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Saudi Arabia

15 Jan. - 10 July 1957

Al-Khayyal, Abdullah (Ambassador,
Peru. Represent. of the Saudi
Arabian Mission to the U.N.)

- 9 letters to O.H. and U.N. Security Council



UNITED NATIONS
 GENERAL
 ASSEMBLY



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 A/3499
 15 January 1957
 ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Eleventh session
 Agenda item 66

QUESTION CONSIDERED BY THE FIRST EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION
 OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM 1 TO 10 NOVEMBER 1956

Letter dated 14 January 1957 from the Permanent Representative
 of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, addressed to the
 Secretary-General

New York, 14 January 1957

I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to bring to the attention of the United Nations, the troubled situation in the Aqaba Gulf and the security of the Saudi Arabian territorial integrity resulting from a series of provocations and acts of armed aggression by the Israel armed forces in the area.

Ever since the beginning of the tripartite armed aggression on Egypt, on 29 October 1956, the seriousness of the situation in the Aqaba Gulf was highlighted by a series of naval and air assaults carried out by Israel armed forces on the Saudi Arabian mainland and its territorial waters.

1. At 3:00 p.m. (GMT) on 12 January 1957, three Israel ships approached Ras Al-Qasaba on the Saudi Arabian main coast, in the Aqaba Gulf, launching an armed attack by three torpedo boats on the Saudi coastal defenses at Sheik Hameed. Gun fire from the ships was levelled at the shore batteries, resulting in a casualty among the crew. The attacking ships are still anchored in that area.
2. At 11:40 p.m. on 11 January 1957, three Israel torpedo boats were located in a northerly direction between Aqaba and Tiran. Two of the boats launched cannon and machine gun attacks on the main Saudi Arabian coast, at Shiek Hameed, inflicting a casualty on our shore defenses, who returned the fire, chasing the intruders away.

3. Israel military planes have recently been violating the air space of Saudi Arabia, the latest incident took place on 5 January 1957, in the Tobuk region.

While, in fact, the Saudi Arabian defense forces in the Aqaba Gulf were under repeated instructions to refrain from being provoked for military action except in self-defense; such unwarranted Israeli acts of aggression and provocations are indicative of Israeli disregard of the recent United Nations resolutions on the Middle East situation, and an obvious violation of international law and the obligations under the United Nations Charter.

It must be pointed out that Saudi Arabia is within its legitimate rights to dispel such acts of aggression, and will continue to do so.

In the opinion of my Government, the foregoing situation is likely to aggravate the maintenance of peace and security of the area, despite the continuing efforts of my Government to restrain itself in the face of these Israeli assaults and exasperating challenges.

It is the hope that the United Nations, in order to enforce its resolutions and to fulfil its declared intention in preserving peace and security in the region, will be able to find the means to intervene in this matter.

I request that this letter may be circulated to Members of the United Nations.

(Signed) Abdullah AL-KHAYYAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Saudi Arabian Mission to the
United Nations



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/3575
15 April 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Eleventh session
Agenda item 66

QUESTION CONSIDERED BY THE FIRST EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM 1 TO 10 NOVEMBER 1956

Letter dated 12 April 1957 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia
to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

New York, 12 April 1957

Upon the instructions of the Saudi Arabian Government, I have the honour to communicate through you to the United Nations and its Member States the attached memorandum registering the Saudi Arabian Government's legal and historical rights in the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba.

I beg to request that this memorandum be circulated by the Secretary-General to Member States of the United Nations as a United Nations document.

(Signed) Abdullah AL-KHAYYAL
Permanent Representative

MEMORANDUM

1. It is well known that on 29 November 1947 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution for the partition of Palestine and the establishment of an Arab State and a Jewish State, as well as the internationalization of Jerusalem under the trusteeship of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, the Zionists' aim was not satisfied with the territory allocated to them under the United Nations resolution. Israel's intent was planned to dispose of the Arab inhabitants from that territory. Consequently, Israel employed measures of armed expansion and committed acts of terrorism and murder against the Arab inhabitants, whereby the majority of them, a million or so, fled to the neighbouring countries. In defiance of the United Nations resolution, Israel shifted its capital to Jerusalem, which is sacred to all the divine religions. Israel was not thus satisfied, but persisted in the application of its systematic aggressive policy of expansionism. Some of its leaders maintained that the boundaries of Israel extend from the Auphrate to the Nile, and that such boundaries should be the ultimate goal. It persisted in provoking the neighbouring Arab countries, by means of raids and terroristic acts, which endangered peace and security in the area. It ignored the international public opinion and defied the successive United Nations resolutions, which condemned Israel for its aggression and its threat to world peace.

