

*Document 2: Tentative Conditions for an Arab-Israel Settlement,
29 July 1952*

1. GENERAL

The Arab States to undertake to end the state of war with Israel and to rescind all measures taken in virtue thereof. The Arab States and Israel to undertake to exchange diplomatic representatives and in other ways to encourage the establishment of normal political and economic relations with one another.

TERRITORIAL PROVISIONS

2. (a) Rectification of the Israel-Jordan frontier in such a way as to reunite lands with villages to which they belonged.
- (b) Israel to surrender (against compensation) all claims to Mount Scopus, which will be handed over to Jordan.
- (c) Recognition by all Arab States of Israel's and Jordan's sovereignty over their respective sectors in Jerusalem, and a promise of support in the United Nations for a resolution giving such recognition, against guarantees to preserve international rights and interests there.
- (d) Adjustments to the line of demarcation in Jerusalem to establish a logical common frontier.
- (e) Israel sovereignty over the Huleh area to be acknowledged.
- (f) Syria to be given the Ein Gev area, access to Lake Tiberias and, consequently, a say in the disposal of Jordan waters.
- (g) Jordan to have the El Hamma salient, unless she is prepared to waive her claim in favour of Syria.
- (h) The United Nations to guarantee the frontier as established in the foregoing paragraphs and to request the signatories of the Tripartite statement, who accept the duty to see that this guarantee is implemented. In consequence of this guarantee, the frontiers to be placed within six months under exclusively police control; and Israel and the Arab States to give an undertaking to this effect.

- (i) The United Nations to undertake to make available a sum sufficient to dispose of resettlement problems in Jerusalem, including a grant for the re-building elsewhere of the Hebrew University and Hospital on Mount Scopus, compensation to owners of property deprived of its use, reconstruction of damaged areas and the establishment of frontier posts facilitating movement.

ETHNOGRAPHIC PROVISIONS

3. (a) Agreement on the principle that Arab refugees should not return to Israel, but should be compensated for the loss of all their property, movable as well as immovable.
- (b) The Arab countries to collaborate with the United Nations in the resettlement of all Arab refugees on Arab soil.
- (c) Israel to offer to buy out, on a generous scale of compensation, Arabs still resident in Israel, and the Arab States to encourage and help them to settle outside Israel, which would thus become homogeneous.

Documents

Document 1: Tripartite Declaration, 25 May 1950

The Governments of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States, having had occasion during the recent Foreign Ministers meeting in London to review certain questions affecting the peace and stability of the Arab states and of Israel, and particularly that of the supply of arms and war material to these states, have resolved to make the following statements:

1. The three Governments recognize that the Arab states and Israel all need to maintain a certain level of armed forces for the purposes of assuring their internal security and their legitimate self-defence and to permit them to play their part in the defence of the area as a whole. All applications for arms or war material for these countries will be considered in the light of these principles. In this connection the three Governments wish to recall and reaffirm the terms of the statements made by their representatives on the Security Council on August 4, 1949, in which they declared their opposition to the development of an arms race between the Arab states and Israel.
2. The three Governments declare that assurances have been received from all the states in question, to which they permit arms to be supplied from their countries, that the purchasing state does not intend to undertake any act of aggression against any other state to which they permit arms to be supplied in the future.
3. The three Governments take this opportunity of declaring their deep interest in and their desire to promote the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the area and their unalterable opposition to the use of force or threat of force between any of the states in the area. The three Governments, should they find that any of these states was preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines, would, consistent with their obligations as members of the United Nations, immediately take action, both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent such violation.