

**Further reports on the status of the cease-fire in the
Israel-Lebanon sector**

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.28

[Original: English]
[1 July 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during June 1976:

1. Ground activity remained at a low level while air activity increased.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, five positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 11 (AMR 1799-2788),¹ 14 (AMR 1838-2734) (except on 17, 21 and 22 June), 18 (AMR 1880-2740), 19 (AMR 1907-2749) and 33 (AMR 2004-2904).

3. There were 16 cases of firing across the ADL, one of which involved an exchange of fire. There were also three crossing violations. The incidents were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab (AMR 1643-2772), south of the village of Labbouna, reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 19 June.

(b) OP Hin (AMR 1770-2790), east of the village of Marouahine, reported an exchange of fire on 30 June involving automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces and unidentified forces. United Nations Military Observers were unable to determine which side initiated the fire. It also reported automatic-weapons fire on 2, 7-9, 11, 13, 18, 20, 21 and 28 June, all by Israel forces.

(c) OP Ras (AMR 1920-2785), south-east of the village of Maroun Er Ras, reported automatic-weapons fire on 3 June, small-arms fire on 9 June and a crossing violation on 3 June (maximum penetration 400 metres), all by Israel forces.

(d) Naqoura outstation (AMR 1629-2805), on the coast near the village of Naqoura, reported that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 5 and 13 June (maximum penetrations 5,000 metres and 4,000 metres respectively).

4. There were 41 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 2, 4-6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18-24, 26, 28 and 30 June (one each day), on 3, 8, 11 and 16 June (two each day), on 25 June (three overflights) and on 7 and 13 June (four each day). One overflight by an Israel forces light aircraft was reported on 15 June. Overflights by unidentified jet aircraft were reported on 2 and 26 June (one each day). United Nations Military Observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to cloudy conditions and high altitude respectively.

¹ AMR = approximate map reference.

5. The Lebanese authorities submitted one complaint with a request that an inquiry into it be conducted by United Nations Military Observers. The complaint alleged that on 25 June between 0600 and 0900 hours GMT, an Israel force penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Ed Dhaira (AMR 1708-2789). The inquiry took place on 25 June. The complaint was not confirmed.

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.29

[Original: English]
[2 August 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during July 1976:

1. Ground activity remained at a low level while air activity decreased.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, five positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 11, 14 (except on 3, 4, 11-13, 20, 26-29 and 31 July), 18 (except on 13 and 16 July), 19 (except on 16 July) and 33.

3. There were three cases of firing across the ADL and one case of firing across or within Lebanese territorial waters, as well as two crossing violations. These were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab reported automatic-weapons fire by unidentified forces on 4 July and automatic-weapons and mortar fire by Israel forces on 28 July.

(b) OP Hin reported small-arms fire by Israel forces on 18 July.

(c) Naqoura outstation reported automatic-weapons fire by an Israel forces naval vessel on 17 July. Additionally, it was reported that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 17 and 22 July (maximum penetrations 3,000 metres).

4. There were 23 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 3, 4, 6-8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 25 and 28-31 July (one each day) and on 1, 9 and 23 July (two each day).

5. The Lebanese authorities submitted six complaints as follows:

(a) Four complaints concerned Israel forces jet aircraft overflights on 11 and 28 July (one complaint each day) and on 15 July (two complaints). One of these complaints was confirmed.

(b) One complaint was submitted alleging that Israel forces penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Ed Dhaira on 7 July. The complaint was not confirmed.

(c) In addition, one complaint was submitted with a request that an inquiry into it be conducted by United Nations military observers (see para. 6 below).

6. This complaint alleged that during the morning of 15 July a mechanized Israel force penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Aalma Ech Chaab (AMR 1675-2786) and set up an observation post. At the request of the Lebanese authorities, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO authorized an inquiry, which took place on 20 July. The inquiry team observed a tent, one wheeled truck, five military personnel and a small quantity of supplies in a concertina-surrounded compound in the vicinity of border pillar 6 (AMR 1680-2770), north of the ADL. The complaint was confirmed. Subsequently, Israel forces personnel were observed during daylight hours, occupying this position on 28, 29 and 30 July. United Nations military observers will continue to keep the situation at that position under observation.

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.30

[Original: English]
[1 September 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during August 1976:

1. Activity remained at a low level.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, six positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 6, 11, 14 (except on 13, 14 and 15 August), 18, 19 and 33.

3. There were three cases of firing across the ADL and two crossing violations. These were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 15 August.

(b) OP Ras reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 13 August.

(c) Naqoura outstation reported that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 12 and 29 August (maximum penetration 5,000 metres).

(d) An UNTSO mobile patrol, while located at AMR 1723-2780, reported automatic-weapons and small-arms fire by Israel forces on 14 August.

4. There were 22 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 28 and 29 August (one each day), and on 20 and 25 August (two each day). One overflight by Israel forces Hercules aircraft was also reported on 4 August. An overflight by one unidentified jet aircraft was reported on 15 August. United Nations military observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to high altitude.

DOCUMENT S/12121*

Letter dated 25 June 1976 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 July 1976]

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to express our firm endorsement of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 19 June 1976 [392(1976)], condemning the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against the African people, including the killing of school children and students and others opposing racial discrimination.

The Brazilian conscience was deeply shocked by the incidents in South Africa in which the lives of so many victims of *apartheid* have been lost.

I should be grateful if this communication were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. P. LINDENBERG SETTE
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Brazil
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/120-S/12121.

DOCUMENT S/12122

Letter dated 4 July 1976 from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 July 1976]

On Friday, 2 July 1976, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan suffered an act of armed banditry designed to effect the overthrow of its legally constituted Government. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has massive evidence that the act of aggres-

sion was conceived, prepared and executed by the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic.

As this act of open foreign intervention is a provocation and a threat to the security and safety of the Sudan and, consequently, to international peace and security,