

put a stop to the fighting which had broken out in southern Palestine on October 15, 1948 in violation of the Security Council's truce order of July 15, and to have "permanent truce lines" established either through direct negotiations between Israel and Egypt or "through the intermediaries in the service of the United Nations". The resolution of November 16, the second mentioned in the preamble, recalled the Security Council's resolution of July 15, 1948 "which determined that the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter". It went on to say that "in order to eliminate the threat to the peace in Palestine, and to facilitate the transition from the present truce to permanent peace in Palestine", the Security Council had decided that "an armistice shall be established in all sectors of Palestine". It called upon the parties "as a further provisional measure under Article 40 of the Charter, to seek agreement forthwith. . . . with a view to the immediate establishment of the armistice, including (a) the delineation of permanent armistice demarcation lines . . . (b) such withdrawal and reduction of their armed forces as will ensure the maintenance of the armistice during the transition to permanent peace in Palestine".

Article One

"With a view to promoting the return of permanent peace in Palestine and in recognition of the importance in this regard of mutual assurances concerning the future military operations of the parties, the following principles, which shall be fully observed by both parties during the armistice, are hereby affirmed:

- "1. The injunction of the Security Council against resort to military force in the settlement of the Palestine question shall henceforth be scrupulously respected by both parties;
- "2. No aggressive action by the armed forces, land, sea or air, of either party shall be undertaken, planned or threatened against the people or the armed forces of the other . . . ;
- "3. The right of each party to its security and freedom from fear of attack by the armed forces of the other shall be fully respected;
- "4. The establishment of an armistice by armed forces of the two parties is accepted as an indispensable step toward the liquidation of armed conflict and the restoration of peace in Palestine."

Article Two

- "1. In pursuance of the foregoing principles and of the resolutions of the Security Council of 4 and 16 November 1948 a general armistice between the armed forces of the two parties by land, sea and air is hereby established;
- "2. No element of the land, sea or air military or para-military forces of either party, including non-regular forces, shall commit any warlike or hostile act against the military or para-military forces of the other party, or against civilians in territory under the control of that party; or shall advance beyond or pass over for any purpose whatever the armistice demarcation line. . . (except as in Article III) and elsewhere shall not violate the international frontier (a line running from the south end of the Gaza strip to the Gulf of Aqaba) or enter or pass through the air space of the other party or through the waters within three miles of the coastline of the other party."