2. The consequences of the aforementioned situation, which began since the creation of Israel, are the main causes for the present instability in the Middle East. It is within such concept that the roots of mental and material anxieties now prevalent in the area, should be explained.

3. The tripartite aggression against Egypt on 29 October 1956 by Britain, France and Israel further aggravated the instability and tension in the Middle East. That aggression was undertaken against all aspects of international law, as well as moral and human values. It was likely to have led to the outburst of a world war, had it not been for the rapid intervention of the United Nations, supported by the peace-loving States of the world, who condemned that aggression and succeeded in putting an end to it. The British and the French withdrew from Egyptian territory, but Israel deliberately delayed its withdrawal, for such

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unjustifiable and invalid reasons, which led the world at large to renew its condemnation of Israel, and the insistence on its unconditional withdrawal. Only then, Israel was forced to withdraw and enforce the United Nations resolutions which demanded such withdrawal. Israel has done so only after it had committed a series of inhuman crimes and deliberately destroyed much valuable properties in the occupied areas.

4. Nevertheless, Israel has not yet relinquished its expansionist policies and its intrigues, nor the improvization of claims that have no basis in law, morality or history. It persisted in the application of its policies of accomplished facts and ends justify means.

5. The most recent manifestation of such policies is Israel's claim for a forcible passage to the Gulf of Aqaba in defiance of basic Arab rights. Ever since its ill-fated aggression on Egypt on 29 October 1956, Israel employed successive efforts to establish an artificial right for such a passage, employing a campaign of propaganda aiming at the distortion of the historical, geographical and legal facts relating to the Gulf of Aqaba.

The Saudi Arabian Government is keen to draw the attention of Member Governments to the correct legal institutions and the historical and geographical aspects pertaining to that Gulf.

6. Geographically, the Gulf of Aqaba is situated on the western section of Saudi Arabia and is a national extension to Saudi Red Sea coasts. The Gulf is approximately 100 miles long (from the southernmost tip in Sinai up to its utmost north in the Aqaba Port); with width varying between 7 to 14 miles, all of which are Arab territorial waters. The whole width of the Gulf's entrance does not exceed 9 miles, intercepted by the two Islands of Tiran and Sanafir. The Island of Tiran is situated at the Gulf base, to the east of which lies the Island of Sanafir. These two Islands are Saudi Arabian. The only navigable passage to the Gulf, which lies between the Island of Tiran and the Sinai coast, is only within a few hundred metres from the shore. A third island to be found in the Gulf is the Egyptian Island of Pharoun, which lies in the north of the Gulf, eight miles from the Port of Aqaba.

7. The islands intercepting the Gulf entrance are Saudi Arabian, and the straits separating them are under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Their waters are Saudi Arabian territorial waters. Those straits were and still are closed straits. The whole width of the Gulf entrance does not exceed 9 miles, which is 12 miles shorter than in those gulfs treated by international law as international waterways. Furthermore, the width of the straits separating the aforementioned Saudi Arabian Islands and the Egyptian shore facing them, does not exceed, in some places, more than half a mile.

Furthermore, the territorial character of the Gulf, its waters, entrance and straits, was affirmed by the Treaty of Constantinople of 1888 concerning the Suez Canal. Article 10 (paragraph 3) of the said Treaty specified that the stipulations contained in that Treaty do not apply to the Arabic States lying on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba. The records of the negotiations leading to the said Treaty clearly reveal that the Gulf of Aqaba and its straits were intended to be excluded from the proposed freedom of international navigation in the Suez Canal, thus acknowledging that the waters of the Gulf, its entrance and straits, are territorial and implying no freedom of international navigation through them.

On the basis of the status quo, as well as on the principles of law, the Gulf of Aqaba cannot, therefore, be considered an open waterway and any attempt at giving it international character will constitute an encroachment on the sovereignty of Saudi Arabia and a threat to its territorial security.

8. It is to be recalled that Israeli planes and ships some four months ago attacked positions inside Saudi Arabia, at the time when Israeli forces were occupying the Egyptian territory in Sharm el-Sheikh. This proves Israel intends to force a right of passage through the Gulf, threatening the security of the area.

9. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while putting these facts to the attention of the friendly Governments, expresses the great hope that they will be convinced of its points of view, and will endeavour to support them, in an effort to uphold right and justice, and put an end to Israel's claim, whose acceptance will only mean the reward for aggression, and the increase of the gravity of tension in the Middle East.

12 April 1957.

وزارة الخارجية
مملكة العربية السعودية

وفد المملكة العربية السعودية لدى الأمم المتحدة
SAUDI ARABIAN MISSION
UNITED NATIONS
908 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK

12 April 1957

Excellency,

Upon the instructions of the Saudi Arabian Government,
I have the honour to communicate through you to the United
Nations and its member states the attached memorandum
registering the Saudi Arabian Government's legal and
historical rights in the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of
Aqaba.

I beg to request that this memorandum be circulated
~~by the Secretary-General to member states of the United~~
Nations as a United Nations document.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my
highest esteem.

Abdullah Al-Khayyal
Permanent Representative

His Excellency the Secretary General
of the United Nations

United Nations, New York

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/3825
9 May 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 MAY 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer Your Excellency to my previous communications, the last of which was dated 12 April 1957 (which is now United Nations document A/3575), in connexion with repeated aggressive acts by Israel in Saudi Arabian territorial waters and against the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia.

I take this opportunity to draw the attention of Your Excellency that whilst my Government reserves its full right to take whatever measures it deems necessary in conformity with the United Nations Charter, my Government has instructed me to request Your Excellency to be kind enough as to notify the Security Council the contents of this memorandum and also to have it circulated amongst the Member States of the United Nations.

The morning of 1 May 1957, an Israeli destroyer sailed from Elath to Sharm el-Sheikh, which is Egyptian territory, lying on the Western Gulf of Aqaba, and where presently detachments of the United Nations Emergency Force are stationed. From Sharm el-Sheikh, the destroyer proceeded toward the town of Sheik Hamid, on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Aqaba, which is Saudi Arabian territory, until the destroyer was at a distance of approximately two kilometres from the coast. Thereafter, the Israeli destroyer proceeded nearer to the coast until it was at a distance of about one kilometre from the Saudi Arabian town of Ad Dhaba. The destroyer further proceeded to a distance of about two kilometres from the town of Madna, also situated on the Saudi Arabian coast, and thereafter sailed towards Elath. The time was 5 o'clock (Saudi Arabian local time) of the morning of 1 May 1957. A black and white flag was hoisted on the Israeli destroyer. The destroyer also bore the number 320.

In addition to the aforementioned intrusions, on 30 April and 1 May 1957, other Israeli naval units, consisting of two destroyers, three frigates and various military airplanes, engaged in manoeuvres near the western coast of the Gulf of Aqaba in waters situated between Elath and Dhabah and crossed towards the Saudi Arabian eastern coast of the Gulf. Up till 4 May 1957, these Israeli naval and air units had not returned to their base.

S/3825
English
Page 2

Such acts in which Israel is engaging against the Saudi Arabia's territorial waters and against its territorial integrity, is naught but a continuation of Israeli aggression, which threatens the security and peace of this region. The factor which, this time, makes such aggression more serious is that it is perpetrated by naval units and military planes consequent upon the Israeli aggression against Egypt.

Notwithstanding that such acts are against the principles of the United Nations, they are at the same time, a provocation and a challenge to a Member State of the United Nations, as well as a violation of Saudi Arabia's legal rights and the security of its territory.

Further to all this, such Israeli acts also constitute a violation of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, which were adopted upon the Israeli aggression against Egypt.

The Government of Saudi Arabia sharply protests to the United Nations such repeated aggressive acts which Israel is committing against the territorial waters and against the security of Saudi Arabia, and wishes to state that it will reserve to itself the full right to defend its vital interests and its territorial integrity.

Please accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Abdullah Al-Khayyal
Permanent Representative

original sent
to Narayanan
aweddy

7 May 1957

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer Your Excellency to my previous communications, the last of which was dated April 12th, 1957 (which is now United Nations Document A/3575), in connection with repeated aggressive acts by Israel in Saudi Arabian territorial waters and against the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia.

I take this opportunity to draw the attention of Your Excellency that whilst my Government reserves its full right to take whatever measures it deems necessary in conformity with the United Nations Charter, my Government has instructed me to request Your Excellency to be kind enough as to notify the Security Council the contents of this memorandum and also to have it circulated amongst the Member States of the United Nations.

