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REPORT BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE TRUCE SUPERVISION
ORGANIZATION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL PURSUANT TO THE
COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION OF 24 NOVEMBER 1953 (S/3139/Rev.2)

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit for the information of the Security Council the following report received from the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 24 November 1953 (S/3139/Rev.2).

Jerusalem, 24 February 1954.

1. In the last paragraph of its resolution (S/3139/Rev.2) adopted on 24 November 1953, the Security Council requested the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization "to report within three months to the Security Council with such recommendations as he may consider appropriate on compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements with particular reference to the provisions of this resolution, and taking into account any agreement reached in pursuance of the request of the Government of Israel for the convocation of a Conference under article XII of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan."
2. In compliance with the Security Council's request, I have the honour to submit the following report:

I. THE ISRAEL-JORDAN GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

3. Section A of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 24 November 1953 dealt with "the retaliatory action at Kibiya by armed forces of Israel on 14-15 October 1953". The Security Council has called upon Israel "to take effective measures to prevent all such actions in the future."
4. No incident of major proportions comparable to the incident at Kibiya has occurred since the adoption of the Security Council resolution. Acts of violence, apparently committed in some cases by groups bent on retaliatory action, have however, not only maintained tension along the Demarcation Line, but actually increased it. (See paragraph 10 below)
5. In Section B of its resolution of 24 November 1953, the Security Council "takes note of the fact that there is substantial evidence of crossing of the demarcation line by unauthorized persons often resulting in acts of violence, and requests the Government of Jordan to continue and strengthen the measures which they are already taking to prevent such crossings".
6. The following measures have been taken by the Government of Jordan:
 - (a) Increase of the number of police assigned to the border area;
 - (b) Increase of the number of patrols;

- (c) Replacement of village mukhtars and area commanders, where laxity of border control was suspected;
- (d) Removal from the border area of suspected infiltrators and imposing of heavy sentences on known infiltrators;
- (e) Effective measures, both preventive and punitive, in order to put a stop to incidents resulting from ploughing across the demarcation line. In this connexion, the Israel delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission has been requested to co-operate by notifying the Mixed Armistice Commission or the Jordan Local Commander immediately on observing any illegal cultivation.

7. The number of Israeli complaints alleging crossing of the demarcation line has greatly increased during the last few months. (See Appendices A and B to this report). An increase in the number of complaints does not, however, suffice to indicate a deterioration in the local situation on the border. It may indicate an intensification of the cold war between the central authorities. Indeed, since the adoption of the resolution of the Security Council, the total number of complaints of various kinds has substantially increased on both sides. There have been other periods of psychological warfare - not only in the case of Israel and Jordan - when the Parties to a General Armistice Agreement have apparently rivalled in piling up complaints which, in quieter times, would not have been submitted to a Mixed Armistice Commission but would have been dealt with in informal talks or, in the case of Israel and Jordan, at Local Commanders' meetings.

8. It may be said that following the measures taken by the Jordan authorities on one side, the improvement and increase of the Israeli Border Police on the other, infiltration and the loss sustained by Israel as a result of marauding have now decreased.^{1/}

^{1/} It has been reported in the Israel press (16 December 1953) that newsmen who toured the border on 14 December 1953 were told that the incidence of marauding had decreased in recent months following the addition of units to the Israel Border Police, which was formed six months earlier. In a certain district, the number of known cases of Arab infiltration had decreased by 50 per cent since the formation of the Border Police, with a 20 per cent drop in the last two months alone as compared with the same period in 1952.

9. In section B of its resolution, the Security Council has further recalled to the Governments of Israel and Jordan "their obligations under Security Council resolution and the General Armistice Agreement to prevent all acts of violence on either side of the demarcation line".

10. During the last three months, several acts of violence have contributed to periods of extreme tension. I shall refer in particular to the serious incidents in the Hebron area in the second half of December 1953 and to the present situation resulting in particular from the killing of an Israeli guard at Mahasyia, on 14 February, followed by the attack of a house in Kharass Village in Jordan, three days later.

(a) Incidents in the Hebron area in the second half of December 1953

On 16 December 1953, two Israeli soldiers were killed while on patrol inside Israel territory (approximate M.R. 1433-1097). On 21 December, the Mixed Armistice Commission condemned Jordan for this incident.

On 18 December, a car was ambushed on the Hebron road (approximate M.R. 1658-1221) inside Jordan and an Arab Legion medical officer was killed. Israel was condemned by the Mixed Armistice Commission for this incident (21 December).

