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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE
UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 211 OF 20 SEPTEMBER 1965

Addendum

1. Information relating to the observance of the cease-fire which has been received from United Nations Observers since 19 November 1965, the debate of the last report on the subject (S/6710/Add.10), is presented in this report.

Gurasi-Minimarg sector

2. During the period under review, the Indian local command complained that Pakistan troops had been seen constructing bunkers in the demilitarized zone. Observers planned to visit the demilitarized zones to investigate this complaint, but had to abandon their trip because of heavy snowfall over the Razdhainangan Pass (alt. 11,936 feet).

Domel-Tangdhar sector

3. Observers visiting the forward areas in the sector reported the following firing incidents:

(a) Indian troops fired from their forward position of Pir Sahaba towards some transport moving three miles south of Nauseri at 1600 hours^{1/} on 18 November.

(b) Indian troops shelled with three-inch mortars an area 2,000 yards north of Mirpur, where the Observers were, between 1335 and 1440 hours on 24 November.

(c) Indian troops fired light machine-gun bursts towards the Observers from a position located four and a half miles west of Tangdhar at 1030 hours on 30 November. A burst missed the Observers by only three yards.

^{1/} All times local except where otherwise indicated.

4. The Observers noted that in all three incidents, the Indian local command had been informed of their presence in the area.

5. Regarding complaints relating to the Domel-Tangdhar sector submitted by the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representative of India, the Observers in the sector reported the following:

(a) The complaints set forth in document S/6862, paragraphs 2 and 3, and in S/6884, paragraph 8, refer to cases already submitted to the Observers by the Indian local command at Tangdhar and which have been confirmed by them (see S/6710/Add.9, para. 6).

(b) The complaint in S/6867, paragraph 10, concerns an incident already reported by the Observers (see S/6710/Add.8, para. 3).

Domel-Uri

6. With regard to complaints submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representative of India, the Observers in the sector reported the following:

(a) The complaints set forth in document S/6867, paragraphs 7 and 9, and in S/6875, paragraph 6, refer to cases already submitted to the Observers by the Indian local command and which have been confirmed by them (see S/6710/Add.9, paras. 7 and 8).

(b) The complaints in S/6895, paragraphs 5-7, were not considered as violations of the cease-fire of 22 September.

Rawalakot-Punch

7. The Pakistan local command at Rawalakot complained on 17, 18, 21, 22 and 23 November that Indian troops had been observed digging trenches and constructing bunkers at two different places in an area located four miles west-north-west of Punch. These complaints were confirmed by the Observers in the area.

8. The Indian local command at Punch submitted the following complaints, which were also confirmed by the Observers:

(a) Pakistan troops fired with small arms towards an Indian position located four miles west-north-west of Punch at 2100 hours on 15 November and at 1645 hours on 16 November.

(b) Pakistan troops fired with small arms from areas five miles west-north-west of Punch between 0845 and 0900 hours on 17 November.

(c) Pakistan troops fired with medium machine-guns on an Indian position located four miles west of Punch at 1630 hours on 26 November.

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9. Regarding complaints submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representatives of India and Pakistan, the Observers in the sector reported the following:

(a) The Indian complaint in S/6862, paragraph 5, and the Pakistan complaint in S/6869, paragraph 8, refer to cases already submitted directly to the Observers by the respective local commanders. Both complaints had been confirmed (see S/6710/Add.6, para. 11, and S/6710/Add.8, para. 9).

(b) No evidence was found to support the Pakistan complaints in S/6869, paragraphs 2-4 and 6, and the Indian complaints in S/6875, paragraph 7, and in S/6895, paragraphs 11 and 12.

(c) The allegations made in the Pakistan complaint in S/6869, paragraph 5, and the Indian complaint in S/6874, paragraph 9, were not considered as violations of the cease-fire of 22 September.

Kotli-Galuthi sector

10. The following complaints were received from the Pakistan local command:

(a) Between 1700 hours on 19 November and 0430 hours on 20 November, Indian troops fired at three Pakistan positions located four miles west-south-west of Galuthi with field artillery and heavy mortars at a Pakistan position four miles west-south-west of Galuthi with medium machine-guns, and at three Pakistan positions located five miles west-south-west, five miles south-west and three miles south of Mendhar, respectively, with mortars.

(b) At 1945 hours on 21 November, Indian troops shelled with field artillery three Pakistan positions located between six miles west and five miles west-south-west of Galuthi.

(c) At 0710 hours on 22 November, Indian troops shelled with medium artillery two Pakistan positions located six miles west-south-west and six miles west of Mendhar, respectively.

(d) Between 1000 and 1500 hours on 22 November, Indian troops shelled with medium artillery and heavy mortars seven Pakistan positions located in the Mendhar area and with heavy mortars two other Pakistan positions in the Galuthi area.

