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By KATHLEEN TELTSCHSpecial to The New York Times.
New York Times (1857-Current file); Apr 16, 1955; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
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Truce Supervisor Tells U. N. Both Sides Have Accepted Some of His Remedies

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 15—The United Nations' principal truce officer in Palestine reported today that Egypt and Israel had accepted some of his proposals for curbing border troubles.

Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, in a report to the Security Council, said both parties were ready to work out an agreement whereby local military commanders would cooperate to check infiltration. Both sides, he said, have also pledged to keep only disciplined regular troops and police in the frontier vicinity.

A few hours after the Canadian general's report was circulated, Council members were called to meet Tuesday to resume debate on Israel's complaint that Egypt's repeated border assaults threatened the peace in the Middle East. The Council's eleven members broke off debate last week to await the general's findings on recent border clashes, for which each side blamed the other.

General Burns, in his report covering the last six weeks, said that the mining of roads used by Israeli patrols was the "most important factor contributing to increased tension." But he added that such minings—Israel has complained of seven instances of mine explosions—were probably reprisals for the Feb. 28 clash near Gaza. That attack, for which Israel was condemned last month, took the lives of thirty-eight Egyptians and eight Israelis.

Each Claims Support

This judgment by General Burns prompted Egyptian spokesmen to comment that the truce chief had supported their case that present tensions were the aftermath of the Gaza assault. Israeli spokesmen said the general's report bore out their contention that Egypt was to blame for the rising tensions.

The truce chief's eight-page report drew a picture of an uneasy frontier situation in which quick shooting could be touched off by even a seeming threat of enemy attack.

Since March 1, he said, Israel has reported the death of three soldiers and one civilian and the wounding of twenty-eight soldiers and twenty-three civilians. Egypt reported the loss of three soldiers and three civilians, and the wounding of nine persons.

During the six-week interval covered, he said, Israel was held solely to blame for one incident and Egypt for five by the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, on which both sides sit under a neutral United Nations chairman.

In four instances, the neutral chairman spread the blame by approving the conflicting versions brought in by both parties. While General Burns has conceded that this procedure is faulty, it is used to get across the idea that all shootings—in self-defense or otherwise—are armistice violations.

A majority of the recent incidents were ascribed by the report to high "emotional tensions" after the Gaza incident. Israeli patrols moving close to the demarcation line are "extremely vulnerable."

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