

# Middle East conflict - Lebanon. Security Council documents: Middle East con...

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Middle East conflict 1958 - July 22

SECCO-documents

Verbatim Record of the 836-th Meeting

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UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



GENERAL  
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VERBATIM RECORD OF THE EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Tuesday, 22 July 1958, at 10.30 a.m.

<u>President:</u>	Mr. ARAUJO	Colombia
<u>Members:</u>	Canada	Mr. SMITH
	China	Mr. TSIANG
	France	Mr. de VAUCELLES
	Iraq	Mr. ABBASS
	Japan	Mr. MATSUDAIRA
	Panama	Mr. ILLUECA
	Sweden	Mr. JARRING
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Mr. SOBOLEV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Pierson DIXON
	United States of America	Mr. LODGE

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This record contains original speeches and interpretations. The final text, containing translations, will be distributed as soon as possible.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent in duplicate, within two working days, to the Chief, Meetings Service, Department of Conference Services, Room 1104, and also incorporated in mimeographed copies of the record.

AS THIS RECORD WAS DISTRIBUTED AT 0930 HOURS ON 23 JULY 1958,  
THE TIME-LIMIT FOR CORRECTIONS WILL BE 0930 HOURS ON 25 JULY 1958.

## ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

LETTER DATED 22 MAY 1958 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING:

"COMPLAINT BY LEBANON IN RESPECT OF A SITUATION ARISING FROM THE INTERVENTION OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF LEBANON, THE CONTINUANCE OF WHICH IS LIKELY TO ENDANGER THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY" (S/4007).

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" (S/4053).

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Toukan, representative of Jordan, Mr. Azkoul, representative of Lebanon, and Mr. Loutfi, representative of the United Arab Republic, took their places at the Security Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Council will continue its consideration of the draft resolutions submitted by Japan (S/4055/Rev.1), the United States (S/4056) and the Soviet Union (S/4057).

Mr. AZKOUL (Lebanon) (interpretation from French): I must thank the Council for having been so good as to grant me the delay that I required in order to consult my Government regarding the position it wishes to take on the Japanese proposal in the light of the statements that were made yesterday, particularly that of the Secretary-General.

The Council knows that the Government of Lebanon filed its complaint with the United Nations because it was convinced that its independence and liberty were jeopardized through foreign intervention and that this intervention was assuming different forms, among them the shipment of weapons to Lebanon, the training of Lebanese outside Lebanon and then their shipment back to Lebanon in order to carry out acts of subversion and rebellion, the infiltration by armed men from Syria into Lebanon, the infiltration of agents

(Mr. Azkoul, Lebanon)

of the United Arab Republic so as then to carry out in Lebanon subversive acts, a violent Press campaign against the Government of Lebanon, and an equally violent radio campaign inciting the population of Lebanon to rise up in arms against the legitimate authorities of my country.

When we filed this complaint and when we submitted facts in support of this complaint, the Security Council took up the matter in all earnestness. However, it concentrated its attention on certain aspects only of this mass intervention in our domestic affairs, namely, the infiltration of armed men and the shipment of weapons across the Lebanese border.

We thought at that time that this first action taken by the Council might suffice in order to cope with the situation as it existed at that time, but when experience showed that this action on the part of the Council was inadequate to cope with the situation and when the danger became ever more threatening and began to threaten the independence and the territorial integrity of Lebanon, my Government, not being able to protect itself with its own means against this threat, had to have recourse to Article 51 of the Charter and to request the assistance of friendly countries. At the same time, Lebanon also requested this assistance of the United Nations. We came back here in order to ask the Council to take further action which would be even more adequate in order to cope with the situation as it now developed.

(Mr. Azkoul, Lebanon)

nature of the measures which will be taken rests entirely with the Lebanese Government which, as I said yesterday, is, after all, the sole authority directly responsible for the destiny of Lebanon.

Mr. SOBOLEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation would like to make the position of the Soviet Union Government quite clear with regard to the draft resolution introduced by the delegation of Japan.

The Soviet delegation cannot support this draft resolution for the following reasons: first, the draft resolution not only fails to condemn the aggressive acts of the United States and the United Kingdom in the Near and Middle East, but also in fact it approves the introduction of United States and British armed forces in Lebanon and Jordan. Secondly, the draft resolution does not contain a request for the immediate withdrawal of United States and British troops from these countries whereas such a withdrawal should be the basis of any measures by the United Nations for settling the very dangerous situation that has developed in the Near and Middle East.