(e) Between 0610 hours on 24 November and 0045 hours on 25 November, Indian troops shelled three Pakistan positions located four miles south-west, five and a half miles west-south-west and seven miles west-south-west of Mendhar, respectively, with field artillery and three-inch mortars; and two Pakistan positions four miles south-west of Galuthi with 4.2-inch mortars.

(f) Between 1110 and 1515 hours on 26 November, Indian troops shelled two Pakistan positions located two miles west of Balnoi with field artillery and another Pakistan position three miles south-west of Balnoi with three-inch mortars.

(g) Between 2000 hours on 27 November and 1115 hours on 28 November, Indian troops fired at five Pakistan positions located between four and seven miles south-west of Galuthi with recoilless rifles, heavy mortars and medium and field artillery and at three Pakistan positions located from six to seven and a half miles west-south-west of Mendhar.

(h) Between 1445 and 1940 hours on 28 November, Indian troops shelled with mortars two Pakistan positions located, respectively, five and a half miles west-south-west of Mendhar and four miles south-west of Galuthi and with medium artillery another Pakistan position four and a half miles south-west of Mendhar.

(i) Between 1730 and 2300 hours on 29 November, Indian troops shelled with field artillery and heavy mortars five Pakistan positions located from four to seven and a half miles west-south-west of Galuthi and also two Pakistan positions located four miles west-south-west and seven miles south-west of Galuthi, respectively.

(j) Between 1610 hours on 30 November and 0030 hours on 1 December, Indian troops shelled with medium artillery a Pakistan position located six miles west-south-west of Mendhar and with heavy mortars two Pakistan positions located four and a half miles west-south-west and six miles west of Galuthi, respectively.

(k) At 0300 hours on 1 December, Indian troops shelled with medium artillery and mortars four Pakistan positions located between nine and a half miles west and west-north-west of Mendhar.

(l) Between 1125 and 1520 hours on 1 December, Indian troops shelled with medium artillery two Pakistan positions located ten miles west-north-west of Mendhar and with mortars two other positions nine and a half miles west-north-west of Mendhar.

(m) Between 1530 and 1720 hours on 2 December, Indian troops shelled with medium artillery and heavy mortars four Pakistan positions located four miles and four and a half miles north-east, three miles north-north-east, and three and a half miles north-north-west of Janghar, respectively.

The Observers in the area confirmed the foregoing complaints. In all cases except (e), (h) and (j) they also indicated that Pakistan troops had returned the fire.

11. The Observers also confirmed the following complaints submitted by the Indian local command at Galuthi:

(a) At 1130 hours on 26 November, Pakistan troops shelled with field artillery two Indian positions located eight miles south-west of Rajouri and five and a half miles west of Galuthi, respectively.

(b) Pakistan troops shelled an Indian position four miles south-west of Mendhar with mortars between 1625 and 1650 hours and between 1745 and 1840 hours on 27 November and with mortars and field and medium artillery between 2100 and 0050 hours during the night of 27-28 November.

(c) Pakistan artillery shelled an area one mile south-west of Balnoi between 1632 and 1640 hours on 30 November.

(d) Pakistan troops shelled with field and medium artillery and mortars five Indian positions in the Mendhar area between 1300 and 1800 hours on 30 November.

(e) During the night of 30 November-1 December, Pakistan troops shelled with mortars an Indian position located four miles west-south-west of Mendhar.

(f) Pakistan artillery started shelling Indian positions located one and a half miles south-west of Balnoi at 1150 hours on 1 December. The Observers arranged a cease-fire which took effect at 1220 hours on the same day.

12. In addition, three incidents were reported directly by the Observers stationed in the forward areas as follows:

(a) Pakistan troops shelled with artillery two areas located four miles west-north-west and three miles west-south-west of Galuthi, respectively, between 2030 and 2130 hours on 29 November.

(b) Pakistan troops shelled with artillery four areas located from five to six and a half miles west-south-west of Mendhar between 1225 and 1430 hours on 30 November. Indian troops returned the fire.

(c) Pakistan troops opened fire at an area located four and a half miles west-north-west of Galuthi at 1545 hours on 1 December.

13. Regarding the complaint submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representative of India and set forth in document S/6862, paragraph 7, and in S/6867, paragraphs 12 and 13, the Observers in the area reported that they had found no concrete evidence supporting the allegations made.

Kotli-Naushera sector

14. The following complaints submitted by the Pakistan local command at Kotli were investigated by Observers in the area:

(a) Indian troops shelled with medium guns a Pakistan position located four miles north-west of Janghar between 0700 and 1005 hours and with field artillery a Pakistan position three miles north-west of Janghar between 1000 and 1055 hours on 8 November.

(b) Indian troops shelled a Pakistan position located six miles south-east of Khuiratta between 0845 and 1100 hours on 13 November.

(c) Indian field artillery shelled two Pakistan positions located four and a half miles east-south-east of Khuiratta at 1630 hours on 17 November and a third Pakistan position six and a half miles south-south-east of Khuiratta at 0935 hours on 18 November.