On 21 December, an armed group attacked a Beduin camp near Tarqumyia (approximate M.R. 1512-1092) wounding one man. Israel was condemned by the Mixed Armistice Commission for this incident (23 December).

On 21 December, an armed group, using explosives and automatic weapons, attacked a house near Hebron (approximate M.R. 1591-1066), killing one pregnant woman and two men, and wounding another man. Israel was condemned for this incident (24 December).

The last three incidents were apparently reprisal attacks for the killing of the two Israeli soldiers on 16 December. Two Arabs responsible for this crime were arrested by the Jordan Police a few days later.

(b) Recent incidents in the Central and South Central areas

On 14 February 1954, an Israeli villager on guard duty at Mahasyia, near Deiraban, (approximate M.R. 1510-1282) in the central area, was killed. No evidence was introduced to indicate that Jordanians were guilty of this crime and on 18 February the Chairman voted against the Israeli draft resolution condemning Jordan.

On 17 February 1954, an armed group using explosives and automatic weapons, attacked a house at Kharass Village (approximate M.R. 1540-1140) (South Central area) killing one Jordanian and wounding his ten-year old son. Israel was condemned by the Mixed Armistice Commission for this incident (22 February).

(c) Recent incident in the Northern area

On 18 February, the Mixed Armistice Commission condemned Israel on Jordan for firing across the demarcation line on 14 February near Deir el Ghazur (approximate M.R. 1575-1955) in the Northern area. This firing resulted in the killing of one Jordanian.

11. If one considers the acts of violence in the various areas during the last few weeks, it may be concluded that there has mounted along the whole Israel-Jordan border, except for the far south. There has been a quick succession of emergency meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission, in an effort to cope with an explosive situation.

12. In the last paragraph of Section B of its resolution, the Security Council has called upon "the Governments of Israel and Jordan to ensure the effective co-operation of local security forces".

13. The Local Commanders' Agreement which was signed on 8 June 1953 was renewed on 16 February 1954 for a further period of three months, 1 March to 1 June 1954. There is no indication, at the present time, of the possibility of closer co-operation between the two Governments to ensure greater tranquility on the border. As indicated above, Jordan has taken measures to prevent illegal crossings of the demarcation line and Israel has re-inforced its border patrol, but no joint effort has yet been attempted.

14. While a joint effort in itself would not suppress all thieving, armed robbery and smuggling, it would reduce them to a minimum. Patrols of local security forces of the Parties, if not working jointly, at least in contact with each other, more frequent meetings and better communications between Local Commanders bestowed with greater police authority, would assist in relieving tension.

15. Today (24 February 1954) the question of the convocation of a Conference under article XII of the General Armistice Agreement requested by the Government of Israel still remains unsettled. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has communicated to the Security Council his exchange of correspondence with the Governments of Jordan and Israel on the matter (S/3180). The difficulties which have arisen in connexion with the convocation of that conference have not contributed to create a better atmosphere between the two countries.

II. THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAEL GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

1. The tension between Israel and Egypt has not diminished. The Security Council has been seized by the Israel Government of the question of the "enforcement by Egypt of restrictions on the passage of ships trading with Israel through the Suez Canal" and of the question of "interference by Egypt with shipping proceeding to the Israeli port of Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba." The Egyptian Government has brought before the Security Council the question of "violations by Israel of the Egyptian-Israeli General Armistice Agreement at the Demilitarized Zone of El Auja."

2. In my report to the Security Council on 27 October 1953 (S/PV.630, page 16), I mentioned another question, viz. the crossing of the Armistice Demarcation Line by Arabs from the Egyptian-controlled "Gaza Strip". I pointed out that such infiltration, which was in many cases carried out for the purpose of stealing cattle, crops or water-pipes from Israeli settlements in the Negev, was occasionally followed by Israeli reprisal attacks.

3. During the last three months there has been on both sides an increase of complaints alleging violations of the General Armistice Agreement. The greater number of complaints have been submitted by the Israel delegation (180 complaints, out of which 150 alleging Arab infiltration and thefts). The Egyptian delegation has submitted 48 complaints.

4. As already indicated in this report in connexion with the increase of complaints submitted to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, an increase in the number of complaints does not suffice to indicate an actual deterioration in the local situation along a demarcation line. It may indicate an intensification of the cold war between the central authorities. It would be a mistake, however, not to consider in the case of Egypt and Israel (as in the case of Israel and Jordan) possible implications and effects of the presentation of numerous formal complaints, even if the majority of such complaints concern incidents which were formerly considered as routine and dealt with in informal talks. It is a symptom of higher tension when such incidents are given much importance by official circles and public opinion.