The morning of May 1st, 1957, an Israeli destroyer sailed from Elath to Sharm el-Sheikh, which is Egyptian territory, lying on the Western Gulf of Aqaba, and where presently detachments of

Page 2.

the United Nations Emergency Force are stationed. From Sharm el-Sheikh, the destroyer proceeded toward the town of Sheik Hamid, on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Aqaba, which is Saudi Arabian territory, until the destroyer was at a distance of approximately two kilometers from the coast. Thereafter, the Israeli destroyer proceeded nearer to the coast until it was at a distance of about one kilometer from the Saudi Arabian town of Ad Dhaba. The destroyer further proceeded to a distance of about two kilometers from the town of Madna, also situated on the Saudi Arabian Coast, and thereafter sailed towards Elath. The time was 5 o'clock (Saudi Arabian local time) of the morning of May 1st, 1957. A black and white flag was hoisted on the Israeli destroyer. The destroyer also bore the number 320.

In addition to the aforementioned intrusions, on April 30th and May 1st, 1957, other Israeli naval units, consisting of two destroyers, three frigates and various military airplanes,

engaged in maneuvers near the western coast of the Gulf of Aqaba in waters situated between Elath and Dhabah and crossed towards the Saudi Arabian eastern coast of the Gulf. Up till May 4th, 1957, these Israeli naval and air units had not returned to their base.

Such acts in which Israel is engaging against the Saudi Arabia's territorial waters and against its territorial integrity, is naught but a continuation of Israeli aggression, which threatens the security and peace of this region. The factor which, this time, makes such aggression more serious is that it is perpetrated by naval units and military planes consequent upon the Israeli aggression against Egypt.

Notwithstanding that such acts are against the principles of the United Nations, they are at the same time, a provocation and a challenge to a Member State of the United Nations, as well as a violation of Saudi Arabia's legal rights and the security of its territory.

Page 4.

Further to all this, such Israeli acts also constitute a violation of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, which were adopted upon the Israeli aggression against Egypt.

The Government of Saudi Arabia sharply protests to the United Nations such repeated aggressive acts which Israel is committing against the territorial waters and against the security of Saudi Arabia, and, wishes to state that it will reserve to itself the full right to defend its vital interests and its territorial integrity.

Please accept, Sir, the expression of my highest consideration.

Abdullah Al-Khayyal
Permanent Representative

His Excellency the Secretary General
of the United Nations
New York, N. Y.

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UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/3833
28 May 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, upon the instruction of my Government, to bring to the attention of the Security Council the following memorandum concerning the latest acts of aggressive and provocative actions on the part of Israel against the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia, which is, in the opinion of the Saudi Arabian Government, a threat to its national security:

"At 2:15 P.M., Saudi Arabian local time, of May 18, 1957, an Israeli military plane circled at an extremely low level over Saudi Arabian Battery positions in Wadi Sherih, in the vicinity of Tabuk, a town in northeastern Saudi Arabia. The Israeli plane was then seen landing at Elath. On the morning of May 20, an Israeli destroyer emerged from Elath in a southerly direction, cruised for a considerable time around Saudi Arabian positions in the northeastern coastal waters of Saudi Arabia in the Gulf of Aqaba. These intrusions are but the latest in the continuous provocative and aggressive Israeli actions against Saudi Arabian land and territorial waters, which constitute a direct threat to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi Arabian Government, while bringing this to the attention of the Security Council and Member States of the United Nations, reserves for itself its full rights to undertake necessary measures to safeguard and defend its territorial integrity."

(Signed) Abdullah Al-Khayyal
Permanent Representative

وزارة الخارجية
وفد المملكة العربية السعودية لدى الامم المتحدة

SAUDI ARABIAN DELEGATION
UNITED NATIONS

5th June, 1957

ellency,

I have the honor, upon the instruction of my Government to inform the Security Council of the United Nations and its member states, of the following developments in the series of provocative and aggressive acts by the Israeli military authorities against the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia, which became recently the subject of repeated correspondence between the Saudi Arabian Mission and the United Nation's Organization.

1. At 2:00 P.M. (Saudi local time) of Monday, May 27, 1957, an Israeli destroyer emerging from the port of Elath in a southerly direction, cruised within the Saudi Arabian territorial waters. The same destroyer bombarded with light and heavy fire the coastal position near Taba. Two other Israeli destroyers the same day undertook similar aggressive acts in that locale. It should be pointed out that the locations of such aggressive acts engulf the traditional land and sea routes of Moslem Pilgrimage, intending to perform their annual

religious duties in the Holy Places in Saudi Arabia.