(d) Indian troops shelled Pakistan positions located in the Khuiratta-Janghar area with field artillery and heavy mortars between 0715 and 1225 hours on 26 November.

(e) Indian troops shelled with heavy mortars and medium artillery three Pakistan positions located from three and a half to four and a half miles north-west of Janghar between 0830 and 1145 hours on 29 November.

The Observer confirmed the foregoing complaints. In the case of (a) and (d), they indicated that Pakistan troops had returned the fire.

15. Observers in the area also confirmed the following complaints submitted by the Indian local command:

(a) Pakistan field artillery shelled two Indian positions located eight miles south-east of Khuiratta at 0900 hours on 13 November.

(b) Pakistan troops constructed new bunkers and extended their defences in an area located three miles north of Janghar.

16. On 19 November, the Observers stationed in the forward areas reported that Indian troops had shelled two Pakistan positions located six and a half miles south-south-east of Khuiratta from 1035 to 1130 hours on that day.

Bhimber-Akhnur sector

17. On 17 November, the Pakistan local command at Bhimber complained that Indian troops had constructed new trenches and bunkers in an area located six and a half miles south-south-west of Naushera. This was confirmed by Observers in the area.
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18. The Observers also confirmed a complaint submitted by the Pakistan local command at Bhimber on 22 November to the effect that Indian troops had moved forward and had constructed a new post located nine and a half miles north-north-west of Chhamb.

19. Regarding complaints submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representative of India, the Observers in the sector reported the following:

(a) The complaints in S/6862, paragraph 9, in S/6869, paragraphs 20-22, and in S/6890, paragraph 13, involved no violations of the cease-fire.

(b) Investigation of the complaints in S/6895, paragraphs 16 and 21, was inconclusive for lack of evidence.

Sialkot-Jamman sector

20. A delayed report from the Observers visiting forward areas in the sector indicated that on 6 November Indian troops had moved forward of their front lines and were digging in an area five and a half miles east of Sialkot.

21. A complaint submitted by the Indian local command at Jammu on 15 November alleged that a Pakistan light aircraft flew over Indian positions four and a half miles west-south-west of Bajragahri at 1355 hours on 14 November and that simultaneously two Pakistan positions opened fire on the Indian positions with small arms and mortars. Investigation of the complaints by Observers in the area confirmed the firing at the Indian positions.

22. On 15 November, the Pakistan local command at Sialkot complained that Indian troops had fired with machine-guns and small arms on two Pakistan positions located four and a half miles east-south-east of Sialkot and further indicated that Pakistan troops had returned the fire. The allegation was confirmed by Observers.

23. A complaint from the Indian local command at Jammu alleged that two Pakistan jet aircraft flew over Indian positions four and a half miles east of Chawinda from 1140 to 1143 hours on 18 November. The Observers stationed in the area reported that they had seen four Pakistan jet aircraft flying approximately 100 to 200 yards over the Indian-controlled territory.

24. On 18 November, the Indian local command complained that a Pakistan observation aircraft flew over Indian positions fifteen miles south-east of Sialkot at 1740 hours on 18 November. Observers in the area confirmed this allegation and added that Indian troops had opened fire at the aircraft.

25. Since 23 November, the Indian local command at Jammu has submitted the following complaints:

(a) Pakistan troops attempted to dig trenches in an area eleven and a half miles south-east of Sialkot at 2100 hours on 21 November and at 2030 hours on 22 November.

(b) Pakistan troops fired with automatic weapons on Indian troops in the same area between 0001 and 2300 hours on 22 November.

(c) Pakistan troops fired with automatic weapons at an Indian post about nine and a half miles south-east of Sialkot at 2030 hours on 23 November.

(d) Pakistan troops fired with light machine-guns at an Indian patrol moving in an area nine miles south-east of Sialkot on 25 November.

(e) Pakistan troops fired with light machine-guns at an Indian post located approximately nine miles south-east of Sialkot between 0845 and 0855 hours and again at 1345 hours on 25 November. Investigation by the Observers in the area revealed that in the incidents mentioned in (b) to (e) both sides had fired, but it was not possible to determine which side had fired first.

26. With regard to complaints relating to this sector submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representative of India, the Observers reported the following:

(a) The activities alleged in S/6862, paragraphs 10, 11 and 15, in S/6869, paragraphs 23-25, in S/6874, paragraphs 10 (a) and (b) and 11, in S/6875, paragraph 16, in S/6884, paragraph 17, in S/6889, paragraph 11, and in S/6890, paragraphs 14 and 15, were not considered as violations of the cease-fire.

(b) The Observers found no concrete evidence to support the allegations made in the complaints in S/6862, paragraphs 13 and 14, and in S/6895, paragraph 23.

Fasrur-Khasa sector

27. A Pakistan complaint alleged that Indian troops had dug new positions in the no-man's land area at GR 820112 on 17 November. An investigation carried out by Observers on 20 November revealed that the digging took place well within the Indian forward defended localities.

