

Vietnamese torpedo boats on United States naval vessels in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin over the previous two days. In the discussion, the United States Representative stated that, as a result of this action, the United States was forced to order aerial strikes against North Vietnamese torpedo boats and their support facilities in North Vietnam. The Soviet Union responded by condemning the presence of United States ships in the Gulf of Tonkin and described the aerial strikes as acts of aggression. The Council did not vote on the substance of the complaint, but agreed to ask North Vietnam to comment on it. The Republic of Vietnam was also invited to submit its views. In its reply, North Vietnam rejected the United States complaint, argued that, in any case, the Security Council had no right to deal with it and claimed that only the Co-Chairmen (Britain and the Soviet Union) and the countries which participated in the 1954 Geneva Conference had the competence to examine it.

Malaysia-Indonesia

On September 9, the Council considered Malaysia's complaint that Indonesia had committed "blatant and inexcusable aggression" in landing paratroopers in South Malaya on September 2. The Malaysian Representative, after providing the details of what had happened, spoke of Indonesia's hostility toward the Federation of Malaysia despite its initial agreement to its formation and pointed to various hostile acts on Indonesia's part towards Malaysia. In reply, the Indonesian Representative charged Malaysia with a number of incursions into Indonesian territory and, while tacitly admitting that Indonesians had entered Malaysian territory on a number of occasions, did not view these activities as "aggression", but as part of the struggle for freedom against "neo-colonialism". A resolution was put forth which, while deploring the incident of September 2, requested both sides to avoid similar recurrences, to resume the talks that they had held in Tokyo in June and to keep the Council informed concerning the development of the situation. The resolution was supported by nine members but vetoed by the Soviet Union.

Syria-Israel

At the request of both Syria and Israel, the Council met on November 16 to consider a serious border incident of November 13, 1964, near the Israeli Kibbutz of Dan close to the Syrian border, in which Syrians fired on an Israeli military patrol travelling on a road whose location in relation to the Armistice Demarcation Line is in dispute. This was followed by exchanges