5. During the last few weeks, complaints have further increased in regard to actions along the demarcation line of the Gaza Strip and the following refer to more serious incidents than infiltration and minor thefts.

A. Israeli complaints

(a) 17 February: the Israel delegation complained that five armed persons (two of them Negroes) dressed in khaki, crossed the demarcation line during the night and, on the morning of 16 February, stole a flock of 260 sheep belonging to an Israeli Kibbutz. According to the complaint, the Israeli shepherd and his flock were taken into caves and kept there till 5.30 p.m. when the shepherd was released and the marauders returned to the Gaza Strip with the flock crossing the demarcation line at M.R. 1067-1024. The Israel delegation considered that "the above was a carefully planned action ordered by the Egyptian authorities and carried out by a well-trained military unit."

(b) 17 February: the Israel delegation complained that two Arabs crossed the Demarcation Line into Israel at M.R. 1018-0992, on 16 February. According to the complaint, they started to escape when challenged by Israeli guards, and fire having been opened on them, one was hit and was dragged over the Demarcation Line by the second.

(c) 18 February: the Israel delegation complained that on 18 February at 1.00 p.m. 2 armed Egyptian soldiers crossed the Demarcation Line at M.R. 10884-10486. According to the complaint, the Egyptian soldiers refused to stop, when challenged by an Israeli patrol; two warning shots were fired; one of the Egyptian soldiers escaped, and the other was killed 15 metres inside Israel territory.

(d) 18 February: the Israel delegation complained that on 18 February four armed infiltrators crossed the Demarcation Line into Israel and that when challenged by an Israel patrol at M.R. 1023-1123 they started to escape while firing on the patrol. During the exchange of fire one of the infiltrators was killed.

B. Egyptian complaints

(a) 19 February: the Egyptian delegation complained that on 18 February, at M.R. 1087-1050, a patrol of two Egyptian soldiers in Egyptian territory was attacked by armed Israelis hiding in ambush. One of the Egyptian soldiers was kidnapped and killed inside Israel-controlled territory, close to the Demarcation Line (cf. sub-paragraph (c) above summarizing an Israeli complaint dated 18 February).

(b) 19 February: the Egyptian delegation complained that on 19 February armed Israelis opened automatic fire across the Demarcation Line at an Arab working in his field at M.R. 0952-0931. The Arab was seriously injured.

6. Since then border incidents have continued, the Egyptians complaining in particular of crossings of the Demarcation Line and thefts of flocks by Israelis. One Arab was reported killed and another wounded on 24 February. Many of these incidents have taken place in the same area and there may be a connexion between some of them and the fact that the large flock of sheep stolen on 16 February has to date not been returned to its Israeli owners. At a meeting of a sub-committee of the Mixed Armistice Commission on 18 February, the Egyptian delegate said that most of the sheep had been found, but that the Egyptian police were still investigating.

7. Faced with an accumulation of complaints, the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission has suggested to the two Parties that future complaints should be handled by a sub-committee of the Mixed Armistice Commission consisting of a representative of each Party and a United Nations observer, and attended by police or military officers from both sides. These officers should be the ones responsible for civil and/or military affairs on each side of the line where an incident had occurred and the meetings should take place as quickly as possible after the incident. This should permit the solution of many incidents on a local

level. It might also be hoped that co-operation between the local representatives of the Parties would result in lessening the number of incidents. Tension along the Demarcation Line has increased to such an extent that the Parties should try to implement the Chairman's suggestion.

III. THE ISRAEL-LEBANESE GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

In my report to the Security Council on 27 October 1953, I stated that the application of the Israel-Lebanese General Armistice Agreement had given rise to relatively few and minor difficulties. There has been no change in this respect during the last three months.

IV. THE ISRAEL-SYRIAN GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

1. With regard to the Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement, it may, at the present time, suffice to report that the difficulties to which I referred on 27 October 1953 in connexion with the application of the provisions relating to the Demilitarized Zone remain unaltered.
2. As for the particular question of which the Security Council has been seized, viz. that of the projected Israeli canal between the River Jordan and Lake Tiberias, the work which was started last September has not been resumed in the Demilitarized Zone.

