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**LETTER DATED 16 SEPTEMBER 1964 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF YEMEN ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

I am instructed by my Government to inform you that on Saturday, 5 September 1964, at 3 a.m. local time a British war-plane violated the Yemen Arab Republic airspace, flying over the area of Baher and Shawkan of the Yemen Arab Republic. After remaining in the Yemen Arab Republic airspace for two solid hours, the British war-planes disappeared for a short while only to reappear, flying at a low altitude, over the town of Qataba of the Yemen Arab Republic.

I am also instructed to inform Your Excellency that on Friday, 11 September 1964, at 6.45 a.m. local time, two British Hawker Hunter airplanes violated the Yemen Arab Republic airspace for several hours over the Hareeb area.

Furthermore, British war-planes are continually flying over the Yemen Arab Republic area, and the town of Qataba, day in day out, and sometimes more than once a day.

In view of these acts of provocation, my Government most strongly protests this British behaviour and considers it a violation of its sovereignty, endangering the security of its territory and citizens.

In this connexion I would like to draw Your Excellency's attention to the British behaviour, in these aforementioned instances and on numerous other occasions, which has been consistently in violation of the letter and spirit of the Security Council's resolution of 9 April last, which condemned the British activities against the Yemen Arab Republic, called for self-restraint to reduce tension in the area and requested the Secretary-General to use his good offices to that end.

Your Excellency may have observed that in his letter dated 31 August 1964 (S/5922), Mr. R.W. Jackling has attempted to give the impression that he was acting as representative of two countries, two sovereign States to the United Nations: one of them is the United Kingdom and the other he called in his aforementioned letter,

"The Government of the Federation of South Arabia". I need hardly mention that this fictitious "Federation of South Arabia", which he assumes to represent, is known to the United Nations as "Aden and Aden Protectorates", has the status of Non-Self-Governing Territory under British occupation, is not recognized even by the British themselves, and is under consideration of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which has been trying for the last two years to induce the British authorities to give the people of this Territory their right of self-determination.

Furthermore, he alleged an occurrence of firing from the side of the Yemen Arab Republic on the British-occupied zone on the night of 23-24 August 1964, an allegation which my Government categorically denies and considers it a British pretext to further British aggression against the Yemen Arab Republic.

In the same letter, Mr. Jackling also tried to convey the false impression that my Government has failed, in his words, "to respond to the constructive measures for the reduction of tension", which his Government has "proposed through the good offices of the Secretary-General". It is only too bad that Mr. Jackling, who - I presume - is aware of the responsibility of this statement, and hence assumes the responsibility of its misleading nature, did not outline these "constructive measures" which, he alleged, his Government proposed to the Secretary-General. Since he failed to do so, I will take the liberty to briefly inform Your Excellency of "Her Majesty's Government's Constructive Proposals", and of the British behaviour in this connexion.

For the last two years the British have not only failed to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, concerning the Aden Question, but have continuously obstructed its course and openly antagonized it, as bear testimony the reports and records of that Committee.

In April last, to show its good intentions and its faithful search for a peaceful settlement, and at the same time challenge the British to prove their goodwill towards such a peaceful settlement, the Yemen Arab Republic moderated its stand (without prejudice to its right and principles) and announced its acceptance to a United Nations solution to the problem. The British failed to respond to this proposal, failed to reduce their antagonism to the United Nations, their obstruction

to its work, failed to reduce their aggressive activities against the Yemen Arab Republic and continued to occupy areas of the Yemen Arab Republic, the names of which were introduced in the Security Council and later forwarded to the Secretary-General upon his request.

In April last, during the Security Council's debate on the British aggression against the Yemen Arab Republic, the British representative mentioned proposals to the effect of having a demilitarized zone or having United Nations Observers.

These proposals were again discussed with the Secretary-General through his good offices.

Here again the Yemen Arab Republic expressed its sincere wish to reach a peaceful settlement and declared to the Secretary-General its willingness to accept demilitarization or United Nations Observation, with the provision that the British prove their good faith that they would respect any settlement reached. And to this effect the Yemen Arab Republic proposed that the British recognize the right of the people of South Occupied Yemen (Aden and Aden Protectorates) to self-determination under United Nations Observation, and that recognition be exchanged between the Yemen Arab Republic and the United Kingdom.

In his recent visit to London, the Secretary-General brought this matter to the attention of the British authorities and mentioned the Yemen Arab Republic's proposals. To these proposals the British response was surprising. The British response was that the Yemen Arab Republic should recognize what they termed "The Government of the Federation of South Arabia".

On my part I doubt that any man with common sense would allege that this is a "constructive measure" which the Yemen Arab Republic failed to respond to. The least that could be said about such an allegation is that it does not contain any ingredient of truth and that it is misleading.

That the South Occupied Yemen is a Non-Self-Governing Territory; that it is run by British administrators; that it is under British military occupation; that the British themselves do not recognize any kind of government for that territory or any part thereof (the British representatives have on so many occasions monotonously repeated that the British Government has "no doubt about its sovereignty over Aden"); that there is in that Territory a genuine popular revolution - gaining momentum every new day - which the British occupiers have been trying to forcefully, but in vain, quell; that the United Nations has on several

occasions deplored and reprimanded the British for their oppressive measures and warfare operations and for their failure to co-operate in the implementing of the United Nations plans, recommendation and resolutions towards granting the people of that Territory their right for self-determination, are all facts which the British cannot possibly deny and which are but well-known to everyone concerned. But despite all these facts the British found it convenient to propose to the Secretary-General that the Yemen Arab Republic recognize what the British call "The Federation of South Arabia", and even found it convenient to call such a proposal "constructive", disregarding at the same time the Yemeni proposal, aforementioned, forwarded to them through the Secretary-General's good offices.

Again, in his letter the British representative found it convenient to deny the British firing and infringement on the Yemen Arab Republic territory and airspace.

The British representative may even find the courage to deny all these facts presented in this letter. But denying a fact does not abolish it. And until they co-operate with the United Nations in implementing its resolutions, and until they stop their infringements on the Yemen Arab Republic's sovereignty and favourably respond to its proposals, my Government holds the British imperialists responsible for the constantly deteriorating situation and ever-increasing tension in the area, a matter which, if continued, may put in jeopardy the peace and security of the whole region.

Finally, I assure Your Excellency that the Yemen Arab Republic has not spared any effort in its drive towards reducing tension and peacefully settling the problem. But unless the British refrain from their acts of provocation and aggression, unless they stop obstructing the United Nations efforts and the Secretary-General's good offices, the whole region might reach a boiling point, the responsibility for which must rest solely and squarely on the shoulders of the British imperialists and their designs, and trouble instigators of the London Colonial Office. This is a matter which deserves deep concern from Your Excellency and the Security Council.

I shall be grateful if arrangements can be made for this letter to be circulated as a Security Council document.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Mohsin A. ALAINI
Ambassador,