

dispute over the diversion of Jordan waters at Banat Ya'coub, including full satisfaction of existing irrigation rights at all seasons, while safeguarding the rights of individuals in the demilitarized zone, and to take such steps in accordance with the Armistice Agreement as he may deem appropriate to effect a reconciliation;

11. *Calls upon* the Governments of Israel and Syria to co-operate with the Chief of Staff to this end and to refrain from any unilateral action which would prejudice it;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to place at the disposal of the Chief of Staff a sufficient number of experts, in particular hydraulic engineers, to supply him on the technical level with the necessary data for a complete appreciation of the project in question and of its effect upon the demilitarized zone;

13. *Affirms* that nothing in this resolution shall be deemed to supersede the Armistice Agreement or to change the legal status of the demilitarized zone thereunder;

14. *Directs* the Chief of Staff to report to the Security Council within ninety days on the measures taken to give effect to this resolution.

No. 771

974,5301/1-2854

*Memorandum of Conversation, by the Officer in Charge of Egypt
and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Affairs (Burdett)*

CONFIDENTIAL

[WASHINGTON.] January 28, 1954.

Subject: Israel Complaint to the Security Council over Egyptian Restrictions on Movements of Ships Through the Suez Canal. ¹

¹ In a letter of Jan. 28 to the Security Council, the Israeli Representative requested that the Council urgently consider Israel's complaint against Egypt concerning (a) Egyptian enforcement of restrictions on the passage of ships trading with Israel through the Suez Canal, and (b) Egyptian interference with shipping procedures to the Israeli port of Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba. (U.N. doc. S/3168) In an explanatory memorandum of Jan. 29, Eban reviewed the subject of shipping through the Suez Canal since the Security Council had last considered the subject in 1951, and stated that Egypt's practices toward shipments destined for Israel had continued despite the Council's injunction, and that the list of contraband had recently been extended by Egypt to include food and other commodities. The Egyptian Government, the memorandum stated, had thereby defied the Security Council, the United Nations Charter, and the Egypt-Israel General Armistice Agreement. (U.N. doc. S/3168/ Add.1)

In a letter of Feb. 3, Egypt requested the Security Council urgently to consider its complaint against Israel concerning violations in the Demilitarized Zone of the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel. The letter stated that these violations included the entry of Israeli armed forces into the Demilitarized Zone, at

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