



# UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/6710/Add.3  
7 October 1965

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

### Addendum

1. Numerous complaints of violations of the cease-fire are received from both sides by Generals Nimmo (UNMOGIP) and MacDonald (UNIFOM) from military commanders in the field and by the Secretary-General from the Permanent Missions of India and Pakistan in New York. Complaints received in New York are promptly circulated to the Security Council if, as usually is the case, the submitting delegation requests it. They also are immediately transmitted to UNMOGIP or UNIFOM for investigation and report. The results of the investigations of the complaints of breaches of the cease-fire are presented in the series of the Secretary-General's reports to the Council relating to the observance of the cease-fire.
2. The most recent information concerning observance of the cease-fire as received from UNMOGIP and UNIFOM as of 6 October 1965 is presented in this report. In this connexion, it should be observed that although most of the Observers assigned to UNIFOM have been deployed as of 6 October, the Chief Officer advises that they have not been able as yet to function with proper efficiency because of a serious lack of transport and communications equipment. Urgent measures are being taken to remedy this condition.

### Domel-Tangdhar sector

3. Previous incidents in the Shahkot area have been dealt with in an earlier report (S/6710/Add.2, para. 2). Reports received from Observers indicate that there was fighting in the Shahkot area during the night of 29/30 September and that casualties had resulted. Unsuccessful efforts were made by the Observers to arrange a local cease-fire, especially with a view to evacuating casualties.
4. On 6 October, the Observer stationed at the Shahkot bridge reported that Pakistan troops were still holding the bridgehead on the east bank of Kishenganga

River and positions between the River and the Cease-Fire Line. He also reported that Indian troops had opened mortar and machine-gun fire against Shahkot at 0740 hours on 6 October.

5. With regard to this firing incident, the Indian local commander at Baramula was contacted by the Observer team there to stop the fire. The commander admitted that there had been an exchange of fire, but asserted that his troops had returned the fire only to extricate an Indian platoon which had been fired upon by Pakistan forces.

#### Bedori bulge area

6. The Pakistan local command complained that on 3 October Indian troops had shelled two Pakistan positions west of the Uri-Punch road between 1630 and 1640 hours. This was confirmed by the Observers stationed in forward areas on the Pakistan side.

7. Observers also received an Indian complaint that on 3 October, between 1700 and 1815 hours, Pakistan troops had fired eighteen bombs of 81 mm. mortar on Indian positions located two miles west of the Haji Pir Pass. This complaint was confirmed by the Observers.

#### Naushera-Kotli sector

8. On 23 September 1965, the Indian local command at Naushera complained that Pakistan troops had advanced over the Cease-Fire Line and occupied a position one-half mile on the Indian side. The Indian local command requested the withdrawal of the Pakistan troops to their side of the CFL. The Pakistan local command at Kotli stated that their troops were on the Indian side of the CFL before the cease-fire began at 0300 hours on 23 September. The Chief Military Observer had requested the withdrawal of Pakistan troops from this position, but the request was refused by the Pakistan local command.

9. On 30 September at 0300 hours, the Pakistan local command at Kotli complained that Indian troops in battalion strength, supported by heavy artillery fire, had attacked and occupied the above-mentioned position. The complaint also alleged that Tandar and Puna (two and four miles, respectively, on the Pakistan side of the CFL) had been shelled. An Observer at Satshefa reported that he had heard

shelling during the night. The Indian local commander charged that Pakistan troops in that sector had been steadily moving forward and that he had no alternative but to regain by force the position across the CFL taken by them. Investigation carried out subsequently by an Observer found the area to be quiet and that Pakistan troops had been withdrawn to their side of the CFL.

10. With regard to the Pakistan complaint submitted on 4 October that a large concentration of Indian forces, including armour and artillery, had been reported in the area between Naushahra (Naushera) and Jhangar Dharamsal (S/6745), the United Nations Observer stationed in the Jhangar-Naushera area has reported that he had seen no unusual troop movements in the area.