28. On 18 November, at 1710 hours, a Pakistan aircraft flew over Indian-held territory at Kalewala (GR 9006). Indian troops fired on the aircraft while it was over Indian lines. The Pakistan command explained to the Observers that the pilot had lost his way and that the overflight was not intentional.

29. An Indian complaint alleged that a civilian was killed at 1430 hours on 18 November while grazing cattle in the area of Kamaipur Kalan (GR 092640). The

complaint indicated that the civilian was shot in the back by a Pakistan patrol from the west side of the Ravi River. The Observers confirmed the killing of the civilian; they had warned both sides of the risks involved in crop harvesting and cattle grazing near the front lines.

30. The Pakistan local command complained that Indian troops had fired from Alhar (GR 853063) and Chak Dea Singh (GR 868057) during the night of 21-22 November. The Observers in the area could not determine the exact cause of the firing. An Indian officer was killed during the incident and the Indian side admitted that this officer was with a patrol forward of the Indian lines. The Pakistan side admitted having fired at the Indian patrol from trenches 300 yards forward of their normal FDLs. Therefore, the Observers concluded that both sides were at fault.

31. The Pakistan local command also complained that in the area of GR 831089, north-east of Alhar, an Indian sniper had shot a Pakistan sentry at 1100 hours on 24 November. The Observers investigating the incident saw the body of the dead sentry. The Indian side claimed that the incident occurred during a general exchange of fire whereas the Pakistan side alleged that the Pakistan sentry was killed by a single shot from an Indian sniper. The Observers could find no conclusive evidence to support either claim.

Lahore-Khasa-Narla sector

32. A firing incident occurred on 20 November in the Dograi area (GR 7311). At 0955 hours, two rifle shots were fired by Pakistan soldiers only some 50 to 60 yards from where Observers stood. At 0959 hours, Indian troops retaliated with four rounds of light machine-gun fire and Pakistan troops replied with two more rifle shots. This incident took place despite the presence of Observers, who were in full view of both sides with United Nations flags and white vehicles.

33. An Indian complaint alleged that Pakistan troops had fired at Indian positions in the area of GR 726117, south of Dograi, at 0955 hours on 20 November, wounding one Indian soldier. In a counter-claim, the Pakistan side asserted that Indian troops had fired at them during this incident. The Observers in the area investigated the incident, but could not determine the cause of the firing.

34. Small-arms firing took place intermittently in the Dograi area (GR 7311) from 2000 to 2250 hours on 22 November and in the Karvath distributory junction (GR 752911) from 1200 to 1430 hours on 24 November. Both sides admitted having fired. The Observers in the area could not determine the cause of the firing.

35. On 25 November, both sides fired with small-arms in the Siphon area (GR 7493) at 1130 hours and with small-arms and mortars in the Dograi area (GR 7311) at 1800 hours. Each side blamed the other for the firing and the Observers were unable to determine which side had fired first.

36. An Indian complaint alleged that Pakistan troops had fired small-arms in the area of Bhasin (GR 745164 and 744153) on 26 November. The Observers reported that both sides had fired, but could not ascertain what caused the incident or who had fired first.

37. During the period under review, both sides set up new observation posts and dug trenches in the forward areas north of Dograi (GR 732129) and in the Burki sector (GR 750974). The Observers in the area endeavoured to negotiate a cessation of this activity. On 27 November, they reported that they had negotiated the removal of an observation post and the filling in of some trenches north of Dograi.

38. A Pakistan complaint alleged that firing took place at 2030 hours on 29 November and at 0600 hours on 30 November in the Dograi area. Investigation by Observers in the area revealed that both sides had fired small-arms and mortars. The Observers could not determine what caused the firing or who had fired first.

39. On 30 November at 1120 hours, an explosion occurred in the Pakistan FDLs opposite Dograi. The Pakistan local command alleged that Indian troops had fired one mortar bomb into a group of Pakistan soldiers causing eight casualties. The Observers in the area found no evidence to support that allegation. They were of the opinion that the explosion was accidental.

40. Two firing incidents were alleged by the Pakistan command to have taken place on 1 December. Investigation of these incidents by Observers established that both sides had fired, but it was not possible to determine which side had started the firing.

41. With regard to complaints relating to this sector submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representatives of India and Pakistan, the Observers in the sector reported the following:

(a) Investigation of the Indian complaints in S/6925, paragraphs 23-27, 30-35 and 37, in S/6927, paragraph 8, in S/6939, paragraphs 10 and 12-13, in S/6945, paragraphs 25, 27, 28-30 and 40, in S/6952, paragraphs 12 and 14, in S/6968, paragraphs 27 and 33 and in S/6973, paragraphs 25 (a), 27, 29 and 31, and the

Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraphs 3, 4, 9 and 23, and in S/6948, paragraphs 27 and 33, revealed that the alleged activities had occurred within the known forward defended localities (FDLs) of the respective sides. The Observers remarked that both sides were constantly improving their positions in the sector.

