



# UNITED NATIONS

## SECURITY COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/10467  
22 December 1971

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation  
of Security Council resolution 307 (1971)

1. In paragraph 1 of its resolution 307 (1971) of 21 December 1971, the Security Council demanded that "a durable cease-fire and cessation of all hostilities in all areas of conflict be strictly observed and remain in effect until withdrawals take place, as soon as practicable, of all armed forces to their respective territories and to positions which fully respect the Cease-fire Line in Jammu and Kashmir supervised by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan". In paragraph 6 of the same resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed without delay of developments relating to the implementation of the resolution.
2. Upon the commencement of large-scale hostilities between India and Pakistan on 3 December 1971 (S/10412), the Secretary-General began transmitting to the Security Council the reports of the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan on the situation along the cease-fire line in Kashmir, as he had done at the time of the events of 1965-1966. This practice was discontinued with the entry into effect of the cease-fire at 1930 hours<sup>1/</sup> on 17 December (A/8556/Add.11-S/10432/Add.11). The present report is submitted, and further reports will be circulated as necessary, in compliance with the provisions of paras. 1 and 6 of Security Council resolution 307 (1971).
3. The Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP, Lieutenant-General Luis Tassara Gonzalez, reports that since entry into effect of the cease-fire the situation along the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir has been generally quiet, with the exception of occasional exchanges of shelling and small-arms fire reported from the Baramula-Domel-Rawalakot and Rajauri sectors. As of 1700 hours on 21 December, Field Stations Baramula, Domel and Rawalakot again reported sporadic exchanges of artillery and

---

<sup>1/</sup> All time indications are West Pakistan time.

small-arms fire during the day. All other sectors were quiet. At 1100 hours on 22 December the Chief Military Observer reported that all sectors had been quiet during the night and morning.

4. The Chief Military Observer is making every effort to return to normal practice in the area of operation of UNMOGIP. Thus the Chief of Army Staff of India and the Pakistan Army command have agreed to the reopening of the Jammu-Sialkot check-post at certain specified times for the purpose of allowing the crossing of the cease-fire line by United Nations Military Observers. A crossing took place at that check-post at 1300 hours on 21 December.

5. As the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on 4 December 1971 (S/10412, para. 1), the United Nations has no military observation machinery in any part of the sub-continent other than the cease-fire line and adjacent border in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which are supervised by UNMOGIP. The Secretary-General is therefore not in a position to report to the Council on developments relating to the implementation of para. 1 of resolution 307 (1971) in respect of any other of the areas of conflict in the sub-continent.

6. As indicated in his report of 21 December to the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/8640-S/10466), a small group of officials of the United Nations relief operation in Dacca has been maintained in that city and will be strengthened shortly in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2790 (XXVI) and of para. 4 of Security Council resolution 307 (1971). It goes without saying that the activities of these officials have been, and will be, strictly limited to the humanitarian field.

-----