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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 10 June 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" (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 and S/7644)
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. Letter dated 23 May 1967 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada and Denmark addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7913 and S/7923)
74. Complaint of the representative of the United Arab Republic in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 27 May 1967 entitled: "Israeli aggressive policy, its repeated aggression threatening peace and security in the Middle East and endangering international peace and security" (see S/7923)
75. Letter dated 27 May 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7923)
76. Letter dated 9 June 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning an item entitled: "Cessation of military action by Israel and withdrawal of the Israeli forces from those parts of the territory of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria which they have seized as a result of an aggression"

At its 1347th through 1353rd meetings, held between 5 and 9 June 1967, the Security Council continued its consideration of items 73 through 75 above, and during the course of those meetings invited the representatives of Tunisia and Libya, pursuant to their requests, to participate without vote in the discussion together with the nine representatives invited at previous meetings.

In a letter dated 9 June (S/7967) to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the USSR requested inclusion in the Council's agenda of an item entitled "Cessation of military action by Israel and withdrawal of the Israeli forces from those parts of the territory of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria which they have seized as the result of an aggression". At its 1354th meeting on 10 June, the Security Council agreed without objection to include the question in its agenda (item 76 above) and to consider it simultaneously with the other three

items under discussion (items 73 to 75). Discussion of the four items then continued at the 1355th and 1356th meetings, held on 10 June.

The 1347th meeting was convened urgently at 9.30 a.m. on 5 June in response to charges made to the President by the representative of Israel at 3.10 a.m. and by the representative of the United Arab Republic at 3.30 a.m. concerning the outbreak of hostilities. After hearing statements by the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic, the meeting was adjourned for consultations.

At the 1348th meeting on 6 June, the President read out the text of a draft resolution (S/7935) which had been agreed upon during the consultations, whereby the Security Council (1) called upon the Governments concerned as a first step to take forthwith all measures for an immediate ceasefire and for a cessation of all military activities in the area; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the situation. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously (resolution 233 (1967)).

The 1349th meeting was held on 7 June 1967 at 1.00 p.m. in response to a request (S/7938) by the representative of the USSR for an immediate meeting to hear reports of the parties on their implementation of resolution 233 (1967). A draft resolution (S/7940) was introduced by the representative of the USSR whereby the Security Council, inter alia noting that despite its appeal, military activities in the area were continuing, would (1) demand that the Governments concerned should as a first step cease fire and discontinue all military activities at 2000 hours GMT on 7 June 1967; and (2) request the Secretary-General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the situation. On the motion of the representative of Brazil, the Council agreed to adjourn briefly to examine the draft resolution.

At the 1350th meeting, held at 2.20 p.m. on 7 June, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (S/7941) whereby the Council would request the President of the Security Council, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to take the necessary measures to bring about full and effective compliance with its resolutions of 6 and 7 June. The USSR draft resolution (S/7940) was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously (resolution 234 (1967)). After further discussion, the Council voted unanimously to adjourn the 1350th meeting.

The 1351st meeting was convened at 2.50 p.m. on 8 June 1967 in response to requests made to the President by the representatives of the United States (S/7950)

and the USSR (S/7954) owing to charges that fighting was continuing in the area. Two draft resolutions were tabled just prior to the 1351st meeting, by the USSR and the United States.

The USSR draft resolution, as subsequently revised (S/7951/Rev.1) would provide that the Security Council should (1) vigorously condemn Israel's aggressive activities and its violations of resolutions 233 and 234 of 6 and 7 June, of the United Nations Charter and of United Nations principles; and (2) demand that Israel should immediately halt its military activities against neighbouring Arab States and should remove all its troops from the territory of those States and withdraw them behind the armistice lines and respect the status of the demilitarized zones, as prescribed in the General Armistice Agreements.

The United States draft resolution, as subsequently revised (S/7952/Rev.2), would provide that the Security Council should (1) insist on an immediate scrupulous implementation by all the parties concerned of the Council's repeated demands for a cease-fire and cessation of all military activity as a first urgent step toward the establishment of a stable peace in the Middle East; (2) call for discussions promptly thereafter among the parties concerned, using such third party or United Nations assistance as they might wish, looking toward the establishment of viable arrangements encompassing the withdrawal and disengagement of armed personnel, the renunciation of force regardless of its nature, the maintenance of vital international rights and the establishment of a stable and durable peace in the Middle East; (3) request the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to seek to assure compliance with the cease-fire and to report to the Council thereon within twenty-four hours; and (4) also request the Secretary-General to provide such assistance as might be required in facilitating the discussions called for in paragraph 2.

