

# Small files: Tunisia: Small files: Tunisia - 4

HS L 179:193



Dag Hammarskjölds saml.

Tunisia - 1958

12-17 Feb.

Press releases

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

(The following is being transmitted for the information of correspondents.)

On February 12, 1958, Ambassador Mongi Slim, Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations, visited the President of the Security Council, Ambassador A. Sobolev (USSR), and informed him officially that the Government of Tunisia had resolved to submit for the consideration of the Security Council the question concerning the incident which occurred on the Tunisian-Algerian frontier in the area of the Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef village on February 8.

Ambassador Mongi Slim also informed the President that a corresponding letter and an explanatory memorandum on this question would be submitted very shortly.

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From Luis

13 February 1958

A spokesman for the Tunisian Delegation had a press meeting downstairs:  
Amb. Slim continued discussions until late yesterday and this morning on the presentation of their case to the Security Council. A special mission has arrived from Tunis with all documentation for the case. Yesterday he had said that they would submit a formal complaint very shortly, and today he said it would be done very, very shortly. They had no instructions whatsoever, as reported by the press, that they would not put the case before the Council.

STATEMENT BY ASIAN-AFRICAN GROUP

14 February 1958

Members of the committee appointed by the Asian-African Group (Indonesia, Morocco, Turkey, Tunisia, Ceylon, Ethiopia and Burma) called upon the Secretary-General at 4:00 p.m. this afternoon to communicate to him the deep concern of the Group <sup>over</sup> / the deterioration of the situation in Algeria in regard to the resolution which was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its last session.

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STATEMENT BY THE AFRO-ASIAN GROUP

14 February 1958

The members of the Group heard a statement by Ambassador Slim on recent French actions on the Tunisian border culminating in the attack by French military aircraft on the peaceful village of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef on Saturday 8 February 1958, an act which shocked world public opinion. Ambassador Slim informed the Group that his Government had instructed him to take this matter to the Security Council. The members of the Group expressed their confidence that the Security Council would take appropriate action in accordance with the principles of justice and the Charter of the United Nations. Pending such action by the Security Council, and while not wishing to prejudge issues, members of the Group could not refrain from expressing their consternation at the bombing of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef and convey their deepest sympathy to the people and the Government of Tunisia.

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From Luis: The group has appointed a sub-committee of 7, with Tunisia as Chairman: Tunisia, Turkey, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Burma, Indonesia and Morocco. It was rumoured that this sub-committee would come and see the SG this afternoon at 4 pm to discuss the Tunisian question.

(They did)

UNITED NATIONS  
Department of Public Information  
Press and Publications Division  
United Nations, N. Y.

(For use of information media--not an official record)

Press Release SG/658  
17 February 1958

SECRETARY-GENERAL ACTS ON PROVISIONING OF FRENCH TROOPS IN TUNISIA

After preliminary talks with the Ambassador of Tunisia, the Secretary-General, last Saturday, appealed to the Government of Tunisia to permit the necessary supplies for sustenance of the French troops in the country. He received a favorable reply on the assumption that an assurance could be given that the possibility of sending supplies would in no way be abused. On the basis of an exchange with the French Government, the Secretary-General yesterday gave his assurance to the Government of Tunisia that the supply facilities envisaged would be used solely for transport of foodstuffs and supplies needed for the sustenance of the French troops.

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Press release

*Princedence*

17 February 1958

*Decided personally  
with G P and H'm.*

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*Director White  
State Dept*

OFFICIAL STATEMENT:

"after receiving indication from both the tunisian and french governments that good offices would be acceptable, the united states government has decided to extend its good offices in conjunction with the u.k. in order to assist the governments of france and tunisia to settle outstanding problems between them."

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background statement - not for attribution:

*Backgr.  
Chudson*

"the united states government in proffering good offices considers that it is not thereby precluded from offering affirmative suggestions. it is hoped that the parties in accordance with article 33 of the charter will first of all seek a solution through the use of good offices and in the meantime suspend proceedings in the united nations."

17 Feb. 1958  
3 p.m.

EAU...DEUX.

PARIS.

*Pineau 20/2*

\*LES EXPULSIONS DE 545 PERSONNES AUXQUELLES LES TUNISIENS ONT PROCEDE, A DIT ENCORE LE MINISTRE, NE TROUVENT AUCUNE JUSTIFICATION ET DOIVENT ETRE RETENUES COMME UN RESULTAT DE LA PRESSION DES FELLAGHAS.

SUR LE ROLE STRICTEMENT IMPARTI AUX AUTEURS DE BONS OFFICES LE MINISTRE A TENU A FAIRE REMARQUER "QU'IL NE PEUT PORTER SUR RIEN DE PLUS QUE LA MISE EN RAPPORT DES FRANCAIS ET DES TUNISIENS

LA MISSION EVENTUELLE DES INITIATEURS DE BONS OFFICES, " EST BORNEE A LA RECHERCHE DE LA LIBERTE DE MOUVEMENT ET DE CIRCULATION DE NOS TROUPES, DU REGLEMENT DU PROBLEME POSE PAR LA SECURITE A LA FRONTIERE ALGERO-TUNISIENNE, ET DE LA CONCILIATION DE CES DIFFICULTES MATERIELLES, SANS QUE LA MISSION PUISSE DEBORDER SOUS AUCUN PRETEXTE SUR UN AUTRE DOMAINE".

AFP