

On 15 March, referring to the mission of the Secretary-General's representative, Jordan stated that in spite of the good efforts of the Secretary-General, Israel authorities had resumed their acts of aggression in the Latrun area in violation of the Jordan-Israel Armistice Agreement and had refused to comply with the decisions of the Mixed Armistice Commission (MAC) in this respect.

On 27 May, Israel drew attention to renewed acts of violence and sabotage committed by armed groups penetrating into Israel from Jordanian territory and asserted that, although its allegations of acts of sabotage on 2 and 4 March had been confirmed by the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission in a statement of 16 March, such incidents had not ceased.

On 28 May, Jordan complained that on 27 May Israel army units had attacked houses, a factory and fuel stations in Jordan, leaving four civilians killed and seven wounded. Although Israel had sought to blame Jordan for having provoked that aggression, Jordan denied most emphatically any knowledge of or responsibility for the occurrence of alleged acts of sabotage inside Israel-held territory. On 16 June, Jordan informed the Security Council that the Mixed Armistice Commission had found, in connexion with this incident, that the Israel forces had crossed the Armistice Demarcation Line into Jordan and that the raid had resulted in the death of two men and three children and the wounding of two adults and three children.

In another communication, dated 28 May, Jordan informed the Council that orders had been issued to the Jordanian armed forces to repel with the "utmost severity and determination" any new Israel act of aggression.

On 1 June, Israel said that on 31 May Jordanian army posts had opened fire from the Old City of Jerusalem across the Armistice Demarcation Line into Israel territory, killing two civilians and wounding four. There had been no firing from the Israel side. In the same connexion, Israel informed the Council on 1 July that on 28 June the Mixed Armistice Commission had justly upheld the Israel complaint by deciding that the shooting had been a gross violation of the General Armistice

Agreement and condemning Jordan for it. On 7 July, Jordan charged that the Israel letter had misrepresented the decision of the Mixed Armistice Commission, which had confirmed that the shooting had been started by Israel military forces.

On 4 June, Israel informed the Council of two incidents on 1 June, the first by saboteurs from across the Lebanese border and the other by infiltrators from across the Jordan border. In reply, Jordan denied the Israel allegation and stated that it had complained to the Mixed Armistice Commission, which had found that Israel had fired shots on the walls of Jerusalem and on Jordan army posts. (For Lebanon's reply, see below.)

On 1 November, Jordan complained that a fully-equipped detachment of the Israel regular army had escorted 24 tractors into no-man's land in the Latrun sector on 30 October. The United Nations authorities had requested an immediate withdrawal of the Israel forces from the area, but instead reinforcements had been called in.

In reply, Israel on 2 November said that the Jordanian account of recent border incidents in the Latrun area did not reflect the true facts. Ever since the Armistice Agreement of 1949, farmers from the neighbouring villages on both sides had been cultivating fields situated within no-man's land in the Latrun area. Israel stated further that these incidents were being dealt with through the Armistice machinery.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM ISRAEL AND LEBANON

On 15 June, Lebanon, in reply to the Israel letter of 4 June (see above), said that no evidence had been found to substantiate the allegations that saboteurs had crossed the Lebanese border into Israel and that this had been confirmed by investigations carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

On 11 November, Lebanon asserted that, during the night of 28-29 October, Israel armed forces in uniform had penetrated into Lebanese territory and carried out acts of sabotage in two different places; this had been confirmed by United Nations observers. These acts of ag-