

**Middle East conflict -  
Lebanon. Correspondence,  
statements, resolutions:  
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Middle East conflict 1958 - Aug. 27

Notes for discussion with the Sec. Gen

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Notes for discussion  
with the Secretary-General  
Wed. August 27, 1958

A. Views of Jordan on its present problem were presented by the Jordan Delegation at the General Assembly.

They involve Jordan's complaint of:

1. Indirect and subversive aggression by U.A.R. aimed at forcing the overthrow of the lawful and constitutional regime.
2. Armed infiltration of persons and smuggling of arms and money.
3. Radio and press incitements, and use of covert radio stations operating from without.
4. Commercial and transport blockade.
5. Acts of violence and unjust treatment against Jordanian citizens and damage to their personal property.

B. Jordan has proved its solidarity and strong resistance. Yet, it feels that its present problem should be of deep concern to the international community. The Jordan Government takes this opportunity to reaffirm its wholehearted spirit of cooperation and to develop the brotherly relations with its Arab sister states. It sincerely hopes that these states will live up to their reassured pledges under the resolution in such a manner which may open the way to a happier future in the area for the maintenance of international peace and stability.

C. 1. Jordan therefore was gratified to see that the resolution of August 21st, has recognised the principles of good neighbourhood, non-aggression, non-interference in its domestic affairs by others, and has pledged

the respect of its independence, integrity, and its system of Government.

2. The Jordan Government welcomes the visit of the Secretary-General to discuss with him adequate arrangements to be undertaken by the UN which would deal effectively with the present situation and thereby facilitate the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Jordanian territory. We also wish to acknowledge here, with deep appreciation, the prominent contribution which the Secretary-General gave in fostering the satisfactory results of the debates in the General Assembly.

D. Some ideas appeared in the general debate of the General Assembly as adequate measures for dealing with the situation involving Jordan. The Jordan Government is opposed to the stationing of UN force on its territory.

Jordan has ~~been~~ repeatedly declared that the calling of British troops was necessitated by the imminent exigencies of an exceptional situation and that the presence of these troops is of a temporary nature.

E. As to the idea of employing UN observers, Jordan feels that this is an inadequate measure.

1. The employment of the observers team in Lebanon did not prove to be effective nor did it prove to be a useful arrangement to induce others.
2. In view of the very long line of Jordan's northern frontiers, an observers team, no matter how large it may be, could not properly fulfill its responsibilities.
3. In any case, the views of the Jordan Government are that if such team were to be employed, it should be stationed in the territory of U.A.R. wherefrom aggression is directed.

4. Jordan has full confidence in the loyalty and efficiency of its armed forces. Our main claim, therefore, is that we should be assisted in the strengthening of these national forces by financial and military aid.

F. The Jordan Government does not object to the ~~principle~~<sup>presence</sup> of the UN as intended in the resolution. On the contrary it believes that such a presence is essential for the effective implementation of the terms of the resolution in word and deed. However, such presence of UN, having been duly recognized by all the Arab States, co-sponsors of the resolution, should in the opinion of Jordan take the form of a "Representative Office" of the UN and the designation, thereto, of a special distinguished representative of the Secretary-General. Amongst any other duties which will be assigned to the Representative by the Secretary-General, the following specific responsibilities, from a Jordanian point of view, must also be assigned to him.

1. To receive direct and immediate reports from the Jordanian authorities on any incident or a breach of the resolution.
2. To monitor offensive and provocative broadcasts and press anti-propaganda.
3. To take adequate measures for:
  - a. Prevention of covert radio stations and any other media of public agitation and incitement against the lawful regimes and duly constituted Governments.
  - b. Prevention of any methods or actions of indirect aggression.
  - c. Prevention of illegitimate activities of persons seeking so-called political assylum, who, in fact, are ordinary criminals.

4. The Jordan Government, in expressing its readiness to cooperate with UN, Secretary-General as above, wishes to make it clear that it stipulates that similar UN representatives arrangements should be established in Cairo, Damascus, or any other Arab capital involved in this dispute.
- F. Following the adoption of the resolution by the General Assembly, Jordan complied with its terms forthwith. However, aggressive plans and actions by the U.A.R. and some other co-sponsors of the resolution have not ceased till now. Jordan therefore, will continue to put on record these violations and reserves its right to bring the matter to the attention of the UN whenever it may deem it necessary to do so.
- G. The Jordan Government will further expand on any point which the Secretary-General may wish to raise in the course of the present talks.