(b) Regarding the Indian complaints in S/6925, paragraphs 33 and 45, in S/6945, paragraphs 22, 26, 29 and 33, in S/6952, paragraph 13, in S/6968, paragraphs 29, 30, 32 and 34, and in S/6973, paragraphs 25 (b) and 26, and the Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraphs 10 and 38, and S/6948, paragraphs 2 and 15, the Observers could find no concrete evidence supporting them.

(c) Investigation of the Indian complaints in S/6925, paragraphs 29, 36 and 38, in S/6968, paragraph 31, and in S/6973, paragraphs 28 and 30, and the Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraph 11, and in S/6948, paragraphs 16, 18 and 26, 40, 42 and 45, was inconclusive. Both sides had fired and it was not possible to determine which side had started the firing.

(d) Investigation of the Pakistan complaint in S/6948, paragraph 21, was also inconclusive. Both sides had fired and it was not possible to establish whether the Pakistan patrol was forward of or within the Pakistan FDLs.

(e) Regarding the Indian complaint in S/6926, paragraph 13, the Observers reported that investigation of the firing incidents on 9-10 November was inconclusive as both sides claimed that the other side had fired first. As to the allegations regarding improvement of defences, the Observers remarked that both sides had carried out intensive improvements to their positions in the sector.

(f) As regards the Pakistan complaint in S/6901, paragraph 1, the Observers reported that they had not observed any major reinforcement by Indian troops in the area. They noted that there had been no agreement on the location of the cease-fire line in the area and that both sides had crept forward of their lines and had constructed field work there.

(g) The Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraphs 30 and 32, and in S/6948, paragraph 14, were confirmed.

(h) Regarding the Indian complaint in S/6939, paragraph 14, the Observers confirmed flooding in the area, but could not establish who was responsible for breaching the bank of the distributory. The Observers considered that Pakistan troops started the flooding in retaliation for flooding of Pakistan positions north of the Kohail Distributory (GR 15CO) by Indian troops.

(i) As regards the Pakistan complaint in S/6948, paragraphs 31 and 32, the Observers reported that Indian troops were shooting at stray dogs, away from Pakistan positions.

Rukhanwala-Narla-Bopa Rai-Ferozepore sector

42. A Pakistan complaint alleged that Indian troops had fired on Pakistan observation aircraft in the Ehura Khuna area (GR 8559) at 1645 hours on 10 November. The Observers confirmed this allegation, but could not determine the position of the aircraft at the time of the firing. In this connexion, they observed that in the area concerned the opposing front lines were in some places only 50 yards from each other.

43. The Indian local command complained that Pakistan troops had abducted two civilians who were picking cotton in the area of GR 8757, north-west of Rajoke, at 1030 hours on 16 November. This was confirmed by the Observers. The Pakistan troops admitted that they had taken into custody two civilians who were picking cotton near the Pakistan lines. The Observers reported that they were attempting to have the civilians released and repatriated.

44. On 20 November, Observers met with the battalion commanders of both sides in an attempt to lessen tension in the area of the Indian police post 8344, at Burj Rajoke. Both sides agreed not to fire unless fired upon for a period of 48 hours, during which the Observers would attempt to mark a line of "no patrolling" which neither side would be allowed to cross. This agreement, according to the Observers, helped to reduce tension in the area.

45. A Pakistan complaint alleged that Indian troops had fired on the area of GR 793727 and 789721, south-west of Rajoke, at 2055 hours on 25 November. The Indian side submitted a counter-claim, charging the Pakistan troops with the firing. The Observers confirmed that both sides had fired, but could not determine which side had fired first.

46. The Pakistan local command complained that Indian troops had fired with small arms and mortars at the area of GR 8340, 8240 and 8239, south of Ulleke, from 2255 to 0300 hours during the night of 25-26 November and with small arms at the area of GR 7777, east of Bedian, at 1755 hours on 26 November. The Pakistan command indicated that its troops had retaliated in the first case, but not the second. The Observers could not substantiate the Pakistan allegation regarding the firing east of Bedian.

47. Heavy firing, including artillery and mortar fire, occurred on 27 November, six miles north-west of Ferozepore (GR 9030). The Observers in the area succeeded in obtaining a cease-fire. Their investigation was inconclusive as to the cause of the firing. Both sides fired, but only Indian troops used artillery.

48. The Pakistan local command alleged that Indian observation aircraft overflew Pakistan territory south of Jahman in the area of GR 7881 at 1055 hours on 29 November. It indicated that Pakistan troops fired at the aircraft. The observers in the area were not able to verify the complaint regarding the overflight.

49. On 1 December, Observers reported that Pakistan troops had opened fire on an Indian observation post in the Dona Betu area (GR 633207). Approximately fifty rounds were fired by Pakistan troops and the Indian side retaliated with about fifteen rounds. There were no casualties.