V. CONCLUSION

At the beginning of my report to the Security Council on 27 October 1953, I recalled that, in proposing that the question of compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements should be considered, three members of the Council had submitted that such consideration was "necessary to prevent a possible threat to the security of the area." I then added that I was also of the opinion that such a threat was possible and that the situation deserved the attention of the Security Council. I still think that the situation needs careful watching, particularly at the present time in connexion with the implementation of the Israel-Jordanian and Israel-Egyptian General Armistice Agreements, and I shall not fail to keep the Security Council informed of any development deserving its consideration.

Major General Vagn Bennike
Chief of Staff
U.N. Truce Supervision Organization,
Palestine

APPENDIX A

STATISTICS TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE HJK-ISRAEL MAC

Period covered by this Report: 25 August 1953 through 24 November 1953.

For purpose of comparison, statistics, for the 3-month period immediately preceding the like period covered by the subject report, are given.

	Complaints from Jordan	Complaints from Israel
TOTAL COMPLAINTS SUBMITTED	41	33
1. Crossing of the D.L. by Military units	16	4
2. Crossing of the D.L. by armed individuals or groups	2	15
3. Crossing of the D.L. by unarmed individuals or groups	3	2
4. Firing across the D.L.	11	11
5. Overflights	9	-
6. Defence force beyond allowable strength	2	1
7. Expulsions	-	-
8. All others	-	1
TOTAL	43*	34*

* One complaint may allege more than one
illegal action.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF:

Article III, paragraph 2	29	19
Article III, paragraph 3	11	13
Article IV, paragraph 3	1	2
Article VI, paragraph 6	-	-
Article VII, paragraph 1, annex 2	2	1
TOTAL ALLEGED VIOLATIONS**	43**	35**

** One complaint may allege the violation
of more than one Article or paragraph of
the G.A.A.

ALLEGED CASUALTIES RESULTING FROM INCIDENTS: (25 August 1953 through
24 November 1953)

	Israelis killed	Israelis wounded	Jordanians killed	Jordanians wounded
Israel alleges the following casualties <u>inside Israel</u> resulted from Jordanian attacks:	7	5	5	-
Condemnation of Jordan by the Mixed Armistice Commission verified the following casualties caused by Jordanian action:	<u>4</u>	-	-	-
Jordan alleges the following casualties <u>inside Jordan</u> resulted from Israeli attacks:	5	-	42	18
Condemnation of Israel by the Mixed Armistice Commission verified the following casualties caused by Israeli action:	-	-	<u>42*</u>	<u>18</u>

* 42 credited to Qibya attack although official figure stands at 53.

ACTION TAKEN AT REGULAR OR EMERGENCY MAC MEETINGS
Period - 25 August 1953 through 24 November 1953

Of the 41 complaints submitted by Jordan during this period:

- 3 resulted in the condemnation of Israel for one or more violations of the G.A.A.
 - 3 violations of Article III, paragraph 2
 - 1 violation of Article III, paragraph 3
- 4 were settled without decisive vote
- 11 were settled without vote
- 7 were withdrawn
- 16 are outstanding, yet to be settled by MAC action

Of the 33 complaints submitted by Israel during this period:

- 5 resulted in the condemnation of Jordan for one or more violations of the G.A.A.
 - 2 violations of Article III, paragraph 2
 - 2 violations of Article III, paragraph 3
 - 2 violations of Article IV, paragraph 3
- 7 were settled without decisive vote
- 5 were settled without vote
- 4 were withdrawn
- 12 are outstanding, yet to be settled by MAC action.

STATISTICS TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE HJK-ISRAEL MAC

Period covered by this Report: 25 November 1952 through 24 February 1953
as compared to period 25 November 1953 through
24 February 1954

	1952-1953		1953-1954	
	Complaints from Jordan	Complaints from Israel	Complaints from Jordan	Complaints from Israel
TOTAL COMPLAINTS SUBMITTED	46	42	211	294
1. Crossing of the D.L. by Military units	14	1	41	27
2. Crossing of the D.L. by armed individuals or groups	1	21	4	39
3. Crossing of the D.L. by unarmed individuals or groups	-	6	1	167
4. Firing across the D.L.	9	3	54	60
5. Overflights	19	12	103	9
6. Defence forces beyond allowable strength	2		2	7
7. Expulsions	1(14 persons)-		5(27 persons)	
8. All others	1	-	1	6
TOTAL:	47*	43*	211*	315*

* One complaint may allege more
than one illegal action.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF:

