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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. Information relating to the observance of the cease-fire which has been received since 1 November 1965, the date of the last report on the subject (S/6710/Add.7), is set forth below.

Domal-Tangdhar sector

2. Complaints received from the Pakistan local command at Domal during the period from 24 to 30 September alleged that Indian troops had strengthened their positions located approximately five miles south-west of Tangdhar since the cease-fire. An investigation carried out by Observers confirmed the allegation.

3. Observers visiting pickets in the northern part of the Tangdhar area reported that Pakistan troops had fired at and shelled an Indian position located two miles on the Indian side of the Cease-Fire Line and four and a half miles south-east of Kel between 1530 and 1800 hours on 23 October and between 0930 and 1115 hours on 29 October.

4. On 25 October, the Indian local command at Tangdhar complained that Pakistan troops had constructed bunkers five miles south-east of Tangdhar on 22 and 23 October. This allegation was confirmed by Observers.

5. The Indian local command at Tangdhar complained on 30 October that Pakistan troops had shelled an Indian position located three and a half miles south of Tangdhar between 1312 and 1400 hours on 29 October with 3.7 howitzers. An Observer stationed in the area confirmed the allegation.

Pomal-Uri sector

6. The Indian local command at Uri complained on 25 October that Pakistani troops had constructed bunkers one mile on the Pakistan side of the CFL and nine miles west of Uri. This was confirmed by Observers.
7. Observers on a routine visit in forward areas of the Uri sector on 2 November reported that Indian troops had established a new position located approximately seven miles west of Uri.

Rawalakot-Punch sector

8. A complaint received from the Indian local command at Punch on 23 October alleged that Pakistan artillery had fired two rounds on an Indian picket located five miles south-southwest of Punch at 2104 hours on 22 October. This allegation was confirmed by Observers.
9. On 27 October, the Indian local command at Punch complained that Pakistan troops had constructed bunkers in the vicinity of the CFL and five miles west of Punch. This was also confirmed by Observers.
10. The Indian Local Command at Punch complained on 4 November that Pakistan artillery had shelled three Indian positions located respectively three, six and seven miles south-west of Punch during the night of 2/3 November and another Indian position located five miles south-west of Punch between 1105 and 1250 hours on 3 November. An Observer stationed in the forward area confirmed the allegation.
11. The Pakistan local command at Rawalakot complained on 4 November that Indian artillery had shelled Pakistan positions located eight miles south-west of Punch between 0325 and 0345 hours, and between 1205 and 1215 hours on 3 November and an area ten miles south-west of Punch and adjacent to the Hajira-Punch road between 0940 and 1135 hours, and at 1600 hours on 4 November. Observers in forward areas confirmed that Indian artillery had shelled the area adjacent to the Hajira-Punch road and that three civilians had been wounded as a result of the shelling.

Kotli-Galuthi sector

12. Observers stationed in the forward areas of the Kotli-Galuthi sector reported that Pakistan troops had shelled with mortars three Indian positions located two miles south-west of Galuthi between 0730 and 0900 hours on 2 October.
13. The Pakistan local command at Kotli complained on 22 October that Indian troops had fired with recoilless rifles, three-inch mortars and field artillery at Pakistan positions located west and south of Balnoi between 1400 and 2000 hours on 20 October. This was confirmed by Observers, who also reported that Pakistan troops had fired during the same period (the Indian complaint contained in document S/6827, para. 5, also refers).
14. The Indian local command at Galuthi complained on 1 November that Pakistan troops had shelled with three-inch mortars and field artillery Indian positions located south and west of Balnoi between 1130 and 2330 hours on 30 October. This was confirmed by Observers.
15. Observers stationed in the forward areas of the sector reported that Indian artillery had fired from their positions at Mendhar between 2030 hours on 31 October and 1230 hours on 1 November and that Pakistan artillery had shelled Mendhar between 1000 and 1100 hours and between 1445 and 1510 hours on 1 November. One Indian soldier was reported to have been killed as a result of the Pakistan shelling.
16. The Pakistan local command at Kotli complained on 2 November that Indian troops had fired at and shelled Pakistan positions located west and south of Balnoi with machine-guns, field artillery and three-inch mortars between 1830 hours on 1 November and 0400 hours on 2 November. Observers stationed in the area confirmed that Indian artillery had shelled Pakistan positions along the CFL from 1600 hours on 1 November. They also reported that Pakistan artillery had fired intermittently.
17. Observers stationed at Galuthi reported that Indian troops had fired towards Pakistan-controlled areas with 120 mm mortars between 1110 and 1250 hours on 2 November.

