



UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/8215  
6 November 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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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 28 October 1967.

1. The Iranian question (see S/7382)
2. Special agreements under Article 43 and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council (see S/7382)
3. Rules of procedure of the Security Council (see S/7382)
4. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee (see S/7382)
5. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations (see S/7382)
6. Appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/7382)
7. The Egyptian question (see S/7382)
8. The Indonesian question (see S/7382)
9. Voting procedure in the Security Council (see S/7382)
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/7382)
11. Applications for membership (see S/7382 and S/7564)
12. The Palestine question (see S/7382, S/7441, S/7452, S/7564, S/7570, S/7596 and S/7600)
13. The India-Pakistan question (see S/7382)
14. The Czechoslovak question (see S/7382)
15. The question of the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/7382)
16. The Hyderabad question (see S/7382)

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/7382)
18. International control of atomic energy (see S/7382)
19. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (see S/7382)
20. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (see S/7382)
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/7382)
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/7382)
23. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (see S/7382)
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/7382)
25. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
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/7382)
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/7382)
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/7382)
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/7382)

30. The situation in Hungary (see S/7382)
31. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria (see S/7382)
32. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
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 Sekiet-Sidi-Youssef" (see S/7382)
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 persons and property of French nationals" (see S/7382)
35. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (see S/7382)
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 with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union" (see S/7382)
37. Letter dated 29 May 1958 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by Tunisia in respect to 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/7382)
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/7382)
39. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959 (see S/7382)

40. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
41. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
42. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
43. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
44. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
45. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba (see S/7382)
46. Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
47. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia (see S/7382)
48. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (see S/7382)

49. Telegram dated 20 July 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia. Letter dated 20 July 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
50. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
51. Letter dated 18 December 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
52. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
53. Complaints by Senegal of violations of its air space and territory (see S/7382)
54. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
55. Reports by the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen (see S/7382)
56. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration: letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of thirty-two Member States (see S/7382)
57. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of thirty-two Member States (see S/7382)
58. Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letters dated 2 and 30 August 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the representatives of thirty-two Member States (see S/7382, S/7628 and S/7644)
59. Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382, S/7644 and S/8014)

60. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
61. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
62. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia (see S/7382)
63. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
64. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
65. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council, and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
66. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
67. Letter dated 1 December 1964, addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia (see S/7382)
68. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
69. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
70. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)
71. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7452 S/7458 and S/7468)

72. Letter dated 21 September 1966 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7523, S/7537 and S/7564)
73. The Situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048 and S/8066, items 73-76 and 78-79)

In a letter dated 24 October 1967 (S/8207) to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the United Arab Republic charged that Israel forces had begun shelling the area of the city of Suez. He therefore requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council "to consider the grave situation resulting from the Israeli acts of aggression, with a view of taking prompt action against Israel in accordance with the relevant articles of the United Nations Charter".

Also in a letter dated 24 October 1967 (S/8208) to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Israel charged that United Arab Republic forces opened fire across the Suez Canal on Israeli forces north of Port Taufik. He requested that the Council be urgently convened "in order to deal with the open aggression and the violations of the cease-fire resolutions by the United Arab Republic".

At its 1369th meeting on 24 October 1967, the Security Council decided, without objection, to include the two letters in its agenda as sub-items under the above title. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the United Arab Republic, Israel, Jordan and Syria to participate, without vote in the discussion.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (S/8212) under which the Security Council would (1) strongly condemn Israel for the act of aggression committed by it in the area of the city of Suez; (2) demand that Israel compensate the United Arab Republic for the damage caused by that act; (3) urgently call upon Israel strictly to observe the resolutions of the Security Council concerning the cease-fire and the cessation of military activities.

The United States of America also introduced a draft resolution (S/8213) under which the Council would (1) condemn any and all violations of the cease-fire; (2) insist that the Member States concerned scrupulously respect

the cease-fire resolutions and co-operate fully with the Chief of Staff of UNTSO and the United Nations Military Observers; (3) call on the Governments concerned to issue categorical instructions to all military forces to refrain from all firing, as required by these resolutions.

At its 1370th meeting on 25 October 1967, the Council, on a motion by the representative of Nigeria, adjourned in order to permit time for consultations.

At the 1371st meeting of the Council, held the same day, the President read out the following text of a draft resolution which had resulted from the consultations:

"The Security Council,

Gravely concerned over recent military activities in the Middle East carried out in spite of the Security Council resolutions ordering a cease-fire,

Having heard and considered the statements made by the parties concerned,

Taking into consideration the information on the said activities provided by the Secretary-General in documents S/7930/Add.43, Add.44, Add.45, Add.46, Add.47, Add.48 and Add.49,

1. Condemns the violations of the cease-fire;
2. Regrets the casualties and loss of property resulting from the violations;
3. Reaffirms the necessity of the strict observance of the cease-fire resolutions;
4. Demands of the Member States concerned to cease immediately all prohibited military activities in the area, and to co-operate fully and promptly with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization."

As there was no objection to granting priority to it, the draft resolution was put to the vote and was adopted unanimously (resolution 240 (1967)).

Following a suggestion made by the representative of India that the Council adjourn on the understanding that informal consultations would continue, the President, before adjourning the meeting, stated that he would continue intensive consultations on the question under consideration with the members of the Council, and that the date of the next meeting would be announced following those consultations.



74. Letter dated 6 July 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/8048 and S/8066).

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