Article III, paragraph 2	35	35	150	52
Article III, paragraph 3	10	6	56	105
Article IV, paragraph 3	1	4	-	192
Article VI, paragraph 6	1	-	5	-
Article VII, paragraph 1, annex 2	2	-	3	7
TOTAL ALLEGED VIOLATIONS**	49**	45**	214**	356**

** One complaint may allege the
violation of more than one Article
or paragraph of the G.A.A.

ALLEGED CASUALTIES RESULTING FROM INCIDENTS: 25 November 1952 through
24 February 1953

	Israelis killed	Israelis wounded	Jordanians killed	Jordanians wounded
Israel alleges the following casualties <u>inside Israel</u> resulted from Jordanian attacks:	1	2	8	-
<u>Condemnation of Jordan</u> by the Mixed Armistice Commission verified the following casualties caused by Jordanian action:	-	-	-	-
Jordan alleges the following casualties <u>inside Jordan</u> resulted from Israeli attacks:	2	-	3	10
<u>Condemnation of Israel</u> by the Mixed Armistice Commission verified the following casualties caused by Israeli action:	-	-	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

ALLEGED CASUALTIES RESULTING FROM INCIDENTS: 25 November 1953 through
24 February 1954

	Israelis killed	Israelis wounded	Jordanians killed	Jordanians wounded
Israel alleges the following casualties <u>inside Israel</u> resulted from Jordanian attacks:*	5	7	2	-
<u>Condemnation of Jordan</u> by the Mixed Armistice Commission verified the following casualties caused by Jordanian action:	<u>3</u>	-	-	-
Jordan alleges the following casualties <u>inside Jordan</u> resulted from Israeli attacks:**	-	-	8	6
<u>Condemnation of Israel</u> by the Mixed Armistice Commission verified the following casualties caused by Israel action:	-	-	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>

NOTE: * Complaints alleging the wounding of 7 Israelis have not been discussed by the MAC.

** Complaints alleging the killing of one and the wounding of two Jordanians have not been discussed by the MAC.

ACTION TAKEN AT REGULAR OR EMERGENCY MAC MEETINGS
Period - 25 November 1952 through 24 February 1953

Of the 46 complaints submitted by Jordan during this period:

4 resulted in the condemnation of Israel for violations of the G.A.A.

3 violations of Article III, paragraph 2

1 violation of Article III, paragraph 3

33 were settled without vote

9 were withdrawn

Of the 42 complaints submitted by Israel during this period:

2 resulted in the condemnation of Jordan for violations of the G.A.A.

1 violation of Article III, paragraph 2

1 violation of Article IV, paragraph 3

3 were settled without decisive vote

28 were settled without vote

9 were withdrawn

Period - 25 November 1953 through 24 February 1954

Of the 211 complaints submitted by Jordan during this period:

5 resulted in the condemnation of Israel for violations of the G.A.A.

4 violations of Article III, paragraph 2

1 violation of Article III, paragraph 3

1 was settled without decisive vote

1 was settled without vote, and

204 are outstanding, yet to be settled by MAC action.

Of the 294 complaints submitted by Israel during this period:

3 resulted in the condemnation of Jordan for violations of the G.A.A.

