

272
אר"ב

ירושלים, כו באייר תשס"ז
7 במאי 1956

692503

אל : סר ש. כנדור, יועץ השגרירות, פריס
מאת: י. תקוע, מנהל עניני שביתות הנשק

הנדון: מפעל בנות יעקב

למכתבך 2920 מיום 29 באפריל 1956

תודה על מכתבך בנדון.

ר"ב ספת גשר בנות יעקב כבקשתך.

התאריך החסר בעמוד ה-6 של הנספח הוא
30.8.53

ב ב ר כ ה ,



י. תקוע



משרד החוץ

ירושלים, כד' באייר תשס"ז
6 במאי 1956

- סר. מ. שניאורסון / 30226
- סר. י. הרצוג
- סר. א. נב"ר
- סר. מ. טוב
- סר. א. אשל
- סר. מ. יובל

אל: אשר החוץ
המנכ"ל

- סר. א. לוריא
- סר. א. הרמן
- סר. ג. דפאל
- סר. ש. רוזן

מאת: י. תקוע, מנהל עניני שביתות הנשק.

הנדון: החלטת מועבי"ם מ-27
באוקטובר 1953.

ר"ב העתק תזכיר בנדון אשר הועבר
למזכ"ל ב-3 במאי 1956 ותגובת המזכ"ל
מ-5 במאי.

נא לשים לב כי בתגובתו, המזכ"ל
איננו מעיד על יסוד טיעוננו והוא
העובדה כי ה- "urgent examination"
ע"י המועצה, נסתיים בינואר 1954.

ב ב כ ה,



תקוע

סניף וילנה

של

ג'ני יצחק

דיון ג'ויב

B

AIDE-MEMOIRE

The Security Council's Resolution of 27 October 1953

1. On 16 October 1953 Syria complained to the Security Council regarding the work in the D.Z. on the B'not Yaakov project commenced by Israel on 2 September 1953. On 27 October, at the 631st meeting of the Council, the Israel representative stated that in order to facilitate its urgent deliberations, the Government of Israel was willing to arrange a 'temporary suspension of the work in the D.Z. for the purpose of facilitating the Security Council's consideration of the question.' Following that statement the Security Council adopted its resolution (S/3128) in which it -

" deems it desirable... that the works started in the D.Z. on 2 September 1953 should be suspended during the urgent examination of the question by the Security Council " and

" Notes with satisfaction the statement made by the Israel representative at the 631st meeting regarding the undertaking given by his Government to suspend the works in question during that examination. "

2. The subsequent debate, which occupied the Security Council until its 656th meeting on 22 January 1954, exhaustively explored all the questions and fully clarified all the various interests and issues involved.

The majority of the members of the Security Council, rejecting the claim that work in the D.Z. was conditional upon Syrian consent, expressed the view that the work should continue provided adequate arrangements could be made to satisfy private rights.

3. The Security Council's urgent examination of the question terminated on 22 January 1954, when no substantive resolution was adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

On 24 January 1954 the Government of Israel adopted the following decision:

" The Government of Israel noted that the conclusion of the Security Council's consideration of the subject without any decision having been arrived at, signifies the failure of Syria's complaint against Israel which had caused the Security Council to be seised of the problem. "

4. The same decision continued that the examination referred to in the Government's undertaking of 27 October 1953 had also terminated. That decision was made public. Syria took no steps to dispute the interpretation there given to the effect of the discussion in the Security Council; similarly, no Government represented on the Security Council and no organ of the United Nations evinced any reaction. On the contrary, steps were taken under United Nations auspices to reach satisfactory solution of the outstanding questions involving private rights. For that purpose a mission of two experts was sent to the area and made recommendations for the necessary technical arrangements. On 26 March 1954 the Government of Israel informed the Chief of Staff, UNTSO, of its acceptance of these recommendations.

to to
22

Jerusalem, 4 April 1956

Dear Mr. Vigier,

A / 62503

The Minister for Foreign Affairs
has asked to transmit the enclosed Aide-Memoire
to the Secretary-General in Rome, with the
request that it be used in presenting Israel's
attitude in Mr. Hammerkjold's report to the
Security-Council.

Sincerely yours,

I. Tekoah
Director of Arabiatic Affairs

Mr. H. Vigier,
U.N. Truce Supervision Organization,
JERUSALEM

SECRET

The Security Council's Resolution of 27 October 1953

1. On 16 October 1953 Syria complained to the Security Council regarding the work in the D.2. on the B'not Yaskov project commenced by Israel on 2 September 1953. On 27 October, at the 651st meeting of the Council, the Israel representative stated that in order to facilitate its urgent deliberations, the Government of Israel was willing to arrange a 'temporary suspension of the work in the D.2. for the purpose of facilitating the Security Council's consideration of the question'. Following that statement the Security Council adopted its resolution (S/3128) in which it -

" deems it desirable... that the works started in the D.2. on 2 September 1953 should be suspended during the urgent examination of the question by the Security Council " and

" Notes with satisfaction the statement made by the Israel representative at the 651st meeting regarding the undertaking given by his Government to suspend the works in question during that examination. "

2. The subsequent debate, which occupied the Security Council until its 656th meeting on 22 January 1954, exhaustively explored all the questions and fully clarified all the various interests and issues involved.

The majority of the members of the Security Council, rejecting the claim that work in the D.2. was conditional upon Syrian consent, expressed the view that the work should continue provided adequate arrangements could be made to satisfy private rights.

3. The Security Council's urgent examination of the question terminated on 22 January 1954, when no substantive resolution was adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

On 24 January 1954 the Government of Israel adopted the following decision:

"The Government of Israel notes that the conclusion of the Security Council's consideration of the subject without any decision^h having been arrived at, signifies the failure of Syria's complaint against Israel which had caused the Security Council to be seized of the problem."

4. The same decision continued that the examination referred to in the Government's undertaking of 27 October 1953 had also terminated. That decision was made public. Syria took no steps to dispute the interpretation there given to the effect of the discussion in the Security Council; similarly, no Government represented on the Security Council and no organ of the United Nations evinced any reaction. ^{On} the contrary, steps were taken under United Nations auspices to reach satisfactory solution of the outstanding questions involving private rights. For that purpose a mission of two experts was sent to the area and made recommendations for the necessary technical arrangements. On 26 March 1954 the Government of Israel informed the Chief of Staff, UNTSO, of its acceptance of those recommendations.