

of Israel." In organizing immigration and the handling of immigrants the Executive was to act "on the basis of a plan agreed on with the Government or authorized by the Coordination Board". The Executive might not "delegate any of its functions or rights under the Covenant without the agreement of the Government". The Executive would "be responsible for the mobilization of the financial and material resources required for the execution of its functions," by means of two funds of long standing "and other funds".

2. (a) (i) From May 14 to June 11, 1948 Egypt and Israel were engaged in open hostilities. An Egyptian military force occupied part of the area recommended by the General Assembly for inclusion in the Arab state and held as well certain areas which had been recommended for inclusion in the Jewish state.
- (ii) From June 11 to July 8 both sides observed more or less fully an agreed one-month truce reached with the help of the United Nations Mediator, Count Bernadotte. Hostilities were renewed for a week after this agreed truce ended.
- (iii) On July 15, 1948, in the absence of a renewal of the agreed truce, a truce was imposed on the parties by the United Nations Security Council.
- (iv) This was more or less effective until October 15. On that date Egyptians attacked an Israeli food convoy in southern Palestine. The Israeli army retaliated in a drive which lasted for a month and resulted in reducing the area held by Egyptian troops to the small Gaza strip, the Falluja pocket near by and an area farther east.
- (v) From November 16 to December 22 there was a relative degree of compliance with the Security Council's imposed truce.
- (vi) On December 22 there began a second Israeli drive, which ended with a brief invasion of Egyptian territory in the Sinai Peninsula.
- (vii) On January 4, 1949 the Security Council's truce was effectively re-established and continued to regulate the relations between Egypt and Israel until February 24, 1949, when an armistice agreement between the two countries was signed at Rhodes.
- (viii) From February 24, 1949 to October 29, 1956 the armistice regime continued, but with violations by both sides.
- (ix) On October 29, 1956 Egyptian territory was invaded by Israeli troops, whose withdrawal in accordance with requests from the United Nations General Assembly, was completed on March 8, 1957.

- (b) For the text of the armistice agreement see *United Nations, Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 3*. The following is a condensed summary of the provisions, with the addition of explanatory material in parenthesis:

Preamble

The parties are described as "responding to the Security Council resolution of 16 November 1948 calling upon them, as a further provisional measure under Article 40 of the Charter of the United Nations and in order to facilitate the transition from the present truce to permanent peace in Palestine, to negotiate an armistice". The parties are also described as "having decided to enter into negotiations under United Nations chairmanship concerning the implementation of the Security Council resolutions of 4 and 16 November 1948". The purpose of the first of the resolutions referred to in this passage was to