2 violations of Article III, paragraph 2

1 violation of Article III, paragraph 3

2 were settled without decisive vote

2 were settled without vote

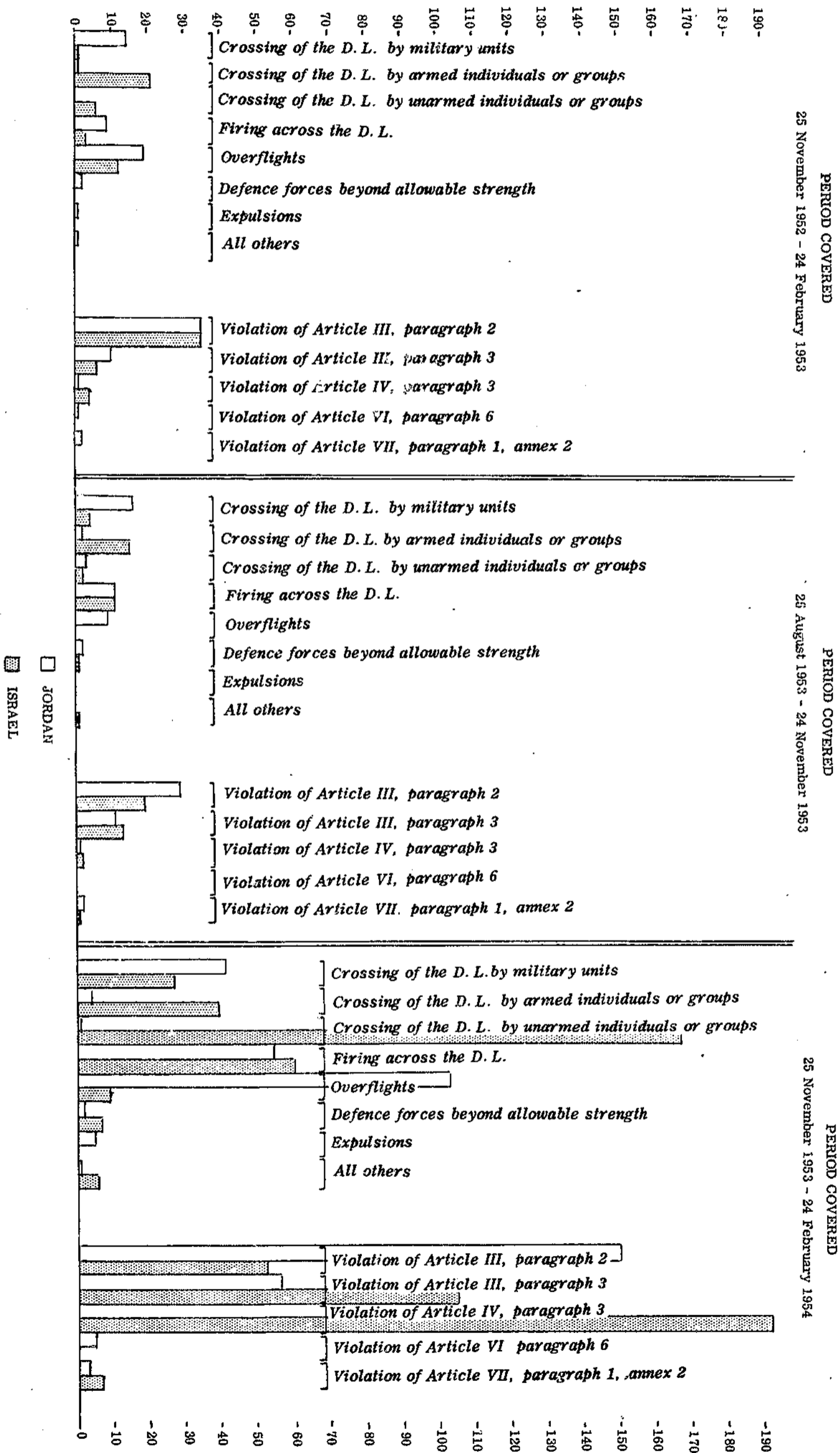
2 were withdrawn, and

285 are outstanding, yet to be settled by MAC action.

BUILD-UP OF COMPLAINTS SINCE 24 NOVEMBER 1953:

	<u>25 through 31</u> <u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>1 through 24</u> <u>February</u>
Complaints from Israel:	6	69	109	114
Complaints from Jordan:	2	61	78	66

Total Complaints Submitted by ISRAEL and JORDAN



APPENDIX C

RESOLUTIONS BROUGHT TO VOTE BY THE HASHEMITE JORDAN KINGDOM-
ISRAEL MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSION CONCERNING INCIDENTS
DURING THE PERIOD 24 NOVEMBER 1953 - 22 FEBRUARY 1954

159 MAC Meeting - 17 and 21 December 1953 (Emergency)

Complaint No. 0124 from Israel

1. The crossing of the D.L., the brutal killing of two Israeli soldiers and the looting of their arms and equipment by armed Jordanian non-regulars on 16 December 1953 is a breach of Article III, para. 2 of the G.A.A.
2. The MAC calls on the Jordanian authorities to enforce immediately the prevention of such and other highly provocative aggression.

VOTE: Para. 1 - Israel	: 2 for
HJK	: 1 against
Chairman	: 1 for
Para. 2 Israel	: 2 for
HJK	: 2 against
Chairman	: 1 for

The Israeli resolution is passed by majority vote.

160 MAC Meeting - 19 and 21 December 1953 (Emergency)

Complaint No. 0131 from HJK

1. The crossing of the D.L., the barbaric killing of an Arab Legion Medical Officer on 18 December 1953 on the Hebron-Bethlehem main road by armed Israeli non-regulars is a breach of Article III, para. 2 of the G.A.A.
2. The MAC calls on Israel authorities to take strongest measures to apprehend the criminals and to prevent such acts and other aggressions in the future.

