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Synopsis of Secco resolutions containing condemnations or recommendations or expressing support of Mixed Armistice Commissions' decisions in connections with incidents between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

25 October 1956

SYNOPSIS OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS CONTAINING CONDEMNATIONS
OR RECOMMENDATIONS OR EXPRESSING SUPPORT OF MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSIONS'
DECISIONS IN CONNECTION WITH INCIDENTS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND ITS ARAB
NEIGHBOURS

Introduction

The basis of all Security Council decisions and resolutions relating to incidents between Israel and its Arab neighbours is to be found in the second of two draft resolutions (S/1376) adopted by the Security Council on 11 August 1949 (437th meeting), in connection with the Armistice Agreements signed between February and July 1949.

In that draft resolution the Council reaffirmed the order contained in its resolution of 15 July 1948 to the Governments and authorities concerned, to observe an unconditional cease-fire and, bearing in mind that the several Armistice Agreements included firm pledges against any further acts of hostility between the parties and also provided for their supervision by the parties themselves, relied upon the parties to ensure the continued application and observance of these Agreements.

Resolution of 17 November 1950

On 17 November 1950 (524th meeting), following charges by Egypt of expulsion by Israel of thousands of Palestinian Arabs into Egyptian territory and of alleged violations by Israel of the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Agreement, the Council adopted a resolution (S/1907 and Corr.1), which, inter alia, called upon the parties to consent to the handling of the present complaints according to the procedures established in the Armistice Agreements; requested the Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission to give urgent attention to the Egyptian complaints and

called upon both parties to give effect to any finding of the Mixed Armistice Commission regarding the repatriation of any such Arabs who, in the Commission's opinion, were entitled to return.

Resolution of 8 May 1951

On 8 May 1951 (545th meeting), the Council adopted a draft resolution (S/2130), in connection with various items submitted by Israel and Syria (see S/Agenda/541) concerning alleged violations of the Syrian-Israeli Armistice Agreement in the area of the Huleh Marshes.

In that resolution the Council, inter alia, called upon the parties or persons in the areas concerned to cease fighting and brought to the attention of the parties their obligations under Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter and the Security Council resolution of 15 July 1948 and their commitments under the General Armistice Agreements, and accordingly called upon them to comply with these obligations and commitments.

Resolution of 18 May 1951

On 18 May 1951 (547th meeting), still in connection with the incidents in the Huleh Marshes area, the Council adopted a resolution (S/2157), which, inter alia, (1) called upon Israel to comply with the request of the Chief of Staff and of the Chairman of the Israeli-Syrian Armistice Commission to ensure that the Palestine Land Development Company cease all operations in the demilitarized zone until such time as an arrangement was made through the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission for the continuation of the drainage project; (2) found that the aerial action taken by Israeli forces on 5 April and any future

aggressive military action by either party in or around the demilitarized zone should be regarded as constituting a violation of the cease-fire provision of the Council's resolution of 15 July 1948, and as inconsistent with the terms of the Armistice Agreement and the obligations assumed under the Charter; and (3) decided that Arab civilians who had been removed from the demilitarized zone by Israel should be permitted to return forthwith to their homes and that the Mixed Armistice Commission should supervise their return and rehabilitation.

In that same resolution, the Council considered also that it was inconsistent with the objectives and intent of the Armistice Agreement to refuse to participate in meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission or to fail to respect requests of the Chairman of the Commission as they relate to his obligations under Article V and called upon the parties to be represented at all meetings called by the Chairman and to respect such requests.

Resolution of 24 November 1953

On 24 November 1953 (642nd meeting), in connection with an incident which had taken place at Qibya on 14-15 October, the Council adopted a resolution (S/3139/Rev.2), which, inter alia, (1) found that the retaliatory action at Qibya taken by armed forces of Israel and all such actions constituted a violation of the cease-fire provisions of the 15 July 1948 resolution and were inconsistent with the parties' obligations under the General Armistice Agreement and the Charter; (2) expressed the strongest censure of that action, calling upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent all such actions in

the future; and (3) emphasized the obligation of the Governments of Israel and Jordan to co-operate fully with the Chief of Staff.

Resolution of 29 March 1955

Condemnation was expressed in a resolution (S/3378), adopted on 29 March 1955 (695th meeting) on a complaint submitted by Egypt regarding an incident which occurred on 28 February 1955 in the Gaza area.

The resolution, noting that the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission on 6 March 1955 had determined that a "pre-arranged and planned attack ordered by Israel authorities" had been "committed by Israel regular army forces against the Egyptian regular army force" in the Gaza Strip on 28 February 1955, condemned this attack as a violation of the cease-fire provisions of the 15 July 1948 resolution and as inconsistent with the obligations of the parties under the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel and under the Charter.