The adoption by the Council of a solution like the one now suggested by the delegation of Japan would enable the Western Powers to obtain the sanction of the Security Council and the United Nations for their occupation of Lebanon and Jordan and also for the preparation of the occupation of other Arab countries -- specifically of Iraq.

The draft resolution seeks to expand the activities of the Observation Group of the United Nations while Lebanon continues to be under United States occupation. The adoption of such a solution by the Security Council would mean that the United Nations would be supporting the United States in its intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon. This would be a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations which prohibits intervention in the internal affairs of States, whatever the form such intervention takes.

(Mr. Sobolev, USSR)

The Soviet delegation, in order to make the Japanese draft resolution more palatable and more in accord with the principles and purposes of the United Nations, would like to move amendments to the revised Japanese draft resolution (S/4055/Rev.1). The first amendment would restore operative paragraph 1 of the original Japanese draft resolution (S/4055). As will be recalled, operative paragraph 1 of the original Japanese draft resolution reads as follows:

"Invites the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon to continue to develop its activities pursuant to the Security Council resolution of 11 June 1958."

We therefore move that this paragraph be reintroduced. The second amendment is with regard to operative paragraph 1 of the revised Japanese draft resolution. Operative paragraph 1 would then become operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution and would read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to carry out immediately, in addition to the measures provided for in the resolution of 11 June 1958, the plan submitted by UNOGIL in its Second Interim Report, i.e. to enable the United Nations to fulfil the general purposes established in that resolution and which will, in accordance with the Charter, serve to ensure the territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon."

The third amendment would consist in having a new operative paragraph 3 which would read as follows:

"Recognizing that the landing of American troops in Lebanon constitutes an active intervention in the domestic affairs of that country and hence is contrary to the aims and purposes of the United Nations, calls upon the United States of America to forthwith withdraw their armed forces from Lebanon."

(Mr. Sobolev, USSR)

The fourth amendment pertains to the end of the present operative paragraph 2 of the revised Japanese draft resolution which:

"Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the arrangements made;"

This would be followed by the words "not later than 30 July". The paragraph would thus read:

"Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the arrangements made not later than 30 July;"

This will then become operative paragraph 4. Then there is a small technical amendment to the present operative paragraph 3 of the Japanese draft resolution, which would now become paragraph 5.

With these amendments, the draft resolution, taken as a whole, would read as follows. I will read out the draft resolution moved originally by Japan as amended by my delegation:

"The Security Council,

"Having further heard the charges of the representative of Lebanon concerning interference by the United Arab Republic in the internal affairs of Lebanon and the reply of the representative of the United Arab Republic,

"1. Invites the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon to continue to develop its activities pursuant to the Security Council resolution of 11 June 1958;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements, in addition to the measures envisaged by the resolution of 11 June 1958, to further the plan submitted by UNOGIL in its Second Interim Report, with a view to enabling the United Nations to fulfil the general purposes established in that resolution, and which will, in accordance with the Charter, serve to ensure the territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon;

"3. Recognizing that the landing of American troops in Lebanon constitutes an active intervention in the domestic affairs of that country and hence is contrary to the aims and purposes of the United Nations; calls upon the United States of America to immediately withdraw its armed forces from Lebanon;

(Mr. Sobolev, USSR)

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the arrangements made not later than 30 July;

"5. Calls upon the Governments concerned to co-operate fully in the implementation of this resolution."

These are the amendments which my delegation believes would enable the Security Council to adopt what would really be a constructive solution in order to settle the most threatening situation that has developed in the Middle and Near East. The purpose of these amendments are clear. United States troops are in Lebanon illegally, contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and therefore must be immediately withdrawn. After that, the United Nations can continue its activities and indeed can expand the Observation Group which will be able to continue and carry out its useful assignment in Lebanon.

Mr. JARRING (Sweden): We have just listened to a statement by the representative of the Soviet Union in which he has proposed certain amendments to the draft resolution submitted by Japan. I feel that the members of the Council should be given some time to study these amendments, and I therefore move the adjournment of the Council until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The representative of Sweden, exercising his right under article 33 of the rules of procedure, has proposed an adjournment until 3 o'clock this afternoon. If I hear no objection I shall take it that the Council is in agreement with this proposal.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 11.30 a.m.