VOTE: Para. 1 - HJK	: 2 for
Israel	: 2 against
Chairman	: 1 for
Para. 2 - HJK	: 2 for
Israel	: 2 against
Chairman	: 1 for

The HJK resolution is adopted by majority vote.

161 MAC Meeting - 22 and 23 December 1953 (Emergency)

Complaint No. 0140 from HJK

1. The crossing of the D.I. by Israeli armed non-regulars and the attack on a Jordanian Beduin camp in Tarqumyia area, deep in Jordan territory on 21 December 1953 at about 2130 hrs., by automatic weapons and grenade resulting in the serious wounding of one of the refugees is a breach of Article 3, para. 2 of the S.A.A.
2. The MAC calls upon Israeli authorities to take immediate measures to prevent such or other aggressions against Jordan in the future.

VOTE: Para. 1 - HJK : 2 for
 Israel : 2 against
 Chairman : 1 for

Para. 2 - HJK : 2 for
 Israel : 2 against
 Chairman : 1 for

The HJK resolution is carried by majority vote.

162 MAC Meeting - 22, 23 and 24 December 1953 (Emergency)

Complaint No. 0142 from HJK

1. The crossing of the Demarcation Line by well-trained Israeli non-regulars into Hebron, 15 kilometres approximately deep into Jordan territory, to attack a house in the town by explosives, hand grenades and automatic weapons, which resulted in the killing of a pregnant woman and serious wounds to her husband at about 2400 hours on 21 December 1953 and also in the killing of two other men during the withdrawal of the aggressors, is a breach of Article III, para. 2 of the G.A.A.
2. The Mixed Armistice Commission calls upon the Israeli authorities to strengthen measures to prevent the recurrence of such aggressions, and to take immediate steps to apprehend the criminals for punishment.

VOTE: Para. 1 - HJK : 2 for
 Israel : 2 against
 Chairman : 1 for

Para. 2 - HJK : 2 for
 Israel : 2 against
 Chairman : 1 for

The HJK resolution is carried by majority vote.

163 MAC Meeting - 28 December 1953

Complaint No. 0146 from Israel

The MAC calls upon both parties to agree to a United Nations investigation into Israeli complaint No. 0146.

VOTE: HJK	. 2 against
Israel	: 2 for
Chairman	: 1 for

The Israeli resolution is carried by majority vote.

164 MAC Meeting (2nd session) 18 January 1954 (Emergency)

Complaint No. 0177 from Israel

Israeli resolution:

1. The firing of one shot by a Jordanian from HJK-controlled territory across the Demarcation Line at a member of an Israeli team engaged in the demarcation of the line North of Budrus, on 28 December 1953, which resulted in the killing of one Israeli soldier, is a breach of Article III, para. 3 of the General Armistice Agreement;
2. The MAC calls on the HJK authorities to use all the means in their power to stop the recurrence of such and other aggressive acts and suggests to the HJK authorities to join in the demarcation of the line.

VOTE: Para. 1 - Israel	: 2 for
HJK	: 2 against
Chairman	: 1 abstention

The Israeli resolution was not carried.

165 MAC Meeting - 28 January 1954 (Emergency)

Complaint No. X163 from Israel

Israeli resolution:

1. The crossing of the D.L. by a Jordanian village guard on duty, member of the Jordan non-regular forces, who fired at and killed an Israeli policeman carrying out his duties well inside Israel territory near Beit Kika on 27 January 1954, is a breach by Jordan of Article III, para. 2 of the General Armistice Agreement;

2. The MAC calls on the Jordanian authorities to take the most vigorous measures to prevent the recurrence of such and other incidents along the D.L., to strengthen orders to that effect and also to ensure that Jordanian citizens are well acquainted with the D.L.

VOTE: Para. 1 - Israel	: 2 for
HJK	: 2 against
Chairman	: 1 for
Para. 2 - Israel	: 2 for
HJK	: 2 against
Chairman	: 1 for

The Israeli resolution is carried by a majority vote.

Complaint No. X162 from HJK

This complaint is considered settled by the action taken by the MAC on Israeli complaint X163 above.