#### Chhamb sector

11. The Pakistan local command at Bhimber complained on 30 September that a concentration of Indian troops had been sighted in the north of the Chhamb sector on 30 September at 1350 hours and that Indian field artillery had shelled Budhi Dhak (ten miles north of Chhamb) at 1600 hours on the same day. A later complaint from the Pakistan local command alleged that between 1600 and 1700 hours on 30 September, Indian troops, supported by mortar and artillery fire, had attacked a point in the same area with two companies. The complaint stated that Pakistan troops had used artillery in defence. Observers in the area were unable to determine which side had begun the artillery fire.

12. Another Pakistan complaint on 30 September averred that Indian troops in approximately battalion strength, supported by artillery and mortar fire, had attacked Budhi Dhak between 2300 and 2330 hours on 30 September and that the attack had been repulsed. Observers in the area confirmed heavy Indian artillery fire which was returned by Pakistan artillery. At 0400 hours on 1 October, heavy artillery fire on Budhi Dhak and Bandokalon was reported. Observers later confirmed that Indian troops supported by heavy artillery fire had attacked Malla at 0545 hours on 1 October.

13. The Pakistan local command at Bhimber complained also on 30 September that Indian troops had shelled a path 600 yards on the Pakistan side of the CFL with heavy mortars between 0215 and 0255 hours on that date and had shelled an area two miles on the Pakistan side of the CFL with heavy artillery at 0345 hours the

same day. Observers confirmed the shelling, but stated that the areas shelled were Samani and Chadarhun, respectively two and four miles on the Pakistan side of the CFL.

14. On 2 October, the Chief Military Observer of UNMGIF was informed by the Indian Corps Commander that his latest information revealed a considerable Pakistan build-up in the Chhamb sector during the last twenty-four hours and that a major Pakistan offensive in that sector appeared imminent. On 3 October, the Pakistan local command at Bhimber complained that Indian troops had resumed shelling and forward movement at 1600 hours in the Budhi Dhak area and that a large number of Indian troops had been sighted moving south of Malla. Observers stationed north of Chhamb on the Indian side reported that Indian troops had begun shelling the Kalidhar area on 3 October at 1600 hours and that by 1750 hours there was artillery fire from both sides.

15. On the same day, Observers succeeded in establishing a cease-fire at 2015 hours. However, at 2230 hours, the Observers on the Pakistan side reported that Indian troops had resumed shelling on Khalidhar and Budhi Dhak with heavy mortars and artillery.

16. On 4 October, the Pakistan local command complained that Indian troops had shelled Kalidhar and Budhi Dhak with field and medium artillery at 0410 hours and had attacked those two localities at approximately 0500 hours. The attack against Budhi Dhak was confirmed by the Observers on the Pakistan side, who reported that Pakistan troops returned artillery fire at approximately 0450 hours. The Observers also reported that Pakistan forces had suffered many casualties.

17. On 4 October, Observers on the Indian side reported that heavy firing from both sides had been resumed at 0445 hours in the north of the Chhamb sector, but could not ascertain which side had opened fire first. They later reported that Pakistan artillery had shelled Sunderbani between 0700 and 0930 hours and that the Indian artillery had returned the fire.

18. On 5 October, Observers on the Pakistan side reported that Indian troops had opened fire with artillery on the Kalidhar area between 0520 and 0555 hours and also that Pakistan forces had not returned the fire.

19. In view of the serious situation prevailing in the northern Chhamb sector, the Chief Military Observer sent a message to the Vice-Chief of Army Staff, Indian Army, urging him to call a halt to operations in the northern Chhamb sector immediately.