The 1352nd meeting was convened at 12.30 p.m. on 9 June, when the President informed the Council of the receipt of a telegram from Syria announcing acceptance of the Council's two appeals for a cease-fire provided that the other party also agreed upon the cease-fire, and of further charges made to him by Israel, at 5.30, and by Syria, at 6.00 a.m., that hostilities were continuing and that Syria requested an urgent meeting. Following a report by the Secretary-General and statements by the representatives of Syria and Israel, the President read the text of a draft

resolution (S/7960) which he presented to the Council, whereby the Council would (1) confirm its previous resolutions (233 and 234 (1967)) about immediate cease-fire and cessation of military action; (2) demand that hostilities should cease forthwith; and (3) request the Secretary-General to make immediate contacts with the Governments of Israel and Syria to arrange immediate compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions, and to report to the Security Council not later than two hours thereafter. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously (resolution 235 (1967)). Subsequently the Secretary-General reported to the Council the texts of communications from the representatives of Syria and Israel accepting resolution 235 (1967). The meeting was adjourned until 6.30 p.m. pending confirmation that orders to cease fire had been issued on both sides and that fighting had stopped.

At the 1353rd meeting, on 9 June, the Secretary-General reported receipt of confirmation from Syria and Israel that orders for cessation of hostilities had been issued, together with charges that hostile activities were continuing on Syrian territory. Following further discussion the Secretary-General indicated, in response to questions, that if certain conditions in respect of co-operation by the parties concerned with the United Nations Observers, including restoration of communications facilities in Government House and freedom of movement on both sides, were obtained, he would be able to report promptly to the Council regarding observance of the cease-fire. Before adjourning, the Council agreed to request the parties concerned to extend all possible co-operation to the United Nations Observers in the discharge of their responsibilities, request the Government of Israel to restore the use of Government House to the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, and ask the parties to re-establish freedom of movement. It was further agreed to ask the Secretary-General to report by 10.30 a.m. on 10 June regarding the situation in the area.

The 1354th meeting was convened at 4.30 a.m. on 10 June in response to a request by the representative of Syria who charged at 2.00 a.m. that the situation had seriously deteriorated. The Council agreed to include the USSR item in its agenda (item 76 above) and to consider the four items before it simultaneously (see the second paragraph of this account). The Secretary-General reported to the Council information he had received from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO and from the Chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission. After further discussion and additional reports by the Secretary-General, the meeting was suspended and later adjourned to permit study of those reports.

The 1355th meeting was held at 8.10 a.m. on 10 June, when the Secretary-General reported further information received from the Chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission. After further discussion, before the meeting adjourned the Secretary-General reported receipt of a message sent by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO to the Chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission with regard to arrangements the Chief of Staff had made with the Israel Minister of Defence for measures to be taken to implement the cease-fire effective 1630 GMT.

The 1356th meeting was convened at 9.15 p.m. on 10 June in response to a request (S/7970) of the representative of the USSR. At that time the Council had before it a draft resolution (S/7968) sponsored by Argentina, Brazil and Ethiopia, whereby the Security Council would (1) call upon the Governments concerned to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations had taken place; and (2) recommend to the Governments concerned the scrupulous respect of the humanitarian principles governing the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civil persons in time of war, contained in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

The Council received a report from the Secretary-General to the effect that the Chief of Staff of UNTSO had been notified by both sides of their acceptance of his cease-fire arrangement to go into effect at 1630 hours GMT (S/7930/Add.2). The Secretary-General indicated that because of war conditions and restrictions on the movements and communications of the Observers, they were unable to observe and report in the normal manner. It had been impossible for General Bull to carry out the first stage of deployment of Observers as planned due to the changing situation, but it was his intention to arrange for the deployment of Observers from both sides in an orderly fashion into the battle area beginning the morning of 11 June.

The representative of the United States introduced a draft resolution (S/7971) whereby the Security Council would (1) condemn any and all violations of the cease-fire; (2) request the Secretary-General to order a full investigation of all reports of violations and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible; (3) demand that the parties scrupulously respect its cease-fire appeals contained in resolutions 233, 234 and 235 (1967); and (4) call on the Governments concerned to issue categorical instructions to all military forces to cease all firing and military activities as required by those resolutions.

During the course of the meeting, the Secretary-General submitted additional information received from the Chief of Staff regarding efforts to carry out the arrangements for a cease-fire, as well as reports from Observers. The meeting was adjourned for consultations at 2.39 a.m. on 11 June.
