

III. FORMAL JUDGEMENTS PASSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS UPON ISRAEL'S INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT.

A. Resolutions formally adopted by the Security Council regarding attacks undertaken by regular armed forces of Israel on territories of neighbouring Arab States :

1) Resolution of 18 May 1951 (S/2157)

The Security Council finds that the "aerial action taken by the forces of the Government of Israel on 5 April 1951" constitutes "a violation of the cease-fire provision provided in the Security Council resolution of 15 July 1948" and is "inconsistent with the terms of the Armistice Agreement and the obligations assumed under the Charter", (Paragraph 11)

Proposed jointly by France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Turkey, this resolution was adopted by ten votes to none, with one abstention.

2) Resolution of 24 November 1953 (S/3139/ Rev. 2) :

The Security Council finds that the "action at Qibya taken by the armed forces of Israel on 14-15 October 1953" constitutes "a violation of the cease-fire provisions of the Security Council Resolution of 15 July 1948" and is "inconsistent with the parties' obligations under the General Armistice Agreement and the Charter." The Security Council therefore "expresses the strongest censure of that action". (Section A).

Proposed jointly by France, the United Kingdom and