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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO YEMEN

1. Since the fall of 1962 I have been consulting regularly with the representatives to the United Nations of the Governments of the Arab Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic, about certain aspects of the situation in Yemen of external origin, with a view to making my Office available to the parties for such assistance as might be desired toward ensuring against any developments in that situation which might threaten the peace of the area. I have encountered from the beginning a sympathetic and co-operative attitude on the part of all three representatives and their Governments.
2. It was in this context that, after clearance with the respective Governments, I asked Mr. Ralph J. Bunche to go to Yemen and the United Arab Republic in late February and early March on a fact-finding mission primarily devoted to talking with the Presidents of Yemen and the United Arab Republic, in that order, with the purpose of ascertaining their views on the situation and what steps might be taken to ease tension and restore conditions to normal. It was left open whether Mr. Bunche would eventually go also to Saudi Arabia, but developments made this unnecessary. Mr. Bunche carried out this mission and reported fully to me on his talks, which I found encouraging. Subsequently, I was informed that the United States Government, on its own initiative, sent Mr. Ellsworth Bunker to Saudi Arabia on a somewhat similar but unconnected mission. Mr. Bunker later visited Saudi Arabia on two other occasions and also had extensive talks in Cairo with President Nasser. Mr. Bunker kept me informed on the results of his missions. These talks in the end proved fruitful and from them emerged the agreed terms of disengagement. Mr. Bunker's efforts are much appreciated.
3. As a result of these activities, it is now possible for me to inform the Security Council that I have received from each of the three Governments

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concerned, in separate communications, formal confirmation of their acceptance of identical terms of disengagement in Yemen. The will of all three of the interested parties to ease the situation has been the decisive factor, of course, and they are to be commended for their constructive attitude.

4. In substance these terms are the following:

The Government of Saudi Arabia, on its part, will terminate all support and aid to the Royalists of Yemen and will prohibit the use of Saudi Arabian territory by Royalist leaders for the purpose of carrying on the struggle in Yemen. Simultaneously, with the suspension of aid from Saudi Arabia to the Royalists, the United Arab Republic undertakes to begin withdrawal from Yemen of the troops sent on request of the new Government, this withdrawal to be phased and to take place as soon as possible, during which the forces would withdraw from field activities to their bases pending their departure. The United Arab Republic has also agreed not to take punitive action against the Royalists of Yemen for any resistance mounted by them prior to the beginning of their disengagement. There would likewise be an end to any actions on Saudi Arabian territory by UAR forces. A demilitarized zone to a distance of twenty kilometres on each side of the demarcated Saudi-Arabian-Yemen border is to be established from which military forces and equipment are to be excluded. In this zone, on both sides, impartial observers are to be stationed to check on the observance of the terms of disengagement and who would also have the responsibility of travelling beyond the demilitarized zone, as necessary, in order to certify the suspension of activities in support of the Royalists from Saudi Arabian territory and the outward movement of the UAR forces and equipment from the airports and seaports of Yemen. The United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia have further undertaken to co-operate with the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General or some other mutually acceptable intermediary in reaching agreement on the modalities and verification of disengagement.

5. In view of the provisions in these terms for a demilitarized zone and impartial observers, and with the consent of the parties, I have asked Major General Carl Von Horn, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Jerusalem, to proceed without delay to the three

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countries concerned for the purpose of consulting with the appropriate authorities on details relating to the nature and functioning of United Nations Observers in implementation of the terms of disengagement and to report to me with his recommendations as to the size of the set-up that might be required to discharge this responsibility. My preliminary view is that the requirements of men and equipment will be modest and will be needed for three or four months, at the most. I have been thinking in terms of not more than fifty observers, with suitable transportation, aerial and ground, for patrol purposes. A few helicopters, possibly three or four, and a similar number of small aircraft such as Otters, together with the required jeeps and lorries, should suffice.

6. As to the financing of any such activity by the United Nations, I have it in mind to proceed under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1862 (XVII).

7. I intend to make a further report to the Security Council with particular reference to the question of United Nations Observers after General Von Horn has reported to me on his discussions on this subject with the parties concerned.