50. On 2 December, Observers reported that both sides had fired small arms in the area of GR 777828, north-west of Jahman, from 1445 to 1450 hours.

51. During the period under review, Indian troops in the Bhura Khuna area proceeded with test firing within 10,000 yards of the FDLs in violation of the recently concluded fire-restriction agreement (see S/6710/Add.9, para. 2). Two such cases were reported to Observers by the Pakistan command. One concerned the firing of small arms in the area of GR 845606 from 0700 to 0845 hours on 22 November and the other the firing of tank armament and other automatic weapons in GR 824641 on 1 December. In both cases, the firing took place within 10,000 yards of the FDLs and the Indian troops failed to notify the Observers. Failure of Indian troops to observe the fire restriction agreement was brought to the attention of the Indian Chief of Army Staff and local formation commanders.

52. Regarding the complaints relating to this sector submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representatives of India and Pakistan, the Observers in the sector reported the following:

(a) No physical evidence could be found to support the Indian complaints in S/6925, paragraph 28, in S/6926, paragraph 12, in S/6939, paragraph 16, in S/6952, paragraph 18, in S/6968, paragraph 38, and in S/6973, paragraph 37, and the Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraphs 5, 6, 12, 13, 27 and 28, and in S/6948, paragraphs 3-5, 12, 28, 30, 37 and 45.

(b) Investigation of the Indian complaints in S/6925, paragraph 43, in S/6927, paragraph 9, in S/6939, paragraph 17, in S/6952, paragraph 15, and in S/6973, paragraph 33, and of the Pakistan complaint in S/6901, paragraph 2, and in S/6948, paragraph 38, was inconclusive. Both sides had fired and it was not possible to determine which side had started the firing.

(c) The activities reported in the Pakistan complaint in S/6901, paragraph 25, and in S/6948, paragraph 44, and in the Indian complaints in S/6945, paragraphs 24, 31 and 32, took place within the known Indian FDLs.

(d) Regarding the Pakistan complaint in S/6901, paragraph 26, the Observers determined that Indian troops had not moved forward, but had dug new trenches within their lines. The Observers were able to persuade the Indian commander to fill in these trenches.

(e) The Pakistan complaint in S/6948, paragraphs 17 and 19, was confirmed.

Sulaimanke-Fazilka sector

53. During the period under review, Observers reported that both sides were improving their defences at numerous points throughout the sector. Indian troops dug trenches in the Alam Shah area (GR 264641) and set up a new observation post at Ohananwala (GR 2658). Pakistan forces were mining in the Chak Mohd Amira area (GR 2666), digging and mining at Chananwala, at Hohd Dira (GR 258641) and west of Mohd Amira (GR 264659), and also digging in the area of GR 2668. Some of the improvements made were forward of the respective FDLs. In this connexion, the Observers also received the following two complaints, which were confirmed by them:

(a) On 20 November, an Indian complaint that Pakistan troops had established a new observation post in the no-man's land near Gul Shah (GR 276662).

(b) On 21 November, a Pakistan complaint asserted that Indian troops had turned an observation post near Gul Shah into a defended locality.

54. On 27 November, the Observers investigated a Pakistan complaint that Indian troops had fired with mortars and small arms in the area of GR SL 7106. Both sides admitted having fired. The Observers attributed the cause of the incident to patrol activity.

55. Regarding complaints relating to this sector submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representatives of India and Pakistan, the Observers in the sector reported the following:

(a) The activities referred to in the Indian complaints in S/6925, paragraphs 39 and 42, in S/6945, paragraph 34, and in S/6973, paragraphs 34, 36 and 39, and the Pakistan complaint in S/6948, paragraph 8, took place within the known FDLs of the respective sides.

(b) The Observers found no physical evidence to support the Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraphs 7, 8, 20 and 29, and in S/6948, paragraph 20, and the Indian complaints in S/6939, paragraph 18, in S/6945, paragraphs 35-38, in S/6952, /...

paragraph 17, in S/6968, paragraphs 35 and 36, and in S/6973, paragraph 38.

(c) Investigation of the Indian complaints in S/6925, paragraphs 40 and 44, and in S/6948, paragraph 37, and the Pakistan complaints in S/6948, paragraphs 1, 7, 9, 11, 23, 24, 29, 34-36 and 39, was inconclusive. Both sides had fired and it was not possible to determine which side had started the firing.

(d) Regarding the Indian complaint in S/6925, paragraph 41, the Observers reported that the Pakistan aircraft did not fly over Indian positions, but that Indian troops had fired at it.

(e) The Indian complaint in S/6927, paragraph 10, was confirmed. The Pakistan side admitted firing first, because they objected to the construction by Indian troops of a shelter behind the Indian FDLs. The Indians returned the fire.

(f) Investigation of the Indian complaint in S/6927, paragraph 11, was inconclusive. Pakistan troops claimed they had opened fire at an Indian patrol moving forward of the Indian FDLs, but the Observers could not ascertain whether there had been a patrol in the area as claimed.