18. Observers stationed at Mendhar observed the following incidents on 2 November:

- (a) Indian and Pakistan artillery exchanged fire between 0930 and 1030 hours;
- (b) Indian troops shelled a Pakistan position located one and a half miles on the Indian side of the CFL and six miles west of Mendhar between 1100 and 1245 hours with field artillery and 120 mm mortars;
- (c) Indian artillery located near Mendhar fired towards Pakistan positions between 1130 and 1140 hours.

19. Observers visiting pickets on the Indian side of the CFL in the sector reported that Pakistan troops had shelled an Indian position located one mile on the Indian side of the CFL and five miles west-north-west of Galuthi between 1530 and 1550 hours on 2 November.

20. Observers in the forward areas of the sector reported that Indian troops had attacked with artillery, mortars and possibly infantry, Pakistan positions located approximately three miles south-south-east of Balnoi and extending from one to two miles on the Indian side of the CFL. They indicated that the preparatory bombardment started at 2100 hours on 2 November, became intense between 2220 and 2300 hours (with medium guns, 25-pounders, 3.7 howitzers and 120 mm mortars) and continued until 0500 hours on 3 November.

21. The Pakistan Local Command at Kotli complained on 5 November that Indian troops had shelled a Pakistan position located six miles south-south-east of Khuiratta between 0600 and 0700 hours on 5 November. An Observer stationed in the forward area confirmed the allegation.

Kotli-Naushera sector

22. The Indian local command at Naushera complained on 30 October that Pakistan artillery had shelled three Indian positions located four miles north-east of Janghar between 1020 and 1044 hours on the same day. Observers stationed in the area confirmed the allegation, but they reported that Indian artillery had also fired during the same time and that it had not been possible to determine which side had started the firing.

Bhimber-Akhnur sector

23. A complaint received from the Pakistan local command at Bhimber on 23 October alleged that Indian troops had intruded approximately half a mile into the Pakistan-controlled area (seven and a half miles north of Jaurian) and had fired at and shelled Pakistan positions there between 1510 and 1730 hours on 22 October. An investigation carried out by Observers disclosed that Indian troops had shelled the above-mentioned area with three-inch mortars.

Sialkot-Jammu sector

24. The Indian local command at Jammu complained on 25 October that Pakistan troops had laid mines and fired at Indian troops near Alhar, which is located eleven miles south-east of Sialkot, during the night of 27-28 October. Observers stationed in the area reported that both sides had fired during the night and that it was not possible to determine which side had started the firing. The Observers also confirmed the allegation that Pakistan troops had laid mines forward of cease-fire positions.

Lahore-Khasa-Narla sector

25. At approximately 0940 hours on 3 November, small arms firing broke out in the Karbath area (GR 7492) and extended to Siphon (GR 7592). By 1130 hours, mortars and tanks were firing from both sides. Despite the efforts of Observers in the area, both sides continued the firing until 0110 hours on 4 November. The casualties were reported to be two dead and six wounded on the Pakistan side and one dead and five wounded on the Indian side. An investigation by the Observers indicated that the firing started after Indian troops had brought up a bulldozer under armed escort and attempted to cut a new canal for the alleged purpose of draining water off their flooded forward positions. A message informing the Pakistan side that Indian troops would be using a bulldozer had been sent by the Indian command through UNIFOM, but arrived too late to be effective.

26. In early October agreement was reached that certain bunkers south of Dograi on the east bank of the BRB canal would not be occupied by either party. This agreement was kept until approximately 1400 HPT 5 November, when Pakistan forces occupied the bunkers. This took place at a time when Indian forces had just rotated a battalion in the area. The Indian local command complained, and Observers attempted to persuade the Pakistan forces to move, without success.

27. The Indian Command agreed to refrain from action until 1630 hours local time. At 1520 hours, the Lahore sector Observer team arrived at the canal. At 1530 hours the Khassa Observer team arrived at Dograi. They found small arms, mortar and anti-tank firing in progress. An Indian officer had been killed before the Observers' arrival. At 1600 hours, whilst under fire, the Khassa team moved forward through Dograi, to the canal, waved flags and shouted for the Lahore Observer team. A temporary cease-fire was arranged to remove the Indian officer's body. At 1705 hours the Pakistan forces opened fire, wounding an Indian soldier who was assisting in carrying the body. Despite the Observers' strenuous efforts and the waving of blue flags, heavy firing then broke out, including tanks and artillery. The Observer team was forced to take cover until about 1730 hours, when they were able to withdraw.