20. A later report from Observers in the area indicates that on 5 October Pakistan troops opened fire with artillery on Indian positions located eleven miles north of Chhamb at 0715 hours and that Indian forces shelled an area six miles north of Chhamb with field artillery between 0800 and 0900 hours. Observers also reported that concentrations of Indian troops had been sighted in an area near Malla about ten miles north-north-east of Chhamb (grid square N.5978) at 1300 hours and in another area in the vicinity of Siriata about nine miles north of Chhamb (grid square NW5678) at 1900 hours, and that in both cases Pakistan troops had reacted with artillery.

21. With regard to the Indian complaint that "Pakistanis" had burned certain villages in the Chhamb-Jaurian area between 24 and 27 September (S/6722, sub-paragraph 2 (iii)), it is reported that Observers visited all the villages in question on 4 October and found no evidence supporting the complaint.

#### Jammu sector

22. Observers in the Jammu sector report that three checkpoints have been established on the front line lying between Jammu and Sialkot and that the Observers from the respective sides have been meeting there. This development indicates, as the Observers see it, an improving cease-fire situation on that front even though the checkpoints in question are not crossable by jeeps at present.

#### Sialkot sector

23. The tension is reported to remain high in the Pasrur area where Indian troops are holding a large salient in Pakistan territory. Observers report that the situation is being contained so far but may deteriorate as a result of attempts by both sides to improve tactical positions.

#### Lahore-Amritsar sector

24. Observers in the sector reported on 6 October that no firing had been observed during the last twenty-four hours, but that both sides were strengthening their positions with wire and mines. They confirmed that Indian troops were edging forward from the positions they had occupied on the previous day.

25. According to the Observers, both sides in this sector were on average about 300 yards apart as of 6 October, but along the Bansanwala Ravi Eedian (ERB) canal,

the distance narrowed to about fifty yards, with positions facing each other on either bank. The Observers had not so far succeeded in securing a withdrawal of the Indian forces to the positions they held at the time the cease-fire went into effect.

#### Sulaimanke sector

26. Pakistan troops are reported to have moved forward in this area since the cease-fire and some heavy fighting has occurred in brigade strength with heavy casualties admitted by both sides. Firing gradually subsided toward the end of September and since then both sides are reported to have sought to improve their positions. Observers are actively seeking to keep the situation under control.

#### Kasur sector

27. The situation reportedly remains tense in this area. An exchange of artillery fire between Indian and Pakistan troops took place on 24 September and since then firing has recurred sporadically. Both sides have been seeking to improve their positions by means of a steady build-up of defences and redeployment of troops. The Indian local command has complained of the burning of villages and looting by Pakistan armed personnel.

#### Rajasthan sector

28. Since the cease-fire came into effect, the Indian Permanent Representative to the United Nations has submitted to the Secretary-General several complaints regarding alleged violations of the cease-fire by Pakistan forces in the Rajasthan sector (S/6711, 6730, 6736, 6740, 6746 and 6752). On 1 October and again on 6 October, the Foreign Minister of India personally protested to the Secretary-General about extensive incursions by Pakistan forces into Indian territory in the Rajasthan sector, in an area which is sparsely inhabited.

29. Also, the Pakistan Permanent Representative has complained against alleged attacks by Indian troops against positions held by Pakistan forces in the Rajasthan sector (S/6713, 6714 and 6727).

30. Observers in the Rajasthan sector reported on 6 October that the cease-fire was not yet fully effective in their sector. It appeared that on 3 October

Indian vehicles had been fired upon. A meeting was held on 3 October between Observers stationed on both sides of the line and Indian and Pakistan officers to discuss observance of the cease-fire.

31. It was also reported that the Indian local commander had given the Observers assurance that he would not move from his present positions toward the Pakistan side and would not violate the cease-fire unless forced to do so in self-defence. The Observers on the Pakistan side were instructed immediately to seek from the Pakistan brigade commander a guarantee for an effective cease-fire.

#### General situation

32. Nevertheless, in the last two days, the reports from both UNMOGIP and UNIFOM indicate in general an over-all tendency toward improvement in the observance of the cease-fire.

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