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REPORT BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE INCIDENTS BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL,  
SINCE THE GAZA INCIDENT OF 28 FEBRUARY 1955

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to circulate for the information of the members of the Security Council the attached addition, cabled on 18 April 1955, to the report by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization concerning the incidents between Egypt and Israel since the Gaza incident of 28 February 1955.

At an emergency meeting of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission held on 17 April 1955 at Kilo 95, the following draft resolution was submitted by Israel:

"The Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, having considered Israel complaint number I-92-55,

- (1) Finds that a group of men trained in mine laying armed with a mine crossed the Armistice Demarcation Line from Egyptian controlled territory and committed an act of aggression by laying the mine next to the routine route of the Israel routine security patrol six meters from the Armistice Demarcation Line in Israel;
- (2) Finds further that as a result of the above mentioned act an Israel army command car which contained eight soldiers of the routine Israel security patrol was blown up at 1500 local time approximately on 9 April 1955;
- (3) Finds further that as a result of the acts described in paragraphs one and two, the above mentioned patrol suffered the following casualties and damage: two soldiers killed, two soldiers seriously wounded, one army command car completely destroyed;
- (4) Further finds that a permanent Egyptian military position opened fire at reinforcements sent to the assistance of the above mentioned patrol. The fire was returned.

- (5) Notes with grave concern that despite the obligations imposed upon Egypt by the General Armistice Agreement and numerous Mixed Armistice Commission decisions, these repeated acts of aggression against Israel have not been terminated;
- (6) Decides that the act described in paragraphs one and two of this resolution constitutes a flagrant violation of the General Armistice Agreement by Egypt;
- (7) Decides further that the act described in paragraph four of this resolution is a flagrant violation of Article II paragraph 2 of the General Armistice Agreement by Egypt;
- (8) Notes with extremely grave concern these incessant cases of mine laying on or near Israel routine patrol route by groups emanating from Egyptian controlled territory and the intensification of the already aggravated situation prevailing along the Armistice Demarcation Line as a result of these repeated acts of aggression against Israel;
- (9) Calls once again upon the Egyptian authorities to put an immediate end to these acts of aggression against Israel and to fully observe the General Armistice Agreement."

The draft resolution was voted upon paragraph by paragraph. Paragraphs four and seven were not adopted as the Chairman abstained. All other paragraphs were adopted, Israel and Chairman voting in favour, Egypt voting against.

Explaining his vote, the Chairman stated:

"I abstained on paragraphs four and seven of the Israel resolution because there is not sufficient evidence and by evidence I mean wounded by a bullet, tracks of bullets in ground, or on command cars of Israeli patrol or on cars of rescuing party showing that Israeli patrol or rescue unit were fired at by an Egyptian position."

At the same emergency meeting the Commission adopted the following resolution submitted by Egypt:

"The Mixed Armistice Commission, having discussed Egyptian complaint number E-76-55 and its investigation report made by the United Nations Military Observers,

- (1) Finds that on 9 April 1955 at 1645 an Israel army unit armed with a three inch mortar approached the Armistice Demarcation Line and put the mortar in action;
- (2) Further finds that the above mentioned Israeli unit committed an act of aggression by firing three inch mortar across the Armistice Demarcation Line at an Egyptian position and at the village of Sh Hammuda situated inside Egyptian controlled territory;
- (3) Further finds that at about 1700 local time artillery fire started shelling the village of Sh Hammuda, the surrounding area and the above mentioned position;
- (4) Finds further that (a) 17 impacts of three inch mortar, (b) 42 shell holes of 75mm artillery shells, and (c) four 75mm artillery shells unexploded were found in the above mentioned village, the area surrounding it and in the above mentioned position;
- (5) Finds that as a result of the acts described in paragraph two, three and four of this resolution, the village of Sh Hammuda sustained the following damage: (a) one concrete building sustained a direct hit; (b) a heavy iron irrigation pipe suffered a direct hit;
- (6) Notes with grave concern that despite the obligations imposed upon Israel by the General Armistice Agreement and numerous Mixed Armistice Commission decisions, such acts of aggression against Egypt have not been terminated;
- (7) Decides that these acts of aggression constitute a flagrant violation of Article II paragraph 2 of the General Armistice Agreement by Israel;
- (8) Notes with extremely grave concern the shelling of an Egyptian position across the Armistice Demarcation Line and the serious situation prevailing along the Demarcation Line;
- (9) Calls upon the Israel authorities to put an immediate end to these acts of aggression against Egypt and to fully observe the General Armistice Agreement."

Resolution adopted, Egypt and Chairman voting in favour, Israel voting against.

Explaining his vote, the Chairman stated:

"Although convinced of the facts, I again do not approve of repetitions of words or sentences in every paragraph and I should like to repeat that they add nothing to the weight of the resolution."

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