Resolution of 8 September 1955

On 8 September 1955 (700th meeting), the Council adopted a resolution (S/3435), which, inter alia, deplored the recent outbreak of violence in the area along the Demarcation Line established between Egypt and Israel on 24 February 1949 and called upon both parties forthwith to take all steps necessary to bring about order and tranquility in the area, and in particular to desist from further acts of violence and to continue the cease-fire in full force and effect.

Resolution of 19 January 1956

On 19 January 1956 (715th meeting), the Council, acting on a complaint by Syria concerning incidents in the area east of Lake Tiberias, adopted a resolution (S/3538) which, inter alia, (1) reminded the Government of Israel that the Council had already condemned military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreements, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation, and had called upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent such actions; (2) condemned the attack of 11 December 1955 as a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions of its resolution of 15 July 1948, of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria, and of Israel's obligations under the Charter; (3) expressed its grave concern at the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with its obligations; (4) Called upon the Government of Israel to do so in the future, in default of which the Council would have to consider what further measures under the Charter were required to maintain or restore the peace; and (5) called upon both parties to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in this and all other respects, to carry out the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement in good faith, and in particular to make full use of the Mixed Armistice Commission's machinery in the interpretation and application of its provisions.

25 October 1956

<u>Date of resolution</u>	<u>Support of Mixed Armistice Commissions' Decisions</u>	<u>General Condemnation</u>	<u>Condemnation of Retaliation</u>	<u>Recommendations made by the Security Council</u>
17 Nov '50 (524th mtg) (S/1907 and Corr.1)			 "Requests the Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission to give urgent attention to the Egyptian complaint of expulsion of thousands of Palestine Arabs, and "Calls upon both parties to give effect to any finding of the Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission regarding the repatriation of any such Arabs who in the Commission's opinion are entitled to return, "Authorizes the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization with regard to the movement of nomadic Arabs to recommend to Israel, Egypt and to such other Arab States as may be appropriate such steps as he may consider necessary to control the movement of such nomadic Arabs across international frontiers or armistice lines by mutual agreement, and "Calls upon the Governments concerned to take in the future no action involving the transfer of persons across international frontiers or armistice lines without prior consultation through the Mixed Armistice Commissions, " "Calls upon the parties or persons in the areas concerned to cease fighting and brings to the attention of the parties their obligations under Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and the Security Council's resolution of 15 July 1948 and their commitments under the General Armistice Agreement, and accordingly calls upon them to comply with these obligations and commitments."
8 May '51 (545th mtg) (S/2130)				

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18 May '51 (547th mtg) (S/2157)	<p>.....</p> <p>"<u>Endorses</u> the requests of the Chief of Staff and the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission on this matter and calls upon the Government of Israel to comply with them;</p> <p>.....</p> <p>"<u>Calls upon</u> the Governments of Israel and Syria to bring before the Mixed Armistice Commission or its Chairman, whichever has the pertinent responsibility under the Armistice Agreement, their complaints and to abide by the decisions resulting therefrom;</p> <p>"<u>Considers</u> that it is inconsistent with the objectives and intent of the Armistice Agreement to refuse to participate in meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission or to fail to respect requests of the Chairman of</p>	<p>"..... finds that</p> <p>'(a) Aerial action taken by the forces of the Government of Israel on 5 April 1951 and</p> <p>'(b) Any aggressive military action by either of the parties in or around the demilitarized zone, which further investigation by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization into the reports and complaints recently submitted to the Council may establish, constitutes a violation of the cease-fire provision provided in the Security Council resolution of 15 July 1948 and are inconsistent with the terms of</p>		<p>.....</p> <p>"(a) Decides that Arab civilians who have been removed from the demilitarized zone by the Government of Israel should be permitted to return forthwith to their homes and that the Mixed Armistice Commission should supervise their return and rehabilitation in a manner to be determined by the Commission; and</p> <p>(b) Holds that no action involving the transfer of persons across international frontiers, armistice lines or within the demilitarized zone should be undertaken without prior decision of the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission.</p> <p>....."</p> <p>.....</p> <p>"<u>Reminds</u> the parties of their obligations under the Charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such manner that international peace and security are not endangered and expresses its concern at the failure of the Governments of Israel and Syria to achieve progress pursuant to their commitments under the Armistice Agreement to promote the return to permanent peace in Palestine;</p> <p>"<u>Directs</u> the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to take the necessary steps to give effect to this resolution for the purposes of restoring peace in the area, and authorizes him to take such measures to restore peace in the area and to make such representations to the Governments of Israel and Syria as he may deem necessary;</p> <p>....."</p>

