

CABLEGRAM DATED 23 FEBRUARY 1949 FROM THE ACTING MEDIATOR  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF AN  
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL

For the President of the Security Council:

"I have the honour to inform you that an armistice agreement  
between Egypt and Israel has been signed this morning, 24 February  
at Rhodes.

The text of the agreement is as follows:

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

PREAMBLE

The Parties to the present agreement, respondent 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: having decided to enter into negotiations under  
United Nations Chairmanship concerning the implementation of the  
Security Council Resolutions of 4 and 16 November 1948: and having  
appointed representatives empowered to negotiate and conclude an  
armistice agreement:

The undersigned representatives, in the full authority entrusted  
to them by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the  
following provisions.

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: It being understood that the use of the term planned in this context has no bearing on normal staff planning as generally practised in military organizations;
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 set forth in Article 6 of this agreement except as provided in Article 3 of this agreement; and elsewhere shall not violate the international frontier or enter into or pass through the air space of the other party or through the waters within three miles of the coastline of the other party.

#### ARTICLE THREE

1. In pursuance of the Security Council's resolution of 4 November 1948, and with a view to the implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 16 November 1948, the Egyptian Military Forces in the Al Faluja area shall be withdrawn.
2. This withdrawal shall begin on the day after that which follows the signing of this agreement, at 0500 hours GMT and shall be beyond the Egypt Palestine frontier.
3. The withdrawal shall be under the supervision of the United Nations and in accordance with the plan of withdrawal set forth in annex one to this agreement.

#### ARTICLE FOUR

With specific reference to the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council of 4 and 16 November 1948, the following principles and purposes are affirmed:

1. The principle that no military or political advantage should be gained under the truce ordered by the Security Council is recognized.
2. It is also recognized that the basic purposes and spirit of the Armistice would not be served by the restoration of previously held military positions or changes from those now held other than as specifically provided for in this agreement, or by the advance of the military forces of either side beyond positions held at the time this Armistice Agreement is signed.
3. It is further recognized that rights, claims or interests of a non-military character in the area of Palestine covered by this agreement may be asserted by either party, and that these, by mutual agreement being excluded from the Armistice negotiations, shall be, at the discretion of the parties, the subject of later settlement. It is emphasized that it is not the purpose of this agreement to establish, to recognize, to strengthen, or to weaken or nullify, in any way, any territorial custodial or other rights, claims or interests which may be asserted by either party in the area of Palestine or any part or locality thereof covered by this agreement, whether such asserted rights, claims or interests derive from Security Council resolutions, including the resolution of 4 November 1948 and the memorandum of 13 November 1948 for its implementation, or from any other source. The provisions of this agreement are dictated exclusively by military considerations and are valid only for the period of Armistice.

#### ARTICLE FIVE

1. The line described in Article 6 of this agreement shall be designated as the armistice demarcation line and is delineated in pursuance of the purpose and intent of the resolutions of the Security Council of 4 and 16 November 1948.
2. The armistice demarcation line is not to be construed in any sense as a political or territorial boundary, and is delineated without prejudice to rights, claims and positions of either party to the armistice as regards ultimate settlement of the Palestine questions.

/3. The basic

3. The basic purpose of the armistice demarcation line is to delineate the line beyond which the Armed Forces of the respective parties shall not move except as provided in Article 3 of this agreement.

4. Rules and regulations of the Armed Forces of the Parties which prohibit civilians from crossing the fighting lines or entering the area between the lines shall remain in effect after the signing of this agreement with application to the armistice demarcation line defined in Article 6.

#### ARTICLE SIX

1. In the Gaza-Rafah area the armistice demarcation line shall be as delineated in paragraph 2B(1) of the memorandum of 13 November 1948 on the implementation of the Security Council Resolution of 4 November 1948, namely by a line from the coast at the mouth of Wadi Hasi in an easterly direction through Deir Suneid and across the Gaza Al Majdal highway to a point three kilometers east of the highway, then in a southerly direction parallel to the Gaza Al Majdal highway, and continuing thus to the Egyptian frontier.

2. Within this line Egyptian forces shall nowhere advance beyond their present positions, and this shall include Zeit Hanun and its surrounding area from which Israeli Forces shall be withdrawn to north of the armistice demarcation line, and any other positions within the line delineated in paragraph 1 which shall be evacuated by Israeli Forces as set forth in paragraph 3.

(Note: Place names are subject to confirmation from Rhodes)

3. Israeli outposts, each limited to platoon strength may be maintained in this area at the following points: Deir Suneid on the north side of the Wadi, Map Reference 10751090; (name unclear), Map Reference 10500982; (name unclear), Map Reference 09870924; (name unclear), Map Reference 09720887 and (name unclear), Map Reference 09320821. The Israeli outpost maintained at the cemetery, Map Reference 08160723 shall be evacuated on the day after that which follows the signing of this agreement. The Israeli outpost at Hill 79, Map Reference 10451017 shall be evacuated not later than four weeks following the day on which this agreement is signed. Following the evacuation of the above outposts new Israeli outposts may be established at Map Reference 08360700 and at a point due east of Hill 79 east of the armistice demarcation line.

