Pakistan question (see S/3890, S/3895, S/3900, S/3902/Rev.1, S/3903, S/3908, S/3912, S/3916, S/3921 and S/3926).
14. The Czechoslovak question (see S/3890).
15. The question of the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/3890).
16. The Hyderabad question (see S/3890).

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/3890).
18. International control of atomic energy (see S/3890).
19. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (see S/3890).
20. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (see S/3890).
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/3890).
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/3890).
23. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (see S/3890).
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/3890).
25. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/3890).
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/3890).
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/3890).
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/3890).

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/3890).
30. The situation in Hungary (see S/3890).
31. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria (see S/3890).
32. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/3890).
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/3967).
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/3967).
35. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (see S/3967).
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".

By a letter dated 18 April 1958 (S/3990), the representative of the USSR requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of "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". On the same day, he transmitted a statement (S/3991) on this question made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

At its 813th meeting held on 21 April 1958, the Security Council decided to include the question in its agenda. The representative of the USSR introduced a draft resolution (S/3993) whereby the Security Council, having examined the question submitted by the Soviet Union and considering that the practice of making such flights increased tension in international relations, constituted a threat to the security of nations and, if continued, might lead to a breach of world peace and the unleashing of an atomic war of annihilation, would call upon the United States to refrain from sending its military aircraft carrying atomic and hydrogen bombs towards the frontiers of other States for the purpose of creating a threat to their security or staging military demonstrations.

The representatives of the USSR, the United States, Canada, China, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Iraq, Colombia and Panama made statements concerning the question. A motion by the representative of the USSR to adjourn further consideration of the matter until the afternoon of the following day, 22 April, was voted upon and rejected by 4 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions. Following further discussion, the Council rejected another USSR motion to adjourn consideration until the morning of 22 April, by 6 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions. The representative of the USSR, after making a statement, declared that his delegation would not press its draft resolution to the vote, and withdrew it.

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