(g) The Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraphs 14-18, 22 and 33-35, concerned firing incidents which took place in the Khanwala-Kerian-Chanawala area from 22 to 24 October. The Observers considered that this series of incidents started when a Pakistan observation aircraft was fired on by Indian troops and Pakistan troops retaliated by opening fire on Indian positions. Both sides fired extensively. The Observers found no evidence that the aircraft flew over the Indian positions.

Rahim Yar Khan-Jaisalmer sector

56. On 16 November at 1430 hours, Observers saw Pakistan air observation aircraft overflying the Asu Tar area (Grid reference LQ 78).

57. On 13 November, Observers reported intermittent machine-gun fire in the Ghotaru area (LQ 7367).

58. With regard to the alleged Pakistan attacks in the Tanot and Ghantialka areas (see S/6710/Add.10, para. 35), Observers reported that as of 18 November, Ghantialka, where an Indian convoy had been ambushed, continued to be occupied by Pakistan troops. They confirmed that Tanot had been surrounded by Pakistan troops, but indicated that as of 20 November the locality remained in Indian hands.

59. From 18 to 22 November, the Indian command alleged that Pakistan aircraft flew over Indian-held territory as follows:

(a) Jet aircraft flew over the areas of Sakhi (SV 9984) and Sadhewala (LL 9404) at 1040 hours on 18 November and at 1115 hours on 21 November, respectively.

(b) Observation aircraft flew over Ramad (LM 1806) at 1620 hours on 20 November, over Tanot (LM 0823) at 1110 hours on 21 November and over Shahgarh (LQ 5642) at 1115 hours on the same day.

The Observers in the areas reported that they did not witness any of the alleged overflights.

60. On 21 November, an Indian complaint alleged that two Pakistan companies had occupied new positions at LV 8343, cutting the track between Pochhina (LV 9248) and Mithrau (LV 7925). A later complaint alleged that a Pakistan patrol had intruded into Indian territory at LV 8942, west of Miajlar, on 25 November.

61. On 24 November, the Indian local command complained that a strong Pakistan patrol supported by medium mortars had fired on an Indian post three miles west of Sadhewala between 1600 and 1700 hours on that day. The Observers in the area proceeded to investigate this complaint, but were informed by the Indian command that no investigation was required.

62. On 27 November, Observers reported that a Pakistan patrol from Achchri Toba (LM 0525) was fired on from an Indian position at Tanot (LM 0823) at 1800 hours on that day.

63. On 28 November, Observers heard mortar firing by Indian troops at Sadhewala. During their investigation of this incident, the Observers were told by the Indian commander that he was firing for target registration purposes and that he had not been informed of the agreement restricting firing within 10,000 yards from the FDLs.

64. On 29 November, an Indian patrol of company strength, according to a Pakistan complaint, approached within 1,500 yards of Bhuttewala (LM 5606) and fired small arms on Pakistan positions. The Pakistan command, however, did not request an investigation of its complaint.

65. On 30 November, the Indian command advised the Observers that Pakistan troops had vacated Sadhewala on 16 November. This refers to the Indian attack on this locality on 16 November which was reported in an earlier report to the Council (see S/6710/Add.10, para. 34).

66. On 30 November, the Indian command complained that Pakistan troops had laid anti-tank mines on the Tanot-Sadhewala track at LM 0313 and had destroyed one Indian vehicle en route to Sadhewala on the morning of 30 November, killing five Indian soldiers.

67. On 1 December, the Indian command claimed that a heavy concentration of Pakistan troops had been seen three miles west of Sadhewala and Mithewala Toba (LL 9404) and that Pakistan troops had been shelling Sadhewala and carrying out aggressive patrolling in the area. A later complaint alleged that Sadhewala was attacked by Pakistan troops at 0201 hours GMT on 2 December. This was confirmed by Observers. The Pakistan Defence Ministry claimed that Pakistan troops had recaptured Sadhewala on 2 December.

68. On 2 December, a complaint from the Pakistan command alleged that Indian troops had attacked Longanwala (LQ 8590) at 0030 hours GMT on that day. The complaint also alleged that Indian troops had laid mines on tracks around Tanot, Sadhewala and Longanwala. Observers were advised not to move on these tracks because of the mines.

69. According to a report from Observers, Pakistan troops moved forward from Kishangarh (LM 3132) during the night of 1-2 December to attack Tanot. On 2 December, firing occurred between Achchri Toba and Tanot. Fighting also broke out in the Kharora Toba area (LM 1227). The Observers who attempted to cross the line in the Kishangarh area were forced to turn back at 1130 hours on 2 December because of this fighting.

70. On 2 December, Observers also reported a Pakistan complaint alleging that Indian troops were attacking Longanwala again.