2. During the night of 28th May, an Israeli destroyer coming from a northerly direction, violated the Saudi Arabian territorial waters in the vicinity of Maqna on the Saudi coast of the Gulf of Aqaba. The destroyer returned back in a northerly direction towards Elath.

3. At 1 A.M. (Saudi local time) of the night of Tuesday, the 28th of May, two Israeli destroyers cruising from Elath opened light and heavy fire on the Al-Tur area. The bombardment lasted over an hour.

4. Just after sun set (2:30 P.M. local Saudi time) Wednesday the 29th of May, an Israeli destroyer with 3 motor boats violated the Saudi Arabian territorial waters in the Aqaba Gulf, subjecting Saudi coastal positions to powerful search lights. The same Israeli naval units opened light and heavy fire on the coastal area adjoining Al-Tur. The violation of Saudi Arabia's territorial waters by these Israeli units was repeated during the day time.

5. On the night (5:30 P. M. Saudi local time) of Saturday, 1 June, an Israeli destroyer accompanied by two naval motor boats again violated the Saudi Arabian territorial waters, laying anchor opposite the Saudi position in the Gulf of Aqaba at a distance of less than 2 miles. These naval units continued

for a considerable time to patrol the Gulf waters in violation of Saudi Arabia's territorial waters.

The Saudi Arabian Government, while registering with the United Nations and its Security Council, these repeated flagrant violations and provocations, reiterated its rights to undertake the necessary measures to safeguard its rights and interests.

It is the desire of the Saudi Arabian Government to have this memorandum circulated to member states of the United Nations.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Abdullah Al-Khayyal
Permanent Representative of
Saudi Arabia to the United Nations

The Secretary General
United Nations
New York City

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UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/3835
6 June 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, upon the instruction of my Government, to inform the Security Council of the United Nations and its Member States of the following developments in the series of provocative and aggressive acts by the Israeli military authorities against the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia, which became recently the subject of repeated correspondence between the Saudi Arabian Mission and the United Nations Organization.

1. At 2.00 p.m. (Saudi local time) of Monday, 27 May 1957, an Israeli destroyer emerging from the port of Elath in a southerly direction, cruised within the Saudi Arabian territorial waters. The same destroyer bombarded with light and heavy fire the coastal position near Taba. Two other Israeli destroyers, the same day, undertook similar aggressive acts in that locale. It should be pointed out that the locations of such aggressive acts engulf the traditional land and sea routes of Moslem Pilgrimage, intending to perform their annual religious duties in the Holy Places in Saudi Arabia.
2. During the night of 28 May, an Israeli destroyer coming from a northerly direction violated the Saudi Arabian territorial waters in the vicinity of Maqna on the Saudi coast of the Gulf of Aqaba. The destroyer returned back in a northerly direction towards Elath.
3. At 1.00 a.m. (Saudi local time) of the night of Tuesday, 28 May, two Israeli destroyers cruising from Elath opened light and heavy fire on the Al-Tur area. The bombardment lasted over an hour.
4. Just after sunset (2:30 p.m. local Saudi time) Wednesday, 29 May, an Israeli destroyer with three motor boats violated the Saudi Arabian territorial waters in the Aqaba Gulf, subjecting Saudi Coastal positions to powerful search lights. The same Israeli naval units opened light and heavy fire on the coastal area adjoining Al-Tur. The violation of Saudi Arabia's territorial waters by these Israeli units was repeated during the day time.

5. On the night (5:30 p.m. Saudi local time) of Saturday, 1 June, an Israeli destroyer accompanied by two naval motor boats again violated the Saudi Arabian territorial waters, laying anchor opposite the Saudi position in the Gulf of Aqaba at a distance of less than two miles. These naval units continued for a considerable time to patrol the Gulf waters in violation of Saudi Arabia's territorial waters.

The Saudi Arabian Government, while registering with the United Nations and its Security Council, these repeated flagrant violations and provocations, reiterates its right to undertake the necessary measures to safeguard its rights and interests.

It is the desire of the Saudi Arabian Government to have this memorandum circulated to Member States of the United Nations.

