

raid was made after an Israeli army vehicle had been blown up by a landmine while on patrol, and that this sabotage attack was one incident in a pattern of organized sabotage.

On November 25, the Council adopted a resolution censuring Israel for its large-scale military action and deploring the loss of life and heavy property damage. It emphasized that "actions of military reprisal cannot be tolerated and that if they are repeated, the Security Council will have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts". Every member of the Council voted for the resolution except New Zealand, which abstained.

South Arabia

The Security Council met several times in August at Britain's request to consider its complaint that on July 30, 1966, jet aircraft, flying from the Yemen but believed by Britain to belong to the United Arab Republic, had strafed the town of Nuqub in the Federation of South Arabia. The British representative claimed that this was not the first attack by aircraft from Yemen.

The representative of the United Arab Republic denied that any of his country's aircraft had undertaken any such operation in that area, and declared that no planes of the Arab-Yemeni Joint Command had been airborne on July 30.

The representative of New Zealand suggested that, since the facts of the incident were in dispute, the Secretary-General be asked to arrange for an immediate impartial investigation of the incident by a United Nations team. A New Zealand draft resolution embodying this suggestion did not come to a vote. Following consultations, the President of the Security Council on August 16 read an agreed statement in which he noted that the facts of the incident were contested, asked the parties concerned to contribute in lessening tension, and invited the Secretary-General to continue his good offices in an endeavour to settle the outstanding question in agreement with the parties concerned.

Congo

In September 1966, the Democratic Republic of the Congo complained to the Security Council that Portugal was using its African territories as a base of operations for mercenaries to overthrow the legitimate authorities of the Congo. It claimed that, if this "aggression" continued, it would consider itself at war with Portugal.