/4. In the Bethlehem-

4. In the Bethlehem-Jebelon area, wherever positions are held by Egyptian forces, the provisions of this agreement shall apply to the forces of both parties in each such locality, except that the demarcation of the armistice line and reciprocal arrangements for withdrawal and reduction of forces shall be undertaken in such manner as may be decided by the parties, at such time as an armistice agreement may be concluded covering military forces in that area other than those of the parties to this agreement, or sooner at the will of the parties.

#### ARTICLE SEVEN

1. It is recognized by the parties to this agreement that in certain sectors of the total area involved, the proximity of the forces of a third party not covered by this agreement makes impractical the full application of all provisions of the agreement to such sectors. For this reason alone, therefore, and pending the conclusion of an armistice agreement in place of the existing truce with that third party, the provisions of this agreement relating to reciprocal reduction and withdrawal of forces shall apply only to the western front and not to the eastern front.

2. The areas comprising the western and eastern fronts shall be as defined by the United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, on the basis of the deployment of forces against each other and past military activity or the further possibility thereof in the area. This definition of the western and eastern fronts is set forth in annex two of this agreement.

3. In the area of the Western front under Egyptian control, Egyptian defensive forces only may be maintained. All other Egyptian forces shall be withdrawn from this area to a point or points no further east than El-Arish to Abu Agheila.

4. In the area of the Western front under Israeli control, Israeli defensive forces only, which shall be based on the settlements, may be maintained. All other Israeli forces shall be withdrawn from this area to a point or points north of the line delineated in Paragraph 2 (A) of the Memorandum of 13 November 1948 on the implementation of the Resolution of the Security Council of 4 November 1948.

5. The defensive forces referred to in Paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall be as defined in Annex Three to this Agreement.

#### ARTICLE EIGHT

1. The area comprising the village of El Auja and vicinity, as defined in Paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be demilitarized, and both Egyptian and Israeli armed forces shall be totally excluded therefrom. The Chairman of the mixed Armistice Commission established in Article 10 of this Agreement and United Nations observers attached to the Commission shall be

/responsible

responsible for ensuring the full implementation of this provision.

2. The area thus demilitarized shall be as follows: From a point on the Egypt-Palestine frontier five kilometers north-west of the intersection of the Rafah-El Auja Road and the frontier Map Reference 08750468, south-east to Khashm El Mamdud, Map Reference 09650414, thence south-east to Hill 405, Map Reference 10700285, thence south-west to a point on the Egypt-Palestine frontier five kilometers south-east of the intersection of the old railway tracks and the frontier, Map Reference 09950145, thence returning north-west along the Egypt-Palestine frontier to the point of origin.

3. On the Egyptian side of the frontier, facing the El Auja area, no Egyptian defensive positions shall be closer to El Auja than El Gouseima and Abu Agheila.

4. The road Kba Gouseima Auja shall not be employed by any military forces whatsoever for the purpose of entering Palestine.

5. The movement of armed forces of either party to this agreement into any part of the area defined in Paragraph 2 of this article, for any purpose, or failure by either party to respect or fulfil any of the other provisions of this article, when confirmed by the United Nations representatives, shall constitute a flagrant violation of this agreement.

#### ARTICLE NINE

All prisoners of war detained by either party to this agreement and belonging to the armed forces, regular or irregular, of the other party shall be exchanged as follows:

1. The exchange of prisoners of war shall be under United Nations supervision and control throughout. The exchange shall begin within ten days after the signing of this agreement and shall be completed not later than twenty-one days following. Upon the signing of this agreement, the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission established in Article Ten of this agreement, in consultation with the appropriate military authorities of the parties, shall formulate a plan for the exchange of prisoners of war within the above period, defining the date and places of exchange and all other relevant details.

2. Prisoners of war against whom a penal prosecution may be pending, as well as those sentenced for crime or other offenses, shall be included in this exchange of prisoners.

3. All articles of personal use, valuables, letters, documents, identification marks, and other personal effects of whatever nature belonging to prisoners of war who are being exchanged shall be returned to them, or if they have escaped or died, to the party to whose armed forces they belonged.

/4. All matters

4. All matters not specifically regulated in this agreement shall be decided in accordance with the principles laid down in the International Convention relating to the treatment of prisoners of war, signed at Geneva on 27 July 1929, the Mixed Armistice Commission established in Article Ten of this agreement shall assume responsibility for location of missing persons, whether military or civilian, within the areas controlled by each party, to facilitate the expeditious exchange. Each party undertakes to extend to the Commission full co-operation and assistance in the discharge of this function.

