

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST⁵

Decisions

At its 1466th meeting, on 27 March 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 26 March 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9113).”⁶

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 27 March 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9114).”⁶

At its 1467th meeting, on 27 March 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 265 (1969)

of 1 April 1969

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1466/Rev.1,

Having heard the statements made before the Council,

Recalling its resolution 236 (1967) of 12 June 1967,

Observing that numerous premeditated violations of the cease-fire have occurred,

Viewing with deep concern that the recent air attacks on Jordanian villages and other populated areas were of a pre-planned nature, in violation of resolutions 248 (1968) of 24 March 1968 and 256 (1968) of 16 August 1968,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation which endangers peace and security in the area,

1. *Reaffirms* resolutions 248 (1968) and 256 (1968);

2. *Deplores* the loss of civilian life and damage to property;

3. *Condemns* the recent premeditated air attacks launched by Israel on Jordanian villages and populated areas in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions, and warns once again that if such attacks were to be repeated the

⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1967 and 1968.

⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969.*

Security Council would have to meet to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such attacks.

Adopted at the 1473rd meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1482nd meeting, on 30 June 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Israel, the United Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 26 June 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9284).”⁷

At its 1483rd meeting, on 1 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Indonesia and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1484th meeting, on 2 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1485th meeting, on 3 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Sudan, Yemen, Tunisia and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 267 (1969)

of 3 July 1969

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967,

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1969.

respectively, concerning measures and actions by Israel affecting the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Having heard the statements of the parties concerned on the question,

Noting that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures tending to change the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Reaffirming the established principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 252 (1968);

2. *Deplores* the failure of Israel to show any regard for the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council mentioned above;

3. *Censures* in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem;

4. *Confirms* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel which purport to alter the status of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, are invalid and cannot change that status;

5. *Urgently calls* once more upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures taken by it which may tend to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, and in future to refrain from all actions likely to have such an effect;

6. *Requests* Israel to inform the Security Council without any further delay of its intentions with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

7. *Determines* that, in the event of a negative response or no response from Israel, the Security Council shall reconvene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1485th meeting.

Decision

At its 1498th meeting, on 13 August 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 12 August 1969 from the *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9385)."⁸

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 12 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9387)."⁸

⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1969.

Resolution 270 (1969)

of 26 August 1969

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1498/Rev.1,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the *Chargé d'affaires ad interim* of Lebanon (S/9383),⁹

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

Grieved at the tragic loss of civilian life and property,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation resulting from the violation of Security Council resolutions,

Recalling the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon of 23 March 1949,¹⁰ and the cease-fire established pursuant to resolutions 233 (1967) and 234 (1967) of 6 and 7 June 1967, respectively,

Recalling its resolution 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968,

Mindful of its responsibility under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the premeditated air attack by Israel on villages in southern Lebanon in violation of its obligations under the Charter and Security Council resolutions;

2. *Deplores* all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire;

3. *Deplores* the extension of the area of fighting;

4. *Declares* that such actions of military reprisal and other grave violations of the cease-fire cannot be tolerated and that the Security Council would have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts.

*Adopted at the 1504th meeting.*¹¹

Decisions

At its 1507th meeting, on 9 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, the United Arab Republic and Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 28 August 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen (S/9421 and Add.1 and 2)."¹²

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4.

¹¹ *Adopted without vote.*

¹² See Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1969.