(Signed)

Abdullah Al-Khayyal

Permanent Representative of
Saudi Arabia to the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/3841
20 June 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 JUNE 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to submit to the Security Council, for the information of its members and other Member States of the United Nations, the following violation by the Israeli armed forces of the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia:

1. On the morning of 12 June 1957, six Israeli military aircraft, in violation of Saudi Arabia's territorial integrity, carried out military manoeuvres over Saudi Arabian territorial waters in the Aqaba Gulf. The aircraft were seen landing at Elath Airport. Another Israeli military plane took off the same morning from Elath and violated the air space of Saudi Arabia in the Aqaba Gulf area.
 2. At 8:00 p.m. of Thursday night, 13 June 1957, Israeli torpedo boats violated Saudi Arabian territorial waters in the Gulf of Aqaba, subjecting Saudi coastal positions to its searchlights.
- Please accept, etc.

(Signed) ABDULLAH AL-KHAYYAL
Permanent Representative of
Saudi Arabia to the United
Nations

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/3843
25 June 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JUNE 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government, to transmit to you the following:

"At 12:00 P.M. of 13 June 1957, an Israeli destroyer took off for Elath and violated Saudi Arabian territorial waters in the Saudi Arabian coastal town of Al-Barij. The destroyer laid anchor in that locality for several hours before it was replaced by another Israeli naval unit."

The Saudi Arabian Government wishes to keep the Security Council and the Member States of the United Nations informed of these repeated acts of violation and provocation on the part of the Israeli authorities, and in doing so the Saudi Arabian Government restates its position that the Aqaba Gulf is Arab territorial waters, and reiterates its determination to uphold its rights and interests in the face of such Israeli provocative acts.

(Signed) Abdullah Al-Khayyal

Permanent Representative of
Saudi Arabia to the United
Nations

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/3846
2 July 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

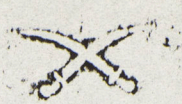
LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government, to bring to the attention of the Security Council and Member States of the United Nations, another series of Israeli violations of Saudi Arabia's territorial integrity:

1. On 19 June 1957, two Israeli torpedo boats violated Saudi Arabian territorial waters in the Northeastern coast of the Aqaba Gulf. On the morning of 20 June, other Israeli naval units carried on naval manoeuvres in that area.
2. On 22 and 23 June 1957, Israeli military aircraft violated Saudi Arabian air space at a very low altitude over the towns of Sarih and Haql and the adjoining Saudi territories to the Northeast. The aircrafts were observed landing at Elath.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) ABDULLAH AL-KHAYYAL
Permanent Representative
of Saudi Arabia to the
United Nations



SAUDI ARABIAN MISSION
UNITED NATIONS
305 LEHMAN AVENUE
NEW YORK

June 19, 1957

Excellency:

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to submit to the Security Council, for the information of its members and other member states of the United Nations, the following violation by the Israeli armed forces of the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia:

1. On the morning of June 12, 1957, six Israeli military aircrafts, in violation of Saudi Arabia's territorial integrity, carried military manoeuvres over Saudi Arabian territorial waters in the Aqaba Gulf. The aircrafts were seen landing at Elath Airport. Another Israeli military plane took off the same morning from Elath and violated the air space of Saudi Arabia in the Aqaba Gulf area.

2. At 8:00 P. M. of Thursday night, June 13, 1957, Israeli torpedo boats violated Saudi Arabian territorial waters in

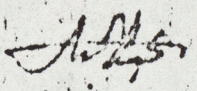
Page 2.

19 June 1957

the Gulf of Aqaba, subjecting Saudi coastal positions to its search lights.

It is the desire of the Saudi Arabian Government to have this information brought to the attention of member states of the United Nations.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.


Abdullah Al-Khayyal
Permanent Representative
of Saudi Arabia to the
United Nations

Secretary-General of the United Nations

New York,

N. Y.



السعودية
البعثة العربية
السعودية
SAUDI ARABIAN MISSION
UNITED NATIONS
300 LEWISTON AVENUE
NEW YORK

10 July 1957

Excellency,

I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government, to bring to the attention of the Security Council and member states of the United Nations, another series of Israeli violations of Saudi Arabia's territorial integrity:

1. On Wednesday, June 26, 1957, an Israeli destroyer passed in the territorial waters of Saudi Arabia near the point of Sheik Humied, Saudi Arabia, heading from South to North.
2. On Thursday, the 27th of the same month, another boat passed through at 11:00 A.M. in the territorial waters of Saudi Arabia from South to North.

10 July 1957

It is the desire of the Saudi Arabian Government to have this information brought to the attention of member states of the United Nations.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

عبدالله
Abdullah Al-Khayyal
Permanent Representative
of Saudi Arabia to the
United Nations

Secretary General
of the United Nations
New York City