



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

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 20 December 1958.

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 and S/4135).
12. The Palestine question (see S/4098 and S/4135).

At its 844th meeting on 15 December 1958, the Security Council continued its consideration of the letter (S/4123) dated 4 December 1958 from the permanent representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning an incident of 3 December between Israel and Syria in the Hula area.

Following statements by the Secretary-General, by members of the Council and by the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic, the President declared that he was certain the Council agreed that incidents of the nature under discussion were regrettable but could be effectively dealt with by the Chief of Staff and his Organization, and further that the authority of the United Nations should be respected and that the parties should continue their co-operation with the Chief of Staff in the spirit of the Armistice Agreement. The Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's intention to visit the countries concerned and to take up the present situation for most serious consideration by the authorities of Israel and the United Arab Republic in the hope of breaking the existing trend and soliciting their full support for the Council's efforts to attack the underlying problems which were at the source of the tension. He expressed the hope that the incidents of which the Council had been informed were of an isolated nature, and the conviction that the parties would do everything in their power to prevent recurrences which would tend to create new tensions in the Middle East.

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 the persons and property of French nationals" (see item 39 (a) below)(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 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 the United Arab Republic" (see S/4098).