166 MAC Meeting - 16 February 1954 (Emergency)

Complaint No. X184 from HJK

HJK resolution:

1. The crossing of the Demarcation Line by an Israeli Police Patrol and the firing by that patrol which resulted in the killing of a Jordanian citizen on 29 January 1954 in the Rammuna area, is a breach of Article III, para. 2 of the General Armistice Agreement.
2. The firing by an Israeli Police Patrol from across the Demarcation Line which resulted in the wounding of Achmud Abdul Malik is a breach of Article III, para. 3 of the General Armistice Agreement.
3. The crossing of the Demarcation Line by an Israeli Police Patrol and the kidnapping of Achmud Abdul Malik is a breach of Article III, para. 2 of the General Armistice Agreement.
4. The MAC calls upon Israeli authorities to enforce immediately measures to prevent such and other aggressions and to punish the aggressors who are responsible for these incidents and to return Achmud Abdul Malik immediately to HJK authorities.
5. The MAC calls upon the Israeli authorities to issue strict orders to the Israeli representatives during the MAC investigations to co-operate and to avoid any misleadings.

VOTE: Para. 1 - HJK	: 2 for
Israel	: 2 against
Chairman	: 1 abstention
Para. 2 - HJK	: 2 for
Israel	: 2 against
Chairman	: 1 abstention
Para. 3 - HJK	: 2 for
Israel	: 2 against
Chairman	: 1 abstention

Paragraph 4 was automatically dropped and paragraph 5 was withdrawn.

The HJK resolution was not carried.

Complaints Nos. X185 and X186 from Israel

These complaints were considered as settled by the action of the MAC on HJK complaint X184 above.

167 MAC Meeting (3rd part) 18 February 1954 (Emergency)

Complaint X265 from HJK

HJK resolution:

1. The firing by an Israeli Police Patrol from across the D.L. on Jordanian men and women who were working in their field in Deir el Ghusun area on 14 February 1954 which resulted in the killing of Ahmud Assad Abu Ali is a breach of Article III, para. 3 of the General Armistice Agreement.
2. The MAC calls upon the Israeli authorities to enforce measures to prevent such and other aggressions and to punish those who are responsible for this incident.

VOTE: Para. 1 - HJK	: for
Israel	: against
Chairman	: for
Para. 2 - HJK	: for
Israel	: against
Chairman	: for

The HJK resolution was carried by majority vote.

Israeli resolution:

1. The firing from across the D.L. by armed Jordanians at an Israeli Police Patrol inside Israel on 14 February 1954 near Kh. Tbthan constitutes a breach by Jordan of Article III, para. 3 of the General Armistice Agreement.
2. The MAC calls on the Jordanian authorities to take the necessary measures to stop such and other aggressive acts for the benefit of keeping the areas near the D.L. quiet.

VOTE: Para. 1 - Israel	: for
HJK	: against
Chairman	: for
Para. 2 - Israel	: for
HJK	: against
Chairman	: for

The Israeli resolution was carried by majority vote.

Complaint No. X266 from Israel

This complaint was considered as settled by the action of the MAC on HJK complaint X265, above.

168 MAC Meeting - 18 February 1954 (Emergency)

Complaint No. X267 from Israel

Israeli resolution:

1. The crossing of the D.L. by Jordanian non-regulars who penetrated deep into Israel and subsequently opened fire at a villager on guard duty, instantly killing the man, and who looted his rifle and ammunition, on 14 February 1954, at Mahasyia, is a breach by Jordan of Article III, para. 2 of the General Armistice Agreement;
2. The MAC calls on the Jordan authorities to take immediately the most vigorous steps to stop and to prevent in the future such and other aggressive acts, which unfortunately have lately multiplied;
3. The MAC requests the Jordanian delegation to ascertain the apprehension and the severe punishment of the criminals involved and to return the looted weapon.

VOTE: Para. 1 - Israel : 2 for
HJK : 2 against
Chairman : 1 against

Paragraphs 2 and 3 were automatically dropped.

The Israeli resolution was not carried.

169 MAC Meeting - 22 February 1954 (Emergency)

Complaint No. X296 from HJK

HJK resolution:

1. The crossing of the Demarcation Line by well-trained Israeli non-regulars, into Kharass Village, deep in Jordan, to attack a house by explosives and automatic weapons, which resulted in the killing of Ibrahim Abed Rabbo Jibriel from that village and seriously wounding his ten-year old son, on 17 February 1954, is a breach of Article III, para. 2 of the General Armistice Agreement.
2. The MAC calls upon the Israeli authorities to strengthen measures to prevent the recurrence of such aggressions and to take immediate steps to apprehend and punish the criminals responsible for this crime.

VOTE: Para. 1 - HJK : 2 for
Israel : 2 against
Chairman : 1 for

Para. 2 - HJK : 2 for
Israel : 2 against
Chairman : 1 for

The HJK resolution was carried by majority vote.