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18 May '51 (con'd)	the Mixed Armistice Commission as they relate to his obligations under Article V and calls upon the parties to be represented at all meetings called by the Chairman of the Commission and to respect such requests; "	the Armistice Agreement and the obligations assumed under the Charter; "		
24 Nov '53 (642nd mtg) (S/3139/ Rev.2)		 "Finds that the retaliatory action at Qibya taken by armed forces of Israel on 14-15 October 1953 and all such actions constitute a violation of the ceasefire provisions of the Security Council resolution of 15 July 1948 and are inconsistent with the parties' obligations under the General Armistice Agreement and the Charter; "Calls upon the Governments of Israel and Jordan to ensure the effective co-operation of local security forces; " "Emphasizes the obligation of the Governments of Israel and Jordan to co-operate fully with the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization; "Requests the Secretary-General to consider, with the Chief of Staff, the best ways of strengthening the Truce Supervision Organization and to furnish such additional personnel and assistance as the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization may require for the performance of his duties; "

Date of
resolution

Support of Mixed
Armistice Commission's
Decisions

General
Condemnation

Condemnation
of Retaliation

Recommendations made by the Security Council

24 Nov '53
(cont'd)

"Expresses the strongest censure of that action, which can only prejudice the chances of that peaceful settlement which both parties, in accordance with the Charter, are bound to seek, and calls upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent all such actions in the future;
....."

29 Mar '55
(695th mtg)
(S/3378)

.....

"Noting that the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission on 6 March 1955 determined that a 'pre-arranged and planned attack ordered by Israel authorities' was 'committed by Israel regular army forces against the Egyptian regular army force' in the Gaza Strip on 28 February 1955

....."

.....

"Condemns this attack as a violation of the cease-fire provisions of the Security Council resolution of 15 July 1948 and as inconsistent with the obligations of the parties under the GAA between Egypt and Israel and under the Charter;

....."

.....

"Calls again upon Israel to take all necessary measures to prevent such actions;

"Expresses its conviction that the maintenance of the General Armistice Agreement is threatened by any deliberate violation of that agreement by one of the parties to it, and that no progress towards the return of permanent peace in Palestine can be made unless the parties comply strictly with their obligations under the General Armistice Agreement and the cease-fire provisions of its resolution of 15 July 1948".

<u>Date of resolution</u>	<u>Support of Mixed Armistice Commissions' Decisions</u>	<u>General Condemnation</u>	<u>Condemnation of Retaliation</u>	<u>Recommendations made by the Security Council</u>
8 Sept '55 (700th mtg) (S/3435)	 "Deploring the recent outbreak of violence in the area along the Armistice Demarcation Line established between Egypt and Israel on 24 February 1949,"	 "Calls upon both parties forthwith to take all steps necessary to bring about order and tranquility in the area, and in particular to desist from further acts of violence and to continue the cease-fire in full force and effect; "Endorses the view of the Chief of Staff that the armed forces of both parties should be clearly and effectively separated by measures such as those which he has proposed; "Declares that freedom of movement must be afforded to United Nations Observers in the area to enable them to fulfil their functions;"
19 Jan '56 (715th mtg) (S/3538)		 "Holds that this interference in no way justifies the Israel action; "Reminds the Government of Israel that the Council has already condemned military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreements, whether or not undertaken by "Expresses its grave concern at the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with its obligations; "Calls upon the Government of Israel to do so in the future, in default of which the Council will have to consider what further measures under the Charter are required to maintain or restore the peace; "Calls upon the parties to comply with their obligations under Article V of the General Armistice Agreement to respect the Armistice Demarcation Line and the demilitarized zone; "Requests the Chief of Staff to pursue his suggestions for improving the situation in the area of Lake Tiberias without prejudice

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19 Jan '56 (cont'd)			<p>way of retaliation, and has called upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent such actions;</p> <p>"<u>Condemns</u> the attack of 11 December 1955 as a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions of its resolution of 15 July 1948, of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria, and of Israel's obligations under the Charter;</p> <p>....."</p>	<p>to the rights, claims and positions of the parties and to report to the Council as appropriate on the success of his efforts;</p> <p>"<u>Calls upon</u> the parties to arrange with the Chief of Staff for an immediate exchange of all military prisoners;</p> <p>"<u>Calls upon</u> both parties to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in this and all other respects, to carry out the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement in good faith, and in particular to make full use of the Mixed Armistice Commission's machinery in the interpretation and application of its provisions."</p>