71. On 3 December, the Chief Officer of UNIPOM received an urgent message from the Vice-Chief of Army Staff, Indian Army, stating that some Indian posts in Rajasthan were being heavily attacked by Pakistan troops, in overt violation of the cease-fire. The VCOAS requested the Chief Officer to take "immediate necessary action".

72. In appraising the situation in the desert area, the Chief Officer of UNIPOM considered that the present situation arose from the Indian determination to push Pakistan troops back to the international border and Pakistan's equally strong determination to retain the positions they had occupied. He concluded that effective cease-fire did not exist in this area and that military action would be likely to continue there.

73. Regarding the complaints submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representatives of India and Pakistan, the Observers in the sector reported the following:

(a) The Pakistan complaint in S/6901, paragraph 45 (see S/6710/Add.7, paragraph 4, and the Indian complaint in S/6925, paragraph 47, were confirmed.

(b) The Observers found no physical evidence supporting the Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraph 21, and in S/6948, paragraphs 13 and 22, and the Indian complaints in S/6973, paragraphs 40, 41 and 43.

(c) The activities reported in the Indian complaints in S/6945, paragraph 41, and in S/6968, paragraph 40, took place within the known Pakistan FDLs.

Khokhrorar-Gadra sector

74. A Pakistan complaint alleged that Indian troops had attacked Miajlar (LV 0536) at 1200 hours on 18 November. It further alleged that Indian troops had occupied new positions south of Miajlar at LV 9926 and LW 0425. On 19 November, the Observers in the area confirmed the attack on Miajlar, which they reported was now under Indian control.

75. A Pakistan complaint alleged that Indian troops had moved forward between Nunabao (QA 9375) and Roheri (QA 8687) on 22 November. The Observers heard artillery fire in the area north of Nunabao.

76. An Indian complaint alleged that Pakistan troops had shelled an Indian position at Muranwali (LW 0217) at 1900 hours on 19 November and at 1730 hours on 20 November. Investigation of this complaint by the Observers in the area was inconclusive.

77. The Observers in the area reported that Indian troops had shelled with artillery a Pakistan position located at LV 9633 on the track from Miajlar to Khara (LV 7825) from 0800 to 1030 hours on 26 November and again from 0200 to 0300 hours on 27 November. The shellings were followed by an Indian attack in company strength at the Pakistan position, which was beaten off by Pakistan forces. Indian shelling was also reported in the area of LV 9728 on the Miajlar-Sundra (LV 8816) track between 1615 and 1715 hours on 26 November.

78. The Observers also reported that Indian positions north of Nuriala had been subjected to intermittent shelling on 28 November.

79. Since 27 November, Observers have received the following complaints from the Pakistan command:

(a) On 27 November, Indian troops shelled Pakistan positions at LV 9333 and LV 9626 and laid mines in the area of LV 9031. These areas are located from eight to twelve miles inside the line of control claimed by Pakistan on 2 November.

(b) On 28 November, Indian troops attacked Pakistan positions located at LV 8817, east of Sundra, and at LV 0425, near Nuriala.

(c) On 30 November, Indian troops shelled Pakistan positions at LW 0425 at 1210 hours. On the same day, Indian troops moved forward of their lines, which led to a clash with Pakistan forces at LW 0412 at 1600 hours. New positions at QB 2552 (West of Brani) were also occupied by Indian troops on 30 November.

(d) Indian troops fired at Pakistan forces at LV 9926 on 2 December.

(e) Indian troops shelled Pakistan positions at LV 9827, LV 9726 and LV 9725 between 1130 and 1245 hours on 2 December.

(f) Indian troops shelled Pakistan positions at QB 1459 and attacked it with two platoons at 0900 hours on 3 December.

(g) Indian troops improved their position in the area of QB 2551 and moved forward and fired at a Pakistan patrol at QB 0266 on 3 December.

80. The Indian command submitted the following complaints to the Observers:

(a) On 25 November, Pakistan troops shelled Indian positions at Nuriala (LV 0825).

(b) Pakistan troops attacked Indian positions at LV 9833 four times from 0230 hours on 26 November to 1730 hours on 27 November.

(c) On 28 November, Pakistan troops fired at Indian forces in the area of QB 459198.

(d) Pakistan troops fired small arms and mortars on Indian positions at QA 9385, near Munabao at 2020 hours on 30 November.

81. With regard to complaints relating to this sector submitted to the Secretary-General at Headquarters by the Permanent Representatives of India and Pakistan, the Observers in the sector reported the following:

(a) No evidence was found to support the Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraphs 36, 37 and 40, and in S/6948, paragraphs 10, 25, 41, 46, 49 and 50, and the Indian complaints in S/6939, paragraph 20, and in S/6968, paragraph 41.

(b) The activities reported in the Pakistan complaints in S/6901, paragraphs 41-44, took place within the known Indian FDLs.

(c) Investigation of the Pakistan complaints in S/6948, paragraphs 47 and 48, was inconclusive. The aircraft were not positively identified.