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LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1965 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF JORDAN
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to bring to your attention, once again, the misrepresentations and distortions appearing in the letter of the Israeli representative of 1 July 1965, document S/6492.

On 22 June, the Mixed Armistice Commission held a meeting regarding the incident that took place in Jerusalem on 31 May 1965. The Israeli representative in reporting to the Security Council on this meeting did not fail to follow his characteristic ways of resorting to half truths and distortions to serve his aims. He willingly overlooked that the Mixed Armistice Commission found that at 1420 hours, 31 May 1965, fire was observed burning in dry grass in no-man's land. This fire was lit near the Demarcation Lines of the Israeli side and below a Jordanian position. It should be clear that this decision by MAC did not white-wash the Israeli authorities from sparking the fire.

The Mixed Armistice Commission found also that bullets had been fired from a position north east (Israeli Sector) of the observation post (Jordanian). The MAC found the marks of six bullet strikes on the sand bags and stone on the north side of the (Jordanian) observation post. The MAC refused the contention that there was no firing from the Israeli side. On the contrary it confirmed that the shooting started at 1422 hours by the Israeli military forces at Jordanian positions and territory as explained in Jordan's letter of 4 June 1965, document S/6415. The Jordanian forces will continue to uphold their duty of defending Jordanian citizens and property whenever they are endangered by Israeli fire.

In another paragraph the Israeli representative quotes from Jordan's letter of 4 June on the shooting at the walls of Jerusalem and Jordanian army defence posts. There is no need, once again, to repeat that this fact was proved by the above-mentioned decision of MAC. What the Israeli representative quotes from

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Mr. Kampmann's note could not by all dramatic Israeli scheming challenge the fact appearing in Jordan's letter of 4 June 1965 that Mr. Kampmann "was in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem and recorded exactly what had happened and the time it happened".

On page 3 of the said Israeli letter the Israeli representative attempted to attribute to the MAC a decision, regarding the Ramat Hakovesh incident, that was never taken. The investigation that was carried out under the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, did not substantiate the Israeli claim that persons crossing the Armistice line from Jordan had to do with operations against Ramat Hakovesh. The Israeli authorities lost all track of any such presumed persons 300 metres and 700 metres within their own held territory. The investigation by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization was dropped at this point, and the decision of the MAC appearing in Jordan's letter of 16 June 1965 (S/6446) stands correct. What raises our indignation most is the permanent distortions by the Israeli representative in conveying to the Security Council false and incomplete conclusions allegedly made by the MAC, i.e. the decision of the MAC regarding the Ramat Hakovesh incident. The Israeli representative falsely and inaccurately quoted that decision by saying "that decision establishes that the perpetrators of the outrage had entered Israel from Jordan". No such meaning can be logically concluded by any reasonable stretch of the imagination from the decision of the MAC which stated that there was no evidence that Jordan had any part in sabotage operations against Ramat Hakovesh.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency would see that this letter is distributed to the members of the Security Council as an official document.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Waleed M. SADI
Counsellor
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

