

# Small files: Israel - Doron case, Boy incident, Jerusalem parade, Flint inc...

*HS L 179:183*



Dag Hammarskjöld's saml.

Israel

Jerusalem Parade - 1958

20 Feb. - 28 March

Toukan, Baha ud-Din (Perm. Representative  
of Jordan to the U.N.)

- 2 letters to D. H.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE H. K. OF JORDAN TO UNITED NATIONS  
32 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

SC/3/

20 February 1958.

Excellency,

The Acting Permanent Representative of Jordan presents his compliments to, His Excellency, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to inform him that he has been directed to state that the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has recently learned that Israel is preparing to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its independence in the City of Jerusalem, and that the Israeli army plans to parade large contingents of its various services, including mechanized, armoured and artillery units.

Since such action, if it should take place, is considered a flagrant violation of the General Armistice Agreement concluded on 3 April 1949, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan requests that His Excellency immediately take appropriate measures at his disposal to prevent the anticipated movement of such large proportions of troops and war materiel into close proximity of the Armistice lines.

Moreover, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan wish to caution against the provocation that such a grandiose military parade would cause and thereby increase the tension along the Armistice boarders, especially in the region of the Holy City. The Government

His Excellency  
Mr. Dag Hammarskjold  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE H. K. OF JORDAN TO UNITED NATIONS  
22 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

- 2 -

of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan maintain that such a parade would, in addition, lead to dangerous consequences which could not be avoided unless the Secretary-General acted in time to prevent them.

The Acting Permanent Representative of Jordan avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the assurances of his highest consideration.

*Copy of file (3)*

-- -- --  
340 74th 21

SC/3/270

28 March 1958

Excellency,

*23 April*

I have the honour to refer to my Note SC/3/59 of 20 February 1958 on the subject of Israeli plans to parade large contingents of various military services in the Israeli Sector of the City of Jerusalem during the celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of Israel's independence and to inform you that the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan bases its request that your Excellency take immediate and appropriate measures to prevent the anticipated movement of large proportions of troops and war materiel in the close proximity of Armistice Lines upon the provisions of article VII para (1) of the General Armistice Agreement concluded between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Israel and signed at Rhodes on 3 April 1949.

This paragraph says :

" The military forces of the Parties to this Agreement shall be limited to defensive forces only in the areas extending ten kilometres from each side of the Armistice Demarcation Lines, except where geographical considerations make this impractical, as at the southermost tip of Palestine and the coastal strip. Defensive forces permissible in each sector shall be as defined in annex II to this Agreement. In the sector now held by Iraqi forces, calculations on the reduction of forces shall include the number of Iraqi forces in this sector."

The defensive forces referred to in the above paragraph are defined in Annex II of the said agreement, which defines :

1. Land forces

(a) A standard battalion to consist of not more than 800 officers and other ranks, and to be composed of not more than :

(i) Four rifle companies with ordinary infantry equipment; rifles, LMG's, SMG's, light mortars, anti-tank rifles and PIAT.

The light mortars shall not be heavier than 2 inch.

The following number of weapons per battalion shall not be exceeded : 48 LMG's, 16 mortars 2 inch, 8 PIAT's;

(ii) One support company with not more than six MMG's, six mortars not heavier than 3 inch, four anti-tank guns not heavier than six pounders;

(iii) One headquarters company;

(b) The artillery and anti-aircraft artillery to be allotted to the defensive forces shall consist of the following type of weapons : field guns not heavier than twenty-five pounders, the anti-aircraft guns not heavier than forty millimetres.

2. The following are excluded from the term "defensive forces."

(a) Armour, such as tanks of all types, armoured cars, Bren gun carriers, half-tracks, armoured vehicles or load carriers, or any other armoured vehicles;

(b) All support arms and units other than those specific in paragraphs 1 (a) i and ii, and 1 (b) above.

(c) Service units to be agreed upon.

On the strength of these provisions the total forces which Israel is permitted to station in the Jerusalem sector is 1,600 officers and men whose armaments have been defined above. The preparations by the Israeli army to hold a military parade on an extremely large scale in the City of Jerusalem, which falls within the 10 kilometres limit from the Armistice Lines, will include the entry of large military units accompanied by mechanized, armoured and artillery forces into a sector where all military forces are restricted to "defensive forces". As such, Israel's action should be regarded a flagrant violation to the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement.

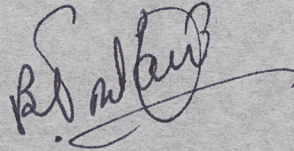
In addition to such considerations, the Israeli action is considered by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as constituting a provocation which will increase the existing tension along the borders and especially in the City of Jerusalem.

When, therefore, the "principles and purposes" that governed the drafting of the General Armistice Agreement, which were enunciated in Article II of the said Agreement are given their due importance, it becomes apparent that the prospective military activity of the Israeli authorities will result in military and political advantages being gained,

- 4 -

and thus run contrary to the provision of Article II wherein it is recognized that no military or political advantage should be gained under the truce ordered by the Security Council on 16 November 1948.

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



Baha ud-Din Toukan  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Jordan  
to the United Nations

His Excellency  
Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York