

carried out "aggressive acts" against Cuba which seriously affected international peace. He requested, on behalf of the Government of Cuba, that the President convene the Security Council to consider these charges. The United States subsequently (on July 15) sent a memorandum to the President of the Security Council outlining "the provocative actions of the Government of Cuba against the United States". This complaint was considered at the 873rd meeting of the Security Council which opened on July 18, 1960. After considerable discussion the Security Council adopted a resolution introduced jointly by Argentina and Ecuador. It called on the members of the Organization of American States to lend their assistance towards the achievement of a peaceful solution to the troubled situation between the United States and Cuba, adjourned consideration of the question pending the receipt of a report being prepared by the Organization of American States, and called on other nations to refrain from any action which might increase tension between Cuba and the United States.

On October 18, 1960, the Government of Cuba brought forward a further complaint against the United States. It requested the inscription on the General Assembly's agenda of an item dealing with the "plans of aggression and acts of intervention" made and executed by the United States against the Republic of Cuba. The Cuban complaint was inscribed on the agenda without opposition. It was assigned to the First Committee for consideration after the defeat of a motion, sponsored by the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, to assign it to plenary session. Canada voted in favour of assignment to the First Committee and against assignment to plenary session, but did not enter the debate.

The Cuban complaint had not yet been considered in the First Committee when the General Assembly adjourned for its Christmas recess.