#### ARTICLE TEN

1. The execution of the provision of this Agreement shall be supervised by a Mixed Armistice Commission composed of seven members of whom each party to this Agreement shall designate three, and whose chairman shall be the United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization or a senior officer from the observer personnel of that Organization designated by him following consultation with both parties to this Agreement.
2. The Mixed Armistice Commission shall maintain its headquarters at El Auja, and shall hold its meetings at such places and at such times as it may deem necessary for the effective conduct of its work.
3. The Mixed Armistice Commission shall be convened in its first meeting by the United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization not later than one week following the signing of this Agreement. Decisions of the Mixed Armistice Commission, to the greatest extent possible, shall be based on the principle of unanimity.
4. In the absence of unanimity, decisions shall be taken by a majority vote of the members of the Commission present and voting. On questions of principle, appeal shall lie to a special committee, composed of the United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization and one member each of the Egyptian and Israeli Delegations to the Armistice Conference at Rhodes or some other senior officer, whose decisions on all such questions shall be final. If no appeal against a decision of the Commission is filed within one week from the date of said decision, that decision shall be taken as final. Appeals to the Special Committee shall be presented to the United Nations Chief of Staff or the Truce Supervision Organization, who shall convene the Committee at the earliest possible date.
5. The Mixed Armistice Commission shall formulate its own rules of procedure. Meetings shall be held only after due notice to the Members by the Chairman. The quorum for its meetings shall be a majority of its Members.
6. The Commission

6. The Commission shall be empowered to employ observers, who may be from among the military organizations of the parties or from the military personnel of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organizations, or from both, in such numbers as may be considered essential to the performance of its functions. In the event United Nations observers should be so employed, they shall remain under the command of the United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization.

Assignments of a general or special nature given to United Nations observers attached to the Mixed Armistice Commission shall be subject to approval by the United Nations Chief of Staff or his designated representative on the Commission, whichever is serving as chairman.

7. Claims or complaints presented by either party relating to the application of this agreement shall be referred immediately to the Mixed Armistice Commission through its chairman. The Commission shall take such action on all such claims or complaints by means of its observer and investigations machinery as it may deem appropriate, with a view to equitable and mutually satisfactory settlement.

8. Where interpretation of the meaning of a particular provision of this agreement is at issue, the Commission's interpretation shall prevail, subject to the right of appeal as provided in paragraph 4. The Commission, in its discretion and as the need arises, may from time to time recommend to the parties modifications in the provisions of this agreement.

9. The Mixed Armistice Commission shall submit to both parties reports on its activities as frequently as it may consider necessary. A copy of each such report shall be presented to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for transmission to the appropriate organ or agency of the United Nations.

10. Members of the Commission and its observers shall be accorded such freedom of movement and access in the areas covered by this agreement as the Commission may determine to be necessary provided that when such decisions of the Commission are reached by a majority vote United Nations observers only shall be employed.

11. The expenses of the Commission other than those relating to United Nations observers, shall be apportioned in equal shares between the two parties to this agreement.

#### ARTICLE ELEVEN

No provision of this agreement shall in any way prejudice the rights, claims and positions of either party hereto in the ultimate peaceful settlement of the Palestine Question.

/ARTICLE TWELVE



## ARTICLE TWELVE

1. The present agreement is not subject to ratification and shall come into force immediately upon being signed.
2. This agreement, having been negotiated and concluded in pursuance of the resolution of the Security Council of 16 November 1948 calling for the establishment of an armistice 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, shall remain in force until a peaceful settlement between the parties is achieved, except as provided in Paragraph 4 of this article.
3. The parties to this agreement may, by mutual consent, revise this agreement or any of its provisions, or may suspend its application, other than Articles 1 and 2, at any time. In the absence of mutual agreement and after this agreement has been in effect for one year from the date of its signing, either of the parties may call upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convolve a conference of representatives of the two parties for the purpose of reviewing, revising or suspending any of the provisions of this agreement other than Articles 1 and 2. Participation in such conference shall be obligatory upon the parties.
4. If the conference provided for in Paragraph 3 of this article does not result in an agreed solution of a point in dispute, either party may bring the matter before the Security Council of the United Nations for the relief sought on the grounds that this agreement has been concluded in pursuance of Security Council action toward the end of achieving peace in Palestine. This agreement supersedes the Egyptian-Israeli general cease fire agreement entered into by the parties on 24 January 1949. This agreement is signed in quintuplicate, of which one copy shall be retained by each party, two copies communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for transmission to the Security Council and to the United Nations Conciliation Commission on Palestine, and one copy to the Acting Mediator on Palestine.

In faith whereof the undersigned representatives of the contracting parties have signed hereafter, in the presence of the United Nations Acting Mediator on Palestine and the United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization. Done at Rhodes, Island of Rhodes, Greece, on the twenty-fourth of February 1949.

For and on behalf of the Government of Egypt

(Signed) Col. Seif El Dine,  
Col. Rahmani

For and on behalf of the Government of Israel

(Signed) Dr. Walter Eytan,  
Col. Yigael Yadin,  
Eliaz Saaron.