

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/6561  
6 September 1965

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SITUATION  
IN KASHMIR SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CEASE-FIRE  
RESOLUTION ON 4 SEPTEMBER 1965 (S/RES/209 (1965))

1. This report is submitted urgently so that members of the Council may be informed of new and serious developments in the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir since the adoption by the Security Council on 4 September of the resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire (S/RES/209 (1965)).
2. The Council's resolution was notified to the Governments of India and Pakistan immediately after its adoption on 4 September. No official response to this call for a cease-fire has been received from either Government.
3. Reports received from the Chief Military Observer in Kashmir, General Nimmo, on 5 and 6 September indicate that the fighting continues on both sides of the Cease-Fire Line. Indeed, it is clear that the conflict between India and Pakistan is broadening and intensifying.
4. General Nimmo has reported the following incidents of fighting, as breaches of the cease-fire, since 4 September:
  - (a) To General Nimmo's "official protest and urgent request" for the withdrawal of Pakistan troops from the Chamb sector which was lodged on 4 September, the COS, Pakistan, gave the following reply:

"We are aware of your genuine efforts to make the Indians vacate their aggression. But having seen the hopelessness of these efforts we were forced to take action to stop the Indians from annexing Azad Kashmir. Our action was taken after repeated requests to you to convey to Indians that their failure to vacate positions on our side of CFL will have very serious consequences. Indians apparently refused to heed our warning. They are maintaining their occupation of posts on our side of CFL in Kargil, Tithwal and Uri-Punch sectors and have now crossed the CFL in yet another sector. Under the circumstances how can you expect us to unilaterally halt our purely defensive operations which are designed to forestall Indian aggressions."

(b) Observers in the Jammu sector on morning of 5 September observed two Pakistan jet fighters in the sector which were engaged by Indian anti-aircraft.

(c) The following information concerning the Haji Pir area is confirmed: An Indian infantry brigade, supported by two field artillery batteries (25 pounders) and one medium gun, is operating on that front. The brigade is deployed on a twelve-mile front. The Indian command informed the Military Observers that the action in the Haji Pir Pass area was necessary in self-defense to cut off infiltrators.

(d) A captain captured at the Haji Pir Pass was interviewed by a United Nations Observer and stated that he belonged to the 6th Azad Kashmir Battalion and was in charge of 100 Mujahids whose task was to harass Indian troops covering Uri.

(e) The Indian Local Commander in the Baramula sector confirmed to United Nations Observers that his troops had crossed the CFL in Sunjoi (three miles north of Tangdhar) and had captured some hill features with the aim of cutting the supply line to Pakistan infiltrators in the north of the Tangdhar area, specifically a Pakistan company group located five miles north of Sunjoi and one and one half miles on the Indian side of the CFL. On 5 September at 1807 hours, the Pakistan Local Command at Domel complained that Indian troops had occupied Sunjoi East 8952 after heavy shelling on the night of 3-4 September.

(f) As regards the Jammu/Bhimber sector of the Cease-Fire Line, United Nations Observers at Jammu were informed by the Indian Local Command on 5 September at 1200 hours that "Pakistan troops attacked along the Jaurian-Aknoor road with two armoured regiments and along the road Kalit-Aknoor with one armoured regiment and were approximately 14 miles on the Indian side of the Cease-Fire Line". They also stated that the attack was being supported by three medium artillery regiments, two self-propelled 155 MM regiments and one 203 MM battery. Military Observers had not confirmed this information at the time it was despatched but stated, however, that Radio Pakistan on 5 September at 2030 hours, had broadcast that "Azad Kashmir" and Pakistan troops had reached Jaurian on 5 September at 0800 hours, which is fourteen miles on the Indian side of the CFL. This corresponds with a statement attributed to a Pakistan spokesman that Pakistan forces had advanced to within a few miles of Aknoor. The Military Observers also reported that the Indian Radio had broadcast on 5 September at 2100 hours that heavy fighting had taken place in the Jaurian area on 5 September.

(g) General Nimmo reported in the early morning of 6 September that the following information had just been received from the VGS Pakistan Command: 'On 060500 September 1965, Indian troops have attacked across the West Pakistan border from Jassar Bridge (Pathankot area and south to Salamnk). Major attacks Lahore, Sialkot from Jassar and Kazur from Feruzpurz (all in Pakistan). Estimated strength whole Indian Army less four divisions.'" General Nimmo also states that in this regard the United Nations Military Observers stationed in Sialkot had just reported hearing shelling east of their location which was coming from the border between Kashmir and Pakistan in the Jammu-Sialkot sector.

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