28. At 1815 hours UNIPOM Headquarters by telephone negotiated a cease-fire on both sides as of 1830 hours. Both sides agreed. At 1830 hours Indian forces claimed they had ceased fire, and that Pakistan forces had not. UNIPOM headquarters in Lahore advised patience. By 1845 hours both sides advised that firing had ceased. On 6 November, at 1417 hours, the Khassa Observer team advised that Pakistan forces had vacated the disputed bunkers.

Rukhanwala-Marla-Bopa Rai-Farczepore sector

29. Observers reported on 2 November that they had received an Indian complaint to the effect that Pakistan troops had intruded into their territory near Gajjal (GR 9257) and in the area of GR 946566 and GR 946563, and that Pakistan troops had fired on Indian positions. This complaint was being investigated by the Observers.

30. A shooting incident involving an Indian police post north-west of Kiwala (GR 950559) occurred at 1200 hours on 31 October. The incident was investigated

by Observers in the area, who reported on 3 November that they had not been able to obtain conclusive evidence regarding responsibility for this incident. In this connexion, Observers considered that isolated intermingled posts constituted a source of incidents as both sides feared raids and were extremely nervous. Attempts were being made to negotiate a no-patrolling agreement in this area.

31. The Pakistan Local command complained and Observers in the area confirmed on 4 November that Indians had moved into new positions at GR 950559, near Jhuggian Noormohd. Sporadic firing between Indian and Pakistan troops occurred from 1200 hours on 31 October to 1530 hours on 1 November before the Indians withdrew from their new positions. The Observers confirmed that these positions had not been previously occupied by Indian troops and were forward of their line.

Sulaimanke-Fazilla sector

32. Observers reported on 2 November that there had been no firing incidents throughout the sector in the past 48 hours although light observation aircraft had resumed flying over the forward areas. The Observers noted that aircraft from both sides had been involved, but believed that Pakistan aircraft had been seen first. They indicated that they were attempting to negotiate a suspension of the air activities and that the Indian local commander had agreed to the suspension, but the Pakistan side had not yet done so.

33. Observers also reported on 2 November that erection of marker poles as a line limiting patrolling (see S/6710/Add.7, para. 22) continued in the Karian area (GR 2754) and had been started in the areas of Alam Shah (GR 2765), Culshah (GR 2766) and Muzzam (GR 2866). The Observers reported that an appreciable reduction in tension seemed to have been achieved due to the use of the poles, and an Indian OP in front of the Indian forward-defended localities has been withdrawn.

Desert Area

Jaisabmer Sector

34. The Indian complaint regarding the strafing of the Bandah village by Pakistan jet aircraft on 13 October (S/6710/Add.4, para. 69) has been confirmed by

Observers in the area. Following receipt of this complaint, the Observers visited Bandah on 14 October. There, they saw the following physical evidence of the strafing:

- (a) Four lorries completely destroyed and two partially damaged;
- (b) Assorted stores, including gas drums and a small ammunition dump, destroyed;
- (c) The body of a dead soldier; and
- (d) Bullet grooves and heavy caliber bullets.

35. The Indian officer in charge of the dump informed the Observers that four aircraft (Sabres or Starfighters), after circling the area four times at 1645 hours on 15 October, attacked four times from the north and twice from the east and then flew off in a south-westerly direction. He indicated that the attack was concluded at 1700 hours and that, as a result of this, one Indian soldier was killed and two others wounded. Attempts are still being made to clarify the assertion by him and his junior officer that the attacking planes had Pakistan markings on one side and Indian markings on the other. The investigation is continuing.

36. The Indian complaint of 29 October regarding the advance of Pakistan troops toward Sako, Kesri Singh Kakala and Phulia (S/6710/Add.7, para. 2) was confirmed by Observers in the area in a report dated 3 November.

Khokhroper sector

37. An account of the events in the Ghotaru-Shahgarh area on 31 October is set forth in my last report on the observance of the cease-fire (S/6710/Add.7, paras. 3-6).

38. On 1 November, Observers in the area reported that Indian troops had captured the village of Shahgarh and, as of 0930 hours on 1 November, were still in position there. Their report also indicated that mortaring on Ghotaru was resumed by Indian troops at 1530 hours on 31 October and continued intermittently until after dark. The Observers saw Indian troops moving toward Ghotaru, but their attack failed.

39. On 2 November, Observers reported that Indian troops mortared Ghotaru again between 0650 and 0815 hours and between 1130 and 1400 hours on 2 November. They also reported that they had noted increased troop movement and reinforcement on both sides in the Asu Tar-Ghotaru-Shahgari area. Observers reported continued sporadic firing in the area on 3 and 4 November.
