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Further report on the status of the cease-fire in the
Middle East

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments which took place in the Israel-Lebanon sector during the period 30 September to 6 October 1974:

1. Ground and air activity incidents remained at a high level during the period under review. Ground activity was again higher in the eastern region of the sector, and tension remained high in the area.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, three positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 11 (AMR 1799-2788), 1/ 19 (AMR 1907-2749) and 33 (AMR 2004-2904).

3. There were 48 cases of firing across the ADL and seven crossing violations. They were as follows:

(a) OP Lab (AMR 1643-2772), south of the village of Labouna, reported artillery fire on 4 October by Israel forces. Two crossings by Israel forces personnel were also observed, one on 1 October (maximum penetration 100 metres) and one on 2 October (maximum penetration 20 metres).

(b) OP Hin (AMR 1770-2790), east of the village of Marouahine, reported artillery fire on 1 and 4 October and mortar fire on 3 October, all by Israel forces.

(c) OP Ras (AMR 1920-2785), south-east of the village of Maroun Er Ras, reported artillery fire on 1, 4 and 5 October by Israel forces. It also reported artillery fire on 5 October and small-arms fire on 5 October, both by unidentified forces (United Nations military observers were unable to identify the firing party owing to darkness).

(d) OP Mar (AMR 1998-2921), south-east of the village of Markaba, reported mortar, machine-gun and small-arms fire on 30 September and 1, 3 and 6 October and mortar flares on 5 October, all by Israel forces.

1/ AMR - approximate map reference.

(e) OP Khiam (AMR 2071-3025), south of the village of El Khiam, reported artillery fire on 30 September and 1, 2, 3 and 5 October and mortar fire on 30 September and 1, 2, 3 and 4 October, all by Israel forces. It also reported mortar fire on 2 and 4 October by unidentified forces (United Nations military observers were unable to identify the firing party owing to darkness).

(f) Naqoura Outstation (AMR 1629-2805), on the coast near the village of Naqoura, reported that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 1, 2, 4 and 6 October.

(g). A UNTSO mobile patrol, while located at AMR 1693-2773, reported artillery fire on 4 October by Israel forces.

4. A total of 13 overflights were reported during the period. They were as follows: overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 30 September and 3, 4 and 6 October (one each day) and on 2 October (four overflights). Five overflights by unidentified jet aircraft were reported on 30 September (United Nations military observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to high altitude).

5. The Lebanese authorities submitted 30 complaints during the period under review as follows:

(a) Nine complaints were submitted alleging that Israel forces fire fell on Lebanese territory. All of these complaints were confirmed by United Nations observation, except for damage.

(b) Nine complaints referred to Israel forces jet aircraft overflights of Lebanese territory. Seven of these complaints were confirmed.

(c) Three complaints were submitted alleging that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters. All of these complaints were confirmed.

(d) Seven complaints alleged that an Israel forces patrol had penetrated Lebanese territory in the region of Chebaa (AMR 2200-3055). None of these complaints was confirmed; the locations of the alleged incidents were outside United Nations observation range.

6. Two inquiries were conducted by United Nations military observers during the period under review as follows:

(a) A complaint was submitted by the Lebanese authorities alleging that prior to 1 October 1974 Israel forces constructed barbed-wire fences inside Lebanese territory near border pillar 14 (AMR 1838-2734). At the request of the Lebanese authorities, an inquiry was conducted on 4 October. United Nations military observers saw an Israel forces observation position enclosed by barbed wire near that location, approximately 350 metres inside Lebanese territory. The complaint was therefore confirmed.

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(b) A complaint was submitted by the Lebanese authorities alleging that on 5 October between 1635 and 2115 hours GMT Israel forces artillery fire fell in the vicinity of Blida (AMR 1985-2827), causing death to three Lebanese and injury to 12 Lebanese, as well as material damage in that area. At the request of the Lebanese authorities, an inquiry was conducted on 6 October. Witnesses in the area, including two wounded girls interviewed in hospital, stated that shelling of the village had occurred at approximately 1730 hours GMT on 5 October. Witnesses also stated that the shelling caused death to three Lebanese and injury to nine others. Physical evidence seen by United Nations military observers included mortar craters and fragments in the village, a cafe apparently destroyed by mortar shelling and a house damaged by mortar shelling. Three medical death certificates were examined. The complaint was confirmed in so far as the shelling and damage to material in the village were concerned.
